



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 158

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 2012

No. 84

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 6, 2012.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TOM McCLINTOCK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 17, 2012, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am still very disappointed that during the debate of the National Defense Authorization Act that Mr. McGOVERN and I myself had an amendment, known as the McGovern-Jones amendment, and all it did, Mr. Speaker, was set the parameters and the benchmark for bringing our troops home after 2014. The amendment basically said that if you're not bringing the troops out by

2014, then any continuation of those troops would have to be voted on by the Congress.

I'm always very disappointed that the Congress does not meet its constitutional responsibility when it comes to war. Mr. Speaker, because of my disappointment and my continued support of bring our troops home, I will read the names of nine servicepeople given by the Department of Defense who were reported in the Raleigh, North Carolina, paper, The News & Observer:

Hospitalman Eric D. Warren
Private First Class Cale C. Miller
Corporal Keaton G. Coffey
Petty Officer First Class Ryan J. Wilson
Second Lieutenant Travis A. Morgado
Specialist Arronn D. Fields
Sergeant Michael J. Knapp
Sergeant Jabraun S. Knox
Specialist Samuel T. Watts.

Mr. Speaker, we are continuing to spend money that we do not have. Every day our debt goes up. Every day we borrow money from foreign governments, and yet we will not bring our troops home from Afghanistan.

It's kind of ironic that the administration has signed a security agreement that will continue a financial relationship with Afghanistan after our troops come home in 2014. That relationship is for 12 years, has been projected that we will spend approximately \$4 billion a month for those 12 years to pay for a corrupt leader and a corrupt government that will not survive.

It does not matter how much money we spend. Afghanistan's history is that no nation has ever gone into Afghanistan and changed one thing. I do not understand why we in the House continue to find the money—of course it's borrowed money, by the way, probably from the Chinese—to send to Afghanistan. Yet we vote on programs to cut

milk for children in the morning at school. We vote to cut programs for senior citizens to get a sandwich at the senior center, and yet we continue to fund a war that history has shown we will never win.

I have a poster of a photograph that was in the Greensboro paper that has Dover Air Force Base as they are bringing home the flag-covered transfer case. The nine names that I just read, they took their final trip in the back of a plane and they lay dead in a transfer case with a flag over their bodies.

Our Congress needs to wake up, Mr. Speaker. It makes no sense that we will stay there to 2014 or 2015.

I have with me a book that if I could pay for every Member of Congress to have this book, and they would guarantee me that they would read this book, then I would buy it for them. Mr. Speaker, the title of this book is "Funding the Enemy: How U.S. Taxpayers Bankroll the Taliban."

The Taliban, the Taliban, that's our enemy. Yet American dollars are going over, and many of those dollars end up in our enemy's hands to buy weapons and bullets to kill young Americans. I have read only 100 pages. I hope to finish this book next week when we are home; but I think if any taxpayer in this country would read this book, they would be up here protesting Washington sending money to Afghanistan. What is ironic, Mr. Speaker, is that the Taliban will eventually take over Afghanistan, no matter what we do.

I hope that my friends on both sides of the aisle will support us from time to time as we have amendments to create a parameter for bringing our troops out because, quite frankly, I think we will be there probably until 2015 or 2016.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform. I ask God to please bless the families of our men and women in uniform.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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I ask God in His loving arms to hold their families who have given a child dying for freedom in Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask three times, God, please, God, please, God, please continue to bless America.

MODERNIZING THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, sometimes simple concepts are the most powerful.

Since the beginning of my career, I have seen the power of historic preservation as a key component to a liveable community that is rich and varied, not just merely the historic character, but the mixed uses, architectural diversity, human scale and function, economic development, jobs, and the creation of value.

Today, the National Trust for Historic Preservation will be announcing with their president, Stephanie Meeks, some of the most endangered places that we might lose, serving as a call to action. Our heritage matters.

That's why for over 35 years Federal Tax Code has granted special recognition to help with the cost of rehabilitating historic properties, and for good reason. Over 37,000 historic properties have been rehabilitated, have leveraged \$90 billion in investment, and created 2 million jobs.

Historic preservation is good for the soul. People love the enhancement of historic properties, neighborhoods, and districts. It directly links people to who they are, helping us understand and appreciate our roots. It is very important that most people also appreciate historic preservation. That's why it serves as a magnet for tourists and other investors so that surrounding properties and neighborhoods can be strengthened.

It also strengthens the economy. The investment and its ripple effects create more tax revenue and avoid the cost of rundown property and blight. As a local official, for years I learned firsthand that it is hard and expensive to deal with deterioration of the building stock in the neighborhoods in which they are located.

Historic preservation is the best option for the environment. Recycling a building usually has more net environmental benefit than a LEED-certified new building.

□ 1010

Historic preservation strengthens the community. A varied streetscape with a mix of uses makes that community safer and more resilient the same way that a forest that is composed of a variety of different tree species is more resistant to fire and disease than a monoculture of a single species. Historic preservation avoids that monoculture of the built environment

that is numbing to the soul and depressing to the economy, which is subject to decline in the future as the entire area ages and deteriorates at the same time. We're watching this phenomenon on display in communities across the country as first- and second-tier suburbs deteriorate.

As I mentioned at the beginning, Historic Tax assistance has been in the Tax Code since 1976. That's why it's important with all the justifiable pressure and concern to reform and simplify the Tax Code that we must retain tools for historic preservation. Indeed, I think it's time to modernize the historic property tax credit to reflect the many changes since 1976. Some of the most profound adjustments were made during the administration of Ronald Reagan, but it's been over 25 years since the provisions were addressed comprehensively.

We need to recognize the difficulty with the current investment climate that makes it more difficult for people to take advantage of the tax credit as well as opportunities going forward to maximize the capacity for this important program. That's why I have introduced, with my Republican partner, Congressman AARON SCHOCK, H.R. 2479. It would provide more benefit to smaller-scale, Main Street rehabilitation. There will be a 10 percent bonus for significantly enhancing energy conservation and special incentives that can be used in tandem with the 33 historic tax credit programs in individual States across America.

It's hard to think of a better value for strategic investment in communities that provide a sense of place in history with the creation of jobs and wealth. A modernized historic preservation tax credit will be a key ingredient for years to come—a building block for a livable community where families are safe, healthy, and economically secure. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important modernization of the historic preservation tax credit.

THE TALLEST WARRIOR ON THE LONGEST DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, growing up, I knew that my dad, when he was a teenager, fought in the "Great World War II." Because my father never spoke much about it until recently, I was curious about what happened. My fascination with World War II began when I saw the movie "The Longest Day" as a kid. Young Americans—mainly boys, really—who had never been far from home were sent to a faraway land to free a people they had never met. They charged onto a beach through a hail of gunfire in order to stop the spreading threat of evil in Europe.

This action-packed movie depicts the graphic details of the longest day on

June 6, 1944, D-day. Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., played by Henry Fonda in the movie, was the son of President Theodore Roosevelt. You remember President Roosevelt. He led the charge up San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War.

Teddy, Jr., fought in World War I as well with his brothers. His brother Quentin, a fighter pilot, was killed in action. General Roosevelt was crippled from the wounds of World War I and had a heart condition, but he was not finished fighting. At the age of 56, General Roosevelt was the highest ranking officer that landed on the shores of Normandy. He was determined to lead this new generation of warriors—who became the Greatest Generation—as they took on the Nazis.

His son Quentin Roosevelt II, named after Teddy Jr.'s late brother, the fighter pilot, was also on the beaches of Normandy that day. They were the only father and son duo known to fight on D-day. Roosevelt and his boys were part of Operation Overlord. The greatest invasion in history was expected to come at a high cost. And, it did. American youth gave their lives that day for the future of others.

Armed only with a walking stick and a pistol and under constant enemy fire, Roosevelt led several groups of 20-something Americans up Utah Beach and inland. General Omar Bradley described Roosevelt's actions as the "single greatest act of courage" he witnessed in the entire war.

On D-day, thousands of American boys charged out of the sea onto French soil, beginning the liberation of Western Europe. Our boys laid claim to the beachheads inch by bloody inch. The remarkable Army Rangers climbed the cliffs at Pointe due Hoc under heavy, brutal German fire. They had to.

Americans did not go to Normandy to conquer. They went and they sacrificed to ensure that Hitler would no longer be a threat. Hitler had little regard for American GIs. He was certain that the "soft" sons of America would never become soldiers. He thought the Nazi youth would be able to outfight the Boy Scouts. He was wrong. The Boy Scouts took them on D-day. The sand was stained red with the blood of American warriors and that of our allies.

Mr. Speaker, to my left is a photograph of the Cliffs of Normandy, where Americans are buried. In all, 9,387 Americans are buried at the top of the beach at Normandy. Buried on the cliffs, their white crosses and Stars of David shine and glisten in the morning sunshine over now peaceful Omaha and Utah Beaches. One of the ones buried there is the tallest warrior on the longest day, Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. This is his grave. It is at the front of Normandy. Fittingly, he is buried next to his brother Quentin. Quentin was the only person from World War I to be buried at Normandy. General Roosevelt, who died of a heart

attack shortly after the Normandy invasion, later received the Medal of Honor for his heroics at Normandy. In this photo is his cross in Normandy's cemetery.

Today, we express our gratitude to the Greatest Generation of Americans who defied danger and fearlessly fought for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, where does America get such people? They were the young breed, the rare breed, the American breed, who took to the treacherous beaches of Normandy under the leadership of a remarkable man who stood tall to lead his troops into battle on the longest day, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the tallest warrior.

And that's just the way it is.

SMART SECURITY: BY HELPING PEOPLE, WE HELP OURSELVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, last week, a bipartisan group of Members convened a panel discussion on Capitol Hill. Actually, it was an informal hearing about the Afghanistan war. One of the speakers was Lieutenant Colonel Danny Davis who, after two tours in Afghanistan, has courageously come forward, speaking truth to power with his assessment of the situation on the ground and his belief that the war is wrong.

I wish more of my colleagues had been there to hear what Lieutenant Colonel Davis had to say. He talked about the arrogance and stubbornness that allows our country to continue this military occupation long after it's proven futile. He discussed the strain and stress we put on our Armed Forces. And, as he explained, the Taliban are stronger now than they were. Push them down, he said, and they pop up in another area.

After the most powerful military surge in the history of civilization, we still haven't been able to keep them down. This shouldn't be a major revelation. When will we learn? We are emboldening the very radical forces that we're trying to defeat.

It's common sense that thousands and thousands of occupying U.S. troops will breed and do breed resentment and drive the Afghan people straight into the arms of the Taliban. Every additional day that we keep boots on the ground in Afghanistan is another day that the Taliban wins over more recruits and poses a greater threat to our safety and our interests.

Here's a novel idea, Mr. Speaker. How about we win over the Afghan people instead of alienating them and giving them common cause with insurgents? How about we move to implement a SMART security agenda where war is the very last resort?

Under SMART Security, we would emphasize diplomacy and development. We would seek peaceful conflict resolu-

tion instead of military force. And instead of launching drone attacks on troubled nations half a world away, SMART Security would have us empowering and investing in the people who live there. And why? Because it's the right thing to do. Absolutely. But also because the goodwill it engenders works to our benefit because, by helping people, we help ourselves.

The foundation of SMART Security is the recognition that killing more people will not make us safer, that it will undermine our national security instead of contributing to it. But if we help send Afghan girls to school, if we help Afghan women get proper prenatal care, if we help Afghanistan rebuild its infrastructure and its economy, these are the things that will advance in our interests, and our security will be better off.

□ 1020

A more Democratic, more prosperous Afghanistan is one where the extremists can't get a toehold, where the Taliban can't exploit and feed off people's desperation. And by the way, Mr. Speaker, we can do SMART Security at a fraction of the cost of our current approach—pennies on the dollar.

Humanitarian aid is a lot more cost effective than weapons systems and military occupation. The current Afghanistan policy has been given a chance to work, and it has failed spectacularly. The time for patience, after more than a decade of war, has long since come and gone.

As a matter of moral decency, fiscal sanity, and common sense, it's time now to bring our troops home.

FLEXIBLE PERMITTING SYSTEM WORKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, the people I work for, the people of Texas 22, were disrespected once again yesterday by Dr. Al Armendariz, the former Region 6 EPA Administrator, a region that includes my home State of Texas.

After losing his job a few weeks ago because he advocated using Roman tactics like crucifixion to beat down America's producers of fossil fuel energy, Dr. Armendariz finally accepted an invitation to testify today before the House Energy and Power Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee. Late yesterday, Dr. Armendariz informed the committee that he had changed his mind. He can no longer come. He couldn't come—I don't know why he couldn't come. It wasn't weather. I checked. I flew up from Texas last night, yesterday morning, no problems. I checked Dallas-Fort Worth, nothing. Nine American Airlines flights out of Dallas-Fort Worth—where Dr. Armendariz lives—flew here yesterday into Reagan National. None of them were delayed. Why couldn't he come?

He chose not to come because he could not defend his actions to his employer, the people of Texas 22, the district I represent and the people of Region 6. He could not defend interfering with Texas's flexible permitting system to minimize the emissions from our farmers and power plants of nitrous oxide and sulfur oxide.

Texas's flexible permitting system works. Those emissions have been cut double the national average in Texas. That's why we're the fastest growing State in America. That's a great testament to how they work. You cannot grow more than any State in America, add industry, and have a reduction that doubles the national average. We did that, and yet Dr. Armendariz threw that out. He could not defend jamming Texas into the cross-state air pollution rule just this past summer. Immediately after he did that, without being notified, we should have gotten at least 1½ year notification, we got a 6 month notification. Because of that, the largest power producer in my home State, which was using coal for power production, said: I'm going to have to shut down two power plants.

Reason prevailed, and that rule got kicked down the road. But again, it wasn't because what Dr. Armendariz did. He wanted to punish Texas.

And most importantly, he could not defend this email, which he leaked to radical environmental groups announcing that EPA was dropping the hammer on a producer of American fossil fuels in the Barnett shale plate. What he was concerned about was contamination of water in two wells, two houses there near this oil and gas recovery fossil plate. The problem: he was worried about water contamination. He sent this out, and I will read it to you:

Hi, everybody. We're about to make a lot of news. The first story has already been printed. There'll be an official press release in a few minutes. Also, time to TiVo Channel 8. Bug David for more info.

That was coming from the regional administrator. A couple of other points:

Thank you for helping to educate me on the public's perspective of these issues, and thank you all for your continued support and friendship.

These aren't the public. The people of Texas 22 I represent are the public. But look what he sent out. Again, he sent this out to the radical environmentalists, taking their marching orders. Here is the response from one of them:

Texas sheriff, yee haw! Hats off to new sheriff and his deputies.

Texas does not need a new sheriff and new deputies. We need a regional administrator that wants to strike a commonsense balance between a growing State and clean air and clean water.

The American people were fooled in November of 2008. With the help of Dr. Armendariz, they won't be fooled again.

ARMY CELEBRATES 237TH
BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, as the Army Caucus cochairs, my colleague and I rise today in celebration of the United States Army's upcoming 237th birthday. Since June 14, 1775, when the first company was formed to defend our great country against the British, the brave men and women of the Army have upheld the seven core values of this strong brotherhood. Those values are: loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity, and personal courage.

Today, the Army stands over one million strong. We pause to salute the soldiers and fallen warriors of 237 years past whose legacies our soldiers strive to uphold. We pause to thank them for their service and sacrifice in every conflict in war in the history of our Nation. And we pause to thank the families of our soldiers for their continuing support of our Nation's defenders during these critical times.

The past decade has proven the Army as a leader in the war against terrorism, tyrannical leadership, and oppression in the Middle East, where you, the Army, have given countless millions of people hope for their future while at the same time making America more secure and a grateful Nation. Your actions on and off the field of battle have and will continue to inspire us all for generations to come.

From Iraq and Afghanistan, across Europe and the Pacific Rim, the men and women of the United States Army represent the best of America's ideals and the finest of her dreams. You are the very best at what you do. Your resilience, courage, professionalism, and battle-hardened ways will seize the day against any enemy of our great and powerful Nation.

We cannot thank you enough for what you do, your devotion to duty, and your tireless efforts in the defense of our Nation. Thank you for always putting the mission first, never accepting defeat, and never quitting. For 237 years you have made it perfectly clear that no matter who rises up against our country, there's one thing that will never change: you always have been and will continue to be Army strong.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend and cochair, Mr. REYES.

□ 1030

Mr. REYES. I want to thank my colleague and fellow cochair from the Army Caucus, Judge CARTER, for yielding me the time to honor the United States Army on its 237th birthday.

The Army, as my colleague has said, dates back to 1775. It has always stood tall, both in peacetime and in times of war, in times of conflict or police actions, which means that our proud men and women in the Army have stood in harm's way to benefit freedom not just for our country, but throughout the world.

Our Army has been at war now for over 10 years. Today it is battle tested, and it's proven itself once again. Our Army is over 1 million strong, composed of some of America's most dedicated and outstanding individuals. So today I'm proud to stand with my co-chair to take a moment to recognize the men and women who have selflessly served our Army for the past 237 years, especially those who made the ultimate sacrifice defending our freedom and our American way of life. We pause to thank our soldiers and their families for their service and their commitment, which remain steadfast and strong.

From the Revolutionary War to the current conflict in Afghanistan, our Army has triumphed over those who seek to harm our country. For 237 years, the Army has always been relevant and remains a critical force for world freedom today. With the transformation of the Army to a leaner, lighter, and more lethal force, the United States Army will continue to be vital to our national security and to the national security of countries around the globe.

As we plan for the future, let us reflect on the great legacy that the United States Army has given this great Nation through the men and women who were and are proud to be Americans. Our soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the United States Army are the most outstanding fighting force in our world. We cannot thank them enough for their dedication to excellence and their commitment to duty, honor, and country. And let us not forget their families who sacrifice for our national security as well. Their execution is unmatched, their commitment is unwavering, and their bond is unbreakable. I am proud to be part of that Army lineage, and this morning, as I wear this Army-strong tribute, I salute our brave men and women who have made our Army great, but who have kept our country safe and secure and represent the global effort to maintain freedom around the world.

So again, I am proud to stand with my cochair, Judge CARTER, and pay tribute for the past 237 years of sacrifice to our great United States Army.

OBAMACARE PROPAGANDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. QUAYLE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUAYLE. Mr. Speaker, at a time of record-breaking debt and deficits—or really anytime for that matter—it boggles the mind that the Obama administration would spend \$20 million of taxpayer money to pay for propaganda on behalf of ObamaCare. Yet that has happened. Mr. Speaker, I have seen these commercials that attempt to explain the supposed benefits of ObamaCare, but they are just poorly conceived campaign ads.

It's bad enough that American taxpayers are on the hook for this mas-

sively expensive boondoggle which does nothing to solve the underlying problems in our health care system. It's bad enough that many Americans are losing their health care coverage because of this bill, and that the bill is causing more and more doctors to drop Medicare patients. It's bad enough that Americans will see their tax bill go up because of ObamaCare. Now the Obama administration expects the American people to pay for ads touting the law that did these things.

Rarely does a day go by where we don't hear of a new negative effect of this disastrous legislation. This week, we learned that many students are seeing their university-based or individual health care premiums rise dramatically. Some colleges have either dropped their student health plans entirely or are planning to do so as ObamaCare mandates kick in that force students to purchase health plans that in most cases go far beyond what is necessary.

Then yesterday, we saw an op-ed in The Wall Street Journal by Steven Greer, who was involved in a grant approval process for an ObamaCare program. Through this op-ed, we got yet another dismal view into the twisted bureaucracy that is implementing this disastrous legislation. Mr. Greer recounts one case in which a \$1.9 million grant was given to George Washington University for a program which is expected to produce merely \$1.7 million in health care savings.

Mr. Speaker, even before full implementation, ObamaCare has been a costly disaster for the American people. This arrogant, taxpayer-funded propaganda campaign just adds insult to injury. And like ObamaCare, the ad campaign should end immediately.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 36 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Joseph Shea, St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, Simi Valley, California, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, as we gather today, I ask for Your blessings upon these men and women whom You and this great Nation have chosen to serve us.

Grant them the grace to be leaders whose walk is by faith, whose behavior is by principle, whose vision is high,

whose pride is low, and whose love for You and this wonderful Nation is wide and deep.

Grant that these leaders be ribbed with the steel of Your spirit so that their strength will be equal to the task, that they won't fade under the light of scrutiny, that they will be calm amidst the storms of criticism, that they won't bend amidst the storms of criticism, that they won't bend under the heavy load of responsibility, and that they will courageously hold high the torch of Your truth to guide them.

We ask these blessings in Your holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Ms. HOCHUL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. HOCHUL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND JOSEPH SHEA

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I have known Father Joseph Shea since he was appointed pastor of St. Rose of Lima Parish in my home city of Simi Valley, California. He's been there now for approximately 4 years, and we've worked together on several projects that have benefited our community.

It is befitting that we continue the tradition of having pastors from across our country open the people's House with a prayer for our Nation and its people.

I want to thank the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, Chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives, for giving Father Shea the opportunity to open today's session of the House. Having guest chaplains from across the country participate in this historical undertaking truly does manifest the freedom of worship enjoyed across the United States.

I also want to thank Father Shea for traveling all the way across this great Nation to be here with us this morning to offer the spiritual opening for the day.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks announced that the Senate has passed a bill and agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2061. An act to provide for an exchange of land between the Department of Homeland Security and the South Carolina State Ports Authority.

S. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Montford Point Marines.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSLEHTINEN). The Chair will entertain 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING DONALD KACZYNSKI'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARKANSAS' DISABLED VETERANS

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Donald Kaczynski from my home State of Arkansas. Donald is a Marine veteran with a passion for serving other veterans who are living with a disability.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the Marines, Donald was faced with the challenge of finding a new career. He saw firsthand the obstacles disabled veterans face and knew he wanted to help other veterans have a higher quality of life.

After moving to Hot Springs Village, Arkansas, he started a mobile concession stand business. With his business, Donald drives to events throughout Arkansas, providing concessions for veterans' gatherings.

In addition to his business, Donald serves Arkansas' veterans as commander and adjutant of the Hot Springs Village VFW. Most recently, Donald was elected to serve as the 2011–2012 State commander of the Disabled American Veterans Department of Arkansas. In 2004, Donald was recognized as the VFW Man of the Year for Arkansas, and in 2008 as the Disabled American Veterans Man of the Year.

Madam Speaker, we honor Donald Kaczynski and his service to Arkansas' veterans.

PAKISTAN IS A SAFE HAVEN FOR THE TALIBAN AND AL QAEDA

(Ms. HOCHUL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOCHUL. Madam Speaker, as we recall the brave heroes of the D-day invasion 68 years ago today, I thought of the new American heroes who are fighting for us on the front lines of Af-

ghanistan, a place I left a few weeks ago, and the 36 hours I spent in the war zone speaking to them.

Conversations with generals, diplomats, and the troops on the ground confirm that Pakistan remains a safe haven for the Taliban and al Qaeda. First it was proved to the world when Osama Bin Laden was found to be hiding there for a lengthy amount of time.

But on Monday, a drone strike just over the Pakistani border killed al Qaeda's number 2 in command, further proving beyond all doubt that Pakistan continues to harbor terrorists. If Pakistan is unwilling to condemn these international terrorists and work with the United States to find them, they should not be eligible for foreign aid. Period. End.

I pledge to continue to work in a bipartisan way with my colleagues to restrict funds as long as Pakistan sits by and provides refuge to terrorists who put our troops, which I just left, and our Nation, in harm's way.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BILL STEWART, FORMER FOOTBALL HEAD COACH OF WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

(Mr. MCKINLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, the State of West Virginia lost one of its greatest residents, greatest citizens last week, and I lost a very close friend. Former head coach of West Virginia University's football team and New Martinsville native Bill Stewart unexpectedly passed away on May 28.

Stewart was a man of integrity and high moral character who practiced truly what he preached, both on and off the field.

As the head coach of the Mountaineers, he represented our State and the university in the best possible way. His signature win over Oklahoma in the 2008 Fiesta Bowl launched him into the national spotlight. His legacy will be the type of life he led.

Coach Stew never met a stranger, and he never lost sight of his home. He lived each day to its fullest and had a contagious enthusiasm that inspired everyone around him.

Leave no doubt: Bill Stewart will be missed for years to come because he was a man of his word, a man who openly followed his faith, and a dedicated father, husband, and friend.

Bill Stewart took that final, dusty, windy country road home to his place in Heaven.

□ 1210

THE NEED TO PASS THE TRANSPORTATION BILL

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I rise today to speak out about the need to pass a transportation bill.

I am very frustrated by the inaction of the House Republican conferees and how their obstructionism is negatively affecting job creation in this country. The current transportation extension expires at the end of this month. We are in the height of the summer construction season, and we are losing the opportunity to get these jobs going and the construction and the manufacturing industries back to work.

One surefire way to create jobs is to invest in our country's infrastructure, but House Republicans are obstructing it at every turn. Last month, we were forced to pass a 10th temporary extension of highway funding because of the GOP's inaction. This is my 20th year here, and this is the first time that this bill has been held up because of partisanship.

This inaction only increases the instability for the construction industry, and it makes it impossible for State and local governments to plan long term.

SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, according to the Social Security trustees, the Social Security Disability program is expected to exhaust its trust fund in just 4 years. If the fund is exhausted and if nothing is done, only around 80 percent of the benefits will be paid out. Over 11 million Americans could be impacted.

Again, we have another government entitlement program headed towards bankruptcy. This is a program that costs as much as the annual budgets of the Departments of Agriculture, Homeland Security, Commerce, Labor, Interior, and Justice combined. I know how important this program is to many of my own constituents. With regard to Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, and the disability program, tens of millions of people rely on these programs, but they are not structurally sound.

Doing nothing is not the answer, and taking funds from the general revenue does nothing to provide the long-term stability that we need. We need real innovative reform that fixes our problems, that saves and strengthens these programs without piling up debt. If we don't act to save and strengthen these programs, our creditors will make the decisions for us down the road. We need to address these problems in a bipartisan manner. One party can't do it alone.

ANTHONY ANDERSON, A RISING JUNIOR AT LA SALLE ACADEMY

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. I rise today to honor Anthony Anderson, a rising junior at LaSalle Academy in my home State of Rhode Island.

Earlier this year, Anthony was awarded a Gold Medal from the National Scholastic Art & Writing Awards for a self-portrait he submitted focused on the issue of bullying. Anthony has been recognized each year by the National Scholastic Art & Writing Awards since he was in the seventh grade, and this month, Anthony's painting is on display at an art gallery in New York City.

His family and his art teacher at LaSalle were invited to Carnegie Hall last week for a ceremony honoring his work and the work of other Gold Medal winners from across our Nation.

I congratulate Anthony on his impressive accomplishments and join Rhode Islanders all across our State in wishing him continued success in the years ahead.

HONORING RECIPIENTS OF THE SMALL BUSINESS WEEK AWARDS

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Madam Speaker, too often people in Washington forget that it's our small businesses that create jobs, not government. These men and women are doing the most important work to bring about economic recovery and growth. In fact, over the past 17 years, small businesses have created an impressive 65 percent of all new American jobs.

So today, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the successes of our local job creators, including two individuals from my district who are being recognized by the U.S. Small Business Administration, SCORE and the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

Congratulations to Kathy Xuan, the CEO of PARC Corporation, which is a plastics recycling company in Romeoville, Illinois, on being named Exporter of the Year. I also offer a hearty salute to Mike Rohan, the President of All Trust Home Care, Incorporated, which is in Hinsdale, Illinois, who has earned the Entrepreneurial Success of the Year Award.

These achievements are an important reminder to Congress that we must put politics aside and work together to create an environment where leaders like Mike and Kathy can do what they do best—create jobs.

STOPPING THE STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATE HIKE

(Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. American innovators contribute to an economy second to none and provide a strategic advantage in national security. But from where will the advancements of tomorrow come?

The U.S. ranks 27th in the world in graduates with science and engineering

degrees, so the last thing Congress should do is make education less affordable. Yet that's exactly what will happen on June 30 if Congress fails to act. Interest rates on student loans will double, hiking the yearly payments by \$1,000 for more than 7 million students in this country.

April's Republican ruse of tying student loan interest rates to the evisceration of preventative health care for women and children was an unconscionable partisan ploy. No parent should be forced to choose between his child's health and education. No woman should have to choose between breast cancer screening and a student loan.

Lowered interest rates were the result of bipartisan cooperation between a Democratic Congress and a Republican President. We must stop the interest rate hike in a responsible and bipartisan manner, and I urge speedy action.

IN HONOR OF GAYLEN BYKER

(Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. I wish you could meet my friend, Dr. Gaylen Byker, a truly renaissance man who was born in Iowa but raised in Hudsonville, Michigan, which is in my district, where he grew up in a family that was very entrepreneurial and very politically involved. His father actually served as a State senator, Gary Byker.

Gaylen attended Calvin College, where he is now President, and earned a BA with concentrations in philosophy, English, political science, and speech, with a minor in Russian. He also entered the Army in 1967 and served in Vietnam, and he was discharged with the rank of captain. He went on to earn a law degree at the University of Michigan and then his master's degree in world politics at Michigan as well. After that, he decided he needed to get his Ph.D. in international relations from Pennsylvania.

He then served and worked at an energy exploration company out of Houston. He worked on Wall Street, both on energy as well as in derivatives and futures. He then served as a lawyer in Philadelphia. He has been involved in numerous organizations and volunteer opportunities, including the Ruffed Grouse Society of the United States.

He is an avid hunter—and a pretty good shot as well, I might add. He became president of Calvin College in 1995, where he has served it since then for the last 17 years. Gaylen is truly a person who has left a place better than when he found it.

Dr. Byker, we just want to say thank you for your service to Calvin College in the greater community in west Michigan.

AMERICAN CRYSTAL SUGAR
FACTORY LOCKOUT

(Mr. ELLISON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to what is a very serious problem for the families of at least 1,300 workers, 900 of whom live in my home State of Minnesota. They've been in a labor dispute with their company. On Friday, there is a chance to go back to the bargaining table to come up with a good settlement.

Now, these workers, they didn't go on strike. They've been locked out. They've been locked out for 10 months at the American Crystal Sugar Factory in Moorhead, Minnesota. Many of these people have worked at this factory their entire lives and are really good, solid members of their community. These workers have gone to work, and they've actually stood up and gone to bat for the company, particularly regarding the sugar program, and in countless other ways as well. These workers even vowed not to go on strike because they know how important their work is to the company and to the community. The only thing they've done wrong is they haven't been able to pay their higher health insurance costs, which is the real crux of the negotiation.

This Friday, the sides are going back to the bargaining table for the first time in 4 months. I commend both labor and management for getting back to the table. But, Madam Speaker, I urge management to listen carefully to the pleas of these workers and to come up with a fair settlement.

□ 1220

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

(Mr. GRAVES of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Madam Speaker, in 2009, the Obama administration said that unemployment would never reach 8 percent if the stimulus was approved. Well, it was. And 3 years later and \$1.2 trillion in spending, unemployment has remained above 8 percent for 40 consecutive months, the longest span since the Great Depression. Even more alarming is that the 8 percent doesn't illustrate how grim the situation really is.

More than 500,000 more Americans are out of work today than they were when President Obama took office in 2009, and the percentage of Americans working is at a 30-year low. Unemployment would be even higher if it were not for the grit and the resolve of the American people themselves. With these numbers, it's clear that President Obama's agenda has failed, and it's making the economy worse.

House Republicans have a plan. They have a plan for America's job creators

to help turn this economy around. It's time for the President and it's time for the Senate Democrats to stop blocking jobs for Americans and to join us in helping get Americans back to work.

68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the 68th anniversary of the Allied expeditionary forces landing in Normandy, France, at the start of the end of World War II. The allied invasion of Europe was led by a native Kansan born in Abilene and a truly great American hero, former-President General Dwight "Ike" Eisenhower.

On the morning of June 6, 1944, General Eisenhower inspired his men to fight for the values of liberty and freedom, stating:

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped, and battle hardened. He will fight savagely.

Our homefronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned. The free men of the world are marching together to victory.

Good luck. And let us beseech the blessings of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

We all remember the tremendous sacrifices the Greatest Generation gave for the cause of freedom and liberty as we mark this solemn anniversary today.

REPUBLICAN BUDGET

(Ms. HANABUSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HANABUSA. Madam Speaker, I'm here to ask that the Republican budget respect our seniors.

We've got to ask ourselves why are we giving those who make over a million dollars about \$394,000 on average in tax cuts and those making between \$20,000 and \$30,000 get \$129. Why? And why is it that there is about \$3 trillion in breaks that we're giving to Big Business, Big Oil, gas, and the super rich? Why are we doing that?

Then there is an effort in the Republican budget to change Medicare to the voucher program. This is why AARP says, "Republicans are shifting the cost to our seniors and ending the Medicare guarantee, that guarantee that many of them rely upon." And our Congressional Budget Office agrees with this.

The attacks on the Affordable Care Act by the Republicans also are going to set us back. That act closes the doughnut hole for seniors' prescription drugs. It also allows them to have preventive health care, and we're taking that away, too.

Madam Speaker, let's just respect our seniors, and not do what we're doing.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 5325, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAVES of Georgia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5325.

Will the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) kindly take the chair.

□ 1224

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5325) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, June 5, 2012, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 56, line 24.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy.

Mr. HURT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In Virginia's Fifth District, State and local officials have been working diligently to attract new businesses to create new jobs in Southside, Virginia. In Henry County, a county located in Virginia's Fifth District, local officials have identified a 200-acre site that has the potential to attract major economic development opportunities at a time when the Martinsville-Henry County area suffers from the highest unemployment rate in Virginia—15 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Unfortunately, Federal regulators, including the Army Corps of Engineers, have resisted moving forward with this important initiative and stalled the

county's permit application because of the lack of an identified end-user for the site. At the same time, the potential companies that would invest in this site and create jobs in Southside, Virginia, are unwilling to commit their resources due to the risk and time delays associated with an outstanding permit with the Corps.

While State regulators have issued permits for the Henry County site, the Corps continues to be steadfast in its unwillingness to move forward with the permit, even though they have issued permits for similar speculative development projects in the past which subsequently attracted new industries and jobs to that area.

Mr. Chairman, this site represents an economic opportunity that could bring thousands of jobs to an area of Virginia that is still struggling with double-digit unemployment. This project has bipartisan support from members of the congressional delegation, as well as Virginia's governor, Bob McDonnell.

Virginia has proven that it is the most attractive State for business and has been recognized as such in the past year. If given the opportunity, I have no doubt that the site would be the impetus for economic development in Martinsville and Henry County, an area which needs economic development more than ever.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask your assistance in working with me to ensure that Federal regulators are not needlessly stalling economic development and job creation in Virginia's Fifth District and other areas of our country.

With that, I thank the chairman for his leadership on this bill and on this issue, and I look forward to working with him.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman from Virginia for bringing these concerns to my attention.

I agree that we must assure that Federal agencies and regulations are not contributing to unnecessary delays that harm economic development and job creation, especially at a time of economic distress and high employment.

I pledge our committee pledges to work with the gentleman and others who have seen an overreaching regulatory process negatively affect job prospects in their districts to address these problems.

With that, Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DOYLE. Madam Chair, I rise today to engage in a colloquy with the chairman and the ranking member.

I'm here today to express my concern with the future of the Nation's inland waterway system.

The bill before us today, despite the chairman's best efforts, continues a

trend of underfunding needed infrastructure improvements in our Nation's locks and dams. This underfunding is a combination of the administration's request and lack of a long-term solution to the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

Locks and dams are a crucial mechanism of commerce and mode of transportation in Pennsylvania. They allow for the transport of commodities that are essential to businesses in my region, like coal, grain, and scrap metal. Along the Allegheny River, the Army Corps' budget for operating locks and dams was cut by nearly one-half in just one year.

□ 1230

Projects on other rivers in the Pittsburgh region, the Ohio and the Monongahela, have slowed to a stop or are in need of repair. The cuts to this fund have the Corps and surrounding communities and businesses wondering exactly how or if a repair will be made if something breaks.

But this is only a portion of the work that needs to be done, and the mechanism that we have to fund new or major rehabilitation projects, the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, is also in need of repair. Even in times of fiscal restraint, we must find ways to fund projects that protect our safety and allow the use of our waterways for commerce. The longer we wait to fully respond to the critical needs for our infrastructure, the more they are going to cost.

Madam Chairman, just in a recent article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, quoting our local Corps person:

This is it for the Allegheny locks and dams. If something breaks we've got to scramble for funds, and there's no guarantee we'll fix it.

This has forced the Corps to adopt a fix-when-fail attitude towards maintaining about 200 locks and related dams on about 11,000 miles of the Nation's rivers. The average lock is over 60 years old. In Pittsburgh, they're over 80 years old.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to work with you and the ranking member to find a solution to this urgent need.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CRITZ).

Mr. CRITZ. Thank you, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Chairman, for yielding.

I would like to add my voice to Mr. DOYLE's on the issue of the aging state of our Nation's waterways and the vast shortfalls and funding on urgently needed projects. I believe the chairman has done his best, given if available funds in the trust fund and would like to work with the gentleman from New Jersey to find a long-term solution to this issue.

Consisting of over 230 lock chambers, our inland waterways move hundreds of millions of tons of cargo annually. To move this cargo on the Nation's highways would require an additional 24 million trucks, would cost billions

more in fuel costs, and generate millions of tons of pollution.

The Federal Government has invested in this infrastructure for over 200 years. The locks and dams that are the backbone of this system are built with a 50-year design life; yet many, for example, those on the Monongahela River in western Pennsylvania, are over 100 years old.

I am deeply troubled by the lack of funding for these projects and specifically by the lack of progress on finding a solution to the funding shortfalls in the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. This fund generates roughly \$85 million per year through a fuel tax on barges, yet falls well short of the \$380 million per year the Inland Waterways Users Board estimates is needed to fully fund capital reinvestments in the system.

The Transportation Department projects that the waterway traffic will increase 20 percent by 2020. We can no longer afford to sit on our hands and wait for these vital lanes of commerce to fail. We need to invest in America and keep our Federal waterways open for business. The Inland Waterways System is far too important to allow it to continue to languish with inadequate funding and crumbling infrastructure.

I look forward to working with the chairman, the ranking member, and Mr. DOYLE to find a solution to this urgent need.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I assure the gentlemen from Pennsylvania that I share their concern with the funding of the inland system and the solvency of the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. This is why you see extensive report language on the Olmsted Locks and Dam and the cost overruns at that project, as well as language on the trust fund itself. As the gentlemen are aware, any changes to address the solvency of the trust fund are most appropriately discussed within the authorizing committees. I know they're aware of the situation and are evaluating various options.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the ranking member for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I simply would associate myself with the chairman's remarks, Mr. CRITZ's remarks and Mr. DOYLE's remarks and would simply conclude my portion by thanking both gentlemen for raising this vital issue. We engage in investing in infrastructure in Afghanistan. We create infrastructure investment in Iraq and elsewhere. It is time that we

repair and invest in the infrastructure, the waterway infrastructure in the United States of America, to create jobs in the short term and to create jobs in the future.

Again, I really, from the bottom of my heart, thank the gentlemen for raising this issue and look forward to working with them.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk that is designated as No. 1.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 0.27260690084897576 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, June 5, 2012, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, funded at \$32 billion, the FY2013 Energy and Water appropriation bill that we have under consideration today actually spends about \$87 million more than we did last year. With a \$1.3 trillion deficit and a national debt that's now more than \$15 trillion, I think we have got to do better here.

This amendment simply says let's pare it back. Let's do an across-the-board cut of .027. Now, the reason we picked that number is that would bring us back exactly to last year.

I think when you look across the country, you look at what State and local governments are doing in order to balance their budgets. Sometimes they are going all the way back to 2005, 2004, or maybe more to balance their budgets. What are we doing here in Congress with a \$15 trillion debt? We're actually increasing spending on some bills.

Now, we have cut others, and I have supported the so-called Ryan budget where we do make some overall cuts, and that's good. But when you have a bill like this, I don't know how we can justify increasing spending \$87 million over last year. Again, as some will say, well, this conforms to the budget agreement, the Ryan budget act and the 302(a) levels that we have set. That is true it does; but I would suggest that if we're increasing funding here, this is a good place to find savings and perhaps the 302(b) level should have been set a little lower.

I would urge adoption of the amendment. Again, this is simply a cut that would take us back to where we were last year—not 2008 or 2009, but FY12. I don't think that's unreasonable.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I take exception to any claim that our bill unnecessarily increases spending. There is one reason that this bill is \$188 million above fiscal year 2000: it's defense, national security. Many Members may not realize it, but nearly one-third of our bill supports critical national security needs, including nuclear weapons. That is actually the origin of why we have a Department of Energy today: it's the Atomic Energy Act.

Only two subcommittees received increases in fiscal year 2013, the Energy and Water bill and the Defense bill, because those increases are needed to support national security. There are no other reasons.

The defense portion of this bill is almost \$300 million more than last year, an increase which directly supports our nuclear weapons and national security. Even with those security increases, our bill is still less than one-third of 1 percent above last year's bill. That means the rest of the bill is cut deeply.

It means that spending for our non-defense accounts is cut by 800 million below last year's levels. Even with the increase for defense spending, our bill is still below 2009 levels, actually quite close to 2008 levels. So I'll not accept any criticism that our bill in any way is not reflective of this body's work to reduce spending. The House's commitment to cut spending, Federal spending, was fully engaged in in a bipartisan way by the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

□ 1240

The gentleman's amendment would cut the bill simply because of the increases we provided for defense spending. To be clear, the amendment is a cut to national security. That's the point I'll make very clear to any Member who has questions on whether to vote for this amendment.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no," to protect defense spending, and I also add a postscript. Our bill, historically, has done things for a lot of States. And Arizona has benefited from the Central Arizona Water Project. It may not have happened during Mr. FLAKE's tenure as a Member of Congress, but in a bipartisan way we've looked after the needs his constituents and Arizonans.

We are reducing spending. And even as we reduce spending, we have obligations to look at other needs across the country in the energy sector as well as the water sector, which is why I relate the Arizona Central Arizona Project.

So we're cutting spending. We're reducing spending. We're keeping our commitment to the American taxpayers.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. VISCLOSKY. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I also want to add my voice to the chair's in opposition to the gentleman's amendment. We just had a colloquy on the House floor with several Members from the State of Pennsylvania relative to the fate of 230 lock chambers on our inland waterways that carry hundreds of millions of tons of cargo. If they fail, we would need, as has already been mentioned this morning, 24 million additional trucks, which would cost billions more in fuel and generate millions of tons of pollution. These locks that are the backbone of this Nation's inland waterway system were built with a 50-year design life. Many of those that exist in western Pennsylvania are now over a hundred years old.

Relative to cuts, I want to emphasize to our colleagues that there was a lot of work that the chairman, the members of this subcommittee, and the staffs put into this bill to make very discreet, discerning decisions, and in many instances, to make cuts. I would take simply one program as an example: environmental cleanup.

We have, again, a national responsibility to clean up these legacies of the Cold War for the health and safety of 300 million people. But we made discreet decisions. For defense environmental site-by-site decisions, for example, on the Office of River Protection in the State of Washington, we are \$30 million below last year's level. For the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the State of Tennessee, we're \$20 million below last year's level. For the Savannah River site in South Carolina, we are \$43 million below in the current year level. For the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant we are \$12 million below last year's level. And for technology development, to do a better job on this, we're \$1 million below. We made discreet decisions.

I would simply close by saying that the gentleman at the close of his remarks said that he wants this cut to take us back to where we were. Those locks were built a hundred years ago. I don't want to go back there. We are here to take this Nation forward and to invest in the future of this Nation so that the young people of this Nation have a future. I do not want to go back to where we were.

I am adamantly opposed to the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. What I simply meant was take back the spending level to where we were last year. Nobody wants to go back in time. But if we want to talk of a future for our kids, as was mentioned, saddling them with \$15 trillion in debt doesn't give them much of a future. And that's the problem here. We just keep doing that bill after bill after bill after bill—increasing spending.

I take the gentleman's point on the needs of defense, but we've got to find savings. We've got to find savings here. We can't continue to go on and pile up more debt. And I would suggest that

finding savings amounting to one-quarter of one penny on this bill is not unreasonable.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

Mr. DEFAZIO. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy to implement or administer any change to the requirement in section 9.104-1(d) of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 19, 2001), that to be determined responsible, a prospective contractor must have a record of satisfactory compliance with antitrust laws.

Mr. DEFAZIO (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent that the reading be suspended.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, June 5, 2012, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. This is a very, very dramatic map. The colors indicate gasoline prices across America as of last week by county. As you can see, the entire west coast of the United States is in bright red.

Now we often hear from the oil and gas industry that prices are set internationally. This is an international market. You have to understand that.

Well, that's kind of interesting. Crude oil prices are down dramatically. U.S. production of crude is up a million-and-a-half barrels a day. We're exporting gasoline from the United States of America. But somehow we're missing that international market on the west coast. We're being price gouged on the west coast of the United States through a series of rather interesting or perhaps suspicious circumstances.

The largest refinery in Washington State, Cherry Point, experienced a fire in February, and it's been quite a bit of time in recovery. It's been delayed sev-

eral times. It's now coming back online. But given the fact that it was known that the largest refinery in the Northwest was offline, one would think that other refineries in California would endeavor to stay online, particularly as we begin the summer driving season. Well, no, actually not, because they had to do routine maintenance.

So five refineries in California, just before Memorial Day weekend in May, decided that it was time for routine maintenance. Then, suddenly we had a shortage. Well, actually we didn't have a shortage. There were no gas stations with yellow flags. There were no gas stations with little red flags. No one was going without gasoline, but a shortage was declared by the industry and the price was jacked up.

So while the rest of the country has seen prices come down, following the international markets, the price on the west coast has gone up, skyrocketing last week 13 cents for a gallon of regular. In one week it went up. It dropped a penny yesterday. All right. We're on the way down. It seems it always goes down a lot slower than it goes up. Kind of interesting.

So I contacted the President's working group for oil price and market manipulation, and my inquiry has been referred to various departments within the government, including the Justice Department, to look at antitrust implications; the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and others, to look at potential market manipulation.

□ 1250

So I just thought in light of the fact that there may have been—may have been—some market manipulation here and perhaps at other times in the past, that we should just have a simple statement of fact on behalf of the United States House of Representatives. No oil or gas company convicted of antitrust violations should be able to access any of the \$500 million in the Fossil Energy Research and Development section. That is to say, taxpayers of the United States should not gift money to oil and gas companies that have been convicted of price-gouging the taxpayers of the United States of America. Pretty simple.

I mean, I have even greater concerns over that account; and I joined with 102 Republicans, last night, and 36 Democrats in voting to delete the \$500 million for fossil energy research and development. I think the industry can fund it on its own. And I would hope at least those 102 Republicans last night who voted to totally eliminate that account and the 36 Democrats who voted to totally eliminate that account would join with me today to say, well, we didn't eliminate the account, but we're not going to allow anybody convicted of antitrust that is price-gouging American consumers and taxpayers to access these taxpayer dollars to subsidize their private research and development and profits.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I would simply note that what the gentleman from Oregon proposes is a commonsense approach to ensuring the highest ethical standards for companies that receive a contract with the DOE's Office of Fossil Energy. We should not be rewarding companies that have a history of predatory economic practices with Federal contractors.

If his amendment is allowed in order, I would certainly urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I rise to claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The gentleman highlights some very difficult issues that deserve our attention, and I especially share my colleague's concern about gasoline prices, and that's why the committee has focused on trying to reduce gas prices in the future.

However, the areas of antitrust determinations, compliance, and enforcement that he mentions, quite honestly, are within the purview of the authorizing committee. We are aware of them. We're acutely aware of them. We understand where he's coming from.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman may state his point of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI. The rule states in pertinent part: an amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law. The amendment imposes additional duties.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The gentleman from New Jersey makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon proposes to change existing law, in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

The amendment would limit funds for an assistant Secretary in the Department of Energy to implement or administer any change to a cited regulation as in effect on January 19, 2001. The Chair is aware that such regulation is no longer effective under current law. The amendment would therefore require a determination by the assistant Secretary of the state of prior regulation, and a further determination of what, if anything, has effected a "change" to that prior regulation.

By requiring a new determination, the amendment constitutes legislation within the meaning of clause 2(c) of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained. The amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. I have an amendment at the desk, designated as Flake No. 2.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used for the Batteries and Electric Drive Technology program within the Department of Energy's Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program.

Mr. FLAKE (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, June 5, 2012, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I know we have been on this bill a long time, and I don't plan to take my full 5 minutes here.

This amendment would simply prohibit funding for the Department of Energy Batteries and Electric Drive Technology program, preventing unnecessary Federal spending to the tune of about \$171 million.

We all know that for too long Washington has meddled too much in the energy market. Not only has the government proved itself to be ill-equipped to pick winners and losers, I think government is just plain bad at it. The list of winners is dubious at best, and it's a diverse one, from oil subsidies, ethanol mandates, to Solyndra, and now the Chevy Volt. The common thread is a seemingly endless supply, endless stream of taxpayer funding.

Enter the Batteries and Electric Drive Technology program. This is one of the countless acronyms that taxpayers know little of despite helping to fund these programs to the tune of a few hundred million dollars. Interestingly, the BEDT is the very program that developed the Chevy Volt battery that we've all heard so much about and, I think, the manufacturing lines that are now stopping or diminishing.

While I wholeheartedly support my colleagues' commitment to work to reduce the burden of rising energy and gasoline prices, I believe it would be imprudent to acquiesce key funding in this regard to components of the President's go green or go bust initiative. This hasn't gone too well, and I don't know why we continue to fund it.

Instead, I think we ought to eliminate the energy subsidies and preferential policies while encouraging free market growth and innovation. We

could start out by eliminating funding for the BEDT.

I urge support for the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I rise to oppose the amendment. There is valuable, cutting-edge research in the Department of Energy that enables future generations of vehicle technologies to proceed, technologies that are too far in the future for American private sectors to support, but that will keep future generations of manufacturing and jobs here in the United States and have the consequence of lowering what Americans have to pay for gasoline at the pump.

This amendment—and we're all supporting cutting wasteful spending—would virtually eliminate this important piece of our comprehensive approach; and, therefore, I strongly oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I also rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment. We need to move away from our dependency on fuel imported by unfriendly nations. I have in past debates on this floor, and I would do it again, referenced the senior Senator from Indiana, Senator LUGAR, who has long characterized our energy crisis paramount, as one of national security, given where those petroleum purchases take place. The fact is, if we can get more miles per gallon, we have solved part of that national security crisis.

None of us today standing here or sitting here are going to be able to do much about the price of a barrel of oil. But if each one of those individual drivers can get some relief by getting an extra mile per gallon for their vehicle, we have also helped ameliorate their economic pressure and the costs that they have.

I think it is shortsighted to eliminate this program which has the potential to address a major issue in the viability and practicality of electric vehicles, and that is the battery. We need to be looking at the cost, performance, life, and abuse tolerance of batteries, and I do support the Department's efforts on this front and have been active for a number of years in seeking additional funds for it because I think it does a great value to this country's future.

I oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, it was mentioned that government research, the Federal Government typically gets involved in research when the return is

too far out for commercial enterprise to realize any benefit. I would suggest that that just doesn't apply here at all. We're talking about batteries. And those who tout this program claim that we already have evidence on the road, the Chevy Volt, of this technology working, and so that's not too far out. So if there's technology on the road, or in this case mostly still sitting in the lots, apparently, because these cars aren't selling very well, it isn't out there too far in the future.

I think we get confused about what really is the role of the Federal Government with regard to research when we have programs like this where there could be profit—and is, in certain technologies tomorrow—and it becomes less research and more subsidy, and that's where I think this program falls into.

With that, I urge support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1300

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, designated as Flake No. 3.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Department of Energy to fund the Wind Powering America Initiative.

Mr. FLAKE (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, June 5, 2012, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit funding for the Wind Powering America initiative under the Department of Energy.

Hot air jokes aside here, nobody can say that the Federal Government has not been good to the wind industry. Turbines made for popular earmarks in Congresses past, and wind technology research and development receives tens of millions of Federal dollars annually. Developers continue to reap billions of dollars from a two-decade-old production tax credit that will hopefully be allowed to expire this year.

But as much as I disagree with my colleagues who would have us continue to prop up an industry that even Secretary Chu of the Energy Department describes as mature, that's not what

this amendment is about. This amendment is about putting an end to Wind Powering America, an initiative that just picks winners and losers and operates in the rarified air of a Federal program that is actively advocating on behalf of a particular industry.

Had you happened across an Associated Press article announcing WPA's creation 13 years ago, you would have mistaken it for a trade organization. The Energy Department described WPA as an initiative aimed at building national awareness of wind's benefits, increasing customer demand, overcoming institutional biases, and even advocating on behalf of the wind production tax credit.

These goals have evolved into egregious examples of unnecessary waste, like a podcast titled: "When wind developed doesn't match up to potential, look at policy." And with episodes like Careers in Wind Energy, WPA goes around to the Nation's K-12 schools to promote wind energy workforce development and pushes its Wind for Schools project to implement wind-energy curricula.

While it's hard to understand why taxpayer monies are funding WPA, it's downright impossible to find out how they are funding WPA. The last time WPA was mentioned in an appropriation bill was in 2003 in a conference report approving level funding at \$3.1 million. In fact, we couldn't find funding figures more recent than 2008, when an Energy Department budget request confirmed it to be \$5.5 million. After that, WPA falls into the bureaucratic abyss. This amendment would not only put an end to this federalized wind-advocacy program, it would end the practice of blindly funding it.

This amendment is anything but tilting at windmills. Congress ought to make a point to not oversee how much we spend, but how we spend it. We can do just that by eliminating the Wind Powering America project.

I urge support for the amendment and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Chair, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DICKS. The amendment prohibits funds for the Wind Powering America program, which has been funded since 1999 to increase information-sharing in support of expanding domestic wind power.

Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment. I appreciate my colleague's continued efforts to stop inappropriate or wasteful Federal spending. However, there is a distinction between improper and proper Federal activities, and I believe this amendment would eliminate an example of the latter.

I agree with my colleague that the government should not be funding the deployment of proven technologies, and for that reason we have significantly ramped back the wind energy

program. In fact, our bill cuts the program by 25 percent and focuses the remaining funds on unproven technologies not yet in the market, like offshore wind. I know they don't have any of that in Arizona, but we have significant offshore wind in Washington State.

There is also a proper Federal role for facilitating the free flow of information where market failures prevent the efficient operation of free markets. In this case, a small program facilitates the free flow of information collected by national laboratories, such as resource maps and detailed wind data. Programs like this use small amounts of Federal funds to fix a market failure and get government out of the way so that our private sector can get to the work of creating manufacturing and construction jobs here at home.

We can talk about which specific parts of this program should be cut, but I cannot support its complete elimination, and I must oppose the amendment.

I yield to the distinguished ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. VISCLOSKY.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I believe that there is a proper role for government where there is no private organization willing or able to fill an information need, and information is vital if we are going to improve our energy policy.

This program provides a venue at a very modest cost to the taxpayers to disseminate valuable information that supports the diversification of the Nation's energy supply.

While I do appreciate the gentleman from Arizona's efforts to search out sources of wasteful and inappropriate spending, I disagree that this program is one of those instances and join my colleague from Washington in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. DICKS. Again, the gentleman from Arizona would eliminate this entire program; we think that is overstepping.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the gentleman from Arizona's amendment. While we may have our differences—and not all of his amendments that he has proposed have passed—he has been congenial and a class act and I'd like to thank him. I would like to thank him also for his continued efforts, which have been recognized on the other side too, to fight wasteful Federal spending.

We agree, I think most of us, that our government should not be funding the deployment of proven technologies. For that reason, our committee and our bill has significantly ramped back

the wind energy program to 25 percent below fiscal year 2012 and focused the remaining funds on unproven technologies not yet in the market, like far offshore wind. If there are small cases where the Department is carrying out activities not appropriate for the Federal Government, they should be eliminated.

So I salute the gentleman, and I am pleased to support his efforts. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. I rise to thank the gentleman and express a lot of shock here. But I appreciate the fine work the gentleman does on this legislation.

Again, this program is advocacy for a proven technology. After 13 years of this program, to spend more—and we really don't understand how much each year, but it could be \$5.5 million—for people in the Federal Government, on taxpayer dollars, to go and advocate on behalf of wind energy. All of us receive visits frequently from people in the wind industry who have proven technology, who are out there already deploying it. Why in the world we should continue to spend hard-earned taxpayer dollars to advocate for these programs, I just don't know.

So I thank the gentleman, the chairman of the committee, for supporting the amendment, and I urge its adoption.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I suspect, Madam Chair, that the ranking member, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and I are going to use this opportunity to thank a whole host of people who have allowed us to bring this bill to the floor and, we hope, to a very successful conclusion.

□ 1310

First of all, to Chairman ROGERS from Kentucky and his working partner, Congressman NORM DICKS, on behalf of the committee, we want to thank you for giving us full support, bipartisan support, and giving us the flexibility to have a number of hearings to do a comprehensive approach through that hearing process and your insistence, both of you, on what we call regular order, the ability of the Appropriations Committee to work in a bipartisan way. I shouldn't comment on the House in general, but in terms of our committee, there's been a good bipartisan working relationship. So you've laid the foundation for Mr. VISCLOSKY and me to sort of proceed in regular order, and we're grateful.

I'd also like to thank the Members for their cooperation in terms of amendments. I think we started maybe last year with 103 amendments. A lot of

amendments were drawn into a unanimous consent situation, so we've been able to reduce the amendments, and Members have come to the floor, spoken on an expeditious basis and, I think, performed admirably, and I think they have made our bill better and more comprehensive.

I'd also like to thank those who are on the floor, particularly our committee staff, Rob Blair, our clerk, who's to my left, Joe Levin, Loraine Heckenberg, Angie Giancarlo, Perry Yates, and Trevor Higgins.

On the minority, I'd like to thank Taunja Berquam. I'd also like to thank my personal staff, Nancy Fox and Katie Hazlett, and Mr. VISCLOSKY's personal staff, Joe DeVooght.

And of course, Madam Chair, there are a whole host of people who make the floor work on the appropriations side. Some of them would not like to be publicly recognized. But let me say, in our heart, we hold them dear because we're able to get our bill to the floor, make sure that our amendments all meet the letter of the law and the Constitution, the Parliamentarian having vetted all those amendments. So we're highly appreciative of that.

And I certainly would be happy to yield to my ranking member if he cares to—I'm sure he would—make some remarks.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding very much. And I think the only other thank-you I would add, and I would very sincerely join the chair in all of the recognitions that he has enumerated, is the Chair, herself, as well as all of those others who have served us over the last 4 days and done a very expeditious job.

I cannot thank the chairman enough for all he has done for us and for this country and for being the consummate gentleman. It is a privilege and a delight to work with you, as well as the other members of the subcommittee.

I would point out that, while we agree very substantively on this bill, there are degrees of differences. We did not, in the intervening last 4 days, agree on every amendment, but we had reasoned and thoughtful debate. We had votes, and decisions were made.

It is a profound privilege that people like Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. DICKS, and I have serving this country in this Congress. I am an institutionalist, and this is a perfect example of how that institution should work: to meet collectively, to resolve our differences, and to work as hard as we can to hopefully, in fiscal year 2013, leave this country a little bit better.

Again, thank all of the people, and particularly the staff and the Chair for all their good work.

I appreciate the chairman for yielding.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Reclaiming my time, I want to also note this is the last Energy and Water bill that Mr. DICKS will be participating in. And I say on behalf of our committee that we've always known that you're fully

engaged in every subcommittee where you are so prominent, and we want to thank you for that.

Let me say, too, that we're pleased we've built in our bill some common ground for energy policy across our Nation. Most importantly, as I said in my remarks, the national security segment: what we need to do to make sure that our nuclear stockpile is reliable, that we proceed with cleanups, things that we do relative to naval reactors and the next generation of nuclear ballistic submarines, and the comprehensive energy policy that's directed not only towards research into the future but trying to minimize rising gas prices, which have affected every American pocketbook.

Lastly, we've done it with a lot less money. We're actually, in some cases, close to the 2008 level, somewhere between 2008 and 2009. And while some people may like to damn us, we've done our best to cut spending and reflect the real economy out there, the fact that people are paying too much in the way of taxes, we have too much debt and such a large deficit. We've done our part.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Mr. ROHRABACHER of California.

An amendment by Mr. STEARNS of Florida.

An amendment by Mr. SHIMKUS of Illinois.

An amendment by Mr. TIPTON of Colorado.

An amendment by Mr. LUETKEMEYER of Missouri.

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 181, noes 229, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 319]

AYES—181

Adams	Amodei	Benishke
Aderholt	Bachmann	Bilbray
Akin	Barrow	Black
Amash	Barton (TX)	Blackburn

Boren	Heck	Olson
Boswell	Hensarling	Palazzo
Boustany	Herger	Paulsen
Brady (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Pearce
Brooks	Hochul	Pence
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp	Peterson
Buchanan	Huizenga (MI)	Petri
Bucshon	Hultgren	Poe (TX)
Buerkle	Hunter	Pompeo
Burgess	Hurt	Posey
Burton (IN)	Issa	Price (GA)
Campbell	Jenkins	Quayle
Canseco	Johnson (OH)	Reed
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Ribble
Carter	Jones	Rigell
Cassidy	Jordan	Rivera
Chabot	King (IA)	Roe (TN)
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Rogers (MI)
Coffman (CO)	Kissell	Rohrabacher
Conaway	Kline	Rokita
Costello	Kucinich	Rooney
Cravaack	Labrador	Ross (AR)
Crawford	Lamborn	Ross (FL)
Cuellar	Lance	Royce
Culberson	Landry	Ryan (WI)
DeFazio	Latham	Scalise
Dent	Latta	Schilling
DesJarlais	LoBiondo	Schmidt
Diaz-Balart	Long	Schweikert
Donnelly (IN)	Luettkemeyer	Scott (SC)
Duffy	Lungren, Daniel E.	Scott, Austin
Duncan (SC)		Sensenbrenner
Duncan (TN)	Mack	Sessions
Ellmers	Manzullo	Sherman
Farenthold	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Fincher	Matheson	Smith (NJ)
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (TX)
Flake	McCaul	Southerland
Fleming	McClintock	Stearns
Flores	McCotter	Stutzman
Forbes	McHenry	Sullivan
Fortenberry	McIntyre	Sutton
Fox	McMorris	Thornberry
Franks (AZ)	Rodgers	Upton
Gardner	Meehan	Visclosky
Garrett	Meeks	Walberg
Gerlach	Mica	Walsh (IL)
Gibbs	Michaud	Webster
Gingrey (GA)	Miller (FL)	West
Gohmert	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
Gosar	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)
Gowdy	Murphy (PA)	Wittman
Graves (GA)	Myrick	Wolf
Graves (MO)	Neugebauer	Woodall
Griffin (AR)	Noem	Yoder
Harris	Nugent	Young (FL)
Hartzler	Nunes	Young (IN)

NOES—229

Ackerman	Clay	Gonzalez
Alexander	Cleaver	Goodlatte
Altmire	Clyburn	Granger
Andrews	Cohen	Green, Al
Austria	Cole	Green, Gene
Bachus	Connolly (VA)	Griffith (VA)
Baldwin	Conyers	Grijalva
Barletta	Cooper	Grimm
Bartlett	Costa	Guinta
Bass (CA)	Courtney	Guthrie
Bass (NH)	Crenshaw	Gutierrez
Becerra	Critz	Hall
Berg	Crowley	Hanabusa
Berkley	Cummings	Harper
Biggert	Davis (CA)	Hastings (FL)
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	Hastings (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Davis (KY)	Hayworth
Bishop (NY)	DeGette	Heinrich
Bishop (UT)	DeLauro	Higgins
Blumenaue	Denham	Himes
Bonamici	Deutch	Hinchee
Bonner	Dicks	Hinojosa
Bono Mack	Dingell	Hirono
Brady (PA)	Doggett	Holden
Braley (IA)	Dold	Holt
Brown (FL)	Doyle	Honda
Butterfield	Dreier	Hoyer
Calvert	Edwards	Israel
Camp	Ellison	Jackson (IL)
Capito	Emerson	Jackson Lee
Capps	Eshoo	(TX)
Capuano	Farr	Johnson (GA)
Cardoza	Fattah	Johnson (IL)
Carnahan	Fleischmann	Johnson, E. B.
Carney	Frank (MA)	Kaptur
Carson (IN)	Frelinghuysen	Keating
Chandler	Fudge	Kelly
Cicilline	Gallegly	Kildee
Clarke (MI)	Garamendi	Kind
Clarke (NY)	Gibson	Kingston

Kinzingler (IL) Pelosi Shimkus
 Langevin Perlmutter Shuster
 Lankford Peters Simpson
 Larsen (WA) Pingree (ME) Sires
 Larson (CT) Pitts Smith (WA)
 LaTourette Polis Speier
 Lee (CA) Price (NC) Stark
 Levin Quigley Stivers
 Lewis (GA) Rahall Terry
 Lipinski Rangel Thompson (CA)
 Loeb sack Rehberg Thompson (MS)
 Lofgren, Zoe Reichert Thompson (PA)
 Lowey Renacci Tiberi
 Lucas Reyes Richmond
 Luján Rich mond Roby
 Lummis Roby Rogers (AL)
 Lynch Rogers (KY) Towns
 Maloney Ros-Lehtinen Tsongas
 Marino Ros-Lehtinen Turner (NY)
 Markey Roskam Turner (OH)
 Matsui Roybal-Allard Van Hollen
 McCarthy (NY) Runyan
 McCollum Rupp ertsberger Velázquez
 McDermott Rush Walden
 McGovern Ryan (OH) Walz (MN)
 McKinley Sánchez, Linda Wasserman
 McNerney T. Schultz
 Miller (NC) Sanchez, Loretta Waters
 Miller, George Sarbanes Watt
 Moran Schakowsky Waxman
 Murphy (CT) Schiff Welch
 Nadler Schock Whitfield
 Neal Schrader Wilson (FL)
 Nunnelee Schwartz Womack
 Oliver Scott (VA) Woolsey
 Owens Scott, David Yarmuth
 Pallone Serrano Young (AK)
 Pastor (AZ) Sewell

NOT VOTING—21

Baca Hahn Pascrell
 Berman Hanna Paul
 Castor (FL) Lewis (CA) Platts
 Chu McKeon Richardson
 Coble Miller, Gary Rothman (NJ)
 Engel Moore Shuler
 Filner Napolitano Slaughter

□ 1341

Messrs. MCNERNEY, HOYER, HALL, MARKEY, GERLACH, SARBANES and RAHALL changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. ROGERS of Michigan, HUELSKAMP, NUNES, GRIFFIN of Arkansas, PETRI, SMITH of New Jersey, KUCINICH, Mrs. BUERKLE, Messrs. MCCAUL, CUELLAR, DESJARLAIS and WEBSTER changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair, on rollcall 319, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 348, noes 60, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 320]
 AYES—348
 Ackerman Eshoo Lofgren, Zoe
 Adams Farenthold Long
 Aderholt Farr Lowey
 Akin Fattah Lucas
 Alexander Fincher Luetkemeyer
 Altmire Fitzpatrick Luján
 Amash Flake Lummis
 Amodei Fleischmann Lungren, Daniel
 Austria Fleming E.
 Bachmann Flores Lynch
 Bachus Forbes Mack
 Baldwin Fortenberry Maloney
 Barletta Foxx Manzullo
 Barrow Franks (AZ) Marchant
 Bartlett Frelinghuysen Marcho
 Barton (TX) Gallegly Markey
 Bass (NH) Gardner Matheson
 Becerra Garrett Matsui
 Benishek Gerlach McCarthy (CA)
 Berg Gibbs McCarthy (NY)
 Biggart Gibson McCaul
 Bilbray Gingrey (GA) McClintock
 Bilirakis Gohmert McCotter
 Bishop (GA) Gonzalez McGovern
 Bishop (NY) Goodlatte McHenry
 Bishop (UT) Gosar McIntyre
 Black Gowdy McKinley
 Blackburn Granger McMorris
 Blumenauer Graves (GA) Rodgers
 Bonamici Graves (MO) McNerney
 Bonner Green, Al Meehan
 Bono Mack Green, Gene
 Boren Griffin (AR) Mica
 Boswell Griffith (VA) Michaud
 Boustany Grimm Miller (FL)
 Brady (PA) Miller (MI) Miller (FL)
 Brady (TX) Guthrie Miller (NC)
 Braley (IA) Hall Miller, George
 Brooks Hanabusa Mulvaney
 Broun (GA) Harper Murphy (CT)
 Brown (FL) Harris Murphy (PA)
 Buchanan Hartzler Myrick
 Bucshon Hastings (WA) Nadler
 Buerkle Hayworth Neal
 Burgess Heck Neugebauer
 Burton (IN) Heinrich Noem
 Butterfield Hensarling Nugent
 Calvert Herger Nunes
 Camp Herrera Beutler Nunnelee
 Campbell Higgins Olson
 Canseco Hinojosa Owler
 Cantor Hirono Owens
 Capito Hochul Palazzo
 Capps Holden Pallone
 Capuano Hoit Pastor (AZ)
 Cardoza Hoyer Paulsen
 Carney Huelskamp Pearce
 Carter Huizenga (MI) Pelosi
 Cassidy Hultgren Pence
 Chabot Hunter Peterson
 Chaffetz Hurt Petri
 Chandler Israel Pingree (ME)
 Cicilline Issa Pitts
 Coffman (CO) Jackson Lee
 Cohen (TX) Pompeo
 Cole Jenkins Posey
 Conaway Johnson (IL) Price (GA)
 Connolly (VA) Johnson (OH) Price (NC)
 Cooper Johnson, Sam Quayle
 Costa Jones Quigley
 Costello Jordan Rahall
 Cravaack Kaptur Reed
 Crawford Keating Rehberg
 Crenshaw Kelly Reichert
 Critz Kind Renacci
 Cuellar King (IA) Reyes
 Culberson King (NY) Ribble
 Cummings Kingston Rigell
 Davis (CA) Kinzingler (IL) Rivera
 Davis (KY) Kissell Roby
 DeFazio Kline Roe (TN)
 Denham Kucinich Rogers (AL)
 Dent Labrador Rogers (KY)
 DesJarlais Labrador Rogers (MI)
 Diaz-Balart Lamborn Rohrabacher
 Dicks Lance Rokita
 Doggett Landry Langevin
 Dold Lankford Rooney
 Donnelly (IN) Larsen (WA) Ros-Lehtinen
 Doyle Latham Roskam
 Dreier LaTourette Ross (AR)
 Duffy Latta Ross (FL)
 Duncan (SC) Levin Roybal-Allard
 Duncan (TN) Lipinski Royce
 Ellmers LoBiondo Runyan
 Emerson Loeb sack Ryan (WI)

Sánchez, Linda Smith (NE) Visclosky
 T. Smith (NJ) Walberg
 Sanchez, Loretta Smith (TX) Walden
 Sarbanes Southerland Walsh (IL)
 Scalise Speier Waters
 Schakowsky Stearns Waxman
 Schiff Stivers Webster
 Schilling Stutzman Welch
 Schmidt Sullivan West
 Schock Sutton Westmoreland
 Schrader Terry Whitfield
 Schwartz Thompson (PA) Wilson (SC)
 Schweikert Thornberry Wittman
 Scott (SC) Tiberi Wolf
 Scott, Austin Tierney Womack
 Sensenbrenner Tipton Woodall
 Sessions Tonko Yarmuth
 Sewell Tsongas Yoder
 Sherman Turner (NY) Young (AK)
 Shimkus Turner (OH) Young (FL)
 Shuster Upton Young (IN)
 Simpson Van Hollen

NOES—60

Andrews Fudge Ruppertsberger
 Bass (CA) Garamendi Rush
 Berkley Grijalva Ryan (OH)
 Carnahan Gutierrez Scott (VA)
 Carson (IN) Hastings (FL) Scott, David
 Clarke (MI) Himes Serrano
 Clarke (NY) Hinchey Sires
 Clay Honda Smith (WA)
 Cleaver Jackson (IL) Stark
 Clyburn Johnson, E. B. Thompson (CA)
 Conyers Kildee Thompson (MS)
 Courtney Larson (CT) Towns
 Crowley Lee (CA) Velázquez
 Davis (IL) Lewis (GA) Walz (MN)
 DeGette McCollum Wasserman
 DeLauro McDermott Schultz
 Deutch Meeks Watt
 Dingell Perlmutter Wilson (FL)
 Edwards Peters Rangel
 Ellison Frank (MA) Richmond Woolsey

NOT VOTING—23

Baca Hanna Pascrell
 Berman Johnson (GA) Paul
 Castor (FL) Lewis (CA) Platts
 Chu McKeon Richardson
 Coble Miller, Gary Rothman (NJ)
 Engel Moore Shuler
 Filner Moran Slaughter
 Hahn Napolitano

□ 1346

Mr. SERRANO changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas and Ms. PELOSI changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 320, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SHIMKUS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 326, noes 81, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—326

Adams Fitzpatrick McCaul
 Aderholt Flake McClintock
 Akin Fleischmann
 Alexander Fleming
 Altmire Flores
 Amash Forbes
 Andrews Fortenberry
 Austria Foxx
 Bachmann Franks (AZ)
 Bachus Frelinghuysen
 Baldwin Gallegly
 Barletta Gardner
 Barrow Garrett
 Bartlett Gerlach
 Barton (TX) Gibbs
 Bass (NH) Gibson
 Benishek Gingrey (GA)
 Berg Gohmert
 Biggert Gonzalez
 Bilbray Goodlatte
 Bilirakis Gosar
 Bishop (GA) Gowdy
 Bishop (NY) Granger
 Bishop (UT) Graves (GA)
 Black Graves (MO)
 Blackburn Green, Al
 Blumenauer Green, Gene
 Bonamici Griffin (AR)
 Bonner Griffith (VA)
 Bono Mack Grimm
 Boren Guinta
 Boswell Guthrie
 Boustany Hall
 Brady (PA) Hanabusa
 Brady (TX) Harper
 Braley (IA) Harris
 Brooks Hartzler
 Broun (GA) Hastings (WA)
 Buchanan Hayworth
 Bucshon Heinrich
 Buerkle Hensarling
 Burgess Herger
 Burton (IN) Herrera Beutler
 Butterfield Higgins
 Calvert Himes
 Camp Hinojosa
 Campbell Hochul
 Canseco Holden
 Cantor Huelskamp
 Capito Huizenga (MI)
 Cardoza Hultgren
 Carney Hunter
 Carter Hurt
 Cassidy Issa
 Chabot Jenkins
 Chandler Johnson (OH)
 Clay Johnson, Sam
 Cleaver Jones
 Clyburn Jordan
 Coffman (CO) Kaptur
 Cohen Keating
 Cole Kelly
 Conaway Kildee
 Connolly (VA) Kind
 Cooper King (IA)
 Costa King (NY)
 Costello Kingston
 Courtney Kinzinger (IL)
 Cravaack Kline
 Crawford Kucinich
 Crenshaw Labrador
 Critz Lamborn
 Cuellar Lance
 Culberson Landry
 Davis (KY) Lankford
 DeFazio Larsen (WA)
 DeGette Latham
 Denham LaTourette
 Dent Latta
 DesJarlais Lipinski
 Deutch LoBiondo
 Diaz-Balart Loeb sack
 Dicks Long
 Dingell Lowey
 Dold Lucas
 Donnelly (IN) Luetkemeyer
 Doyle Lummis
 Dreier Lungren, Daniel
 Duffy E.
 Duncan (SC) Lynch
 Duncan (TN) Mack
 Ellmers Manzullo
 Emerson Marchant
 Eshoo Marino
 Farenthold McCarthy (CA)
 Fincher McCarthy (NY)

Speier
 Stearns
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Sullivan
 Sutton
 Terry
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Tipton
 Tonko

NOES—81

Ackerman
 Amodei
 Bass (CA)
 Becerra
 Berkley
 Brown (FL)
 Capps
 Capuano
 Carnahan
 Carson (IN)
 Chaffetz
 Cicilline
 Clarke (MI)
 Clarke (NY)
 Conyers
 Crowley
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 DeLauro
 Doggett
 Edwards
 Lujan
 Ellison
 Fattah
 Frank (MA)
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Grijalva

NOT VOTING—24

Baca
 Berman
 Castor (FL)
 Chu
 Coble
 Engel
 Farr
 Filner

□ 1353

Mr. CICILLINE and Ms. WATERS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” Mrs. SCHMIDT and Ms. BONAMICI changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair, on rollcall 321, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TIPTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 355, noes 51, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 322]

AYES—355

Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yarmuth
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

Adams
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Amash
 Amodei
 Andrews
 Austria
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Baldwin
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Bartlett
 Barton (TX)
 Bass (CA)
 Bass (NH)
 Becerra
 Benishek
 Berg
 Berkley
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Bonamici
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boustany
 Brady (PA)
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Brown (FL)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Camp
 Canseco
 Cantor
 Capito
 Cardoza
 Carney
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Chabot
 Chandler
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coffman (CO)
 Cohen
 Cole
 Conaway
 Connolly (VA)
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Cravaack
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Critz
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Davis (KY)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Dold
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Ellmers
 Emerson
 Eshoo
 Farenthold
 Fincher

Duncan (TN)
 Ellmers
 Emerson
 Eshoo
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fortenberry
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gallegly
 Gardner
 Garrett
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert
 Gonzalez
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffin (AR)
 Griffith (VA)
 Grimm
 Guinta
 Guthrie
 Hall
 Hanabusa
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Heinrich
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinojosa
 Hochul
 Holden
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Jordan
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kline
 Kucinich
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Landry
 Lankford
 Larsen (WA)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Long
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Marchant
 Marino
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)

Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Long
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Mack
 Maloney
 Manzullo
 Marchant
 Marino
 Markey
 Garrett
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCotter
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moran
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Neal
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Paulsen
 Pearce
 Pence
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Price (NC)
 Quayle
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Reyes
 Ribble
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross (AR)
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Runyan
 Ruppersberger
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schiff
 Schilling
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Southerland

Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster

NOES—51

Ackerman
Blumenauer
Cardoza
Carnahan
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Costa
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Edwards
Ellison
Farr
Fattah
Fudge

NOT VOTING—25

Baca
Berman
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cleaver
Coble
Engel
Filner

□ 1357

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair, on rollcall 322, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LUETKEMEYER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the second amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 242, noes 168, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 323]
AYES—242

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Eilmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson

Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hochul
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaull
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nugent

NOES—168

Ackerman
Andrews
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer

Bonamici
Boren
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Chandler

Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating

Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Ryunan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Neal
Noem
Oliver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel

NOT VOTING—21

Baca
Berman
Castor (FL)
Chu
Coble
Engel
Filner

Gohmert
Hahn
Hanna
Lewis (CA)
Marchant
McKeon
Miller, Gary

□ 1402

Messrs. KUCINICH and MARKEY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair, on rollcall 323, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the fourth amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 150, noes 260, not voting 21, as follows:

Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Critz

[Roll No. 324]

AYES—150

Ackerman	Green, Al	Nugent
Baldwin	Green, Gene	Olver
Bass (CA)	Grijalva	Pallone
Becerra	Hanabusa	Pascarell
Bilbray	Hastings (FL)	Pascari
Bishop (GA)	Higgins	Perlmutter
Bishop (NY)	Himes	Peters
Blumenauer	Hinchev	Pingree (ME)
Bonamici	Hinojosa	Polis
Boswell	Hirono	Price (NC)
Brady (PA)	Hochul	Quigley
Braley (IA)	Holden	Rahall
Brown (FL)	Holt	Rangel
Butterfield	Honda	Richmond
Capps	Hoyer	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Israel	Ruppersberger
Carnahan	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Carney	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Carson (IN)	(TX)	Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke (MI)	Johnson (GA)	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (IL)	Schakowsky
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Schiff
Cleaver	Jones	Schrader
Clyburn	Kaptur	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Keating	Scott, David
Conyers	Kildee	Serrano
Cooper	Kind	Sewell
Courtney	Kucinich	Sherman
Critz	Larson (CT)	Sires
Crowley	Latham	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Speier
Cummings	Levin	Sutton
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL)	Loebsock	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Lowey	Tierney
DeGette	Lynch	Tonko
DeLauro	Markey	Towns
Deutch	Matheson	Tsongas
Dingell	Matsui	Van Hollen
Doggett	McCarthy (NY)	Velázquez
Doyle	McCollum	Walz (MN)
Duncan (TN)	McDermott	Wasserman
Edwards	McGovern	Schultz
Ellison	McIntyre	Waters
Engel	Michaud	Watt
Eshoo	Miller, George	Waxman
Farr	Moore	Welch
Frank (MA)	Moran	Wilson (FL)
Fudge	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Garamendi	Nadler	Yarmuth
Gibson	Neal	

NOES—260

Adams	Carter	Garrett
Aderholt	Cassidy	Gerlach
Akin	Chabot	Gibbs
Alexander	Chaffetz	Gingrey (GA)
Altmire	Chandler	Gohmert
Amash	Cicilline	Gonzalez
Amodei	Coffman (CO)	Goodlatte
Andrews	Cole	Gosar
Austria	Conaway	Gowdy
Bachmann	Connolly (VA)	Granger
Bachus	Costa	Graves (GA)
Barletta	Costello	Graves (MO)
Barrow	Cravaack	Griffin (AR)
Bartlett	Crawford	Griffith (VA)
Barton (TX)	Crenshaw	Grimm
Bass (NH)	Culberson	Guinta
Benishek	Davis (KY)	Guthrie
Berg	Denham	Hall
Berkley	Dent	Harper
Biggart	DesJarlais	Harris
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Hartzler
Bishop (UT)	Dicks	Hastings (WA)
Black	Dold	Hayworth
Blackburn	Donnelly (IN)	Heck
Bonner	Dreier	Heinrich
Bono Mack	Duffy	Hensarling
Boren	Duncan (SC)	Herger
Boustany	Ellmers	Herrera Beutler
Brady (TX)	Emerson	Huelskamp
Brooks	Farenthold	Huizenga (MI)
Broun (GA)	Fincher	Hultgren
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Hunter
Bucshon	Flake	Hurt
Buerkle	Fleischmann	Issa
Burgess	Fleming	Jenkins
Burton (IN)	Flores	Johnson (OH)
Calvert	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Camp	Fortenberry	Jordan
Campbell	Fox	Kelly
Canseco	Franks (AZ)	King (IA)
Cantor	Frelinghuysen	King (NY)
Capito	Gallegly	Kingston
Cardoza	Gardner	Kinzinger (IL)

Kissell	Nunes	Schock
Kline	Nunnelee	Schwartz
Labrador	Olson	Schweikert
Lamborn	Owens	Scott (SC)
Lance	Palazzo	Scott, Austin
Landry	Pastor (AZ)	Sensenbrenner
Langevin	Paulsen	Sessions
Lankford	Pearce	Shimkus
Larsen (WA)	Pence	Shuster
LaTourette	Peterson	Simpson
Latta	Petri	Smith (NE)
Lipinski	Pitts	Smith (NJ)
LoBiondo	Poe (TX)	Smith (TX)
Loftgren, Zoe	Pompeo	Southerland
Long	Posey	Stark
Lucas	Price (GA)	Stearns
Luetkemeyer	Quayle	Stivers
Lujan	Reed	Stutzman
Lummis	Rehberg	Sullivan
Lungren, Daniel	Reichert	Terry
E.	Renacci	Thompson (PA)
Mack	Reyes	Thornberry
Maloney	Ribble	Tiberi
Manzullo	Rigell	Tipton
Marino	Rivera	Turner (NY)
McCarthy (CA)	Roby	Turner (OH)
McCaul	Roe (TN)	Upton
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Visclosky
McCotter	Rogers (KY)	Walberg
McHenry	Rogers (MI)	Walden
McKinley	Rohrabacher	Walsh (IL)
McMorris	Rokita	Webster
Rodgers	Rooney	West
McNerney	Ros-Lehtinen	Westmoreland
Meehan	Roskam	Whitfield
Meeks	Ross (AR)	Wilson (SC)
Mica	Ross (FL)	Wittman
Miller (FL)	Royce	Wolf
Miller (MI)	Runyan	Womack
Miller (NC)	Ryan (WI)	Woodall
Mulvaney	Sánchez, Linda	Yoder
Murphy (PA)	T.	Young (AK)
Myrick	Scalise	Young (FL)
Neugebauer	Schilling	Young (IN)
Noem	Schmidt	

NOT VOTING—21

Baca	Gutierrez	Napolitano
Berman	Hahn	Paul
Castor (FL)	Hanna	Platts
Chu	Lewis (CA)	Richardson
Coble	Marchant	Rothman (NJ)
Fattah	McKeon	Shuler
Filner	Miller, Gary	Slaughter

□ 1405

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. Finer. Madam Chair, on rollcall 324, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NUGENT) having assumed the chair, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5325) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4348, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012, PART II

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XXII, clause 7(c), I

hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct on H.R. 4348.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Broun of Georgia moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4348 be instructed to insist on provisions that limit funding out of the Highway Trust Fund (including the Mass Transit Account) for Federal-aid highway and transit programs to amounts that do not exceed \$37,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2013.

□ 1410

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5855, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5855.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1411

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5855) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, it was 68 years ago today that more than 9,000 Allied soldiers were killed and wounded during the D-day invasion in Normandy, France. That courageous operation, as well as the sacrifice of so many brave individuals, serves as a sobering reminder that freedom and security are not free. It is with this solemn commitment to both freedom and security that I respectfully present to the people's House the FY 2013 appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security.

Similar to our committee's work over the past 2 fiscal years, this bill demonstrates how we can sufficiently fund vital security programs while also at the same time reducing discretionary spending overall. This bill does not represent a false choice between fiscal responsibility and our Nation's security. Both are national security priorities and both are vigorously addressed in this bill by focusing upon four key priorities:

First, fiscal discipline. This bill reduces spending below the FY12-enacted level;

Second, oversight. This bill continues and strengthens the subcommittee's long bipartisan tradition of strict accountability;

Third, support for frontline operations. This bill sustains and it actually even increases operational programs, including border and maritime security, immigration enforcement, investigations, targeted aviation security activities, disaster relief, and also cybersecurity;

Fourth, preparedness and innovation. Despite the bill's overall reduction in spending, investments and preparedness grants and science and technology are substantially increased above FY12 levels.

In sum, I believe this to be a very strong bill that incorporates considerable input from nearly 200 Members, including members of the authorizing committees, and also along with the Appropriations Committee, which meets our Nation's pressing needs for both security and fiscal restraint.

I would like to go into a few details on fiscal discipline and spending that are included in this legislation.

The bill before us today provides \$39.1 billion in base discretionary funding, which is nearly a half billion dollars below the FY12-enacted level, and it is almost \$400 million below the President's own request. There are no earmarks in this bill or the accompanying report.

The bill cuts the Department's bureaucratic overhead and headquarters functions by nearly 18 percent below the request and 7 percent below last year's level. Also, the bill substantially reduces the administrative overhead of the Department of Homeland Security component agencies, including a \$61 million reduction to TSA's administrative functions and a reallocation of TSA's resources to increase privatized screening and canine enforcement teams. In fact, TSA is cut overall by some \$422 million below last year's level.

As I noted, this bill puts priority funding on frontline personnel, such as the Border Patrol, CBP officers, Coast Guard military personnel, and law enforcement agents. It supports the largest immigration detention capacity in the history of ICE, and it sustains high-risk aviation security. It fully funds the known requirement for disaster relief; supports long overdue initiatives in cybersecurity; and robustly

supports intelligence, watch-listing, threat-targeting systems, preparedness grants, and science and technology programs, including the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility.

In addition, this bill reforms the way the Coast Guard acquires its costly operational assets and responsibly funds much-needed cutters and aviation assets, those essential tools that will keep our coastlines safe and secure our maritime approaches against the plague of illegal drugs.

This bill also provides funding where the administration utterly failed. This bill makes up for the \$115 million shortfall that was handed to us by the Department through phony, unauthorized fee collections, as well as the \$110 million shortfall resulting from OMB's failure to properly access CBP's fee collections. The administration may be able to rely on some of these fee gimmicks in the President's budget, but here in the House and in the subcommittee we do not have that luxury.

With respect to oversight, our subcommittee has a bipartisan tradition of insisting upon results for each and every taxpayer dollar that it appropriates. Therefore, the bill includes robust oversight by way of intensified spend plan requirements, reporting requirements, a full accounting of disaster relief costs, and operational requirements to include Border Patrol staffing levels and ICE's detention capacity.

However, I must note that the Department of Homeland Security did an unacceptably poor job at complying with the statutory requirements that were enacted in FY12. Those failures are assertively addressed in this bill and the report, and we address this through sizable cuts and withholdings to the Department.

Furthermore, this bill holds the administration's feet to the fire when it comes to enforcing our Nation's immigration laws. In response to the administration's repeated attempts to water down enforcement, this bill directs ICE to maintain 34,000 detention beds and continue funding 287(g) and worksite enforcement at the FY 2012 levels. It is the prerogative of Congress to set such priorities, and I stand by this direction in the bill.

Our subcommittee is serious about compelling the Department to not only enforce the law, but to comply with the law as well, and we cannot tolerate further failures in this regard.

Finally, on preparedness and innovation. The bill increases preparedness grants by nearly 17 percent and science and technology programs by nearly 24 percent above last year's levels. Committee members and our authorizing members have provided considerable input on these programs, and I'm committed to leveraging technology and well-justified investments to sustain our Nation's preparedness as well as spur innovation and foster an environment for job growth.

In closing my comments this afternoon, I would like to thank Ranking

Member DAVID PRICE. He has been a statesman and a real partner during this process as we have moved this bill forward over the last several months. I do want to thank him for his dedicated professionalism and also his dedicated staff that have acted in a tremendously professional manner, for their input and contributions that they have made to this bill.

Let me recognize and thank the members of the Appropriations Committee and also many of the members of the authorizing committee, for their input and their vital oversight work over the past few months as well, as we have moved forward in the producing of this bill.

□ 1420

I'd like to thank the dedicated staff for the Department of Homeland Security that I work with on a day-by-day basis as we move this bill forward: the clerk, Ben Nicholson; Jeff Ashford; Kris Mallard; Kathy Kraninger; Miles Taylor; Cornell Teague; and Joe Croce, as well as in my own office, in my personal office who worked on this bill, Brian Reil and Mark Dawson and, of course, on the minority side, Stephanie Gupta, who did a tremendous job in a professional manner on the minority side.

Finally, I do want to thank the distinguished chairman and the ranking member of the overall Appropriations Committee, Chairman HAL ROGERS and Ranking Member NORM DICKS. As much as we had to make difficult choices and tradeoffs at the subcommittee level, I know they had to make much more difficult choices across all 12 subcommittees.

So I sincerely believe, Mr. Chairman, that this bill reflects our best efforts to address our Nation's most urgent needs for security and also to address fiscal discipline. I would urge my colleagues in the House to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill and yield myself such time as I may utilize.

Mr. Chairman, I'm pleased we're considering the fiscal year 2013 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill in a timely fashion and under an open rule. Chairman ADERHOLT has been collaborative and collegial in the drafting of this bill, and I appreciate his willingness to include input from our side all along the way.

I'm generally supportive of the funding levels provided in the bill. The fact remains, however, that our subcommittee was forced to accept a reduced allocation for the Department of Homeland Security when Republicans unilaterally cast aside the spending agreement we reached last August, forcing the Appropriations Committee to absorb \$19 billion in reductions below the Budget Control Act levels.

Largely because the majority broke that agreement, DHS is funded at 1 percent below the requested level, continuing a downward funding trend for

this agency over the past few years. The bill does retain the disaster cap adjustment included in the Budget Control Act agreement.

Mr. Chairman, fortunately, despite these circumstances, the bill before us provides adequate funding for DHS front-line employees so that they can continue to conduct critical operations along our borders, to protect our Nation's airports and seaports, to disrupt the latest plots against the United States and our citizens, and to respond to the spate of natural disasters our country has experienced.

I'm also pleased that the bill significantly increases funding for critical grant programs, in marked contrast to the current year's inadequate levels. The bill also rejects the administration's poorly articulated changes to the grant structure, changes that have not been authorized.

Specifically, funding for FEMA's State and local grants is \$413 million above the fiscal year 2012 level, and both fire grants and emergency management performance grants are funded at the levels requested by the administration.

Equally important, the bill provides improved funding for research and developments efforts. The bill contains sufficient resources for the Science and Technology Directorate to fund all high-priority research efforts and some new projects as well.

Unfortunately, while the bill appears to fully fund the administration's request for science and technology, in reality it includes \$75 million for construction of the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility, NBAF, which the administration did not request, in effect reducing funds for research and development efforts.

Now, I support the eventual construction of this facility, but I must question the inclusion of \$75 million in limited resources for a project that the President did not request, that remains under review by two National Academy of Science panels, and that already has unobligated prior-year appropriations that it can draw upon.

The bill also increases funding for critical Coast Guard, as well as Air and Marine, acquisitions, to recapitalize aging assets while also bringing the latest aviation and vessel technologies online to ensure our personnel can operate more effectively.

And, finally, the bill includes a substantial increase for cybersecurity protective efforts to continuously monitor and detect intrusions to our Federal networks from foreign espionage and cyberattacks.

Mr. Chairman, the bill does contain some ill-advised immigration provisions. Unnecessary and wasteful statutory floors are set for a variety of programs, such as an arbitrary minimum of 34,000 detention beds, a required level of spending for the seriously flawed 287(g) program, and an inflexible amount for work-site enforcement. Including these types of spending floors

and mandates in bill language limits the Department's flexibility to respond decisively to immigration challenges and is likely to waste taxpayer dollars for no good reason.

I also object to the three abortion general provisions that were added in full committee. Now, we all know, Mr. Chairman, abortion is a politically charged subject. Numerous restrictions in law have already conditioned and qualified reproductive freedom in practice. Among those are prohibitions on the use of Federal funds for abortion procedures, which are specifically applied to Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security by the President's Executive Order 13535, issued on March 24, 2010.

Until now, our bill has never touched on the topic of abortion because it's not relevant to the Department of Homeland Security, and it falls far outside the lines of jurisdiction of this subcommittee. So these provisions are redundant. They will accomplish nothing. They make no change whatsoever in current law or procedures.

They seem designed mainly for political effect; but I tell you, political effect cuts both ways. These abortion riders, while unnecessary, are inflammatory. They're divisive. They should not be included in the final bill.

Finally, I also strongly disagree with provisions that withhold the following: 60 percent of all funding provided to the Secretary, Under Secretary, Chief Financial Officer; 10 percent of all funding for salaries and expenses at Customs and Border Protection personnel; about 37 percent for Coast Guard Headquarters Directorate until they submit numerous reports required by statute.

Even more egregiously, these withholdings are coupled with a provision that prevents the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the commandant of our Coast Guard, and the vice commandant from using their aircraft until certain key reports are received by the committee. These constraints are excessive. They will prevent Department and Coast Guard leadership from effectively doing their jobs.

I support efforts to hold the Department accountable; and, in fact, we included carefully calibrated and targeted withholdings in this bill when I was chairman. But excessive and unrealistic limitations, frankly, detract from this subcommittee's credibility, and they're likely to be counterproductive.

Mr. Chairman, I will close by thanking the hardworking professional staff which has helped craft this bill and has assisted the subcommittee in a bipartisan manner over the course of the year. I want to thank, as the chairman did, Ben Nicholson, Kathy Kraninger, Jeff Ashford, Kris Mallard, Joe Croce, Miles Taylor, and Cornell Teague on the majority side and, of course, Stephanie Gupta on our side of the aisle and Justin Wein from my office.

Again, I want to reiterate my appreciation to the chairman for his efforts to work with us on so many issues and to sustain our front-line Federal homeland security operations.

With that, Mr. Chairman I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Thank you, Chairman ADERHOLT, for yielding the time.

Mr. Chairman, this is the 10th anniversary bill for this subcommittee. We began work in 2003, and the first three speakers that are on the platform today are the three chairmen of that subcommittee in its 10 years of history. I have the honor of being the first chairman and then was followed by DAVID PRICE as chairman, and now ROBERT ADERHOLT. So we have—if there is any accumulated wisdom, we possess a portion of it.

So we want to thank Chairman ADERHOLT and Ranking Member PRICE for their hard work on this subcommittee. This is truly a bipartisan, nonpartisan subcommittee because the Nation's security cannot bow to any partisan spirits.

□ 1430

I think after these 10 years we can all agree that the country is indeed safer than it was then. The country has thwarted several attempts at terrorist attacks in our skies. We've eliminated the world's most heinous terrorist, Osama bin Laden, and more recently the number two al Qaeda leader in Afghanistan and Pakistan. But we face constant reminders that the war on terror is anything near over. Our freedom is not free, and we can't skimp on our national security if we want to stay vigilant and, most importantly, safe.

Discretionary funding in this bill totals just over \$39 billion, which, indeed, is a cut of \$483 million below last year and \$393 million below what the President requested. Chairman ADERHOLT and his subcommittee drafted this bill with four priorities in mind: one, putting security first; second, encouraging strong fiscal discipline; three, mandating robust oversight efforts; and four, boosting the research and grant programs that support American jobs, innovation, and preparedness.

To support and address vital front-line operations, the bill makes smart increases or holds constant programs that enhance intelligence, threat-targeting, or that act as the first line of defense and response. This includes providing funding for the largest immigration detention capacity and number of Border Patrol agents in ICE history.

But at the end of the day, the bill totals less than it did last year, and that's because of thoughtful, responsible reductions. Our limited government resources must be put toward programs and services with proven benefits and tangible results. These cuts

targeted programs with known inefficiencies, program delays, excessive overhead costs, or those that simply had lower budget requirements. The bill also rescinds excess or unspent prior-year funds.

Now, as the Department enters its 10th anniversary, we are reminded that the Department in its current form is still “under construction.” Though we have seen some real progress made, DHS can still improve the way it spends taxpayer dollars and administers its grant programs.

This legislation, I think, takes the right steps to direct spending accordingly—enacting reforms, requiring tougher oversight, and demanding justifications and spending plans from programs that do not have a history of wise spending decisions.

Again, I want to thank Chairman ADERHOLT, Ranking Member PRICE, all of the members of the subcommittee, and the hardworking staff for all the many hours they’ve spent in drafting this important bill. This legislation is proof that we can do more with less. A reduction in spending, coupled with reforms to encourage efficiency and sustainability, will help us get on a stronger fiscal path.

I believe this is a good bill, Mr. Chairman. It’s as good a bill as I’ve seen in my 10 years on this subcommittee, and I want to, again, congratulate those who had a hand in making it possible.

So I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bill to help prevent future terrorist attacks, to protect air passengers, and to keep our border secure.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 3 minutes to an outstanding member of our subcommittee, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. I would like to thank Chairman ADERHOLT and Ranking Member PRICE for their bipartisan work on this legislation.

The fiscal year 2013 Homeland Security appropriations bill would make smart investments in our national security infrastructure, including increasing funds for cybersecurity, focusing homeland security dollars at communities most at threat of terrorist attacks, and providing our first responders with the resources to protect us.

With limited resources, we must prioritize assistance to the regions most likely to be attacked. That is why I am so pleased that this bill takes a step toward restoring the original intent of the Urban Area Security Initiative by focusing resources on the 25 most at-risk cities while still providing funding for other regions through other programs.

Ten years after 9/11, the threat of radiological attack and New York’s status as the number one terror target remain. That is why I am so pleased that this bill would maintain \$22 million to support Securing the Cities, which seeks to prevent the smuggling of illicit nuclear material into Manhattan.

I am also pleased that Assistance to Firefighter and SAFER grants would be adequately funded. As local governments have faced difficult budget decisions, firefighters have been laid off, leaving our neighborhoods with inadequate protection. This legislation would fund firefighter hiring grants and would extend the SAFER waiver to allow communities to retain or rehire laid-off firefighters.

I am extremely disappointed, however, that Republicans needlessly injected divisive social issues into the bill. I’ve served on this subcommittee or on the authorizing committee for nearly a decade. In that time, I’ve met with the first responders, ICE agents, Border Patrol, and many other security personnel. Not once have they said that women’s reproductive health makes our country less secure—not once. Weighing down this bill with ideological riders is a disservice to all first responders.

In closing, again, I would like to thank the committee for its investments in homeland security and first responders, and I hope that this legislation will not be used as a vehicle for ideological policy riders on the floor.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the chairman of the Homeland Security authorizing committee, the gentleman from New York, Mr. PETER KING.

Mr. KING of New York. I thank the chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee for yielding.

Let me at the very outset thank him for his leadership and cooperation in working through such a difficult bill at such a difficult time in our history. We are faced with a severe terrorist threat. We are also faced with severe fiscal restraints. Last year, I very reluctantly voted against the Homeland Security appropriations bill.

I want to commend Chairman ROGERS and Chairman ADERHOLT for working to resolve the good faith differences we had. For instance, in areas such as State and local grants, we increased them by \$350 million to increase by 50 percent the amount allocated to the highest-risk areas in our country. The Urban Area Security Initiative, the State Homeland Security Grant Program, port security, transportation security—all of those programs were addressed in this bill. Nothing is ever as much as we want, but considering the realities we face as a Nation, Chairman ROGERS and Chairman ADERHOLT have done an outstanding job.

Coming from a district which lost so many people on September 11 and which still faces threats, and where we every day, quite frankly, analyze terror threat reports, this funding is extremely important, especially to the NYPD, which does such an outstanding job in spite of the gratuitous, mindless, shameless attacks made upon it by those in the media and by others in elected office as well. So this funding is extremely, extremely vital, especially

for the STC, the Secure the Cities program, which will protect not just New York but will provide a template to protect urban areas against dirty bomb attacks throughout the country.

Let me also focus on the issue of the TWIC program. I know the ranking member from the Homeland Security Committee is here and that he’ll be addressing this later, but this is an issue of bipartisan concern to our committee: the fact that we still have not been able to protect the TWIC system and that there have been burdens imposed on our workers as far as time constraints being imposed on them and as far as the funding they have to spend. This is a real burden that has been put on them.

□ 1440

So in the Homeland Security Committee, we passed by voice vote the SMART Port bill, which attempts to alleviate this burden on the port worker. Primarily what it does is extends the validity of the TWIC cards currently set to begin expiring later this year until the Department of Homeland Security finally releases the TWIC reader rule.

Port workers, drivers, and others who have to obtain a TWIC should not have to bear the burden of the government’s inability to get the job done. I believe the provision we included in this SMART Port bill provides sufficient motivation for the Coast Guard and TSA. I can assure you on behalf of myself—I know he can speak for himself—and the ranking member of the committee as well, we will work together, our committee will work with the Appropriations Committee and with the Department as we try to resolve this issue.

Again, I thank Chairman ADERHOLT for his leadership and for the job that he has done.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a leading member of our full Appropriations Committee.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would like to thank Ranking Member PRICE for yielding us this time, as well as Chairman ADERHOLT and full committee Chairman ROGERS, for their work on this legislation and for accepting and including the buy American language that we had worked so very hard and requested.

The Department of Homeland Security needs to raise its consciousness about the importance of buying American and its relationship to jobs in America. Our language further clarifies what has long been the intent of Congress, that the Department of Homeland Security must comply with the Berry amendment and buy U.S.-made products. This is an essential provision for the American economy and our manufacturers.

Congress has already voted to explicitly direct the Department of Homeland Security to comply with the Berry amendment. The Department of Homeland Security is either musclebound or

has been dragging its feet, but somehow they're not hearing us for some odd reason. Also, the Department of Homeland Security's authorizing committee unanimously adopted an amendment that would ensure permanent compliance.

The Department of Homeland Security, one of the largest departments in our government, should be the leader in Homeland Security, starting with strengthening American procurement. Can you imagine what they procure in a year? I know they buy a lot of U.S.-made flags—or at least they should—but also vessels, our Coast Guard's full array of equipment, security systems, weapons, uniforms, etc. The list goes on and on. So why wouldn't they make an effort to do what Congress directed?

I would like to also acknowledge the fine work of the gentleman from North Carolina, Congressman LARRY KISSELL, for his consistent leadership on this issue of buying American. I would also like to acknowledge Representative KATHY HOCHUL, who, in her first term, has been a steadfast leader for buying American as essential for U.S. job creation.

I want to thank the full committee for their commitment to this issue. We would like to invite the Department of Homeland Security to the American table. Let's follow suit with the Department of Defense and the other major departments of our government. Let's buy American and help to contribute to procurement of goods and services made right here in the USA. It's the best investment that we can make in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the ranking member so very much, along with Mr. ADERHOLT, for including this language in the bill. Let us hope that the Department of Homeland Security is listening, pays attention to the law, and buys American in the national interest.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey, the hard-working chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, who has also been on the floor this week with his legislation, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the chairman for yielding, and I rise in support of the Homeland Security appropriations bill.

Our Nation lives with the memory of September 11, 2001, each and every day. We can never take back the events of that day or the thousands of lives, including 700 from New Jersey, that were lost.

Like Mr. KING, I would like to highlight that this legislation includes critical funding for investments in first responder grants. The bill includes \$1.7 billion for the Department's State and local grant program, which include the Homeland Security Grant program, or what we call UASI, Urban Area Security Initiative, both of which have been greatly benefiting New Jersey and the

New York metropolitan area for the last 10 years. The bill also includes \$650 million in firefighter grants and \$350 million for emergency management performance grants.

It's important to note that this bill again includes, due to the leadership of the chairman, language to improve accountability and transparency to ensure the taxpayers' dollars are well spent.

Lastly, I think all of us would like to recognize how much we depend on the hard work and dedication and tireless work of so many homeland security professionals, emergency squads, fire and police that do the job and some of whom have paid the ultimate sacrifice.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I am privileged to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi, the outstanding ranking member of the authorizing committee, Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for allowing me the time.

I have a number of thoughts on the underlying bill before us today, but I'd like to take the opportunity to discuss the Transportation Worker Identification Credential program, the TWIC program.

Earlier today, the authorizing committee, on a bipartisan basis, approved language modeled after a bill I introduced, H.R. 1105, to prevent current TWIC holders, the men and women who work in our ports, from being forced by TSA to pay for new identification cards beginning in October of this year, given the program is not fully implemented and the Department has not even issued a rule for biometric readers.

The TWIC program is focused on protecting the Nation's maritime transportation facilities and vessels by requiring maritime workers and other workers who need unescorted access to secure port facilities to obtain a biometric identification card. After initial delays, all maritime workers were required to obtain biometric TWIC cards by April 2009. The cost to workers for these cards is \$132.50 per credential. To date, over 2.1 million longshoremen, truckers, merchant mariners, and rail and vessel crew members have undergone extensive homeland security and criminal background checks to secure TWICs. Even as workers raced in the spring of 2009 to obtain TWICs to continue working in our Nation's ports, TSA has been more than 2 years late in starting the reader pilots.

Our committee has been told that even under the best circumstances, final regulations are not likely to be issued until late 2014, more than 5 years beyond the date required in statute. Yet, unless Congress or the administration acts, starting October 2012, workers will have to renew the cards they were issued.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. FORTENBERRY). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional minute to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Thank you very much, Mr. Ranking Member.

The point I would like to make, Mr. Chairman, is that 2.1 million workers have TWIC cards. Through no fault of their own, they will be required to renew those cards unless we act.

I appreciate this legislation, acknowledging that we have to do something for those workers or, through no fault of their own, they'll have to renew a card, which is at this point, at best, a flash card. It's not really a worker identification card.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), who is the chairman of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee.

□ 1450

Mr. LATHAM. Chairman ADERHOLT, thank you very much.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5855, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2013, and I commend the chairman and the ranking member and the staff for doing a really excellent job of crafting a bill that both strengthens our security and reduces government spending.

I'm pleased the committee adopted an important amendment, which I cosponsored, which would waive Federal grant requirements to allow the retention of firefighters hired in our local communities. This is a critically important provision for maintaining response capabilities throughout the Nation.

I also want to highlight the fact that despite spending reductions elsewhere in the bill, we were fully funding FEMA's stated requirements for disaster relief, including flood-related grants. Congress has long recognized the Federal role in disaster relief and prevention efforts, since the first disaster relief bill was passed in 1803. The funding contained in the bill today is important because it continues the move away from ad hoc disaster legislation, and toward including relief in mitigation funding in our regular appropriations.

This assistance is vitally important for the safety net for communities at risk for natural disasters. Throughout the summer of 2011, I saw firsthand the flood damage along the Missouri River in western and southwestern Iowa and spoke with Iowans whose lives were disrupted by that disaster. The flood dealt serious damage to properties along the river and took a breathtaking toll of nearby communities. Hazard mitigation and other disaster assistance funding is absolutely necessary to help them rebound from this tragic flooding.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I urge all Members of the House to support final passage of H.R. 5855.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in very strong support of H.R. 5855.

Earlier this year, the President requested to cut funding for the Coast Guard more than 4 percent below the current level. This was the first time in over a decade that a President has proposed to reduce funding for the Coast Guard. In his budget, the President proposed to slash the number of servicemembers by more than 1,000, which would shutter recruiting stations, take recently upgraded helicopters out of service and exacerbate the growing patrol boat mission-hour gap by retiring vessels before their replacements arrive.

For acquisitions, the President proposed to slash the budget by more than \$270 million, or 19 percent below the FY2012 enacted level. The request proposed to terminate or delay the acquisition of several critically needed replacement assets and eliminate funding to renovate derelict housing for servicemembers and their dependents.

The cuts put forth by the Obama administration were simply unacceptable and I myself and, I think, a large number of Members were gravely concerned. As chairman of the Coast Guard's authorizing committee, I know how critical it is for us not to repeat the mistakes of the 1990s when misguided cuts to the service's operating and acquisitions budget left it entirely unprepared to meet the post-9/11 mission demand.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Fortunately, the bill before us today rejects the draconian cuts proposed by the President and ensures the Coast Guard is provided with the resources needed to carry out its critical missions. I want to especially thank Chairman ADERHOLT, Ranking Member PRICE, and their entire staff for recognizing the critical mission needs of the Coast Guard and accommodating those needs for the protection of America.

I urge all Members to support the legislation.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the vice-chairman of our Subcommittee on Homeland Security, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5855, the FY2013 Homeland Security Appropriations measure.

As a member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I

believe that under the leadership of Chairman ADERHOLT we have exercised the much-needed oversight of the Department through the course of this year's hearings. This bill, along with the accompanying report, continued to ensure Congress is kept informed of how valuable taxpayer dollars will be spent by requiring numerous reports and briefings from DHS.

This bill funds frontline security operations at their highest level in history, ensuring that our Border Patrol agents and ICE officers have the resources they need to secure our borders. I'm also pleased that this bill includes language that will improve awareness and cooperation between Federal Agencies and nongovernmental organizations to help them combat the heinous crime of human trafficking, also known as modern-day slavery.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical measure.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, a hardworking member of our Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Mr. DENT.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Department of Homeland Security Act of 2013, and I want to thank Chairman ADERHOLT and Ranking Member PRICE for their leadership of this subcommittee.

H.R. 5855 is a fiscally responsible measure, and it totals \$39 billion in discretionary funding for DHS, a decrease of about \$484 million below current levels. The bill takes a scalpel to Agencies, ensuring adequate funding is available to meet program objectives while weeding out unnecessary spending.

I want to take a moment to highlight a few of the critical aspects of this bill. First, our first responders, we provide \$2.8 billion for FEMA first responder grants. Additionally, the Assistance to Firefighter Grants and Emergency Management Performance Grants will receive \$670 million, equal to the President's request.

Furthermore, I am pleased to note an amendment offered by Mr. PRICE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LATHAM and me during the full committee markup to foster further flexibility for local departments in utilizing fire grant funds that were adopted in this measure.

As for border protection, the bill contains \$10.2 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, supporting the largest totals of CBP border agents and officers in history. Similarly, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement received \$5.5 billion in supporting initiatives like the Visa Security Program, as well as 34,000 ICE detention bed spaces, our highest capacity to date.

These are just a few provisions in the bill I wanted to touch on this afternoon. H.R. 5855 has been crafted as a smart and fiscally responsible funding

bill from the Department of Homeland Security. I encourage my colleagues to support passage.

Also, I just want to commend the leadership of Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member DICKS for their leadership on this measure as well.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), who is the subcommittee chairman on the authorizing Homeland Security Subcommittee and chairing the Transportation Security Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill and urge all of my colleagues to vote for it.

I also want to congratulate my friend and colleague from Alabama, Chairman ADERHOLT, for all his hard work on this bill.

He has shown the American people how to craft a bill that is strong on homeland security, helps protect us from terrorist attacks, funds vital programs and grants, and does so in a fiscally responsible manner by spending almost \$500 million less than last year.

The bill helps protect our borders and prioritizes funding for immigration enforcement. It provides critical grants funding for our first responders, our heroes on the frontline of attack or disaster.

For transportation security, the bill takes on TSA's bureaucratic mess. It cuts \$61 million from TSA managerial overhead. It caps full-time screening personnel at 46,000, and it emphasizes the private sector's role in airport security screening operations.

□ 1500

Importantly, it does not increase any fees that would fall on the traveling public, which would threaten jobs in the aviation industry.

I know firsthand of Chairman ADERHOLT's dedication and leadership on these issues. I also know of his commitment to reducing wasteful spending and restoring fiscal sanity in Washington. Again, I commend my friend and colleague from Alabama and his fine staff for their hard work and dedication and urge all my colleagues to vote for the bill.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, does the majority have any further requests for time?

Mr. ADERHOLT. We have no further requests for time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I will conclude by again commending the chairman and our whole subcommittee. We have a good active group of members, and virtually all had positive input into this legislation. I appreciate the spirit in which the chairman has made an honest effort to accommodate constructive input from all sources.

There's much to commend about this bill, starting with the support of frontline operations, but also some improvements from the funding situation we're

dealing with this year with respect to State and local FEMA grants, for example, and with respect to science and technology investments. There are funding shortfalls in this bill with respect to the headquarters' needs at St. Elizabeth's, with respect to certain administrative needs of the Department, and others that we could name. But under the constraints of the budget allocation there is a good balance in this bill, I think, and one that has required a great deal of accommodation and a great deal of hard work.

I have already said that I think there are some extraneous elements of this bill that are not so constructive: the immigration provisions, the abortion provisions, and some excessive withholding provisions. I sincerely hope that in the debate to come we will not compound that problem.

We know we're going to be dealing with dozens of amendments. We're going to be dealing with additional proposed riders, ill-advised for the most part. We're going to be dealing with some tempting spending provisions that will cannibalize those front office expenses or the science and technology expenses or other accounts in this bill for the sake of amendments that may sound good but really could upset some of the delicate balances that this bill has struck.

So we're going to have, I hope and believe, a probably lengthy and also constructive process of discussion and amendment under the open rule, and I very much hope that the end result of that process will be a bill that can claim broad support. We're going to have a few hours until that process begins, but I look forward to getting on with this and at the end of the week producing a Homeland Security appropriations bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. As I had mentioned earlier in my opening comments, I do believe this bill is a good bill. It reflects our best efforts to try to address our Nation's most urgent needs: of course, first of all, security, and second of all, fiscal discipline. Both of those are very important in this age in which we live.

So I would urge my colleagues to support this measure as it moves to the floor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 5855, the Fiscal Year 2013 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act. I want to commend Chairman ADERHOLT and Ranking Member PRICE for their work on this bill, which provides vital security funding while also being fiscally responsible.

As the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications, I am particularly pleased that the Appropriations Committee rejected the Administration's proposal to create a new National Preparedness Grant Program. The proposal in the President's budget request lacked detail and was developed without any input from emergency response providers. I appreciate Chairman ADERHOLT's recognition that

this proposal requires consideration by the Committee on Homeland Security. That consideration is underway. The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness has been working with FEMA and stakeholders to consider this and other proposals for grant reform. Until that review is complete, it is this body's direction that FEMA should continue to administer the grant programs in accordance with the statutory authorities in the 9/11 Act and the SAFE Port Act.

With that, I urge all Members to support this bill.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER) having assumed the chair, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5855) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MOTIONS TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4348, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012, PART II

Mr. FLAKE. I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORTENBERRY). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flake moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4348 be instructed to recede from disagreement with the provision contained in the matter proposed to be inserted as section 104(c)(1)(B) of title 23, United States Code, by section 1105 of the Senate amendment that reads as follows: "for each State, the amount of combined apportionments for the programs shall not be less than 95 percent of the estimated tax payments attributable to highway users in the State paid into the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) in the most recent fiscal year for which data are available".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This motion is simple: it simply ensures that the minimum rate of return for any State under any new highway reauthorization is 95 percent.

As I'm sure everyone is aware, every gallon of gas sold in your State provides money to the highway trust fund via the Federal gas tax. Trust fund money is then dispersed back to the States using very complex mathe-

matical formulas that are determined with each surface transportation reauthorization. A reoccurring issue is the debate surrounding Federal transportation policy. It's been the historic disparity by which a number of States have received less back in funding than they have invested in the highway trust fund through the gas tax. For years, these donor States have fought for more equity and a higher minimum rate of return to ensure that they recoup as large a slice of their own gas tax dollars as possible.

This motion would increase the minimum rate of return to 95 percent, as passed in the Senate-MAP 21 bill. With the influx of general fund moneys to backfill the highway trust fund over the past couple of years, this donor/donee State issue has been a bit blurred, but the issue going forward can't be ignored.

This is not a partisan issue, I should mention. It's simply an issue of fairness. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this motion and just tell the conferees to not agree to anything that gives States less than 95 cents on the dollar for what they pay in. As we know, for years and years, there's been this disparity. States like Arizona, California, Texas, and Florida, are donor States. Under SAFETEA-LU, the minimum rate of return is just 92 cents. These are growing States. Why in the world are we giving a dollar and getting 92 cents back?

This disparity has existed for a long time for a number of reasons. One of the primary reasons has been the existence of earmarks along the way whereby Members of donor State delegations were convinced to go ahead and accept a lower rate of return for their State in exchange for moneys to spend however they wanted with regard to earmarks. And that has not been a good trade for most donor States.

When you add up all the Members of the House of Representatives who represent donor States, it's over 300. So we can all ban together as donor States and say we're not going to sign off on anything that gives us less than 95 cents on the dollar.

Now we all recognize there are reasons why certain States with very small populations and very big infrastructure needs might receive more than the dollar that they put in. But there is no excuse to, in perpetuity, treat States like Arizona and others to a smaller rate of return year after year after year.

□ 1510

It is simply not right. This is simply telling the conferees, agree at least to what the Senate is doing. I should note that we're going to conference in the House with the extension of SAFETEA-LU which is 92 cents on the dollar. We're saying just take it up to 95.

So that's what this motion is about. I would urge my colleagues to agree to it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to instruct conferees offered by Mr. FLAKE, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This motion directs the transportation reauthorization conferees to agree to a provision contained in the Senate bill increasing the guaranteed minimum percentage rate of return that each State receives in Federal aid highway formula funding from 92 percent to 95 percent of payments in the highway trust fund collected through gas tax contributions in that State.

This is the same old donor/donee argument that we've been having for years, but it is becoming even more ridiculous now that all States are, in effect, donee States. Frankly, I'm not quite sure what the realistic impact of a 95 percent minimum guarantee would be at this point.

For several years, general fund revenue has been filling the gap between what the highway trust fund can support and current funding levels, so now every State gets back more from the program than the amount of gas taxes collected in that State. In effect, every State is a donee State. In fact, under SAFETEA-LU, under the current formula which guarantees 92 percent, Mr. FLAKE mentioned Texas. Texas gets back \$1.03 for every dollar it puts in. California, \$1.19 for every dollar it puts in. There is no State that gets back less than a dollar for a dollar. So increasing the guarantee from 92 to 95 percent, frankly, I don't understand the point of it.

The Senate bill continues to fund the program through nongas tax-related revenue. Unless my colleagues are proposing to raise the gas tax, and I don't think they are, this motion is, frankly, meaningless.

But the idea behind the motion is wrong in any event. It is highly irresponsible to pick out and insist upon one factor that affects the overall funding distribution to the States without a complete picture of how the programs will be funded and apportioned. The Senate did raise the minimum percentage to 95 percent, but within an overall framework that required that each State get the same percentage of funds it got in the last year of SAFETEA-LU. In the Senate bill, all States were held harmless.

The motion to instruct does not insist on adopting the Senate's funding structure. It cherry-picks one factor to benefit certain States at the expense of others. I would caution against anyone voting for something that affects how much transportation funding will go to your State without knowing what the ultimate impact will be.

We know that House Republicans would like a different formula than what's in the Senate bill since they took a different approach in H.R. 7. Depending on how the final bill is structured and what the ultimate funding levels are for the program, raising the minimum to 95 percent could conceiv-

ably result in steep cuts to certain States.

In TEA-21 and SAFETEA-LU, the last two transportation bills we had, we opposed raising the minimum percentage, but ultimately we could live with it because the overall funding levels were increased and States were held harmless; and even though some States got a lower percentage of the funding than they would have gotten without increasing the minimum guarantee, they got more money because the pie was bigger. Each State got an increase in funding, just not as big an increase as some others. Increased funding is highly unlikely in this environment, so this type of motion, although probably meaningless in the long run because every State gets more than 100 percent right now, is potentially dangerous.

I'm sure that Mr. FLAKE and others will say it is the principle of the matter, that those who contribute to the program deserve to benefit from it at the same level. But if that is the principle, why then do they just look at the gas tax? If you truly believe in the principle of user pays, why shouldn't that same theory apply to all revenue that goes into the program? And why apply it just to the highway program?

For example, my State of New York contributes much more to the Federal Government every year than it receives back in Federal expenditures. We have a huge balance of deficit with the Federal Government, and yet the one area where we get more back is the gasoline tax, and so that should be abolished?

This is not about equity. This is about gaming the system by applying this principle to one aspect of one program to benefit certain States at the expense of others. And if you follow the logic through, what these donor arguments are really saying is that each State should get a dollar back for every dollar it puts into the Federal system. If so, why do we have a Federal Government at all? I'm sure some of my colleagues would be happy to have no Federal role in transportation and devolve it completely to the States, but that is not yet the policy of the United States Congress, and I would caution my colleagues about going too far down that road.

The fair thing to do is to spend Federal funds where they are needed. And by the way, one of things that the current formula has done is to say that if a State invests a lot of its own money in efficiency—New York, for example, has a spent billions of dollars of its own money building up a mass transit system. Because of that, we are very energy efficient. We use far less gasoline per capita than other States because we have a mass transit system. That helps the country. It reduces the amount of petroleum that we have to import. And for that, a State that does that should be punished by getting a smaller percentage of highway funds because it invested in mass transit? That doesn't make sense. We should be

encouraging States to invest in energy efficiency.

The fair thing to do is to spend Federal funds where they're needed. We have a national transportation system that benefits everybody. These kinds of debates are illogical and divisive, especially when it has no practical impact at all because every State is now a donee State. Our time would be better spent working together to draft a bill that benefits all States. If the purpose of this bill is to create jobs and spur economic growth, we should ensure that all States benefit.

And by the way, we have, this year, a House bill that didn't go anywhere. The Senate passed a real transportation bill. The House only passed a 90-day extension because the Republicans couldn't agree among themselves on a bill. But the bill that they have and they're trying to use as the basis of a conference committee—which they cannot do legally—air-drops into the conference committee a lot of poison pills that will make sure that no comprehensive bill is adopted. It air-drops into the conference committee a provision that says that hazmat provisions should not apply to certain transportation workers. It air-drops into the bill a completely unrelated provision about the XL pipeline that has nothing to do with the transportation bill.

If we care about employment, we should pass the Senate bill and we shouldn't get involved in side debates over provisions that would be unfair if they could be implemented, like this one, but in any event, cannot be implemented; because to say that every State should get back at least as much as it puts in when every State, in fact, is getting back more than it puts in has no practical impact. And I don't understand why we are wasting our time, frankly, debating a provision and motion to instruct conferees on something that may cause some controversy but really will have no practical impact, will affect no dollars, will direct no dollars to any State or away from any other State at all.

We should be debating how to finance the overall bill. We should be debating how to get more funding for highways, for mass transit, how to get our construction workers back to work in this construction season to reduce the unemployment rate in this country. That is what we should be acting on instead of wasting our time debating entirely theoretical questions that have no practical import whatsoever and that are philosophically wrong.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. It is an amusing discussion what is a side issue or a theoretical issue with no practical application. Sounds just like someone who comes from a State that receives more than a dollar for the dollar they kick in, and that's exactly the case here. It may seem like a side issue or a theoretical issue to somebody else, but it is a very real issue if you come from a donor State.

I suppose by the same argument, when I got here, I think the rate of return was 89 cents. We managed to get it up to 92. That hasn't been theoretical. That's very real dollars that come back to a State that put more in than they are getting back.

So you can strip away everything you just heard and realize that the argument to keep the disparity going is coming from someone who comes from a donee State, a State that is receiving more than they're putting in.

□ 1520

As I mentioned in my opening remarks, because we are backfilling, that line is blurred. Everybody is getting back more than they kicked in because the general fund is kicking it in. That won't always be the case; that better not always be the case. We can't afford for that to always be the case.

So when we go back to the highway trust fund used as it was intended to be used, then it's not theoretical at all for a donor State to require—and the gentleman keeps mentioning get a dollar for dollar. We aren't saying a dollar for dollar, we're saying 95 cents on the dollar.

Now, the gentleman says what's the purpose of the Federal Government? Many of us have introduced legislation to say that what should be sent to Washington should be what is required to maintain the interstate highway system, the purpose for which the gas tax was put in place to begin with. But 18 cents a gallon doesn't need to be sent back because so much of it is sent simply by formula back to the States. And when it does come back to the States, it's encumbered with things like Davis-Beacon requirements, other set-asides, mandates and stipulations that drive up the cost of construction projects in every State. And so what was a dollar you sent to Washington spends like about 70 cents once it comes back, and you don't even get that dollar you sent to Washington.

So the gentleman's point about let's refigure how we do this is well taken. And I've introduced legislation, as have several of my colleagues, to do just that, turn back proposals to ensure that, yes, we still send money to Washington to take care of and to refurbish and to replace and to restructure that which is truly interstate. The interstate highway system is a wonderful thing, but to just send it to Washington to be rewarded with only part of it being sent back, and that part of it that is sent back encumbered with so many stipulations and mandates that it spends a lot less than a dollar isn't right. So the gentleman makes a good point, and I hope that he would join with many of us in the legislation to do just that.

In the meantime, let's at least send a signal to the conferees. We all know that these motions to instruct are not binding. All they are is a signal from the House to act in a certain way when you get into conference. What we're

saying here, and I think the message should be from the more than 300 Members of this body who represent donor States, is let's be treated a little more fairly here. That's all we're asking.

So with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, again, there is no donee State. Arizona, over the last 4 years or 5 years, got \$1.07 for every dollar they put in. There is no such thing as a donee State anymore.

Now, it is true, as Mr. FLAKE says, that that is because we are supplementing the gasoline tax with general funds to maintain the highway program, to maintain the mass transit program. He says that it better not continue. Well, we have only several choices:

Number one, we can raise the gasoline tax. I might support that. I think most Members of this House probably wouldn't. I'm sure Mr. FLAKE wouldn't support raising the gasoline tax.

Two, we can fund our transportation system at a totally inadequate level and watch that system deteriorate and watch our country become less competitive with other countries, which is what we're doing now.

Three—and the fact is that we funded the last bill at \$286 billion, SAFETEA-LU. When the Secretary of Transportation under President Bush said that we needed at least \$375 billion for that time period just to keep the system at a system of reasonable repair and reasonable efficiency, never mind major new construction. But we did that because President Bush said no raising the highway taxes and no funding from the general fund, and no use of other revenues.

If we keep doing that, if we try to maintain the system only on the gasoline tax and don't raise the gasoline tax, then that's a declining revenue base. It's declining for two reasons: one, because of inflation, everything costs more and the same amount of money buys less. And, number two, we're becoming more energy efficient. We want to become more energy efficient; we want to use less gasoline. And since the gasoline tax is a per-gallon tax, not a percentage, if you use less gasoline, there's less revenue. So you're going to have less revenue every year, and inflation is not going to be negative—it's going to be something—how do you maintain your system? You don't. So we either have to raise the gasoline tax, or we have to bring in some other source of revenue or else watch the entire transportation system of this country deteriorate and eventually collapse.

So we cannot stop supplementing the gasoline tax for transportation maintenance unless we raise the gasoline tax. Those are our choices: raise the tax or bring in other revenues, as we have been doing on an ad hoc basis for the last couple of years. We can't stop

doing that without raising the gasoline tax or seeing the slow decline and eventual collapse of our transportation system. So we're not going to do that—I hope we're not going to do that. If we don't do that, this motion to instruct is completely meaningless because there's going to be no such thing as a donee State—as a donor State, every State gets more than it puts in.

And by the way, let's talk about what it means to put in. The question is how much gasoline taxes are collected in one State and how much is spent on transportation in that State. There is no principle of equity that says they should match. There is no principle of equity which says that you should get at least as much, or even 95 cents, or any particular percentage of the amount of gasoline taxes collected in your State, because there are a lot of other factors.

It may be that some States, because they are bigger, perhaps, need more money spent on highways because there's more distances. It may be that some States have invested a lot of money in mass transit and therefore are more energy efficient and therefore generate less gasoline tax revenue, but that helps the country. They shouldn't be penalized for that.

There are a lot of different factors that go into this. And to simply say each State should get back the amount that was collected in a gasoline tax is wrong, especially when you consider that there are plenty of—why should this one account be the only one? As I said, New York State annually says—and I'm quoting New York because I happen to know the figure because it's my State—New York State annually sends to the Federal Government between \$14 billion and \$18 billion more in taxes of all kinds than is spent in New York.

Senator Moynihan used to put out that report every year. Is that a terrible thing? Well, some people think it is, it's unfair—New York ought to pay less taxes, other States ought to pay more taxes. But the fact is we have a Federal Union. Taxes ought to be raised where they can be raised most equitably and efficiently and the spending ought to be done where the spending is necessary. That's what one country means. That's why we're one country and Europe isn't.

So the motion to instruct is wrong theoretically. It does not contribute to equity. And it is totally irrelevant for the foreseeable future because there is no State that would be affected by this in any way as long as the gasoline tax is not supporting the entire transportation system, which it is not now or in the foreseeable future.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman.

I think we are talking in circles here. The bottom line is those who are receiving more than dollar for dollar, once the general fund revenue is not supplanting or supplementing what is taken in by the gas tax, those who are

receiving more than a dollar are going to argue to keep the current disparity in place. But those of us who represent donor States are going to want a better return. That's the bottom line. That's what this argument is about.

And so the more than 300 Members who represent donor States who will be coming to this floor soon to vote on this motion, that's all they need to remember: let's send a signal to the conferees to give us a better shake and to treat us more fairly.

The gentleman mentions our decaying infrastructure and whatever else around the country, and it is abysmal to look and see what's happening. But you've got to understand from the perspective of a Representative of taxpayers from Arizona who are receiving only 92 cents on the dollar that they kick in, why in the world would they tell me, their Representative, yeah, go raise the Federal gas tax, we enjoy getting 92 cents on the dollar and we'd like to get less of that. Instead, if Arizona was to impose an additional—raise their own gas tax, they get to keep dollar for dollar everything. Plus, it's not encumbered with Davis-Bacon requirements and all the other set-asides which raise the cost of construction projects.

And so if the gentleman is wondering why there is resistance around the country to raising the Federal gas tax, that's it. People look at this disparity and say: Why should we continue to do that? We're funding somebody else, or we're funding these inequities. So this is what this boils down to: if you're from a donor State, then you're going to be saying, hey, let's instruct the conferees to give us a better deal than we've had.

□ 1530

Ninety-two is better than the 89 we were getting a while ago, but let's at least take it to 95. That's pretty reasonable here. That's all we're asking with this.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the argument sounds reasonable, and I have no doubt it's going to pass because there are a lot more people here from so-called donor States than from donee States, and people are going to vote purely on that basis, many of them are. Many people are. But it's not equitable. If it were equitable, why don't we apply the same principle to other things? Why don't we say that the taxes that some States pay for the agriculture program should be reduced because, after all, not all States get the same amount of money in the wheat subsidy. Some States get a lot more back for agricultural assistance than the applicable part of their taxes.

I remember an argument on the floor a number of years ago in which we were debating, I think, funding for the National Endowment for the Arts, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana was orating against the NEA, and he said it's wrong for this reason and that reason and the

other reason. And anyway, he said, all the money goes to New York and Los Angeles.

And I got up and I said, you know, Mr. BURTON, I'm shocked to discover that New York City, with 8.5 million people, doesn't get a penny of the wheat subsidy. How fair is that?

The fact is we don't grow wheat in New York, and the fact is that money should be distributed—and I'm not opposed to the wheat subsidy. It may be—I'm not an expert on the farm program, but it may be that farm States need it, and it may be that other States need other things. But we should spend Federal money where it's needed, and we should tax it where we can tax it efficiently and equitably. And the two may not have the same relationship to each other. And if you start establishing this principle that you have to get at least back as much as you put in on this thing, in this case, transportation, why not on everything else?

And then you'd say, well, it's very unfair that a given State sends more to Washington than it gets back at all. Well, some States do. New York does, other States do. Other States get back more than they send to Washington, but that's the point of a Federal union.

So simply to say on any given area that we send—our State sends more to Washington or more taxes collected than we get back does not demonstrate inequity or equity. There may be good reasons for that. And you may want to make an argument that overall the State has a balance of payments deficit with the Federal Government, but there may be good reasons for that, too.

When many of these formulas were set up, the educational formula, for instance, a lot of States send more money to Washington that gets paid back in education, and then they get it back. Other States are the other way around, because when the allocation formulas were set up, it was deliberately decided that richer States should subsidize poorer States. And I'm not sure that was wrong. But the fact is that's the way a Federal union operates. And if you want to say a Federal union shouldn't operate that way and we should start saying that it's unfair, then you're questioning the entire basis of our Constitution, and frankly, there's no equity in that, especially when you limit it to one subject, to one area.

Again, what we ought to be debating is not this very interesting theory, theoretical thing which has no application in the real world because there is no such thing as a donor State right now and it won't have any real impact at all, because every State will still get the same amount of money under the bill.

But this highway bill has been in conference for 6 weeks. Last Friday, the U.S. Department of Labor reported that more than 2.2 million construction and manufacturing workers remain out of work, and we're in the

height of the summer construction season. The highway bill has been in conference for 6 weeks and the conferees, of whom I'm one, are now wasting precious time as House Republicans are working to air-drop poison pill provisions that never passed the House into the conference report. Without further congressional action, highway and transit investments will entirely shut down at the end of the month.

Why are we wasting time here on this theoretical motion to instruct, which has no practical consequences whatsoever, when the conferees are being faced by Republican poison pills eliminating occupational safety and health protection for hazmat workers, eliminating dedicated funding for transportation enhancement projects, expanding truck weights to destroy our highways faster? That's what's holding up a highway and transportation bill that will get 2 million people back to work. That's what we ought to be saying. Let's move this bill instead of wasting our time on entirely theoretical questions like this one.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman.

Again, we're having an argument from somebody who represents a State that's getting a lot more than they kick in, and that's the bottom line. To relate this highway user fee, and it's not a pure user fee because we're kicking money back in from the general fund. But it was meant to be a user fee. To relate that to funding for the arts or whatever is completely an apples and oranges argument. And the notion that because one State receives more in agriculture subsidies than another, some of us don't like those subsidies at all, and we can have that argument on another day.

But we're talking about the highway trust fund here. It's a trust fund that is theoretically supposed to give the States roughly what they put in. Now, like I said, I haven't made the argument at all that every State gets 100 percent of what they put in. The gentleman may have made that argument, but I haven't. What I'm saying is right now the minimum guarantee is 92 cents on the dollar. Can't we just get it to 95? Is that unreasonable?

If the gentleman says that the whole concept of this Federal union is that States share, I understand that, but does that mean that one State should only get 10 percent of what it kicks in? Of course not.

There's a figure at which, a point at which some States, like my own, say, you know, we've been getting 89 cents or 92 cents for decades here. At some point, let's do a little better. And Arizona's not the only State that feels that way.

So again, I would ask those of us who are coming to vote on this later on, check with your offices if you aren't aware and say, Are we a donor State or not?

Is there a minimum guarantee, 92 cents? Isn't it reasonable that that

should be brought up to 95 cents? Is it reasonable for a State, in perpetuity, to be shorted like that? And I don't think it is.

I don't think there's any constitutional justification or theoretic justification or anything. It's just an issue of fairness here. That's all we're asking.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time, and I am prepared to yield back as soon as the gentleman is.

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

I'll just say one thing. I think we've beaten this dead horse about as much as we can.

Is 95 percent reasonable? It's unreasonable, in my opinion; 92 percent is unreasonable; 89 percent is unreasonable. There ought to be no such figure because money should be allocated where needed and should be raised where it can best be raised on the questions of equity, efficiency, et cetera.

And I'll give you one other example. Certain States have coastlines. The gulf coast has a lot of hurricanes. We spend a lot of money there. Should we say, well, gee, we don't have as many hurricanes. We shouldn't spend that percentage of our tax money on hurricane relief in the gulf.

We don't say that because we're one country. We don't say that we shouldn't spend money on relief to States that have other natural disasters because we don't have those kinds of natural disasters.

As a general principle, money should be raised, and there's no difference because you say it's a user fee. All taxes, in some sense, are a user fee. They're the price for civilization, as Mark Twain said.

And maybe you shouldn't have gasoline taxes. You should finance it some other way. That's a whole different discussion.

Yes, as I said before, I'm quite well aware that people are going to come here. They're going to vote, and they're just going to look at are they a theoretical donor State or a theoretical donee State and they're going to vote on that basis, even though no one is, in fact, a donee State right now because everybody gets more than they put in. And this will have no practical effect, but some day it might.

But the fact is that there is no reason to pick the highways as against everything else. Some States contribute a lot more in Federal taxes than they get back in Federal money, others don't. My State does. We don't say it's unfair. We don't say we've got to change the formula.

Maybe specific formulas ought to be changed for various reasons. There are all kinds of reasons for all the formulas. There's a different formula for agriculture, a different formula for education, different formula for everything. They have all kinds of different justifications and different histories. To pick out this one area and say this one area, but no other, has to be 95 per-

cent, why not 75 percent? or 92 percent? It's been going up every time we pass a bill. We think it's beyond fair.

To pick out one particular area and say there's got to be an equivalence or a relationship between how much money comes in and how much goes out or from where it comes in and goes out, whereas we don't do that in the rest of Federal budget, that's not equitable.

And I wish we were spending our time now not on this theoretical discussion—theoretical because it has no practical implication, as I said before, because it will not, in fact, affect any State or any dollars—instead of dealing with the fact that the Republicans are holding up a bill by parachuting poison pills into the conference discussion, that's what we ought to be about.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1540

Mr. FLAKE. This has been an interesting discussion. It went about how I thought it would.

Those of us who are donor States want a little fairer shake. That's all we're asking. So, to those coming to the floor, check and see where your State falls. You'll find that most of you coming to the floor to vote are from a donor State, a State that's giving more than it's getting. All we're asking for is a fairer shake here. We're not looking to solve all the world's problems in all other areas. There are a lot of other formulas that should be changed as well, but right now we're dealing with this one. Let's ensure that those who fill up their cars and spend 18 cents every time they put a gallon in get a little more of that back. That's what this is about.

I urge the adoption of the motion, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

The question is on the motion to instruct.

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

Mr. FLAKE. 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.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to instruct the conferees on the transportation conference bill.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Doggett moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4348 be instructed to recede from disagreement with the provisions contained in section 100201 of the Senate amendment (relating to stop tax haven abuse—authorizing special

measures against foreign jurisdictions, financial institutions, and others that significantly impede United States tax enforcement).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRIMM) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This transportation conference bill is appropriately focused on the transportation systems, on improving them and sustaining them across our country. But there is one important provision of this measure, as approved by the United States Senate, that deals with transportation networks of a different type. Those are the secret networks that lead to the exporting of jobs and of revenues that ought to be used in the financing of the operations of the essential services and national defense of our country.

This motion is very narrow, very directed. Since that particular provision concerning "stop tax haven abuse" was not included in the House bill, it simply instructs the conferees to recede to the version approved by the Senate. This is an important provision. It is a provision that will authorize special measures against foreign governments and financial institutions. Here is the key language of the amendment as adopted by the Senate: "that significantly impede U.S. tax enforcement."

This provision will be just one more tool that is available for the Treasury to address what some have estimated is as much as \$100 billion a year that is drained from the United States Treasury as a result of offshore tax abuses. These abuses not only undermine public confidence in our tax system from all the many law-abiding taxpayers, both business and individual taxpayers, but the effect of these abuses is that the deficit is raised and that more of the tax burden is shifted to individual taxpayers and to small businesses that don't have the fancy accountants and attorneys and financial institutions to aid them in hiding their revenues.

As we continue debating how best to deal with our debt and our deficits, I believe that a fundamental principle that should apply is that, before we ask individual taxpayers or business taxpayers to pay additional taxes, we ought to ensure, for those who have abused the system and have avoided paying their fair share of taxes, that we have the enforcement tools to see that they fulfill their responsibilities.

I always find it extremely difficult to explain to a mechanic in San Marcos or to a small restaurant owner in San Antonio why it is that they have to pay a greater proportion—a higher rate—on their taxes than some of these multinationals that manage to shift their revenues offshore because some bankers or accountants are able to use these tax haven banks to hide the accounts in some remote jurisdiction.

Over the years, I've fought against this kind of abuse. It took a decade, but finally, a couple of years ago, I was successful in getting the Economic Substance Doctrine included in other legislation and approved in order to strike down phony transactions that were for no purpose other than that of tax avoidance. I have other legislation that I've offered that deals with schemes that other corporations use to siphon off much-needed tax revenue and jobs out of the United States. It is a big problem that does not have any one legislative solution, but the measure before us that would be encouraged by this motion to instruct does provide one tool that would be very useful.

We know that some foreign banks have peddled a wide array of offshore tax shelters, offering to set up paper firms and accounts in places like Switzerland, Panama, and the British Virgin Islands. Indeed, in 2009, the United States sued Swiss Financial Services and the banking firm UBS to force the disclosure of the thousands of undeclared assets of Americans that were being held in secret accounts abroad.

Just to get an inkling of how big this problem is, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I will note that at this one bank, at this one Swiss bank, it admitted to \$18 billion in undeclared assets of American clients that could well be taxable. This has cost the United States Treasury billions of dollars over the years, and this was just one bank in one country. Although a settlement was eventually achieved, I don't think we got all of the tax revenues back that we ought to have gotten back. This is really just an indication of how rampant this problem is and how necessary a provision of this type pending in the conference really is.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate my colleague's passion, and I understand this is a very serious and important matter.

Leaving aside the goals of the underlying section of the Senate version of the bill, I think it's extremely important to say that this effort is a distraction from the job at hand, which is to pass a transportation bill. I say again: the job at hand is to pass a transportation bill that is going to keep this country's vital transportation system resilient, robust, and a future contributor to economic growth.

I think it's unfortunate, but it is too often that in Congress efforts are made to slip in extraneous sections into bills that have nothing to do with the issue at hand, regardless of their merits. In this case, the section in question is a tax bill. I say again: it's a tax bill, and it's written into a section of existing law under the sole jurisdiction of the Financial Services Committee, which in turn is being considered in, of all things, a highway bill.

This is why the American people think that there is insanity going on.

This is merely an attempt to paper over spending without actually finding the money to pay for it. This is not how our constituents expect us to do business, Mr. Speaker. This proposal could—and it should come—before both the Ways and Means and Financial Services Committees, where it would get the very serious consideration that it deserves.

The business of this Congress can and must be that of tackling our country's enormous fiscal challenges and getting American workers back into productive jobs. The best way we as Congress can do that is by focusing on the tasks at hand instead of distracting ourselves, and we distract ourselves constantly with issues unrelated to our Nation's pressing infrastructure needs.

□ 1550

When it's time to consider tax law and specifically tax evasion, I'm confident that the Congress will do the right thing. However, this transportation bill is not the right venue for this discussion.

It's important to note that this is a nonbinding procedural vote. A vote for or against this motion does not impact the outcome of the conference negotiations. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this motion to instruct.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

A distraction? A billion dollar distraction. We get a billion dollars more transportation out of this measure available for all of the States, if we approve this section, which the Senate has adopted.

A distraction? Tell that to the cleaning crew that pays a higher rate of taxes when they clean the corporate board room than the corporation does because of these secret tax havens. I think this goes to the core of our responsibilities. And, yes, these powerful lobby groups that line up their limousines outside the Capitol here, they manage to block consideration in these committees, but this Motion brings this important matter directly to the floor for action.

With that, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), who serves on the Financial Services Committee and understands how urgent it is to address this problem.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you, Mr. DOGGETT. I am so pleased to join you here today to support this motion to instruct.

I was, of course, one of the original cosponsors of the Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act, which provides the authority for the Treasury to take action against foreign governments and financial institutions that significantly impede U.S. tax enforcement. Treasury already has similar authority to combat money laundering, so the infrastructure and the know-how already exist.

Congress has an opportunity in this transportation bill to transport this very important debt reduction initiative into our proceedings here today. It will stop sophisticated tax avoidance schemes that add to the national debt and ultimately the burden for that debt that honest taxpayers must bear and are concerned with.

In my home State of Wisconsin, it's estimated that every single honest taxpayer in Wisconsin paid an extra \$372 in taxes in 2011 to make up from the revenue lost from corporations, criminals, and wealthy individuals utilizing illegal tax-avoidance schemes. These numbers are even more offensive for Wisconsin small businesses that pay an additional \$2.165 due to these abuses of the Tax Code.

That may not seem like a lot of money to anyone—\$372—but you multiply that by taxpayers and by 50 States, and according to a GAO study, that turns out to be \$100 billion. That's a really nice piece of change.

I have heard this Congress often harp on the percentages and the numbers of United States taxpayers who are so very low income that they have no tax liability, people who make \$10,000, \$11,000 a year, and are so poor that they have no tax liability. Yet 83 of 100 publicly traded companies have one of these offshore tax havens and avoid \$100 billion in tax payments. Compare that with someone trying to get an earned income tax credit.

I've heard from Republicans that this is not germane to the bill. I hope you'll remember that when you put some gun provision in every bill that comes around or some effort to minimize and take away a woman's right to reproductive health in one of your bills, which uses transportation for all of those kind of initiatives.

This is an opportunity to act on the deficit—\$100 billion is not small change—and to stand up for taxpayers. It is not spending, as the gentleman has indicated that it is. All it is is not levying a new tax. It's not spending; it's not imposing additional burdens. It just empowers our Treasury to stop tax-avoidance schemes.

Again, thank you so much for this opportunity. I hope my colleagues will stand up for honest taxpayers and support this measure.

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 21 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York has 27 minutes remaining.

Mr. DOGGETT. I want to even the time, and perhaps there is someone else in the House that actually opposes this motion. I want to allow them time to speak. So I would continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIMM. I am ready to close whenever the gentleman is ready to close, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DOGGETT. Then, Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

Apparently, there is no other Member who is willing to come out and defend these abusive tax shelters. That says a whole lot about the merits of this motion and how essential it is to adopt it.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PETERS).

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative DOGGETT's motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 4348.

This is a commonsense measure that would direct the surface transportation bill conferees to preserve an amendment offered by Senator CARL LEVIN and agreed to by a voice vote. This provision is pulled from the Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act legislation which I'm very proud to have cosponsored and strongly support. The amendment will give the Treasury the power to go after tax cheats by taking action against foreign governments or banks that significantly impede U.S. tax enforcement.

Michigan's working families and small businesses already pay their fair share in taxes, and they deserve a more just Tax Code. That starts with making sure that we close the tax gap and crack down on tax cheats.

It's estimated that corporations and the wealthiest Americans avoid paying \$100 billion per year by exploiting offshore tax shelters, and it's time that we closed these loopholes. When multinational corporations and the very wealthy abuse the Tax Code to shelter their funds overseas, hardworking Americans and small business owners are left to pick up the tab. These same multinational companies and wealthy individuals enjoy taking advantage of American infrastructure and markets, but they don't come close to paying their fair share in taxes.

Senator LEVIN's amendment and Representative DOGGETT's motion to instruct represent a significant step in the right direction. This measure has real teeth. And by enabling the Treasury to bar U.S. banks from honoring credit cards issued by institutions harboring tax cheats, we can gain leverage over these institutions and tax havens.

Based on the \$100 billion tax gap that we see every year, the average tax filer in Michigan is now paying over \$300 in additional taxes each and every year, and the average small Michigan business is paying over \$1,500 in additional taxes. This is simply unacceptable, and it must be stopped.

I'm committed to continuing the fight for tax policies that put middle class and working Americans first, and I urge my colleagues to support the Doggett motion to instruct.

Mr. GRIMM. I would like to inquire if the gentleman from Texas has anymore speakers.

Mr. DOGGETT. Yes, we do.

I would like to inquire if the gentleman from New York has anyone to defend opposition to this measure.

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself an additional 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a truly amazing debate. The motion is a narrow one asking that the House simply join with Republicans and Democrats in the United States Senate to include within this transportation bill a provision that will yield about an additional billion dollars for the repair of bridges, for the construction of transportation systems around the country.

□ 1600

It will do so not by raising taxes or the tax rate on anyone, not even by closing one of the many outrageous loopholes that exist in our tax law that allow some to gain advantage because of the power of their lobbyists and their accountants to write special provisions into the law and then exploit those provisions. No, it doesn't do any of that. It simply gives a tool to our law enforcement to enforce existing laws and to say that you cannot violate the law. Here is a way for the Treasury Department to enforce the laws effectively.

As the gentlewoman from Wisconsin pointed out, there is an infrastructure in place upon which this amendment properly builds and which Senator CARL LEVIN, who is the author of this amendment to the Transportation bill, and who has been a national leader in fighting tax abuse, built on by drawing this provision from legislation that he and I have filed independent of this bill, the Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act.

Special law enforcement provisions are granted by the PATRIOT Act with respect to money-laundering concerns. If the Secretary of the Treasury finds that reasonable grounds exist for concluding that a foreign government or a financial institution is involved in money laundering, the Secretary may impose special measures. That's exactly what this provision would do now for those that are involved in substantial tax abuse.

This particular PATRIOT Act provision has been used sparingly by the Treasury. It has not been abused. It was used, for example, against the country of Burma. It has been used to stop financial firms for laundering funds through the United States financial system. Other times, the Treasury has pinpointed its measures against a single problem financial institution to stop laundered funds from entering the United States.

The Stop Tax Haven Abuse provision that is included in this transportation bill and, which is now under consideration by the conference would empower the Secretary of the Treasury to use the same types of tools it currently has to deal with those that significantly impede U.S. tax enforcement.

In addition to the existing measures available, it would also give the Treasury the authority to block U.S. banks from honoring credit or debit cards from foreign entities that are primarily money-laundering concerns or

that significantly hamper U.S. tax enforcement. Because of these sanctions, the Treasury will have an added tool needed to end offshore tax abuses that allow tax cheats to profit at the expense of honest taxpayers.

The amendment would confer discretionary authority upon the Treasury. The Treasury does not have to use this authority; but it has a new tool, when needed, to address these abuses. These special measures offer the Treasury necessary flexibility in dealing with tax dodgers.

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

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds.

I would observe how extraordinary it is that there are those just like these secret accounts held in abusive places abroad, there are those in the wings of the Capitol that oppose this measure and don't want to end tax abuse, but they are unwilling to come to this floor and speak about it. One person who is willing to come to the floor to speak about it is the victorious BILL PASCRELL of New Jersey. I am honored to have him join me. He has worked with me in the House Ways and Means Committee to speak against this type of abuse.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. I think that this is a very important amendment. We talked about reining in tax cheats, and that's what we're talking about here. Given the relationship between offshore tax avoidance—and we've seen chapter and verse of how people avoid taxes—I want everybody in this room to understand when they avoid taxes, that means those who pay taxes have to pay more to make up the difference. We're talking here about a billion dollars to help tackle the Nation's deficit and debt if we follow up on the specifics of this legislation.

We have tax avoidance, and I don't think anybody supports tax avoidance unless you like being taxed more yourself. Tax evasion, the actual attempts to avoid paying specific taxes—in other words, you know what the law is—evasion is a very conscious act, whether it's done by an individual or a business.

Money laundering, we have heard that phrase, which is referred to many practices and activities, that's serious business.

As my brother from Staten Island remembers, the FBI looks into a lot of money laundering. You worked for the FBI and did a stellar job. Money laundering is critical. When money is laundered, the average American gets hurt and the specific connection is very, very ominous.

This is a natural fit, Mr. Speaker, to combat financial crime.

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

Mr. DOGGETT. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. PASCRELL. Treasury could prohibit U.S. banks from accepting wire transfers or honoring credit cards from banks found to significantly hinder U.S. tax enforcement. We all support, I would hope, in this body, enforcement of the tax law. As much as we have derided the IRS and its efficiencies and proficiencies, think if we had fewer people in the IRS overseeing these transfers. I don't recommend that; I don't recommend that at all.

This amendment will give the Treasury greater power to fight against offshore tax havens and tax cheats. The counter-argument, my friend, through the Speaker, from New York, I want you to pay particular attention to this. This is my final point.

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

Mr. DOGGETT. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. PASCRELL. You can say you're giving the government more power. Why are we so frightened to give oversight to government? This is what got us into a big jam in the last 20 years when there was very little oversight over financial transactions.

We need to have more power for the Federal Government to fight against offshore tax havens and tax cheats because the bottom line is, if we don't, then more of the burden is placed upon us.

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I would hope that everyone would support this motion to instruct because I think you probably know that nothing annoys American taxpayers more than the notion that offshore tax havens is a place for tax cheats to go so that they don't have to pay their taxes that normal Americans, everyday Americans, have to pay to the government.

This amendment will give the Treasury greater power to fight against offshore tax havens and tax cheats, that will allow the Treasury Department to take a range of measures against foreign governments and financial institutions that significantly stand in the way of U.S. tax enforcement.

These special measures already exist for Treasury in combating money laundering by foreign governments and banks, money that could be used to finance terrorist activities. Now Treasury will have greater power to investigate offshore tax abusers and tax abuses and crack down on offenders and banks that aid them.

For example, Treasury could prohibit U.S. banks from accepting wire transfers or honoring credit cards from banks found to significantly hinder U.S. tax enforcement.

□ 1610

Treasury can impose conditions on foreign banks and prohibit them from

opening or maintaining bank accounts within the United States that are significantly standing in the way of U.S. tax enforcement. Enacting this amendment makes our tax system fairer and helps reduce the deficit.

This is a commonsense amendment that could raise nearly \$1 billion to help tackle the Nation's deficit and debt. The provision ends offshore tax abuses without raising any taxes, without creating any new obligations for Americans, and without amending the Tax Code. We need to crack down on foreign governments and foreign banks that help privileged individuals and corporations dodge taxes while the rest of Americans have to shoulder the extra tax burden. This amendment does that.

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 9½ minutes, and the gentleman from New York has 27 minutes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Does the gentleman from New York anticipate that he will have any further speakers this afternoon?

Mr. GRIMM. We have no more speakers. I'm prepared to close.

Mr. DOGGETT. If the gentleman is ready to close, I will use the balance of my time. I believe I have the right to close on the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIMM. I would like to emphasize my friend from New Jersey mentioned how money laundering is a very serious matter. Everyone here had a lot of passion. There's no question tax evasion and the things we spoke about here today are of the utmost importance and are extremely serious. I agree. And that's why I stand today in opposition, because the committees of jurisdiction should be given the opportunity and the respect to hear these arguments and to look and make sure that everything is done procedurally correct. This is such a serious matter that I believe it warrants being in order.

Again, I want to emphasize that I'm not here to debate the merits. I'm simply here to say that we have two committees of jurisdiction, two very good committees, one of which I sit on: The Financial Services Committee and Ways and Means. They should have the opportunity to do their jobs. And I think that's what the American people and our constituents demand of us. I believe that in this case, because it is so serious and because it involves very serious amounts of money, money laundering and tax evasion and so on, that regular order should be demanded.

With that, again, I would like to urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this motion to instruct and stick with the process of regular order and give the committees of jurisdiction the proper respect they deserve so this can have the full hearings necessary and all take place in debate.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, throughout this debate there's only one thing that both sides agree upon, and that is that this transportation bill ought to move forward, and move forward expeditiously.

This transportation bill has not moved forward expeditiously because of obstruction here in the House. It should have become law long ago—months ago, perhaps years ago—so that we could deal with the infrastructure problems in this country and deal with the jobs that could be created by doing the hard work of building things that we need in order to strengthen our economy and improve job growth in the private sector. That's where the agreement begins and that's where the agreement ends, because the basic position of the gentleman in coming to oppose this motion is to present no argument, on the merits, as to why this provision that the Senate has already adopted, with Republican and Democratic Senate support combined, should not become law.

Let me tell you a little of the perspective I bring to this.

About 10 days ago, I went one business to another across San Antonio. I was at a tire shop. They put on wheels, tires, rims on cars and pickups. It's hot, dirty work. They struggle to make a living. They work long hours. They work odd hours. They're not air-conditioned. They've got to deal with local regulations, government at all levels, pay their taxes, meet their payroll, take care of their sick workers.

I was down the street from there at a tamale factory. A woman had a great idea and expanded it so that she's selling tamales all over America, and they're great. It was a good way to begin the day to eat some of her tamales.

Those folks are working hard to make a living and they're like some of the folks with Startup America, the small tech companies that I have represented in Austin, and now increasingly in San Antonio, that have an idea. One group I talked to, their office was at a local coffee shop until they were asked to leave. They sat there with their computers. They came up with an idea, and now they have multiple employees in a new startup.

Why is it that those kind of businesses, whether it's putting on tire rims on a pickup truck or a startup tech company, ought to have to pay a higher rate of taxes than some company that can afford to link up with a foreign bank and a big CPA firm and hide their revenues in a bank in Switzerland or in Panama or in the Cayman Islands?

It cries out that this Congress would correct that injustice. And the fact that that injustice is not being corrected by this Congress tells us so much about the broader problems that we have here in Washington. If you just watched the last hour of this debate, you should be aware of people that linger around this Capitol whispering in

the corridors, hiding in the shadows, coming out only at campaign time, when now, under the campaign rules, they can pour unlimited amounts of secret corporate money into their favorite candidate, and they decide that we haven't had enough process on this issue.

Let me tell you, it took 10 years to get a small provision added through the Ways and Means Committee to simply say you can't go out and do a transaction simply for the purpose of dodging taxes; it has to have some actual "economic substance." Ten years in which some avoided paying their fair share because of an unjustified loophole.

My little company down there in San Antonio that changes tires all day, they've probably never been to Switzerland, much less considered hiring a bank in Switzerland to help them hide their revenues that they worked so hard to earn and which some of these companies involved in these abusive transactions just consider to be rather routine.

You say, well, this is just academic; surely people can't get away with this stuff. Let me tell you what they're getting away with.

I pointed out already that with regard to one bank in Switzerland, UBS, they finally had to disclose \$18 billion—that's billion with a B—\$18 billion of assets of United States citizens sitting there in hidden accounts in that bank. There were some 50,000 such accounts that UBS had to disclose. Eventually, they had to pay over \$700 million in fines. But they're not the only bank that is involved. Currently, the Treasury has under investigation 11 Swiss banks. There's one bank that is under Federal indictment.

This is not an academic problem. It's academic only to those who talk about process instead of solutions. We have a serious problem that undermines the confidence in our government and in our system of tax collection.

Why should somebody who's out there struggling at that tire rim company or that tech startup or just a working family that's out there trying to make ends meet with two people, some working overtime, some working the night shift in order to provide the food and fiber that their family needs to survive, why should they have to comply with our tax laws when you have these kind of companies that could afford the special treatment, that can afford the lobbyists to block measures like this engaged in abuse?

So today I would say to you that there is an opportunity for this House to make itself clear on this issue. Yes, we want to move a transportation bill. And while Republicans have told us we can have transportation without really paying for it, we have a measure adopted by the U.S. Senate on a bipartisan basis, that will provide us a billion dollars more of the transportation we need.

But we not only get that additional transportation, we have an opportunity

today to make our position clear to all of the people of America:

Do you stand on the side of preventing abuse, do you stand on the side of equity and fairness to all American taxpayers, or do you want special treatment? Do you want the few, the privileged, to continue to enjoy the privilege of the connivance that goes on between some of these folks and their lobbyists and their accountants and their high-powered lawyers to get advantages that most Americans don't have or want?

□ 1620

As far as I'm concerned, almost no matter what the topic is on this floor of this House, that's the basic issue involved: whether there will be equity and fairness that gives Americans confidence in this system of government, in this democracy, or whether it again and again will be subverted—and in this case, with one Member coming to offer an objection to the motion, not because the matter doesn't have merit, but because it hadn't been studied enough. We have studied this problem to death. It cries out for an answer today, and this motion is a narrow way of answering it.

It won't solve all of the problems. There will still be ways that these special interests will find to dodge and avoid their fair share of taxes. But it will close one abuse. It will give our law enforcement authorities one more tool to deal with criminal tax evasion. I believe we ought to adopt this very narrow measure and write it into the laws of the United States. Send this bill that has been lingering for so long to the President to be signed, and include in it the fact that this Congress did at least one little thing to address the inequities, the special privileges and advantages that the few enjoy here in Washington. Say "no" to unjustified privileges, and "yes" to prompt action on this transportation bill, and include that \$1 billion of additional transportation revenues.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this motion to instruct and to do it promptly today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. DOGGETT. 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.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5325.

Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRIMM) kindly take the chair.

□ 1622

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5325) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Mr. GRIMM (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 56, line 24.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Mr. FORTENBERRY of Nebraska.

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

An amendment by Mr. KUCINICH of Ohio.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. BURGESS of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. REED of New York.

An amendment by Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

An amendment by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

An amendment by Mr. LUJÁN of New Mexico.

An amendment by Mr. CHABOT of Ohio.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

An amendment by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. KING of Iowa.

An amendment by Mrs. LUMMIS of Wyoming.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FORTENBERRY OF NEBRASKA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the first amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 328, noes 89, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 325]

AYES—328

Adams	Dreier	Larsen (WA)
Aderholt	Duffy	Latham
Akin	Duncan (TN)	LaTourette
Amash	Ellison	Latta
Amodei	Ellmers	Lee (CA)
Andrews	Emerson	Levin
Austria	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Bachmann	Farenthold	Lipinski
Baldwin	Farr	LoBiondo
Barletta	Fattah	Loebsack
Bartlett	Fincher	Lofgren, Zoe
Barton (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Lowe
Bass (CA)	Flake	Luetkemeyer
Becerra	Flores	Lummis
Benishek	Forbes	Lungren, Daniel E.
Berkley	Fortenberry	Lynch
Bilbray	Frank (MA)	Mack
Bilirakis	Franks (AZ)	Maloney
Bishop (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Manzullo
Bishop (UT)	Galleghy	Marchant
Black	Garamendi	Marino
Blumenauer	Gardner	Markey
Bonamici	Garrett	Matheson
Bonner	Gerlach	Matsui
Bono Mack	Gibbs	McCarthy (CA)
Boswell	Gibson	McCarthy (NY)
Brady (PA)	Gingrey (GA)	McCaul
Brady (TX)	Gohmert	McClintock
Brooks	Gonzalez	McCotter
Broun (GA)	Granger	McDermott
Brown (FL)	Graves (GA)	McGovern
Buchanan	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Buehner	Green, Gene	McIntyre
Buerkle	Griffin (AR)	McKinley
Burgess	Grijalva	McMorris
Burton (IN)	Grimm	Rodgers
Butterfield	Guthrie	McNerney
Calvert	Gutierrez	Meehan
Camp	Hall	Mica
Campbell	Hanabusa	Michaud
Cantor	Hanna	Miller (FL)
Capito	Harper	Miller (MI)
Capps	Harris	Miller (NC)
Capuano	Hartzler	Miller, George
Cardoza	Hastings (FL)	Moore
Carnahan	Hastings (WA)	Moran
Carney	Heinrich	Myrick
Carson (IN)	Hensarling	Nadler
Carter	Herger	Neal
Castor (FL)	Herrera Beutler	Neugebauer
Chabot	Higgins	Noem
Chaffetz	Himes	Nugent
Chandler	Hinojosa	Nunes
Cicilline	Hirono	Nunnelee
Clarke (MI)	Hochul	Olson
Coffman (CO)	Holt	Olver
Cohen	Honda	Owens
Cole	Hoyer	Palazzo
Connolly (VA)	Huelskamp	Pallone
Conyers	Huizenga (MI)	Pascarell
Cooper	Hultgren	Pastor (AZ)
Costa	Issa	Paulsen
Costello	Jenkins	Pearce
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Pelosi
Cravaack	Johnson (IL)	Pence
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Petri
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Pingree (ME)
Davis (CA)	Jordan	Pitts
Davis (KY)	Kaptur	Platts
DeFazio	Keating	Poe (TX)
DeGette	Kelly	Polis
DeLauro	Kildee	Pompeo
Denham	Kind	Posey
Dent	King (IA)	Price (GA)
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Price (NC)
Deutch	Kinzing (IL)	Quayle
Diaz-Balart	Kucinich	Quigley
Dicks	Labrador	Rahall
Dingell	Lance	Reed
Doggett	Landry	Reichert
Dold	Langevin	Renacci
Donnelly (IN)	Lankford	

Ribble	Schweikert	Turner (NY)
Rigell	Scott (VA)	Upton
Rivera	Sensenbrenner	Van Hollen
Roby	Serrano	Velázquez
Roe (TN)	Sessions	Visclosky
Rogers (AL)	Sewell	Walberg
Rogers (KY)	Sherman	Walden
Rogers (MI)	Shimkus	Walsh (IL)
Rohrabacher	Shuster	Walz (MN)
Rokita	Smith (NE)	Wasserman
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NJ)	Schultz
Roskam	Smith (TX)	Waters
Ross (AR)	Smith (WA)	Waxman
Roybal-Allard	Southerland	Webster
Royce	Speier	Welch
Rush	Stark	West
Ryan (OH)	Stearns	Westmoreland
Ryan (WI)	Stivers	Wilson (FL)
Sánchez, Linda T.	Stutzman	Wittman
Sánchez, Loretta	Sutton	Wolf
Sarbanes	Terry	Womack
Scalise	Thompson (CA)	Woodall
Schakowsky	Thompson (PA)	Woolsey
Schiff	Tiberi	Yarmuth
Schilling	Tierney	Yoder
Schmidt	Tipton	Young (AK)
Schrader	Tonko	Young (FL)
Schwartz	Tsongas	Young (IN)

NOES—89

Ackerman	Fleischmann	McCollum
Alexander	Fleming	Meeks
Altmire	Foxx	Mulvaney
Bachus	Fudge	Murphy (CT)
Barrow	Goodlatte	Murphy (PA)
Bass (NH)	Gosar	Perlmutter
Berg	Gowdy	Peters
Biggart	Green, Al	Peterson
Bishop (NY)	Griffith (VA)	Rangel
Blackburn	Guinta	Rehberg
Boren	Hayworth	Reyes
Boustany	Heck	Richardson
Canseco	Hinche	Richmond
Cassidy	Holden	Rooney
Chu	Hunter	Ross (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Hurt	Runyan
Clay	Israel	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Jackson (IL)	Schock
Clyburn	Jackson Lee	Scott (SC)
Conaway	(TX)	Scott, Austin
Critz	Johnson, E. B.	Scott, David
Crowley	Jones	Simpson
Cuellar	Kingston	Sires
Culberson	Kissell	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	Kline	Thornberry
Davis (IL)	Lamborn	Towns
Doyle	Larson (CT)	Turner (OH)
Duncan (SC)	Long	Watt
Edwards	Lucas	Whitfield
Engel	Lujan	Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—14

Baca	Hahn	Paul
Berman	Lewis (CA)	Rothman (NJ)
Braley (IA)	McKeon	Shuler
Coble	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
Filner	Napolitano	

□ 1651

Messrs. LONG, TURNER of Ohio, PETERSON, REHBERG, JONES, GOODLATTE, GRIFFITH of Virginia, RANGEL, ROSS of Florida, FLEMING, Ms. EDWARDS and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. SHUSTER, OLIVER, Mrs. BONO MACK, Messrs. GENE GREEN of Texas, FARENTHOLD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BERKLEY, Messrs. SCHRADER, KING of Iowa, LYNCH, HASTINGS of Florida, CONYERS, WALZ of Minnesota, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER and Mr. BUTTERFIELD changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 325, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 325, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PRICE of Georgia). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the second amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 157, noes 260, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 326]

AYES—157

Ackerman	Green, Al	Pelosi
Baldwin	Green, Gene	Perlmutter
Bass (CA)	Grijalva	Peters
Becerra	Gutierrez	Pingree (ME)
Berkley	Hanabusa	Polis
Bishop (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Price (NC)
Blumenauer	Higgins	Quigley
Bonamici	Himes	Rahall
Boswell	Hinche	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Reyes
Braley (IA)	Hirono	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Hochul	Richmond
Butterfield	Holt	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Honda	Rush
Capuano	Hoyer	Ryan (OH)
Carnahan	Israel	Sánchez, Linda T.
Carney	Jackson (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Sarbanes
Castor (FL)	(TX)	Schakowsky
Chu	Johnson (GA)	Schiff
Cicilline	Johnson (IL)	Schrader
Clarke (MI)	Johnson, E. B.	Schwartz
Clarke (NY)	Jones	Scott (VA)
Clay	Kaptur	Scott, David
Cleaver	Keating	Serrano
Clyburn	Kildee	Sherman
Cohen	Kind	Sires
Connolly (VA)	Kucinich	Smith (WA)
Conyers	Langevin	Speier
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Stark
Courtney	Latham	Sutton
Crowley	Lee (CA)	Thompson (CA)
Cummings	Levin	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Tonko
DeFazio	Loebsack	Towns
DeGette	Lowey	Tsongas
DeLauro	Maloney	Van Hollen
Deutch	Markey	Velázquez
Dicks	Matsui	Walz (MN)
Dingell	McCollum	Wasserman
Doggett	McDermott	Schultz
Doyle	McGovern	Waters
Edwards	Meeks	Watt
Ellison	Michaud	Waxman
Engel	Miller, George	Welch
Eshoo	Moore	Olver
Farr	Moran	Woolsey
Fattah	Murphy (CT)	Yarmuth
Frank (MA)	Nadler	
Fudge	Neal	
Garamendi	Olver	
Gibson	Pallone	
Gonzalez	Pascarell	

NOES—260

Adams Gerlach Noem
 Aderholt Gibbs Nugent
 Akin Gingrey (GA) Nunes
 Alexander Gohmert Nunnelee
 Altmire Goodlatte Olson
 Amash Gosar Owens
 Amodei Gowdy Palazzo
 Andrews Granger Pastor (AZ)
 Austria Graves (GA) Paulsen
 Bachmann Graves (MO) Pearce
 Bachus Griffin (AR) Pence
 Barletta Griffith (VA) Peterson
 Barrow Grimm Petri
 Bartlett Guinta Pitts
 Barton (TX) Guthrie Platts
 Bass (NH) Hall Poe (TX)
 Benishek Hanna Pompeo
 Berg Harper Posey
 Biggert Harris Price (GA)
 Bilbray Hartzler Quayle
 Bilirakis Hastings (WA) Reed
 Bishop (GA) Hayworth Rehberg
 Bishop (UT) Heck Reichert
 Black Heinrich Renacci
 Blackburn Hensarling Ribble
 Bonner Herger Rigell
 Bono Mack Herrera Beutler Rivera
 Boren Holden Roby
 Boustany Huelskamp Roe (TN)
 Brady (TX) Huizenga (MI) Rogers (AL)
 Brooks Hultgren Rogers (KY)
 Brown (GA) Hunter Rogers (MI)
 Buchanan Hurt Rohrabacher
 Bucshon Issa Rokita
 Buerkle Jenkins Johnson (OH)
 Burgess Johnson (OH) Rooney
 Burton (IN) Johnson, Sam Ros-Lehtinen
 Calvert Jordan Roskam
 Camp Kelly Ross (AR)
 Campbell King (IA) Ross (FL)
 Canseco King (NY) Royce
 Cantor Kingston Runyan
 Capito Kinzinger (IL) Ruppersberger
 Cardoza Kissell Ryan (WI)
 Carter Kline Scalise
 Cassidy Labrador Schilling
 Chabot Lamborn Schmidt
 Chaffetz Lance Schock
 Chandler Landry Schweikert
 Coffman (CO) Lankford Scott (SC)
 Cole Larsen (WA) Scott, Austin
 Conaway LaTourette Sensenbrenner
 Costa Latta Sessions
 Costello LoBiondo Shimkus
 Cravaack Lofgren, Zoe Shuster
 Crawford Long Simpson
 Crenshaw Lucas Smith (NE)
 Critz Luetkemeyer Smith (NJ)
 Cuellar Lujan Smith (TX)
 Culberson Lummis Southerland
 Davis (KY) Lungren, Daniel Stearns
 Denham E. Stivers
 Dent Lynch Sullivan
 DesJarlais Mack Terry
 Diaz-Balart Manzano Thompson (PA)
 Dold Marchant Thornberry
 Donnelly (IN) Marino Tiberi
 Dreier Matheson Tipton
 Duffy McCarthy (CA) Turner (NY)
 Duncan (SC) McCarthy (NY) Turner (OH)
 Duncan (TN) McCaul Upton
 Ellmers McClintock Walberg
 Emerson McCotter Walden
 Farenthold McHenry Walsh (IL)
 Fincher McIntyre Webster
 Fitzpatrick McKinley West
 Flake McMorris Westmoreland
 Fleischmann Rodgers Whitfield
 Fleming McNeerney Wilson (SC)
 Flores Meehan Wittman
 Forbes Mica Wolf
 Fortenberry Miller (FL) Womack
 Foxx Miller (MI) Woodall
 Franks (AZ) Miller (NC) Yoder
 Frelinghuysen Mulvaney Young (AK)
 Gallegly Murphy (PA) Young (FL)
 Gardner Myrick Young (IN)
 Garrett Neugebauer

NOT VOTING—14

Baca Lewis (CA) Rothman (NJ)
 Berman McKeon Shuler
 Coble Miller, Gary Slaughter
 Filner Napolitano Stutzman
 Hahn Paul

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1656

Mr. MCINTYRE changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. RANGEL changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 326, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and a result was announced. The vote was subsequently vacated by order of the Committee and the amendment was disposed of by rollcall No. 327.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 136, noes 282, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 328]

AYES—136

Adams Canseco Fincher
 Amash Carnahan Fitzpatrick
 Bachmann Chaffetz Flake
 Bartlett Coffman (CO) Fleming
 Benishek Conaway Franks (AZ)
 Berkley Conyers Gardner
 Black Culberson Garrett
 Boustany DeFazio Gingrey (GA)
 Brady (TX) DesJarlais Gohmert
 Brooks Doggett Gosar
 Broun (GA) Duffy Gowdy
 Burgess Duncan (SC) Graves (GA)
 Burton (IN) Duncan (TN) Griffin (AR)
 Camp Edwards Guinta
 Campbell Farenthold Guthrie

Gutierrez
 Hall
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hayworth
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Herrera Beutler
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Jackson (IL)
 Jenkins
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Jordan
 King (IA)
 Kline
 Kucinich
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Landry
 Lankford
 LoBiondo
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Markey
 Matheson

McClintock
 McHenry
 Michaud
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Mulvaney
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Paulsen
 Pearce
 Pence
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Poe (TX)
 Polis
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Quayle
 Quigley
 Rangel
 Reed
 Ribble
 Rigell
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney

Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Ryan (WI)
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Sherman
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Southerland
 Speier
 Stark
 Stutzman
 Sullivan
 Thornberry
 Tonko
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walsh (IL)
 West
 Westmoreland
 Wilson (FL)
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

NOES—282

Ackerman
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Amodei
 Andrews
 Austria
 Bachus
 Baldwin
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Barton (TX)
 Bass (CA)
 Bass (NH)
 Becerra
 Berg
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Bishop (UT)
 Blackburn
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boswell
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (FL)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Buerkle
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Cantor
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardoza
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Castor (FL)
 Chabot
 Chandler
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Cole
 Connolly (VA)
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Cravaack
 Crawford

Crenshaw
 Critz
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Denham
 Dent
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Dold
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Ellison
 Ellmers
 Emerson
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Farr
 Fattah
 Fleischmann
 Flores
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foxx
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gallegly
 Garamendi
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gonzalez
 Goodlatte
 Granger
 Graves (MO)
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffith (VA)
 Grijalva
 Grimm
 Hanabusa
 Hanna
 Harper
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Heck
 Heinrich
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Hochul
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer

Hurt
 Israel
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
 (TX)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Long
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Marchant
 Marino
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Neal
 Nugent
 Nunes

Olver	Runyan	Thompson (MS)	Conaway	Jackson (IL)	Rahall	Manzullo	Platts	Scott, Austin
Owens	Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)	Connolly (VA)	Jackson Lee	Rangel	Marino	Poe (TX)	Scott, David
Palazzo	Rush	Tiberi	Conyers	(TX)	Reyes	Matheson	Pompeo	Sewell
Pallone	Ryan (OH)	Tierney	Costello	Johnson (GA)	Richardson	McCarthy (NY)	Price (GA)	Shuster
Pascarell	Sánchez, Linda	Tipton	DeFazio	Johnson (IL)	Rohrabacher	McCaul	Quayle	Simpson
Pastor (AZ)	T.	Towns	Cuellar	Jones	Rokita	McCollum	Reed	Sires
Pelosi	Sanchez, Loretta	Tsongas	Culbertson	Keating	Ross (FL)	McCotter	Rehberg	Smith (TX)
Perlmutter	Sarbanes	Turner (NY)	Cummings	Kildee	Roybal-Allard	McHenry	Reichert	Southerland
Peters	Schiff	Turner (OH)	Davis (CA)	Kucinich	Royce	McIntyre	Renacci	Stivers
Peterson	Schilling	Upton	Labrador	Rush	McKinley	Meehan	Ribble	Sullivan
Pitts	Schmidt	Van Hollen	DeGette	Lance	Sanchez, Loretta	Meehan	Richmond	Sutton
Platts	Schock	Velázquez	Deutch	Lankford	Sarbanes	Meeks	Rigell	Terry
Price (NC)	Schrader	Viscosky	Dicks	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky	Miller (FL)	Rivera	Thompson (MS)
Rahall	Schwartz	Walz (MN)	Dingell	Levin	Schiff	Miller (MI)	Roby	Thornberry
Rehberg	Scott (VA)	Wasserman	Doggett	Lewis (GA)	Schwartz	Miller (NC)	Roe (TN)	Tiberi
Reichert	Scott, Austin	Schultz	Duncan (TN)	Long	Scott (VA)	Moran	Rogers (AL)	Tipton
Renacci	Serrano	Waters	Edwards	Lowe	Sensenbrenner	Murphy (CT)	Rogers (KY)	Turner (NY)
Reyes	Sessions	Watt	Ellison	Luján	Serrano	Murphy (PA)	Rogers (MI)	Turner (OH)
Richardson	Sewell	Waxman	Eshoo	Lummis	Sherman	Myrick	Rooney	Upton
Richmond	Shimkus	Webster	Farenthold	Lynch	Shimkus	Noem	Ros-Lehtinen	Van Hollen
Rivera	Shuster	Welch	Farr	Maloney	Marchant	Nugent	Roskam	Walden
Roby	Simpson	Whitfield	Flake	Marky	Smith (NE)	Nunes	Ross (AR)	Walters
Roe (TN)	Sires	Wilson (SC)	Frank (MA)	Markey	Smith (NJ)	Nunnelee	Runyan	West
Rogers (AL)	Smith (NE)	Wittman	Wilson (AZ)	Matsui	Smith (WA)	Olson	Ruppersberger	Westmoreland
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NJ)	Wolf	Garamendi	McCarthy (CA)	Speier	Olver	Ryan (OH)	Whitfield
Rogers (MI)	Stearns	Womack	Gardner	McClintock	Stark	Owens	Ryan (WI)	Wilson (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen	Stivers	Woodall	Garrett	McDermott	Stearns	Palazzo	Sánchez, Linda	Wilson (SC)
Roskam	Sutton	Woolsey	Gohmert	McGovern	Stutzman	Pascarell	T.	Wittman
Ross (AR)	Terry	Yarmuth	Gosar	McMorris	Thompson (CA)	Pastor (AZ)	Scalise	Wolf
Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)		Graves (GA)	Rodgers	Thompson (PA)	Pence	Schilling	Womack
			Green, Gene	McNerney		Perlmutter	Schmidt	Yarmuth
			Grijalva	Mica		Peters	Schock	Yoder
			Gutiérrez	Michaud		Peterson	Schrader	Young (AK)
			Hastings (FL)	Miller, George		Petri	Schweikert	Young (IN)
			Heinrich	Moore		Pitts	Scott (SC)	
			Mulvaney	Nadler				
			Herger	Neal				
			Higgins	Neugebauer				
			Himes	Pallone				
			Hinchee	Paulsen				
			Hinojosa	Pearce				
			Hirono	Pelosi				
			Holt	Pingree (ME)				
			Honda	Polis				
			Huelskamp	Posey				
			Huizenga (MI)	Price (NC)				
			Hultgren	Quigley				
			Israel					

NOT VOTING—13

Baca	Lewis (CA)	Rothman (NJ)
Berman	McKeon	Shuler
Coble	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
Filner	Napolitano	
Hahn	Paul	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1703

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. HAYWORTH, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 328, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 168, noes 249, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 329]

AYES—168

Ackerman	Blumenauer	Capuano
Amash	Bonamici	Carson (IN)
Andrews	Brady (PA)	Cassidy
Baldwin	Broun (GA)	Castor (FL)
Barton (TX)	Buchanan	Chaffetz
Bass (CA)	Burgess	Chu
Becerra	Campbell	Cicilline
Berkley	Canseco	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (UT)	Capps	Cohen

NOES—249

Adams	Coffman (CO)	Grimm
Aderholt	Cole	Guinta
Akin	Cooper	Guthrie
Alexander	Hall	Hall
Altmire	Cravaack	Hanabusa
Amodei	Crawford	Hanna
Austria	Crenshaw	Harper
Bachmann	Critz	Harris
Bachus	Crowley	Hartzler
Barletta	Davis (IL)	Hastings (WA)
Barrow	Davis (KY)	Hayworth
Bartlett	DeLauro	Heck
Bass (NH)	Denham	Herrera Beutler
Benishek	Dent	Hochul
Berg	DesJarlais	Holden
Biggart	Diaz-Balart	Hoyer
Bilbray	Dold	Hunter
Bilirakis	Donnelly (IN)	Hurt
Bishop (GA)	Doyle	Issa
Bishop (NY)	Dreier	Jenkins
Black	Duffy	Johnson (OH)
Blackburn	Duncan (SC)	Johnson, E. B.
Bonner	Ellmers	Johnson, Sam
Bono Mack	Emerson	Jordan
Boren	Engel	Kaptur
Boswell	Fattah	Kelly
Boustany	Fincher	Kind
Brady (TX)	Fitzpatrick	King (NY)
Bralley (IA)	Fleischmann	Kingston
Brooks	Fleming	Kinzinger (IL)
Brown (FL)	Flores	Kissell
Bucshon	Forbes	Kline
Buerkle	Fortenberry	Lamborn
Burton (IN)	Fox	Landry
Butterfield	Frelinghuysen	Langevin
Calvert	Fudge	Larson (CT)
Camp	Gallely	Latham
Cantor	Gerlach	LaTourette
Capito	Gibbs	Latta
Cardoza	Gibson	Lee (CA)
Carnahan	Gingrey (GA)	Lipinski
Carney	Gonzalez	LoBiondo
Carter	Goodlatte	Loeb
Chabot	Gowdy	Loeb
Chandler	Granger	Loftgren, Zoe
Clarke (MI)	Graves (MO)	Lucas
Clay	Green, Al	Luetkemeyer
Cleaver	Griffin (AR)	Lungren, Daniel
Clyburn	Griffith (VA)	E.
		Mack

NOT VOTING—14

Baca	King (IA)	Paul
Berman	Lewis (CA)	Rothman (NJ)
Coble	McKeon	Shuler
Filner	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
Hahn	Napolitano	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1707

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 329, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 329 I confused the amendment with another. Had I been correct, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. REED

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 223, noes 195, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 330]

AYES—223

Ackerman	Baldwin	Bass (CA)
Adams	Barrow	Bass (NH)
Bachmann	Barton (TX)	Becerra

Benishek Guthrie Peters Griffin (AR) Long Rogers (KY)
 Bishop (GA) Hanabusa Petri Grimm Rogers (MI)
 Bishop (NY) Hanna Pingree (ME) Guinta Luetkemeyer Rohrabacher
 Bishop (UT) Hastings (FL) Pitts Gutierrez Rokita
 Black Hastings (WA) Platts Hall Lungren, Daniel
 Blumenauer Hayworth Polis Harper E. Runyan
 Bonamici Heinrich Posey Harris Mack Ryan (OH)
 Boren Herrera Beutler Price (GA) Hartzler Sanchez, Linda
 Boswell Higgins Price (NC) Heck Markey T.
 Brady (PA) Himes Quigley McCaul Scott, Austin
 Brady (TX) Hinchey Rangel McCotter Sessions
 Braley (IA) Hinojosa Reed Hirono McKinley Scott, Austin
 Brown (FL) Hochul Reichert Hoyer McNeerney Sewell
 Bucshon Holden Ribble Huelskamp Mica
 Buerkle Holt Richardson Richardson Miller (FL)
 Burgess Honda Roe (TN) Hultgren Miller (NC)
 Butterfield Hunter Rooney Issa Moran Simpson
 Camp Hurt Roskam Jackson (IL) Murphy (PA)
 Canseco Israel Ross (AR) Jackson Lee Myrick
 Capito Johnson (GA) Ross (FL) (TX) Neugebauer
 Capps Johnson (IL) Royal-Allard Jenkins Noem
 Capuano Johnson (OH) Royce Johnson, E. B. Nunes
 Carnahan Johnson, Sam Ruppertsberger Kaptur
 Carney Jones Ryan (WI) Keating Olson
 Chabot Jordan Sanchez, Loretta Kelly Palazzo
 Chaffetz Kind Sarbanes Kildee Pastor (AZ)
 Chu Kinzinger (IL) King (IA) Pence
 Cicilline Kucinich Schiff King (NY) Perlmutter
 Clarke (MI) Lance Schilling Kingston Peterson
 Clarke (NY) Landry Schmidt Kissell Poe (TX)
 Clay Langevin Schock Kline Pompeo
 Cleaver Larson (CT) Schrader Labrador Quayle
 Clyburn Levin Schwartz Lamborn Rahall
 Coffman (CO) Lewis (GA) Schweikert Lanford Rehberg
 Cohen Lipinski Scott (SC) Larsen (WA) Renacci
 Connolly (VA) Loeb sack Scott (VA) Latham Reyes
 Conyers Lowey Scott, David Richmond
 Courtney Lujan Sensenbrenner Rigell Wolf
 Critz Lynch Serrano Lee (CA) Rivera Womack
 Crowley Maloney Sherman Smith (WA) Lofbiondo Roby Woodall
 Cuellar Manzullo Smith (WA) Lofgren, Zoe Rogers (AL) Young (AK)
 Davis (IL) Marchant Southerland Speier Paul Young (FL)

[Roll No. 331]

AYES—182

Ackerman Gibson Oliver
 Andrews Gohmert Owens
 Baldwin Gonzalez Pallone
 Barrow Green, Al Pascarell
 Bass (CA) Green, Gene Pelosi
 Becerra Grijalva Perlmutter
 Berkley Gutierrez Peters
 Bishop (GA) Hanabusa Peterson
 Bishop (NY) Hastings (FL) Pingree (ME)
 Blumenauer Heinrich Polis
 Bonamici Higgins Price (NC)
 Boren Himes Quigley
 Boswell Hinchey Rahall
 Brady (PA) Hinojosa Rangel
 Braley (IA) Hirono Reyes
 Brown (FL) Hochul Richardson
 Butterfield Holden Richmond
 Capps Holt Ross (AR)
 Capuano Honda Rothman (NJ)
 Cardoza Israel Royal-Allard
 Carnahan Jackson (IL) Ruppertsberger
 Carney Jackson Lee Rush
 Carson (IN) (TX) Ryan (OH)
 Castor (FL) Johnson (GA) Sanchez, Linda
 Chandler Johnson (IL) T.
 Chu Jones Sanchez, Loretta
 Cicilline Kaptur Sarbanes
 Clarke (MI) Keating Schakowsky
 Clarke (NY) Kildee Schiff
 Clay Kind Schrader
 Cleaver Kissell Schwartz
 Clyburn Kucinich Scott (VA)
 Cohen Langevin Scott, David
 Connolly (VA) Larsen (WA) Sensenbrenner
 Conyers Larson (CT) Serrano
 Cooper Lee (CA) Sewell
 Costello Levin Sherman
 Courtney Lewis (GA) Sires
 Critz Lipinski Smith (WA)
 Crowley Loeb sack Speier
 Cuellar Lofgren, Zoe Stark
 Cummings Lowey Sutton
 Davis (CA) Lujan Thompson (CA)
 DeFazio Lungren, Daniel Thompson (MS)
 DeGette E. Thornberry
 DeLauro Lynch Tierney
 Deutch Maloney Tonko
 Dicks Markey Towns
 Dingell Matheson Tsongas
 Doggett Matsui Van Hollen
 Donnelly (IN) McCarthy (NY) Velázquez
 Doyle McDermott Vislosky
 Edwards McGovern Walz (MN)
 Ellison McNeerney Wasserman
 Engel Meeks Schultz
 Eshoo Michaud Waters
 Farr Miller (NC) Watt
 Fattah Miller, George Waxman
 Fitzpatrick Moore Welch
 Frank (MA) Murphy (CT) Wilch (FL)
 Fudge Nadler Woolsey
 Garamendi Neal Yarmuth

NOES—237

Adams Burton (IN) Farenthold
 Aderholt Calvert Fincher
 Akin Camp Flake
 Alexander Campbell Fleischmann
 Altmire Canseco Fleming
 Amash Cantor Flores
 Amodei Capito Forbes
 Austria Carter Fortenberry
 Bachmann Cassidy Foe
 Bachus Chabot Franks (AZ)
 Barletta Chaffetz Frelinghuysen
 Bartlett Coffman (CO) Gallegly
 Barton (TX) Cole Gardner
 Bass (NH) Conaway Garrett
 Benishek Costa Gerlach
 Berg Cravaack Gibbs
 Biggert Crawford Gingrey (GA)
 Bilbray Crenshaw Goodlatte
 Bilirakis Culberson Gosar
 Bishop (UT) Davis (IL) Gowdy
 Black Davis (KY) Granger
 Blackburn Denham Graves (GA)
 Bonner Boner Graves (MO)
 Bono Mack DesJarlais Griffith (AR)
 Boustany Boustany Diaz-Balart Griffith (VA)
 Brady (TX) Dold Grimm
 Brooks Duffy Guthrie
 Broun (GA) Duncan (SC) Hall
 Buchanan Bucshon Duncan (TN) Hanna
 Buerkle Ellmers Harper
 Burgess Emerson Harris

NOT VOTING—13

Baca Lewis (CA) Rothman (NJ)
 Berman McKeon Shuler
 Coble Miller, Gary Slaughter
 Filner Napolitano
 Hahn Paul

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1711

Messrs. TIERNEY and CLARKE of Michigan changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 330, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 237, not voting 12, as follows:

NOES—195

Aderholt Campbell Ellmers
 Akin Cantor Emerson
 Alexander Cardoza Engel
 Altmire Carson (IN) Farenthold
 Amash Carter Fattah
 Amodei Cassidy Fleischmann
 Andrews Castor (FL) Fleming
 Austria Chandler Flores
 Bachus Cole Forbes
 Barletta Conaway Fortenberry
 Bartlett Cooper Foe
 Berg Costa Frank (MA)
 Berkley Costello Franks (AZ)
 Biggert Cravaack Frelinghuysen
 Bilbray Crawford Fudge
 Bilirakis Crenshaw Gallegly
 Blackburn Culberson Garamendi
 Bonner Cummings Garrett
 Bono Mack Davis (CA) Gibbs
 Boustany Davis (KY) Gingrey (GA)
 Brooks DesJarlais Gonzalez
 Broun (GA) Diaz-Balart Granger
 Buchanan Dicks Graves (GA)
 Burton (IN) Donnelly (IN) Graves (MO)
 Calvert Duncan (TN) Green, Gene

Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McHenry

NOT VOTING—12

Baca
Berman
Coble
Filner

Hahn
Lewis (CA)
McKeon
Miller, Gary

Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)
Green, Al
Green, Gene

[Roll No. 332]

AYES—138

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Gibson
Green, Al
Green, Gene

NOES—281

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter

Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Latta
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCauley
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam

Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Waters
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Baca
Berman
Coble
Filner

Hahn
Lewis (CA)
McKeon
Miller, Gary

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1717

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Stated for:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 332, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 244, not voting 13, as follows:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1714

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Stated for:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 331, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 138, noes 281, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 333]

AYES—174

Ackerman	Green, Gene	Pascarell
Akin	Grijalva	Pearce
Baldwin	Gutierrez	Pelosi
Barrow	Hanabusa	Peters
Bass (CA)	Hastings (FL)	Petri
Becerra	Hastings (WA)	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (GA)	Heinrich	Polis
Bishop (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Quigley
Bishop (UT)	Higgins	Rahall
Blumenauer	Himes	Rangel
Bonamici	Hinchev	Reichert
Boren	Hinojosa	Reyes
Boswell	Hirono	Richardson
Brady (PA)	Holt	Richmond
Braley (IA)	Honda	Ross (AR)
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	Hunter	Roybal-Allard
Campbell	Israel	Royce
Capps	Jackson (IL)	Ruppersberger
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Rush
Cardoza	(TX)	Sánchez, Linda
Carnahan	Johnson (GA)	T.
Carney	Jones	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Cicilline	Keating	Schakowsky
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schrader
Clay	Kissell	Schwartz
Cleaver	Kucinich	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Connolly (VA)	Levin	Serrano
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Courtney	Lipinski	Sires
Critz	Loeb sack	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lowe y	Speier
Cuellar	Lujan	Stark
Cummings	Maloney	Stearns
Davis (IL)	Markey	Sutton
DeFazio	Matheson	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Tierney
Deutch	McClintock	Tipton
Dingell	McCollum	Tonko
Doggett	McDermott	Towns
Doyle	McGovern	Tsongas
Edwards	McIntyre	Van Hollen
Ellison	McNerney	Velázquez
Engel	Meeks	Walden
Eshoo	Michaud	Walz (MN)
Fincher	Miller (NC)	Wasserman
Fitzpatrick	Miller, George	Schultz
Flake	Moore	Watt
Frank (MA)	Moran	Waxman
Fudge	Murphy (CT)	Welch
Gardner	Nadler	West
Gibson	Neal	Wilson (FL)
Gohmert	Olver	Woolsey
Green, Al	Pallone	Yarmuth

NOES—244

Adams	Canseco	Farenthold
Aderholt	Cantor	Farr
Alexander	Capito	Fattah
Altmire	Carson (IN)	Fleischmann
Amash	Carter	Fleming
Amodei	Cassidy	Flores
Andrews	Castor (FL)	Forbes
Austria	Chabot	Fortenberry
Bachmann	Chaffetz	Fox
Bachus	Chandler	Franks (AZ)
Barletta	Coffman (CO)	Frelinghuysen
Bartlett	Cole	Gallely
Barton (TX)	Conaway	Garamendi
Bass (NH)	Cooper	Garrett
Benishek	Costa	Gerlach
Berg	Costello	Gibbs
Berkley	Cravaack	Gingrey (GA)
Biggart	Crawford	Gonzalez
Billbray	Crenshaw	Goodlatte
Bilirakis	Culberson	Gosar
Black	Davis (CA)	Gowdy
Blackburn	Davis (KY)	Granger
Bonner	Denham	Graves (GA)
Bono Mack	Dent	Graves (MO)
Boustany	DesJarlais	Griffin (AR)
Brady (TX)	Diaz-Balart	Griffith (VA)
Brooks	Dicks	Grimm
Brown (GA)	Dold	Guinta
Buchanan	Donnelly (IN)	Guthrie
Buchson	Dreier	Hall
Buerkle	Duffy	Hanna
Burgess	Duncan (SC)	Harper
Burton (IN)	Duncan (TN)	Harris
Calvert	Ellmers	Hartzler
Camp	Emerson	Hayworth

Heck	McCotter	Ros-Lehtinen
Hensarling	McHenry	Roskam
Herger	McKinley	Ross (FL)
Hochul	McMorris	Runyan
Holden	Rodgers	Ryan (OH)
Huelskamp	Meehan	Ryan (WI)
Huizenga (MI)	Mica	Scalise
Hultgren	Miller (FL)	Schilling
Hurt	Miller (MI)	Schmidt
Issa	Mulvaney	Schock
Jenkins	Murphy (PA)	Schweikert
Johnson (IL)	Myrick	Scott (SC)
Johnson (OH)	Neugebauer	Scott, Austin
Johnson, E. B.	Noem	Sessions
Johnson, Sam	Nugent	Sewell
Jordan	Nunes	Shimkus
Kelly	Nunnelee	Shuster
King (IA)	Olson	Simpson
King (NY)	Owens	Smith (NE)
Kingston	Palazzo	Smith (NJ)
Kinzinger (IL)	Pastor (AZ)	Smith (TX)
Kline	Paulsen	Southerland
Labrador	Pence	Stivers
Lamborn	Perlmutter	Stutzman
Lance	Peterson	Sullivan
Landry	Pitts	Terry
Langevin	Platts	Thompson (PA)
Lankford	Poe (TX)	Thornberry
Larsen (WA)	Pompeo	Tiberi
Latham	Posey	Turner (NY)
LaTourette	Price (GA)	Turner (OH)
Latta	Price (NC)	Upton
LoBiondo	Quayle	Viscosky
Lofgren, Zoe	Reed	Walberg
Long	Rehberg	Walsh (IL)
Lucas	Renacci	Waters
Luetkemeyer	Ribble	Webster
Lummis	Rigell	Westmoreland
Lumgren, Daniel	Rivera	Whitfield
E.	Roby	Wilson (SC)
Lynch	Roe (TN)	Wittman
Mack	Rogers (AL)	Wolf
Manzullo	Rogers (KY)	Womack
Marchant	Rogers (MI)	Woodall
Marino	Rohrabacher	Yoder
McCarthy (CA)	Rokita	Young (AK)
McCaul	Rooney	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

Baca	Lewis (CA)	Shuler
Berman	McKeon	Slaughter
Coble	Miller, Gary	Young (IN)
Filner	Napolitano	
Hahn	Paul	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1721

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for: Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 333, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CANTOR was allowed to speak out of order.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Chairman, I would advise the House that at the end of the amendment series is the Lummis amendment. After that amendment, we will be revoting the Connolly amendment. So don't leave. We will need to be revoting the gentleman from Virginia's amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that proceedings on rollcall No. 327 be vacated to the end that the request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) remain as unfinished business and, further, that the Chair may reduce the time for any electronic vote on that amendment to not less than 2 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair appreciates the motion and will state that the Chair didn't recognize individuals in the well.

Without objection, 2-minute voting will proceed.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Mr. CHABOT of Ohio.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

An amendment by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. KING of Iowa.

An amendment by Mrs. LUMMIS of Wyoming.

An amendment by Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

The Chair would reiterate that he will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for all remaining electronic votes in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CHABOT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 141, noes 276, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

AYES—141

Adams	Chaffetz	Hall
Akin	Coffman (CO)	Harris
Amash	Conaway	Hartzler
Amodei	Culberson	Heck
Andrews	Doggett	Heinrich
Bachmann	Duffy	Hensarling
Barton (TX)	Duncan (SC)	Herger
Benishek	Farenthold	Huelskamp
Biggart	Flake	Huizenga (MI)
Billbray	Fleming	Hultgren
Bilirakis	Flores	Hunter
Bishop (UT)	Forbes	Hurt
Black	Fox	Issa
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Jenkins
Broun (GA)	Gallely	Johnson, Sam
Buchanan	Gardner	Jones
Buchson	Garrett	Jordan
Buerkle	Gingrey (GA)	King (IA)
Burgess	Gohmert	Kingston
Burton (IN)	Gosar	Kinzinger (IL)
Camp	Gowdy	Kline
Campbell	Graves (GA)	Labrador
Canseco	Graves (MO)	Lamborn
Chabot	Green, Gene	Lance

Landry	Paulsen	Scott (SC)	Rothman (NJ)	Sewell	Turner (NY)	Johnson (OH)	Miller (FL)	Ryan (WI)
Lankford	Pearce	Sensenbrenner	Roybal-Allard	Sherman	Turner (OH)	Johnson, Sam	Miller (MI)	Scalise
Long	Pence	Sessions	Runyan	Shimkus	Van Hollen	Jones	Mulvaney	Schilling
Luetkemeyer	Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Ruppersberger	Shuster	Velazquez	Jordan	Murphy (PA)	Schmidt
Lummis	Petri	Smith (TX)	Smith (TX)	Simpson	Visclosky	King (IA)	Myrick	Schweikert
Lungren, Daniel	Pitts	Southerland	Ryan (OH)	Sires	Walz (MN)	Kinzinger (IL)	Neugebauer	Scott (SC)
E.	Poe (TX)	Stearns	Sánchez, Linda	Smith (NJ)	Wasserman	Kline	Nugent	Scott, Austin
Mack	Pompeo	Stutzman	T.	Smith (WA)	Schultz	Labrador	Nunnelee	Sensenbrenner
Manzullo	Posey	Sullivan	Sanchez, Loretta	Speier	Waters	Lamborn	Olson	Sessions
Marchant	Price (GA)	Terry	Sarbanes	Stark	Watt	Lance	Paulsen	Shuster
Matheson	Quayle	Thornberry	Schakowsky	Stivers	Waxman	Landry	Pearce	Smith (NE)
McCarthy (CA)	Renacci	Tipton	Schiff	Sutton	Welch	Lankford	Pence	Southerland
McCaul	Ribble	Upton	Schmidt	Thompson (CA)	West	Latta	Petri	Stearns
McClintock	Rigell	Walberg	Schock	Thompson (MS)	Whitfield	Long	Pitts	Stutzman
McMorris	Rohrabacher	Walden	Schrader	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (FL)	Luetkemeyer	Platts	Sullivan
Rodgers	Rokita	Walsh (IL)	Schwartz	Tiberi	Wolf	Lummis	Poe (TX)	Terry
Miller (FL)	Rooney	Webster	Scott (VA)	Tierney	Womack	Pompeo	Lynch	Pompeo
Miller (MI)	Roskam	Westmoreland	Scott, Austin	Tonko	Woolsey	Mack	Price (GA)	Thornberry
Mulvaney	Ross (FL)	Wilson (SC)	Scott, David	Towns	Yarmouth	Manzullo	Quayle	Tipton
Myrick	Royce	Wittman	Serrano	Tsongas	Young (AK)	Marchant	Reed	Upton
Neugebauer	Ryan (WI)	Woodall				Matheson	Ribble	Walberg
Noem	Scalise	Yoder	Baca	Hahn	Paul	McCarthy (CA)	Rigell	Walden
Nugent	Schilling	Young (FL)	Berman	Lewis (CA)	Shuler	McCaul	Roe (TN)	Walsh (IL)
Olson	Schweikert		Coble	McKeon	Slaughter	McClintock	Rogers (MI)	Wilson (SC)
			Fattah	Miller, Gary	Young (IN)	McCotter	Rohrabacher	Wittman
			Filner	Napolitano		McHenry	Rokita	Woodall
						McMorris	Rooney	Yoder
						Rodgers	Ross (FL)	Young (FL)
						Mica	Royce	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1726

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 334, I was
away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the second amendment offered
by the gentlewoman from Tennessee
(Mrs. BLACKBURN) on which further
proceedings were postponed and on
which the noes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 157, noes 261,
not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

AYES—157

Ackerman	DesJarlais	Larsen (WA)	Adams	Chabot	Gohmert	Ackerman	DeLauro	Langevin
Aderholt	Deutch	Larson (CT)	Akin	Chaffetz	Goodlatte	Aderholt	Dent	Larsen (WA)
Alexander	Diaz-Balart	Latham	Amash	Conaway	Gosar	Alexander	Deutch	Larson (CT)
Altmire	LaTourette	Dicks	Amodei	Cooper	Gowdy	Altmire	Diaz-Balart	Latham
Austria	Dingell	Latta	Bachmann	Cuellar	Graves (GA)	Andrews	Dicks	LaTourette
Bachus	Dold	Lee (CA)	Bartlett	Davis (KY)	Graves (MO)	Austria	Dingell	Lee (CA)
Baldwin	Donnelly (IN)	Levin	Bartlett	Davis (KY)	Graves (MO)	Bachus	Doggett	Levin
Barletta	Doyle	Lewis (GA)	Barton (TX)	Denham	Griffin (AR)	Baldwin	Dold	Lewis (GA)
Barrow	Dreier	Lipinski	Bigert	DesJarlais	Griffin (VA)	Barletta	Donnelly (IN)	Lipinski
Bartlett	Duncan (TN)	LoBiondo	Biggert	Duffy	Guinta	Barrow	Doyle	LoBiondo
Bass (CA)	Edwards	Loebsack	Bilirakis	Duncan (SC)	Guthrie	Bass (CA)	Dreier	Loebsack
Bass (NH)	Ellison	Lofgren, Zoe	Black	Duncan (TN)	Hall	Bass (NH)	Edwards	Lofgren, Zoe
Becerra	Ellmers	Lowey	Blackburn	Duncan (TN)	Harris	Becerra	Ellison	Lowey
Berg	Emerson	Lucas	Bono Mack	Farenthold	Hartzler	Benishek	Ellmers	Lucas
Berkley	Engel	Lujan	Bono Mack	Fincher	Hensarling	Berg	Emerson	Lujan
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Lynch	Brady (TX)	Fincher	Heger	Berkley	Engel	Lungren, Daniel
Bishop (NY)	Farr	Maloney	Brady (PA)	Fincher	Hochul	Bilbray	Eshoo	E.
Blackburn	Fincher	Marino	Brady (IA)	Fitzpatrick	Huelskamp	Bishop (GA)	Farr	Maloney
Blumenauer	Fitzpatrick	Markey	Brown (FL)	Flake	Huizenga (MI)	Bishop (NY)	Fattah	Marino
Bonamici	Fleischmann	Matsui	Bucshon	Fleming	Hultgren	Bishop (UT)	Fleischmann	Markey
Bonner	Fortenberry	McCarthy (NY)	Butterfield	Flores	Hunter	Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Matsui
Bono Mack	Frank (MA)	McCollum	Calvert	Forbes	Hurt	Bonamici	Frank (MA)	McCarthy (NY)
Boren	Frelinghuysen	McCotter	Capito	Fortenberry	Issa	Bonner	Frelinghuysen	McCotter
Boswell	Fudge	McDermott	Capps	Frank (VA)	Jenkins	Boren	Gallely	McDermott
Boustany	Garamendi	McGovern	Cardoza	Griffith (VA)	Johnson (IL)	Boswell	Garamendi	McGovern
Brady (PA)	Gerlach	McHenry	Carnahan	Grijalva	Johnson (IN)	Boustany	Gerlach	McIntyre
Braley (IA)	Gibbs	McIntyre	Carney	Grimm	Carter	Brady (PA)	Gibbs	McKinley
Brooks	Gibson	McKinley	Capito	Green, Al	Carter	Braley (IA)	Gibson	McKinley
Brown (FL)	Gonzalez	McNerney	Capps	Green, Gene	Castor (FL)	Brown (FL)	Gonzalez	McNerney
Butterfield	Goodlatte	Meehan	Capuano	Grijalva	Chandler	Bucshon	Granger	Meehan
Calvert	Granger	Meeks	Cardoza	Grimm	Chu	Butterfield	Green, Al	Meeks
Cantor	Green, Al	Mica	Carnahan	Guthrie	Cicilline	Calvert	Green, Gene	Michaud
Carney	Griffin (AR)	Michaud	Carney	Guthrie	Clarke (MI)	Capito	Grijalva	Miller (NC)
Carson (IN)	Gutierrez	Miller (NC)	Carson (IN)	Gutierrez	Clarke (NY)	Capps	Grimm	Miller, George
Carter	Hanabusa	Nadler	Carter	Gutierrez	Clay	Capuano	Gutierrez	Moore
Cassidy	Hanna	Neal	Carter	Hanabusa	Cleaver	Cardoza	Hanabusa	Moran
Castor (FL)	Harper	Nunes	Castor (FL)	Hanna	Clyburn	Carnahan	Hanna	Murphy (CT)
Chandler	Hastings (FL)	Nunnelee	Chandler	Harper	Coffman (CO)	Carney	Harper	Nadler
Chu	Hastings (WA)	Olver	Chu	Hastings (FL)	Cohen	Carson (IN)	Hastings (FL)	Neal
Cicilline	Hayworth	Owens	Cicilline	Hastings (WA)	Cole	Carson (IN)	Hastings (WA)	Noem
Clarke (MI)	Herrera Beutler	Palazzo	Clarke (MI)	Hayworth	Cole	Carter	Hayworth	Nunes
Clarke (NY)	Higgins	Pallone	Clarke (NY)	Heck	Connolly (VA)	Castor (FL)	Heck	Olver
Clay	Himes	Pascrell	Clay	Heinrich	Costa	Chandler	Heinrich	Owens
Cleaver	Hinchev	Pastor (AZ)	Cleaver	Herrera Beutler	Costello	Chu	Herrera Beutler	Palazzo
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Pelosi	Clyburn	Higgins	Courtney	Cicilline	Higgins	Pallone
Cohen	Hirono	Peters	Cohen	Himes	Crowley	Clarke (NY)	Himes	Pascrell
Cole	Hochul	Peterson	Cole	Hinchev	Crowley	Clay	Hinchev	Pastor (AZ)
Connolly (VA)	Holden	Pingree (ME)	Connolly (VA)	Hinojosa	Crowley	Cleaver	Hinojosa	Pelosi
Conyers	Holt	Platts	Conyers	Hirono	Crowley	Clyburn	Hirono	Perlmutter
Cooper	Honda	Polis	Cooper	Holden	Crowley	Coffman (CO)	Holden	Peterson
Costa	Hoyer	Price (NC)	Costa	Holt	Cohen	Cohen	Holt	Pingree (ME)
Costello	Israel	Quigley	Costello	Honda	Cole	Cole	Honda	Polis
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Rahall	Courtney	Hoyer	Connolly (VA)	Connolly (VA)	Hoyer	Posey
Cravaack	Jackson Lee	Rangel	Cravaack	Conyers	Conyers	Conyers	Israel	Price (NC)
Crawford	(TX)	Reed	Crawford	Costa	Costa	Costa	Israel	Quigley
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Rehberg	Crenshaw	Costello	Costello	Costello	Jackson (IL)	Rahall
Critz	Johnson (IL)	Reichert	Critz	Courtney	Courtney	Courtney	Jackson Lee	Rangel
Crowley	Johnson (OH)	Reyes	Crowley	Cravaack	Cravaack	Cravaack	Johnson (GA)	Rehberg
Cuellar	Johnson, E. B.	Richardson	Cuellar	Crawford	Crawford	Crawford	Johnson, E. B.	Reichert
Cummings	Kaptur	Richmond	Cummings	Crenshaw	Crenshaw	Crenshaw	Kaptur	Renacci
Davis (CA)	Keating	Rivera	Davis (CA)	Critz	Critz	Critz	Keating	Reyes
Davis (IL)	Kelly	Roby	Davis (IL)	Keating	Crowley	Crowley	Kelly	Richardson
Davis (KY)	Kildee	Roe (TN)	Davis (KY)	Kildee	Culbertson	Culbertson	Kildee	Richmond
DeFazio	Kind	Rogers (AL)	DeFazio	Kind	Cummings	Cummings	Kind	Rivera
DeGette	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)	DeGette	King (NY)	Davis (CA)	Davis (CA)	King (NY)	Roby
DeLauro	Kissell	Rogers (MI)	DeLauro	Kingston	Davis (IL)	Davis (IL)	Kingston	Rogers (AL)
Denham	Kucinich	Ros-Lehtinen	Denham	Rogers (KY)	DeFazio	DeFazio	Kissell	Rogers (KY)
Dent	Langevin	Ross (AR)	Dent	Ros-Lehtinen	DeGette	DeGette	Kucinich	Ros-Lehtinen

Roskam Shimkus Velázquez
 Ross (AR) Simpson Vislosky
 Rothman (NJ) Sires Walz (MN)
 Roybal-Allard Smith (NJ) Wasserman
 Runyan Smith (TX) Schultz
 Rush Smith (WA) Waters
 Ryan (OH) Speier Watt
 Sánchez, Linda Stark Waxman
 T. Stivers Webster
 Sanchez, Loretta Sutton Welch
 Sarbanes Thompson (CA) West
 Schakowsky Thompson (MS) Westmoreland
 Schiff Thompson (PA) Whitfield
 Schock Tiberi Wilson (FL)
 Schrader Tierney Wolf
 Schwartz Tonko Womack
 Scott (VA) Towns Woolsey
 Scott, David Tsongas Yarmuth
 Serrano Turner (NY) Young (AK)
 Sewell Turner (OH)
 Sherman Van Hollen

Lummis Poe (TX) Sessions
 Mack Pompeo Smith (NE)
 Manzullo Price (GA) Southerland
 Marchant Quayle Stearns
 McCaul Ribble Stutzman
 McClintock Rigell Sullivan
 McCotter Roe (TN) Thornberry
 McHenry Rohrabacher Tiberi
 McMorris Rokita Upton
 Rodgers Rooney Walberg
 Miller (FL) Ross (FL) Walden
 Miller (MI) Royce Walsh (IL)
 Mulvaney Ryan (WI) West
 Myrick Scalise Westmoreland
 Neugebauer Schmidt Wilson (SC)
 Olson Schweikert Woodall
 Pence Scott (SC) Yoder
 Petri Scott, Austin Young (FL)
 Pitts Sensenbrenner Young (IN)

Ross (AR) Sherman Turner (NY)
 Rothman (NJ) Shimkus Turner (OH)
 Roybal-Allard Shuster Van Hollen
 Runyan Simpson Velázquez
 Ruppertsberger Sires Vislosky
 Rush Smith (NJ) Walz (MN)
 Ryan (OH) Smith (TX) Wasserman
 Sánchez, Linda Smith (WA) Schultz
 T. Speler Waters
 Sanchez, Loretta Stark Watt
 Sarbanes Stivers Waxman
 Schakowsky Sutton Webster
 Schiff Terry Welch
 Schilling Thompson (CA) Whitfield
 Schock Thompson (MS) Wilson (FL)
 Schrader Thompson (PA) Wittman
 Schwartz Tierney Wolf
 Scott (VA) Tipton Womack
 Scott, David Tonko Woolsey
 Serrano Towns Yarmuth
 Sewell Tsongas Young (AK)

NOES—293

NOT VOTING—13
 Baca Lewis (CA) Ruppertsberger
 Berman McKeon Shuler
 Coble Miller, Gary Slaughter
 Filner Napolitano
 Hahn Paul

Ackerman Deutch Latham
 Aderholt Diaz-Balart LaTourette
 Alexander Dicks Lee (CA)
 Altmire Dingell Levin
 Andrews Doggett Lewis (GA)
 Austria Dold Lipinski
 Bachus Donnelly (IN) LoBiondo
 Baldwin Doyle Loeback
 Barletta Dreier Lofgren, Zoe
 Barrow Edwards Lowey
 Bartlett Ellison Lucas
 Barton (TX) Ellmers Luján
 Bass (CA) Emerson Lungren, Daniel
 Becerra Engel E.
 Berg Eshoo Lynch
 Berkley Farr Maloney
 Biggert Fattah Marino
 Bilbray Fitzpatrick Markey
 Bishop (GA) Fleischmann Matheson
 Bishop (NY) Portenberry Matsui
 Blumenauer Frank (MA) McCarthy (CA)
 Bonamici Frelinghuysen McCarthy (NY)
 Bonner Fudge McCollum
 Bono Mack Gallegly McDermott
 Boren Garamendi McGovern
 Boswell Gardner McIntyre
 Boustany Gerlach McKinley
 Brady (PA) Gibbs McNerney
 Braley (IA) Gibson Meehan
 Brown (FL) Gonzalez Meeks
 Bucshon Mica Gosar
 Butterfield Granger Michaud
 Calvert Green, Al Miller (NC)
 Camp Green, Gene Miller, George
 Cantor Grijalva Moore
 Capito Grimm Moran
 Capps Gutierrez Murphy (CT)
 Capuano Hall Murphy (PA)
 Cardoza Hanabusa Nadler
 Carnahan Hanna Neal
 Carney Harper Noem
 Carson (IN) Hastings (FL) Nugent
 Carter Hastings (WA) Nunes
 Cassidy Hayworth Nunnelee
 Castor (FL) Heck Oliver
 Chandler Heinrich Owens
 Chu Herrera Beutler Palazzo
 Cicilline Higgins Pallone
 Clarke (MI) Himes Pascrell
 Clarke (NY) Hinchey Pastor (AZ)
 Clay Hinojosa Paulsen
 Cleaver Hiron Pearce
 Clyburn Hochul Pelosi
 Coffman (CO) Holden Perlmutter
 Cohen Holt Peters
 Cole Honda Peterson
 Connolly (VA) Hoyer Pingree (ME)
 Conyers Hultgren Platts
 Cooper Israel Polis
 Costa Jackson (IL) Posey
 Costello Jackson Lee Price (NC)
 Courtney (TX) Quigley
 Cravaack Johnson (GA) Rahall
 Crawford Johnson (OH) Rangel
 Crenshaw Johnson, E. B. Reed
 Critz Kaptur Rehberg
 Crowley Keating Reichert
 Cuellar Kelly Renacci
 Culberson Kildee Reyes
 Cummings Kind Richardson
 Davis (CA) King (NY) Richmond
 Davis (IL) Kingston Rivera
 Davis (KY) Kinzinger (IL) Roby
 DeFazio Kissell Rogers (AL)
 DeGette Kucinich Rogers (KY)
 DeLauro Lavegin Rogers (MI)
 Denham Larsen (WA) Ros-Lehtinen
 Dent Larson (CT) Roskam

NOT VOTING—13
 Baca Hahn Paul
 Bass (NH) Lewis (CA) Shuler
 Berman McKeon Slaughter
 Coble Miller, Gary
 Filner Napolitano

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1728

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.
 Stated against:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 335, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from South Carolina (Mr.
 MULVANEY) on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the noes prevailed by voice vote.
 The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.
 The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 125, noes 293,
 not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

AYES—125

Adams Duffy Hartzler
 Akin Duncan (SC) Hensarling
 Amash Duncan (TN) Herger
 Amodei Farenthold Huelskamp
 Bachmann Fincher Huizenga (MI)
 Benishek Flake Hunter
 Bilirakis Fleming Hunt
 Bishop (UT) Flores Issa
 Black Forbes Jenkins
 Blackburn Foxx Johnson (IL)
 Brady (TX) Franks (AZ) Johnson, Sam
 Brooks Garrett Jones
 Broun (GA) Gingrey (GA) Jordan
 Buchanan Gohmert King (IA)
 Buerkle Goodlatte Kline
 Burgess Gowdy Labrador
 Burton (IN) Graves (GA) Lamborn
 Campbell Graves (MO) Lance
 Canseco Griffin (AR) Landry
 Chabot Griffith (VA) Lankford
 Chaffetz Guinta Latta
 Conaway Guthrie Long
 DesJarlais Harris Luetkemeyer

Ackerman Deutch Latham
 Aderholt Diaz-Balart LaTourette
 Alexander Dicks Lee (CA)
 Altmire Dingell Levin
 Andrews Doggett Lewis (GA)
 Austria Dold Lipinski
 Bachus Donnelly (IN) LoBiondo
 Baldwin Doyle Loeback
 Barletta Dreier Lofgren, Zoe
 Barrow Edwards Lowey
 Bartlett Ellison Lucas
 Barton (TX) Ellmers Luján
 Bass (CA) Emerson Lungren, Daniel
 Becerra Engel E.
 Berg Eshoo Lynch
 Berkley Farr Maloney
 Biggert Fattah Marino
 Bilbray Fitzpatrick Markey
 Bishop (GA) Fleischmann Matheson
 Bishop (NY) Portenberry Matsui
 Blumenauer Frank (MA) McCarthy (CA)
 Bonamici Frelinghuysen McCarthy (NY)
 Bonner Fudge McCollum
 Bono Mack Gallegly McDermott
 Boren Garamendi McGovern
 Boswell Gardner McIntyre
 Boustany Gerlach McKinley
 Brady (PA) Gibbs McNerney
 Braley (IA) Gibson Meehan
 Brown (FL) Gonzalez Meeks
 Bucshon Mica Gosar
 Butterfield Granger Michaud
 Calvert Green, Al Miller (NC)
 Camp Green, Gene Miller, George
 Cantor Grijalva Moore
 Capito Grimm Moran
 Capps Gutierrez Murphy (CT)
 Capuano Hall Murphy (PA)
 Cardoza Hanabusa Nadler
 Carnahan Hanna Neal
 Carney Harper Noem
 Carson (IN) Hastings (FL) Nugent
 Carter Hastings (WA) Nunes
 Cassidy Hayworth Nunnelee
 Castor (FL) Heck Oliver
 Chandler Heinrich Owens
 Chu Herrera Beutler Palazzo
 Cicilline Higgins Pallone
 Clarke (MI) Himes Pascrell
 Clarke (NY) Hinchey Pastor (AZ)
 Clay Hinojosa Paulsen
 Cleaver Hiron Pearce
 Clyburn Hochul Pelosi
 Coffman (CO) Holden Perlmutter
 Cohen Holt Peters
 Cole Honda Peterson
 Connolly (VA) Hoyer Pingree (ME)
 Conyers Hultgren Platts
 Cooper Israel Polis
 Costa Jackson (IL) Posey
 Costello Jackson Lee Price (NC)
 Courtney (TX) Quigley
 Cravaack Johnson (GA) Rahall
 Crawford Johnson (OH) Rangel
 Crenshaw Johnson, E. B. Reed
 Critz Kaptur Rehberg
 Crowley Keating Reichert
 Cuellar Kelly Renacci
 Culberson Kildee Reyes
 Cummings Kind Richardson
 Davis (CA) King (NY) Richmond
 Davis (IL) Kingston Rivera
 Davis (KY) Kinzinger (IL) Roby
 DeFazio Kissell Rogers (AL)
 DeGette Kucinich Rogers (KY)
 DeLauro Lavegin Rogers (MI)
 Denham Larsen (WA) Ros-Lehtinen
 Dent Larson (CT) Roskam

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1731

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.
 Stated against:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 336, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the first amendment offered by
 the gentleman from Arizona (Mr.
 FLAKE) on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.
 The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.
 The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 144, noes 274,
 not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 337]

AYES—144

Akin Cassidy Goodlatte
 Amash Chabot Gosar
 Amodei Chaffetz Gowdy
 Bachmann Conaway Graves (GA)
 Bartlett Cooper Graves (MO)
 Barton (TX) Davis (KY) Griffin (AR)
 Benishek DesJarlais Griffith (VA)
 Biggert Duffy Guinta
 Bilirakis Duncan (SC) Guthrie
 Bishop (UT) Duncan (TN) Harris
 Black Farenthold Hartzler
 Blackburn Fincher Hastings (FL)
 Brooks Bono Mack Flake Hensarling
 Broun (GA) Brady (TX) Fleming Herger
 Buchanan Brooks Flores Herrera Beutler
 Buerkle Broun (GA) Fortenberry Huelskamp
 Burgess Buchanan Foxx Huizenga (MI)
 Burton (IN) Buerkle Franks (AZ) Hunter
 Campbell Canseco Gallegly Hurt
 Canseco Camp Gardner Issa
 Chabot Campbell Garrett Jenkins
 Chaffetz Conaway Gingrey (GA) Johnson (OH)
 Conaway Cantor Gohmert Johnson, Sam

Reichert Schock Towns
 Reyes Schradler Tsongas
 Richardson Schwartz Turner (OH)
 Richmond Scott (VA) Upton
 Rivera Scott, David Van Hollen
 Ros-Lehtinen Serrano Velázquez
 Roskam Sewell Visclosky
 Ross (AR) Sherman Walden
 Rothman (NJ) Shimkus Walsh (IL)
 Roybal-Allard Shuster Walz (MN)
 Runyan Sires Wasserman
 Ruppertsberger Smith (NJ) Schultz
 Rush Smith (WA) Waters
 Ryan (OH) Speier Watt
 Ryan (WI) Stark Waxman
 Sánchez, Linda Stivers Welch
 T. Sutton Whitfield
 Sanchez, Loretta Terry Wilson (FL)
 Sarbanes Thompson (CA) Woolsey
 Schakowsky Thompson (MS) Yarmuth
 Schiff Tiberi Young (AK)
 Schilling Tierney
 Schmidt Tonko

Lance Landry Michaud
 Landry Miller (NC)
 Lankford Miller, George
 Lewis (GA) Nadler
 Lofgren, Zoe Neugebauer
 Lujan Nunes
 Lummis Olson
 Lynch Pallone
 Maloney Pastor (AZ)
 Manzullo Paulsen
 Marchant Pearce
 Markey Pelosi
 Matheson Pence
 McCarthy (CA) Poe (TX)
 McCaul Polis
 McClintock Posey
 McDermott Price (GA)
 McGovern Quayle
 McHenry Reyes
 McMorris Ribble
 Rodgers Rokita

Rooney Rogers (AL) Scott (VA)
 Sanchez, Loretta Rogers (KY) Scott, Austin
 Schakowsky Rogers (MI) Scott, David
 Schrader Rohrabacher Sensenbrenner
 Schweikert Ros-Lehtinen Serrano
 Shimkus Roskam Sessions
 Sires Ross (AR) Sewell
 Smith (NE) Ross (FL) Sherman
 Smith (TX) Rothman (NJ) Shuster
 Smith (WA) Roybal-Allard Simpson
 Stutzman Royce Smith (NJ)
 Sullivan Runyan Southerland
 Tipton Ruppertsberger Speier
 Walberg Rush Stark
 Webster Ryan (OH) Stearns
 Welch Ryan (WI) Stivers
 West Sánchez, Linda Sutton
 Woodall T. Terry
 Yoder Sarbanes Thompson (CA)
 Young (AK) Scalise Thompson (MS)
 Keating Kelly Thompson (PA)
 Dent Kildee Thornberry
 Diaz-Balart Kind Latta
 King (NY) King Levin
 Kingston Lipinski
 Kinzinger (IL) LoBiondo
 Kissell Loeb sack
 Labrador Long
 Langevin Lowey
 Larsen (WA) Lucas
 Larson (CT) Luetkemeyer
 Latham Lungren, Daniel
 LaTourette E.
 Latta Mack
 Lee (CA) Marino
 Levin Matsui
 Lipinski McCarthy (NY)
 LoBiondo McCollum
 Loeb sack McCotter
 Long McIntyre
 Lowey Gibson
 Lucas McKinley
 Luetkemeyer McNeerney
 Lungren, Daniel Meehan
 E. Meeks
 Mack Mica
 Marino Miller (FL)
 Matsui Miller (MI)
 McCarthy Moore
 McCollum Moran
 McCotter Mulvaney
 McIntyre Murphy (CT)
 McKinley Murphy (PA)
 McNeerney Myrick
 Meehan Neal
 Meeks Noem
 Mica Nugent
 Miller (FL) Nunnelee
 Miller (MI) Olver
 Moore Owens
 Moran Palazzo
 Mulvaney Pascarell
 Murphy (CT) Perlmutter
 Murphy (PA) Peters
 Myrick Peterson
 Neal Petri
 Noem Pingree (ME)
 Nugent Pitts
 Nunnelee Platts
 Olver Pompeo
 Owens Price (NC)
 Palazzo Quigley
 Pascarell Rahall
 Perlmutter Reed
 Peters Rehberg
 Peterson Reichert
 Petri Renacci
 Pingree (ME) Richardson
 Pitts Richmond
 Platts Rigell
 Pompeo Rivera
 Price (NC) Roby
 Quigley Roe (TN)
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)

Turner (NY) Turner (OH)
 Upton Van Hollen
 Velázquez Visclosky
 Walden Walsh (IL)
 Walz (MN) Wasserman
 Schultz Waters
 Watt Waxman
 Westmoreland Whitfield
 Wilson (FL) Wilson (SC)
 Wittman Wolf
 Womack Woolsey
 Yarmuth Young (FL)
 Young (IN) Young (IN)

NOES—302

NOT VOTING—12

Baca Hahn Napolitano
 Berman Lewis (CA) Paul
 Coble McKeon Shuler
 Filner Miller, Gary Slaughter

Ackerman DeLauro Keating
 Adams Dent Kelly
 Aderholt DesJarlais Kildee
 Akin Diaz-Balart Kind
 Alexander Dicks King (NY)
 Altmire Doggett Kingston
 Amash Dold Kinzinger (IL)
 Andrews Donnelly (IN) Kissell
 Austria Doyle Labrador
 Bachus Dreier Langevin
 Baldwin Duffy Larsen (WA)
 Barletta Duncan (SC) Larson (CT)
 Barrow Duncan (TN) Latham
 Bartlett Edwards LaTourette
 Bass (CA) Ellison Latta
 Bass (NH) Ellmers Lee (CA)
 Becerra Emerson Levin
 Berg Engel Lipinski
 Biggart Eshoo LoBiondo
 Bilbray Farr Loeb sack
 Bilirakis Fattah Long
 Bishop (GA) Fincher Lowey
 Bishop (NY) Fitzpatrick Lucas
 Black Fleischmann Luetkemeyer
 Blackburn Flores Lungren, Daniel
 Blumenauer Forbes E.
 Bonamici Fortenberry Mack
 Bonner Foex Marino
 Bono Mack Matsui
 Boren Fudge McCarthy (NY)
 Boswell Garamendi McCollum
 Boustany Gerlach McCotter
 Brady (PA) Gibbs McIntyre
 Braley (IA) Gibson McKinley
 Broun (GA) Gingrey (GA) McNeerney
 Brown (FL) Gonzalez Meehan
 Bucshon Goodlatte Meeks
 Buerkle Gowdy Mica
 Burton (IN) Granger Miller (FL)
 Butterfield Graves (GA) Miller (MI)
 Calvert Graves (MO) Moore
 Camp Griffin (AR) Moran
 Cantor Griffith (VA) Mulvaney
 Capito Grimm
 Capps Guinta Murphy (CT)
 Capuano Guthrie Murphy (PA)
 Cardoza Gutierrez Myrick
 Carney Cuellar Neal
 Carson (IN) Hall Noem
 Carter Hanabusa Nugent
 Castor (FL) Hanna Nunnelee
 Chabot Harper Olver
 Chandler Hartzler Owens
 Cicilline Hastings (FL) Palazzo
 Clarke (MI) Hastings (WA) Pascarell
 Clarke (NY) Hayworth Perlmutter
 Cleaver Herrera Beutler Peters
 Clyburn Higgins Peterson
 Cohen Himes Petri
 Cole Pitts Pingree (ME)
 Conaway Hochul Pitts
 Connolly (VA) Holden Platts
 Conyers Holt Pompeo
 Cooper Hoyer Price (NC)
 Costa Hunter Quigley
 Courtney Hurt Rahall
 Cravaack Israel Reed
 Crawford Issa Rehberg
 Cresshaw Jackson (IL) Reichert
 Critz Jenkins Renacci
 Culberson Johnson (GA) Richardson
 Cummings Johnson (OH) Richmond
 Davis (CA) Johnson, E. B. Rigell
 Davis (IL) Johnson, Sam Rivera
 Davis (KY) Jones Roby
 DeGette Jordan Roe (TN)

Keating
 Kelly
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Labrador
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Long
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Mack
 Marino
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McIntyre
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Moore
 Moran
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Neal
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunnelee
 Olver
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pascarell
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Platts
 Pompeo
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)

NOT VOTING—15

Baca Hahn Napolitano
 Berman Lamborn Paul
 Brady (TX) Lewis (CA) Shuler
 Coble McKeon Slaughter
 Filner Miller, Gary Towns

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1740

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated against:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 339, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CON-
 NOLLY) on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the ayes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 208, noes 207,
 answered “present” 1, not voting 15, as
 follows:

[Roll No. 340]

AYES—208

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS OF WYOMING
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs.
 LUMMIS) on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 114, noes 302,
 not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 339]

AYES—114

Amodei Crowley Grijalva
 Bachmann Cuellar Harris
 Barton (TX) DeFazio Heck
 Benishek Heinrich
 Berkley Deutch Hensarling
 Bishop (UT) Dingell Herger
 Brooks Farenthold Hinojosa
 Buchanan Flake Honda
 Burgess Fleming Huelskamp
 Campbell Frank (MA) Huizenga (MI)
 Canseco Franks (AZ) Hultgren
 Carnahan Gallegly Jackson Lee
 Cassidy Gardner (TX)
 Chaffetz Garrett Johnson (IL)
 Chu Gohmert Kaptur
 Clay Gosar King (IA)
 Coffman (CO) Green, Al Kline
 Costello Green, Gene Kucinich

Ackerman DeLauro Keating
 Adams Dent Kelly
 Aderholt DesJarlais Kildee
 Akin Diaz-Balart Kind
 Alexander Dicks King (NY)
 Altmire Doggett Kingston
 Amash Dold Kinzinger (IL)
 Andrews Donnelly (IN) Kissell
 Austria Doyle Labrador
 Bachus Dreier Langevin
 Baldwin Duffy Larsen (WA)
 Barletta Duncan (SC) Larson (CT)
 Barrow Duncan (TN) Latham
 Bartlett Edwards LaTourette
 Bass (CA) Ellison Latta
 Bass (NH) Ellmers Lee (CA)
 Becerra Emerson Levin
 Berg Engel Lipinski
 Biggart Eshoo LoBiondo
 Bilbray Farr Loeb sack
 Bilirakis Fattah Long
 Bishop (GA) Fincher Lowey
 Bishop (NY) Fitzpatrick Lucas
 Black Fleischmann Luetkemeyer
 Blackburn Flores Lungren, Daniel
 Blumenauer Forbes E.
 Bonamici Fortenberry Mack
 Bonner Foex Marino
 Bono Mack Matsui
 Boren Fudge McCarthy (NY)
 Boswell Garamendi McCollum
 Boustany Gerlach McCotter
 Brady (PA) Gibbs McIntyre
 Braley (IA) Gibson McKinley
 Broun (GA) Gingrey (GA) McNeerney
 Brown (FL) Gonzalez Meehan
 Bucshon Goodlatte Meeks
 Buerkle Gowdy Mica
 Burton (IN) Granger Miller (FL)
 Butterfield Graves (GA) Miller (MI)
 Calvert Graves (MO) Moore
 Camp Griffin (AR) Moran
 Cantor Griffith (VA) Mulvaney
 Capito Grimm
 Capps Guinta Murphy (CT)
 Capuano Guthrie Murphy (PA)
 Cardoza Gutierrez Myrick
 Carney Cuellar Neal
 Carson (IN) Hall Noem
 Carter Hanabusa Nugent
 Castor (FL) Hanna Nunnelee
 Chabot Harper Olver
 Chandler Hartzler Owens
 Cicilline Hastings (FL) Palazzo
 Clarke (MI) Hastings (WA) Pascarell
 Clarke (NY) Hayworth Perlmutter
 Cleaver Herrera Beutler Peters
 Clyburn Higgins Peterson
 Cohen Himes Petri
 Cole Pitts Pingree (ME)
 Conaway Hochul Pitts
 Connolly (VA) Holden Platts
 Conyers Holt Pompeo
 Cooper Hoyer Price (NC)
 Costa Hunter Quigley
 Courtney Hurt Rahall
 Cravaack Israel Reed
 Crawford Issa Rehberg
 Cresshaw Jackson (IL) Reichert
 Critz Jenkins Renacci
 Culberson Johnson (GA) Richardson
 Cummings Johnson (OH) Richmond
 Davis (CA) Johnson, E. B. Rigell
 Davis (IL) Johnson, Sam Rivera
 Davis (KY) Jones Roby
 DeGette Jordan Roe (TN)

Keating
 Kelly
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Labrador
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Long
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Mack
 Marino
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McIntyre
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Moore
 Moran
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Neal
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunnelee
 Olver
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pascarell
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Platts
 Pompeo
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)

Brown (FL) Cleaver
 Buchanan Clyburn
 Burgess Cohen
 Andrews Butterfield Conaway
 Bass (CA) Campbell Connolly (VA)
 Becerra Capps Conyers
 Benishek Capuano Costello
 Berkley Carnahan Courtney
 Bishop (GA) Carney
 Bishop (NY) Castor (FL) Crowley
 Blumenauer Chaffetz Cummings
 Bonamici Chu Davis (CA)
 Brady (PA) Cicilline Davis (IL)
 Braley (IA) Clarke (MI) DeFazio
 Brooks Clarke (NY) DeGette
 Broun (GA) Clay DeLauro

Deutch
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Flake
Fleming
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Garamendi
Garrett
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Graves (GA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Hergert
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huelskamp
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Keating
Kildee
Kind

Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowe
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell

Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ruff
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schradler
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Vislosky
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder

McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)

Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Runyan
Ryan (OH)
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson

Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stivers
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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.

□ 1750

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. BOSWELL. I am.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Boswell moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5325 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 6, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$31,600,000)”.

Page 7, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$31,600,000)”.

Page 20, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 20, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Mr. BOSWELL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say, at the onset, that this, again, is perhaps considered the final amendment to the bill, will not kill the bill. If we pass it, it will send it back to committee. If not, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

What this amendment will do is provide \$31 million in increased resources for disaster flood protections, as well as \$1 million in targeted resources towards nonmilitary energy cooperation assistance with our closest ally in the Middle East, and one of the closest allies across the globe that we have, Israel.

I've noticed, and I've said before, and I think I'll say it again, for more than a year I've waited patiently for the majority to stop the slash-and-burn legislation and revitalize the Nation and empower employers to create jobs. Well, we're still waiting on those millionaire job creators to show us the jobs, and we're still waiting for the majority to pass an actual jobs bill.

But while we sit here and wait, Mother Nature does not. In fact, Mother Nature waits for no one. Mother Nature

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Johnson (IL)

NOT VOTING—15

Baca
Bachmann
Berman
Brady (TX)
Coble
Filner
Goodlatte
Hahn
Lewis (CA)
McKeon

Miller, Gary
Napolitano
Paul
Shuler
Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 50 seconds remaining.

□ 1745

Mr. LABRADOR changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. BROWN of Florida changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 340, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013”.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL) having assumed the chair, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5325) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, and, directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

NOES—207

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Berg
Biggert
Billray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Caroza
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Cooper
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hochul
Holden
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee
Dold (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Landry
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourrette
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson

did not wait for the majority to pass a bill to send massive amounts of snow and rain to parts of Montana, triggering the Missouri River flood of 2011, leaving homes, businesses, farms, and towns devastated.

Mother Nature did not wait for the majority to pass the jobs bill to send Hurricane Irene barreling across the Eastern Seaboard, causing billions of dollars in damage.

The additional \$31 million in funding that my amendment provides for funds planning, training, and other measures that ensure the readiness of the Corps of Engineers to respond to floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, and to support emergency operations in response to such disasters, including but not limited to advance measures, flood fighting, and emergency operations.

These additional resources may not seem significant to some people, but to the family farm that is saved because of adequate farm protection relief, or to the small business which is saved, or to the family home that's saved, or the community that is saved, these additional resources are not only significant, but they can mean the difference between living a dream or living in desolation. But these additional resources of flood protection are only but one reason why you should support this amendment.

Another reason that you should support this amendment is that, in supporting this amendment, you vote to support greater cooperation efforts on energy efficiency and renewable energy with Israel.

Israel is our strongest ally in the Middle East, without question, and one of our strongest allies across the globe. And, as such, our ability to work together to advance the interests of both our nations is crucial. One area where I believe we can work even closer together is the realm of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Coming from my State of Iowa, I know a little bit about renewable energy. Iowa is a national leader in the production of wind power, biodiesel, ethanol, and we take great pride in our ability to advance technology that leads to cleaner, more sustainable energy production.

However, in order to reduce our reliance on foreign oil, we must take an all-of-the-above approach to energy, including greater domestic production of fossil fuels, and yes, renewable, clean green sources of energy. With greater cooperation with our ally, Israel, we can advance the energy security needs of both of our nations, which are vital to greater economic prosperity and growth for years to come.

So therefore, I urge, Mr. Speaker, all my colleagues to vote "yes."

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, let me reassure my colleague that I share his concern for fixing the infrastructure that was damaged in last year's flood events. In fact, we provided, through our committee, \$1.7 billion in additional funding to the Corps of Engineers last year for that very purpose.

The bill before us now already funds the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies account at the President's request of \$30 million.

In addition, the motion would increase funding for the U.S.-Israeli cooperative agreement to 50 percent above last year's level. This is a completely unwarranted increase, considering our bill already maintains funding for this very important program at last year's level, even while we've cut so many programs in our bill to stay within the budget.

Mr. Speaker, we put together a strong bipartisan bill which supports a comprehensive energy policy. It maintains a strong national defense, and it maintains the fact that we keep America competitive and keep America open for business.

In that regard, Mr. Speaker, in case there is any question, if Members care about the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Project, this bill is your best option. It is \$158 million above the President's request, and more than \$120 million above the Senate. If you want higher funding levels for these important projects, you must vote for our bill.

Mr. Speaker, again, our bill is a commitment to national security, reduced spending, and keeping America open for business.

I urge Members to vote against the motion to recommit and vote for final passage of the bill.

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on final passage of the bill and motions to instruct conferees on H.R. 4348 offered by Mr. FLAKE and Mr. DOGGETT.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 233, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 341]

AYES—185

Ackerman	Baldwin	Becerra
Altmire	Barrow	Berkley
Andrews	Bass (CA)	Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NY)	Hanabusa	Pallone
Blumenauer	Hastings (FL)	Pascrell
Bonamici	Heinrich	Pastor (AZ)
Boren	Higgins	Pelosi
Boswell	Himes	Perlmutter
Brady (PA)	Hinchoy	Peters
Braley (IA)	Hinojosa	Peterson
Brown (FL)	Hirono	Pingree (ME)
Butterfield	Hochul	Polis
Capps	Holden	Price (NC)
Capuano	Holt	Quigley
Cardoza	Honda	Rahall
Carnahan	Hoyer	Rangel
Carney	Israel	Reyes
Carson (IN)	Jackson (IL)	Richardson
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Chandler	(TX)	Ross (AR)
Chu	Johnson (GA)	Rothman (NJ)
Cicilline	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Clarke (MI)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Rush
Clay	Kildee	Ryan (OH)
Cleaver	Kind	Sánchez, Linda
Clyburn	King (IA)	T.
Cohen	Kissell	Sanchez, Loretta
Connolly (VA)	Kucinich	Sarbanes
Conyers	Langevin	Schakowsky
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Costa	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Costello	Latham	Schwartz
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Critz	Levin	Scott, David
Crowley	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
Cuellar	Lipinski	Sewell
Cummings	Loeb sack	Sherman
Davis (CA)	Lofgren, Zoe	Sires
Davis (IL)	Lowe y	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Lujan	Speier
DeGette	Lynch	Stark
DeLauro	Maloney	Sutton
Deutch	Markey	Thompson (CA)
Dicks	Matheson	Thompson (MS)
Dingell	Matsui	Tierney
Doggett	McCarthy (NY)	Tonko
Donnelly (IN)	McCollum	Towns
Doyle	McDermott	Tsongas
Edwards	McGovern	Van Hollen
Ellison	McIntyre	Velázquez
Engel	McNerney	Vislosky
Eshoo	Meeks	Walz (MN)
Farr	Michaud	Wasserman
Fattah	Miller (NC)	Schultz
Frank (MA)	Miller, George	Waters
Fudge	Moore	Watt
Garamendi	Moran	Waxman
Gonzalez	Murphy (CT)	Welch
Green, Al	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Green, Gene	Neal	Woolsey
Grijalva	Olver	Yarmuth
Gutierrez	Owens	

NOES—233

Adams	Capito	Gardner
Aderholt	Carter	Garrett
Akin	Cassidy	Gerlach
Alexander	Chabot	Gibbs
Amash	Chaffetz	Gibson
Amodei	Coffman (CO)	Gingrey (GA)
Austria	Cole	Gohmert
Bachmann	Conaway	Goodlatte
Bachus	Cravaack	Gosar
Barletta	Crawford	Gowdy
Bartlett	Crenshaw	Granger
Barton (TX)	Culberson	Graves (GA)
Bass (NH)	Davis (KY)	Graves (MO)
Benishek	Denham	Griffin (AR)
Berg	Dent	Griffith (VA)
Biggert	DesJarlais	Grimm
Bilbray	Diaz-Balart	Guinta
Bilirakis	Dold	Guthrie
Bishop (UT)	Dreier	Hall
Black	Duffy	Hanna
Blackburn	Duncan (SC)	Harper
Bonner	Duncan (TN)	Harris
Bono Mack	Ellmers	Hartzler
Boustany	Emerson	Hastings (WA)
Brady (TX)	Farenthold	Hayworth
Brooks	Fincher	Heck
Broun (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Hensarling
Buchanan	Flake	Heger
Bucshon	Fleischmann	Herrera Beutler
Buerkle	Fleming	Huelskamp
Burgess	Flores	Huizenga (MI)
Burton (IN)	Forbes	Hultgren
Calvert	Fortenberry	Hunter
Camp	Fox x	Hurt
Campbell	Franks (AZ)	Issa
Canseco	Frelinghuysen	Jenkins
Cantor	Gallegly	Johnson (IL)

Johnson (OH)	Neugebauer	Schock	Fitzpatrick	Lance	Reyes	Michaud	Richmond	Stark
Johnson, Sam	Noem	Schweikert	Fleischmann	Landry	Ribble	Miller (NC)	Rohrabacher	Sutton
Jones	Nugent	Scott (SC)	Fleming	Lankford	Rigell	Miller, George	Rothman (NJ)	Thompson (CA)
Jordan	Nunes	Scott, Austin	Flores	Larsen (WA)	Rivera	Moore	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Kelly	Nunnelee	Sensenbrenner	Forbes	Latham	Roby	Moran	Royce	Tierney
King (NY)	Olson	Sessions	Fortenberry	LaTourette	Roe (TN)	Mulvaney	Rush	Tonko
Kingston	Palazzo	Foxen	Forx	Latta	Rogers (AL)	Murphy (CT)	Ryan (OH)	Towns
Kinzinger (IL)	Paulsen	Franks (AZ)	Franks (AZ)	Lipinski	Rogers (KY)	Nadler	Sánchez, Linda T.	Tsongas
Kline	Pearce	Frelinghuysen	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo	Rogers (MI)	Neal	Sarbanes	Van Hollen
Labrador	Pençe	Gallely	Gallegly	LoBiondo	Rokita	Olver	Schakowsky	Velazquez
Lamborn	Petri	Garamendi	Garamendi	Long	Rooney	Pallone	Schiff	Walsh (IL)
Lance	Pitts	Gardner	Gardner	Long	Ros-Lehtinen	Pascrell	Schrader	Walz (MN)
Landry	Platts	Garrett	Garrett	Lucas	Roskam	Pelosi	Schwartz	Wasserman
Lankford	Poe (TX)	Gerlach	Gerlach	Luettkemeyer	Ross (AR)	Perlmutter	Schwartz	Schultz
LaTourette	Pompeo	Gibbs	Gibbs	Luján	Ross (FL)	Peters	Schweikert	Waters
Latta	Posey	Gingrey (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	Lungren, Daniel E.	Runyan	Pingree (ME)	Scott, David	Watt
LoBiondo	Price (GA)	Gonzalez	Gonzalez	E.	Ruppersberger	Poe (TX)	Sensenbrenner	Waxman
Long	Quayle	Terry	Terry	Mack	Ryan (WI)	Polis	Serrano	Welch
Lucas	Reed	Thompson (PA)	Thompson (PA)	Manzullo	Sanchez, Loretta	Price (NC)	Sewell	Wilson (FL)
Luetkemeyer	Rehberg	Thornberry	Thornberry	Marchant	Scalise	Quigley	Sherman	Woolsey
Lummis	Reichert	Tiberi	Tiberi	Marino	Schilling	Rangel	Sires	Yarmuth
Lungren, Daniel E.	Renacci	Tipton	Tipton	Matsui	Schmidt	Richardson	Smith (WA)	
Mack	Ribble	Turner (NY)	Turner (NY)	Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)			
Manzullo	Rigell	Turner (OH)	Turner (OH)	Green, Gene	McCaul			
Marchant	Rivera	Upton	Upton	Griffin (AR)	McCollum	Berman	Lewis (CA)	Paul
Marino	Roby	Walberg	Walberg	Grimm	McCotter	Coble	McKeon	Shuler
McCarthy (CA)	Roe (TN)	Walden	Walden	Quinta	McHenry	Filner	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
McCaul	Rogers (AL)	Walsh (IL)	Walsh (IL)	Guthrie	McIntyre	Hahn	Napolitano	
McClintock	Rogers (KY)	Webster	Webster	McKinley	Hall			
McCotter	Rogers (MI)	West	West	Hanna	McMorris			
McHenry	Rohrabacher	Westmoreland	Westmoreland	Harper	Rodgers			
McKinley	Rokita	Whitfield	Whitfield	Harris	McNerney			
McMorris	Rokita	Wilson (SC)	Wilson (SC)	Hartzler	Meehan			
Rodgers	Rooney	Wittman	Wittman	Hastings (WA)	Mica			
Meehan	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf	Wolf	Hayworth	Miller (FL)			
Mica	Roskam	Womack	Womack	Heinrich	Miller (MI)			
Miller (FL)	Ross (FL)	Woodall	Woodall	Hensarling	Murphy (PA)			
Miller (MI)	Royce	Yoder	Yoder	Herger	Myrick			
Mulvaney	Runyan	Young (AK)	Young (AK)	Herrera Beutler	Neugebauer			
Murphy (PA)	Ryan (WI)	Young (FL)	Young (FL)	Noem	Noem			
Myrick	Scalise	Schilling	Schilling	Nugent	Nugent			
	Schmidt	Schmidt	Schmidt	Nunes	Nunes			
		Young (IN)	Young (IN)	Huelskamp	Huelskamp			
				Hultgren	Hultgren			
				Hunter	Hunter			
				Hurt	Hurt			
				Issa	Issa			
				Jackson Lee	Jackson Lee			
				(TX)	(TX)			
				Jenkins	Jenkins			
				Peterson	Peterson			
				Johnson (OH)	Johnson (OH)			
				Johnson, Sam	Johnson, Sam			
				Jordan	Jordan			
				Kaptur	Kaptur			
				Kelly	Kelly			
				King (IA)	King (IA)			
				King (NY)	King (NY)			
				Kingston	Kingston			
				Kinzinger (IL)	Kinzinger (IL)			
				Kissell	Kissell			
				Kline	Kline			
				Labrador	Labrador			
				Lamborn	Lamborn			

NOT VOTING—13

Baca	Lewis (CA)	Shuler
Berman	McKeon	Slaughter
Coble	Miller, Gary	Southerland
Filner	Napolitano	
Hahn	Paul	

□ 1815

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 341, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 255, nays 165, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 342]

YEAS—255

Adams	Boren	Costello
Aderholt	Boswell	Cravaack
Akin	Brady (PA)	Crawford
Alexander	Brady (TX)	Crenshaw
Altmire	Brown (FL)	Critz
Austria	Buchanan	Cuellar
Bachus	Bucshon	Culberson
Barletta	Burton (IN)	Davis (KY)
Barrow	Calvert	Denham
Bartlett	Camp	Dent
Barton (TX)	Canseco	DesJarlais
Bass (NH)	Cantor	Diaz-Balart
Benishkek	Capito	Dicks
Berg	Cardoza	Dold
Biggart	Carter	Donnelly (IN)
Bilbray	Castor (FL)	Dreier
Bilirakis	Chabot	Duffy
Bishop (GA)	Chaffetz	Duncan (SC)
Bishop (UT)	Chandler	Ellmers
Black	Coffman (CO)	Emerson
Blackburn	Cole	Fanthold
Bonner	Conaway	Fattah
Bono Mack	Costa	Fincher

Fitzpatrick	Lance	Reyes	Richardson
Fleischmann	Landry	Ribble	Richmond
Fleming	Lankford	Rigell	Rohrabacher
Flores	Larsen (WA)	Rivera	Rothman (NJ)
Forbes	Latham	Roby	Roybal-Allard
Fortenberry	LaTourette	Roe (TN)	Royce
Foxen	Latta	Rogers (AL)	Rush
Franks (AZ)	Lipinski	Rogers (KY)	Ryan (OH)
Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo	Rogers (MI)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Gallegly	LoBiondo	Rokita	Sarbanes
Garamendi	Long	Rooney	Schakowsky
Gardner	Long	Ros-Lehtinen	Schiff
Garrett	Lucas	Roskam	Schrader
Gerlach	Luettkemeyer	Ross (AR)	Schwartz
Gibbs	Luján	Ross (FL)	Schwartz
Gingrey (GA)	Lungren, Daniel E.	Runyan	Schweikert
Gonzalez	E.	Ruppersberger	Scott, David
Gosar	Mack	Ryan (WI)	Sensenbrenner
Govdy	Manzullo	Sanchez, Loretta	Serrano
Granger	Marchant	Scalise	Sewell
Graves (GA)	Marino	Schilling	Sherman
Graves (MO)	Matsui	Schmidt	Sires
Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)	Schock	Smith (WA)
Green, Gene	McCaul	Scott (SC)	
Griffin (AR)	McCollum	Scott (VA)	
Grimm	McCotter	Scott, Austin	
Quinta	McHenry	Sessions	
Guthrie	McIntyre	Shimkus	
Hanna	McKinley	Shuster	
Harper	McMorris	Simpson	
Harris	Rodgers	Smith (NE)	
Hartzler	McNerney	Smith (NJ)	
Hastings (WA)	Meehan	Smith (TX)	
Hayworth	Mica	Southerland	
Heinrich	Miller (FL)	Speier	
Hensarling	Miller (MI)	Stearns	
Herger	Murphy (PA)	Stivers	
Herrera Beutler	Myrick	Stutzman	
Himes	Neugebauer	Sullivan	
Hinojosa	Noem	Terry	
Holden	Nugent	Thompson (PA)	
Huelskamp	Nunes	Thornberry	
Hultgren	Nunnelee	Tiberi	
Hunter	Olson	Tipton	
Hurt	Owens	Turner (NY)	
Issa	Palazzo	Turner (OH)	
Jackson Lee	Pastor (AZ)	Upton	
(TX)	Paulsen	Visclosky	
Jenkins	Pearce	Walberg	
Johnson (OH)	Pence	Walden	
Johnson, Sam	Peterson	Webster	
Jordan	Petri	West	
Kaptur	Pitts	Westmoreland	
Kelly	Platts	Whitfield	
King (IA)	Pompeo	Wilson (SC)	
King (NY)	Posey	Wittman	
Kingston	Price (GA)	Wolf	
Kinzinger (IL)	Quayle	Womack	
Kissell	Rahall	Woodall	
Kline	Reed	Yoder	
Labrador	Rehberg	Young (AK)	
Lamborn	Reichert	Young (FL)	
	Renacci	Young (IN)	

NAYS—165

Ackerman	Cohen	Higgins
Amash	Connolly (VA)	Hinchoy
Amodei	Conyers	Hirono
Andrews	Cooper	Hochul
Baca	Courtney	Holt
Bachmann	Crowley	Honda
Baldwin	Cummings	Hoyer
Bass (CA)	Davis (CA)	Huizenga (MI)
Becerra	Davis (IL)	Israel
Berkley	DeFazio	Jackson (IL)
Bishop (NY)	DeGette	Johnson (GA)
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Johnson (IL)
Bonamici	Deutch	Johnson, E. B.
Boustany	Dingell	Jones
Braley (IA)	Doggett	Keating
Brooks	Doyle	Kildee
Broun (GA)	Duncan (TN)	Kind
Buerkle	Edwards	Kind
Burgess	Ellison	Kucinich
Butterfield	Engel	Langevin
Campbell	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Capps	Farr	Lee (CA)
Caputo	Flake	Levin
Carnahan	Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)
Carson (IN)	Fudge	Lowey
Cassidy	Gibson	Lummis
Chu	Gohmert	Lynch
Cicilline	Goodlatte	Maloney
Clarke (MI)	Griffith (VA)	Markey
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	Matheson
Clay	Gutierrez	McCarthy (NY)
Cleaver	Hanabusa	McClintock
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	McDermott
	Heck	McGovern
		Meeks

MOTIONS TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4348, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012, PART II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 4348 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 259, nays 154, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 343]

YEAS—259

Adams	Blackburn	Carter
Aderholt	Bonner	Cassidy
Akin	Bono Mack	Chabot
Alexander	Boren	Chaffetz
Amash	Boswell	Chu
Amodei	Boustany	Coffman (CO)
Andrews	Brady (TX)	Cohen
Austria	Braley (IA)	Cole
Baca	Brooks	Conaway
Bachmann	Broun (GA)	Connolly (VA)
Barrow	Buchanan	Cooper
Bartlett	Bucshon	Costa
Barton (TX)	Buerkle	Cravaack
Bass (NH)	Burgess	Crawford
Becerra	Burton (IN)	Crenshaw
Benishkek	Butterfield	Cuellar
Berkley	Calvert	Culberson
Biggart	Campbell	Cummings
Bilbray	Canseco	Davis (CA)
Bilirakis	Cantor	Denham
Bishop (GA)	Capps	DesJarlais
Bishop (UT)	Cardoza	Diaz-Balart
Black	Carson (IN)	Dingell

NOT VOTING—11

Berman	Lewis (CA)	Paul
Coble	McKeon	Shuler
Filner	Miller, Gary	
Hahn	Napolitano	

□ 1824

Mr. GOODLATTE changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 342, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Sessions	Terry	West
Shimkus	Thompson (PA)	Westmoreland
Shuster	Thornberry	Whitfield
Simpson	Tiberi	Wilson (SC)
Smith (NE)	Tipton	Wittman
Smith (NJ)	Turner (NY)	Wolf
Smith (TX)	Turner (OH)	Womack
Southerland	Upton	Woodall
Stearns	Walberg	Yoder
Stivers	Walden	Young (AK)
Stutzman	Walsh (IL)	Young (FL)
Sullivan	Webster	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Berman	Lewis (CA)	Scott, David
Coble	McKeon	Shuler
Dicks	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
Filner	Napolitano	
Frank (MA)	Paul	

□ 1837

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 344, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of H.R. 5325, the FY 2013 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents.

Had I been present I would have voted: "yes" on the Fortenberry Amendment; "yes" on the Jackson-Lee Amendment; "yes" on the Connolly Amendment; "no" on the Kucinich Amendment; "yes" on the Burgess Amendment; "no" on the Reed Amendment; "yes" on the Loretta Sanchez Amendment; "yes" on the Polis Amendment; "yes" on the Luján Amendment; "no" on the Chabot Amendment; "no" on the Blackburn Amendment; "no" on the Mulvaney Amendment; "no" on the Flake Amendment; "no" on the King (IA) Amendment; "yes" on the Lummis Amendment; "yes" on the Motion to Recommit; "no" on Final Passage.

In addition, I would have voted: "no" on the Republican Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348; "yes" on the Democratic Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall Nos. 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, and 344. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote Nos. 320, 321, 325, 327, 329, 330, 331, 340, 341 and 344. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote Nos. 319, 322, 323, 324, 326, 328, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 342, and 343.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 436, HEALTH CARE COST REDUCTION ACT OF 2012, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5882, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-518) on

the resolution (H. Res. 679) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 436) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5882) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). Pursuant to House Resolution 667 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5855.

Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEST) kindly take the chair.

□ 1839

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5855) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Mr. WEST (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, all time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment who has caused it to be printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5855

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, \$121,850,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, of which \$17,000 shall be made available to the Office of Policy for Visa Waiver Program negotiations in Washington, DC,

and for other international activities: *Provided further*, That all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 shall not be available for obligation by the Office of General Counsel until a final rule for aircraft repair station security has been published: *Provided further*, That \$71,079,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives all statutorily required reports and plans that are due with the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit the consolidation plan, as directed under the heading "Consolidation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Defense Programs" in the accompanying report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$50,000)".

Page 7, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$43,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is straightforward. It would reduce funding for the Office of the Secretary by \$50,000 and transfer a revenue neutral amount to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection salaries and expenses.

This is a nominal cut from the Secretary's nearly \$122 million in funding, again only slightly more than the committee provided for the Secretary to spend on receptions this year. I offer this amendment as a means of bringing up an important issue both to Congress and to the Secretary's attention.

Let me start by thanking the chairman and the ranking member for their attention to border issues in this bill, as well as the staff's assistance in bringing this amendment to the floor. In the report accompanying last year's Homeland Security appropriations bill, the committee directed the Department to provide a "resource allocation and staffing model for ports of entry." As would appear to be the trend with congressional requests for information, answers to these questions or budget documentation were never provided. The Department either failed to prioritize or simply ignored the request.

The committee report notes:

As the committee has not yet received the CBP workload staffing allocation model, the committee cannot assess CBP's identified needs.

As we are all no doubt aware, funding for border security efforts between the

ports of entry has increased exponentially over recent years—and justifiably so—while the budget for Customs and Border Patrol officers at the ports has not kept pace.

When I travel on the border region, there are often concerns raised at that point that there is insufficient staffing at the ports. Those serving at the ports of entry have a dual role. They have to facilitate commerce across the border and prevent unauthorized people from crossing the border.

I could talk at length about the benefits of cross-border trade for communities along the border, but let me cite just a couple of examples. Focusing on the southern border, Mexico is the third-largest U.S. trading partner and the second-largest U.S. export market, with a reported 6 million U.S. jobs depending on trade with Mexico.

The executive director of the Arizona-Mexico Commission was recently quoted saying:

Arizona's border is the gateway for some \$26 billion worth of imports and exports and some 44 million people each year.

A recent Maricopa Association of Governments release cited that legal Mexican visitors spend roughly \$7.3 million a day in Arizona, and Arizona businesses exported nearly \$6 billion in goods in 2011. So there are benefits all over for trade of this type.

The Mariposa port of entry in Nogales is one of the largest ports of entry for fruits and vegetables in the U.S. In 2011, the U.S. imported 13.4 billion pounds of fresh produce grown in Mexico, and more than a third of that entered through Nogales.

To summarize, we have to have better staffing at these ports. The Department has been asked to provide us with their needs and they simply won't. We simply haven't been able to get that information.

I'm the last member of the Appropriations Committee that would support writing a blank check to any department, but we have got to make sure that these needs are met, and that's why this amendment is critical, and I am grateful to the chairman and ranking minority member for working with me on it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment. The Secretary has failed to submit critical reports necessary for this committee's oversight, including workload staffing models for CBP officers. Therefore, we do accept the gentleman from Arizona's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 9, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,800,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to restore \$3 million to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Liberties. This amendment would simply level fund this account at the fiscal year 2012 level.

Mr. Chairman, it troubles me to see the continued rollout of Secure Communities and increase in funding for these 287(g) programs in the underlying bill, especially juxtaposed with a 13 percent decrease in funding for the office of Civil Rights and Liberties. Experts and officials across the country have concerns about these programs that shift Federal immigration laws into the hands of local police.

I have a letter from 88 civil rights organizations urging the Federal Bureau of Investigation to "end its facilitation of the fundamentally flawed Secure Communities deportation program." The letter states:

Secure Communities has caused widespread controversy because it threatens public safety, encourages racial profiling, undermines community policing, and serves as a deportation dragnet, ensnaring anyone who is booked into police custody.

As cochair of the Women's Caucus, I am particularly concerned when I hear stories of the effects this program has on victims across our communities. Women and their children are increasingly afraid to go to local police to get confidential help, to call 911 during an emergency because they are terrified of being caught in this dragnet.

□ 1850

For many, suffering through an abusive situation is better than watching their families being torn apart. Mr. Chairman, these are real people who are victims or witnesses to domestic violence or other crimes, but they cannot come forward.

According to an October 2011 report by the UC Berkeley Law School's Warren Institute, more than one-third of individuals arrested in this program report that they have a U.S. citizen spouse or child. In other words, an estimated 88,000 families with U.S. citizen members have been impacted by Secure Communities. The same report found that Latinos comprise 93 percent of the individuals arrested in this program, despite only comprising 77 percent of the population.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that this is not the America we want to create. We should all be able to agree that we don't want to see an America where victims are afraid of the police or an America where racial profiling is encouraged or tolerated.

Now, I understand, Mr. Chairman, that some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle believe that increasing enforcement policies is the right approach to solve our broken immigration system. With that being said, I appeal to my colleagues to support efforts by the Department of Homeland Security to ensure adequate oversight of this program.

Steps that the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Civil Rights and Liberties have taken and will take to:

Analyze arrest data to make sure that there are no serious indications of racial profiling in any of the participating communities;

Help improve training for local law enforcement officers to reduce confusion and ensure that there are clear guidelines to prevent misuse of the program;

To inform the public about options they have and recourses they can use if their civil liberties are violated by department action; and, finally,

To help investigate and resolve cases where an individual alleges that their rights were violated.

I support these important efforts towards promoting accountability and oversight over these enforcement programs, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. It is fully offset, as is required of this appropriations process, and it is not an increase in this program, but it simply level funds it at 2012 levels.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully yield back the balance of my time.

MARCH 8, 2012.

R. SCOTT TRENT,
CJIS Designated Federal Officer, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. TRENT: We, the undersigned, call on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to end its facilitation of the fundamentally flawed Secure Communities deportation program. We urge the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board (APB) to adopt the attached proposal to mitigate the damage this program has done to public safety and community policing. The proposal would respect the wishes of states and localities that chose not to participate in "Secure Communities" and would prevent the implementation of the program in jurisdictions with a documented pattern of civil rights abuses.

Secure Communities is a wide-sweeping deportation program launched in 2008 by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency. It has been sharply criticized by the governors and state legislators of Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts; local officials from numerous cities and counties, including the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Chicago, and San Francisco; dozens of Congressional representatives; many prominent law enforcement officials; hundreds of immigrant rights, criminal justice, and privacy advocates; religious leaders; and community members.

As described in more detail in the attached proposal, Secure Communities has caused widespread controversy because it threatens public safety, encourages racial profiling, undermines community policing, and serves

as a deportation dragnet, ensnaring anyone who is booked into police custody.

The FBI plays a large role in Secure Communities by automatically initiating the immigration background check that sets the deportation process in motion for anyone booked into police custody. The CJIS APB approved this process almost two years ago, well before the problems caused by Secure Communities came to light. It is urgent that in the upcoming August 2012 meeting, the APB Working Groups consider the newly disclosed information regarding the fatal flaws in this program, and adopt the attached proposal to mitigate the damage.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact Jessica Karp at 213-380-2214 or jkarp@ndlon.org with any questions or information about the status of this request.

Sincerely,

Alliance for a Just Society; American Friends Service Committee; Angels For Action; Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Asian Law Caucus; Bill of Rights Defense Committee; Black Alliance for Just Immigration; Blauvelt Dominican Sisters Social Justice Committee; Bronx Defenders; CAAAV Organizing Asian Communities; Casa Esperanza; Casa Freehold; CATA The Farmworker's Support Committee; Center for Constitutional Rights; Central American Refugee Center—New York; Central American Resource Center—Houston; CHIRLA, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles; Coalicion de Organizaciones Latino-Americanas (COLA); Community Service Organization; Creating Law Enforcement Accountability and Responsibility; Defending Dissent Foundation; Detention Watch Network; Disciples Justice Action Network; Drug Policy Alliance.

El Comite de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas; Franciscan Action Network; Grassroots Leadership; Graton Day Labor Center; Hayward Day Labor Center; Hispanic Resource Center of Mamaroneck; Houston's America for All; Houston Peace and Justice Center; Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights; Immigrant Defense Project; Immigrant Legal Resource Center; Immigration Circle of Justice, Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauvelt, NY; Immigration Justice Clinic of John Jay Legal Services, Inc.; inMotion; IRATE & First Friends; Ironbound Community Corporation; Junta for Progressive Action; Kathryn O. Greenberg Immigration Justice Clinic, Cardozo School of Law; Labor Council For Latin American Advancement Central Florida Chapter; Labor Justice Committee; Latino Foundation; Legal Aid Justice Center's Immigrant Advocacy Program; Make the Road by Walking New York; Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition.

Mennonite Central Committee East Coast; Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Washington Office; Muslim Legal Fund of America; National Day Labor Organizing Network; National Employment Law Project; National Guestworker Alliance; National Immigration Law Center; National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild; National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights; Neighbors in Support of Immigrants; New Orleans Workers Center for Racial Justice; New Sanctuary Coalition NYC; New York Immigration Coalition; Passaic County Coalition for Immigrant Rights; Presente.org; Prison Activist Resource

Center; Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada; Progressive States Network; Pueblo Sin Fronteras; Puente Arizona; Queer Women of Color Media Arts Project (QWOCMAP); Rights Working Group; Rockland immigration coalition; Restaurant Opportunities Center of New York; Services, Immigrant Rights & Education Network; South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT); Tenants and Workers United; The Reformed Church of Highland Park Immigration Committee; The Workplace Project; United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society; VivirLatino; Voces de la Frontera; Voces Unidas Por los Inmigrantes; WeCount!; Welcome Everybody Organization; Wind of the Spirit, Immigrant Resource Center, NJ; Workers Defense Project; Young Workers United.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to have to rise to oppose the gentleman's amendment.

The problem with the amendment is it guts the immigration enforcement and it demoralizes the frontline law enforcement personnel. This amendment would actually empower more bureaucrats from Washington to look over the shoulders of the hardworking officers in the field that are trying to keep us safe.

So I would urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment to restore funding for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in order to ensure that both the 287(g) program and the Secure Communities program are not illegally profiling individuals.

The bill before us funds the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties at a level that is \$2.2 million below the budget request and \$3 million below current year funding. Now, we're in a tight fiscal environment, we all know that, but surely we can meet the needs of our frontline personnel without jeopardizing the proper and robust and careful oversight of the activities provided by the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Office.

In fact, at the same time this bill is reducing funding for oversight, it's actually increasing funding for the controversial and all-too-often mismanaged 287(g) program. Three different audits by the DHS inspector general have found serious concerns about the 287(g) program, and ICE has had to terminate some 287(g) task forces, notably in Maricopa County, Arizona, after the Justice Department documented clear racial profiling and other programmatic abuses. So we need

to make sure this authority is being exercised properly, and that's exactly the task of the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

So I thank the gentlewoman for offering this amendment. It's a good amendment, and I urge colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,655,500)".

Page 3, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,393,840)".

Page 5, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,492,290)".

Page 5, lines 22 and 23, after each dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,246,290)".

Page 6, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$9,522,000)".

Page 6, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,277,920)".

Page 11, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$157,089,930)".

Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$151,236,900)".

Page 19, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,792,540)".

Page 19, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,772,720)".

Page 19, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$27,859,890)".

Page 20, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$26,388,000)".

Page 29, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$46,681,650)".

Page 32, line 9, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,359,630)".

Page 33, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,741,400)".

Page 35, line 10, after each dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,960,090)".

Page 36, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$21,376,950)".

Page 51, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,357,720)".

Page 52, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,854,010)".

Page 54, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,900,000)".

Page 55, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,140,000)".

Page 99, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$498,099,270)".

Mr. BROUN of Georgia (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would reduce the administrative salaries in the expense accounts in the underlying bill by just 3 percent, with the exception of the U.S. Coast Guard. It does not affect their expenses.

Our Nation is facing a total economic meltdown, and now more than ever it is apparent that we have to stop the outrageous spending that's going on here in Washington, D.C.

Over the last 2 years, House Members have voted to reduce their own administrative accounts—their Members' Representational Allowances—by more than 11 percent. Yet over that same period of time, many agencies have seen minimal reductions and, in some cases, even increases in their accounts.

For a good example, the TSA has only experienced a 3.5 percent cut over the last 2 years. I know many of my colleagues can agree that the TSA has not only been a complete and utter failure, but it also has been a colossal waste of taxpayer money, amounting to almost \$60 billion.

Moreover, TSA personnel have not prevented the first terrorist attack from happening on American soil. In fact, at least 17 known terrorists have flown in the United States more than 24 different times. Yet this year, TSA screener personnel will receive increased funding for their compensation and benefits that totals more than \$30 million above fiscal year 2012. This is totally unacceptable.

Another example I'd like to point to in the underlying bill is funding for a brand new agency called the Office of Biometric Identity Management. This new office will receive almost \$200 million for their administrative salaries and expense accounts. Mr. Chairman, we need to be looking for areas where we can make cuts, not for opportunities to grow the size and scope of the Federal Government.

Now, certainly we can all agree that many of the offices, agencies, and individuals employed by the Department of Homeland Security are very deserving of the pay for which they receive but, Mr. Chairman, let's be realistic. If we are serious about reducing spending and reducing our deficit, we have to ask every agency to follow Congress' lead and take a small reduction in their administrative funding instead of asking for increases or trying to create new programs.

To be clear, a 3 percent reduction in these accounts would, in many cases, still result in less than a 10 percent reduction in funding from FY11 levels.

□ 1900

While this amount is small, it would pay dividends, huge dividends, resulting in nearly a half a billion dollars in savings in this bill alone.

It is long past time to get serious about spending, Mr. Chairman, and this amendment represents a balanced way to achieve significant savings. I urge my colleagues to support my amend-

ment and to reduce spending in these accounts by just a mere 3 percent.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to reluctantly oppose my good friend from Georgia's amendment. I think he makes some very good points, but one thing, as I had mentioned in the debate this afternoon and the general debate, this is the third fiscal year in a row that the bill has tried to work at cutting already.

Fiscal discipline and funding for homeland needs are the two most important things. And as I said earlier, that fiscal discipline is something that is a very important aspect of this bill. The bill actually has a decrease of \$484 million below last year's bill, and it is \$394 million below the President's request.

As I had mentioned earlier this afternoon, we do think that we need to be very much mindful of the situation we find ourselves in in this country. But bear in mind that we have cut, we have reached a delicate balance to make sure that we make sure frontline operations are secure, that they are operating at a level that we can make sure that our Nation is secure.

The Office of the Secretary, for example, has been cut 9 percent below the President's request, and it's 8 percent below the FY 2012 act.

This is the 10th year anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, and certainly we've got to make sure that our Department is strong, it has strong management. My concern is that this amendment would undermine that goal. And so I would ask Members to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I want to second the remarks of our chairman. I think this is an amendment that, while well-intentioned in certain respects, is not one that we can or should accept.

I know it's easy to target management and administrative costs. They sometimes lack concreteness. They lack a consistency. But, as a matter of fact, we depend on these management and administrative functions to run the Department. And at the end of the day, cutting those functions will, indeed, affect frontline operations. We should make no mistake about that.

In my opinion, this bill already cuts administrative functions by imprudent amounts. It already slashes funding for offices at the departmental level, for example, by 21 percent below the administration's request.

So while this amendment may be appealing to some, I believe it's unwise, and I urge colleagues to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 6, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$25,000,000)".

Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000)".

Page 16, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000)".

Page 37, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$50,000,000)".

Mr. HOLT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chair of this subcommittee and the ranking member for the work they've put into this.

I rise with an amendment that is designed to ensure that our rail and transit systems have the additional resources, or at least some of the additional resources, that they need to help thwart any potential terrorist attacks on buses and trains.

Now, just over a year ago, when our forces raided Osama bin Laden's compound, they discovered materials in his hideout indicating that he was planning attacks on rail and transit systems, and we have no reason to believe that al Qaeda's remnants have abandoned any such plans. As we've seen repeatedly, the threat is very real.

Since 2004, terrorist cells have conducted successful and deadly bombings on major passenger rail systems in Spain, the United Kingdom, India, Belarus, with over 600 people killed, thousands wounded. And despite this threat, over the last few years, our country has been backsliding in providing our rail and transit systems the resources they need.

In years past, rail and transit security funding had its own line item in the budget. But a couple of years ago, it was rolled into the overall State and local grant programs, and it's funding has been slashed, and slashed is not an overstatement, from a previous high of \$300 million, down to only about \$88 million this past year.

The large reduction was made in the face of an existing \$6 billion in rail and transit security funding needs identified by rail and transit operators around the Nation, as reported by the American Public Transportation Association.

My amendment addresses part of this shortfall by moving a total of \$50 million from three accounts—Overall Management and Administration, Intelligence and Analysis, and the Transportation Security Administration—to the State and Local Programs Grant Account for the express purpose of increasing funding available for rail and transit security grants. I propose these moves reluctantly, but we need the funding in the transit security. This would bring to \$138 million the account for rail security, well above the \$88 million currently there, but well below the \$300 million that only a few years ago was the funding level.

This amendment actually saves the taxpayer \$36 million because of the difference in the account spend-down rates. It's a responsible amendment, I believe, that addresses a crucial vulnerability in our rail and transit security posture, and I ask support for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMERICAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
ASSOCIATION,
June 6, 2012.

Hon. RUSH HOLT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HOLT: On behalf of the 1,500 members of the American Public Transportation Association, I am writing to express our support for your amendment to H.R. 5855, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2013. The amendment aims to restore critical funding for the public transportation security grant program.

Sharp decreases in public transportation security grant funding over the past several federal budget cycles have hampered the ability of transit agencies to make needed capital security improvements throughout their systems. Decreases in transit security funding could not be more ill timed as transit ridership continues to soar. In 2011, more than 10.4 billion trips were taken on public transportation as Americans commuted to work, school, medical appointments and their houses of worship. This trend has continued as dozens of transit agencies across the country have set ridership records over the first quarter of 2012. We must do all we can to ensure the safety and security of our riders and transit workers. We urge Congress to support your amendment and increase vital funding for the public transportation security grant program.

Thank you for your continued support of public transportation, and we look forward to working with you on this and future legislation. If you have any questions, please have your staff contact Brian Tynan of APTA's Government Affairs Department at (202) 496-4897 or email btynan@apta.com. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
MICHAEL P. MELANIPHY,
President & CEO.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. The bill that we have before us that we have brought to the floor is something that has already cut programs substantially across the board. But the way that we have cut it, we feel, is responsible and manageable.

Some of the cuts that we have had in here—the Office of Secretary, as I had mentioned earlier, has been cut by 9 percent below the request, 8 percent below FY 2012, and it is 18 percent below the FY 2010 level. The bill has reduced management to a bare minimum, with decrease in most offices, including General Counsel.

The bill has already cut TSA management by \$60 million, and \$20 million is cut in the Aviation Security Account.

This amendment that the gentleman from New Jersey is bringing up, by taking \$15 million more from this account, will impair TSA's ability to manage its aviation security missions and is also simply not responsible. The amendment would slash funding for the Department's intelligence programs, which represent a core homeland security capability.

For grants, the bill provides \$2.8 billion for Homeland Security first responder grants, \$400 million more than provided in FY 2012. Of that, the bill provides \$1.8 billion for the Secretary to provide to programs that address the highest need, based on the threat and based on risk.

Breaking out specific grants, as this amendment does, funds projects for various programs without an overreaching lens. The consolidation of this bill forces the Secretary to examine the intelligence and risk and put scarce dollars where they are needed most. I would urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1910

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I want to commend our colleague from New Jersey for offering an amendment that takes explicit account of the need for robust funding for State and local grant programs, including those aimed at rail and transit security.

As I noted as this debate began, we are indebted to Chairman ADERHOLT and to the majority for increasing the funding for these grants in this fiscal year 2013 bill over the 2012 levels; but as the gentleman from New Jersey has noted, this funding is against a baseline that has been significantly reduced in the previous 2 fiscal years.

I was privileged to serve as the chairman of this subcommittee in the years 2007–2010. We worked very hard in those years to provide robust funding for important grant programs, and we increased the funding for FEMA first responder grants by \$1 billion between fiscal '07 and fiscal '10. Unfortunately,

these programs are now under threat. Since 2010, funding for FEMA grants has been cut by nearly 50 percent to a total level of \$1.3 billion for fiscal 2012. Those cuts are shortsighted and they're dangerous, and I have said so repeatedly.

After all, local governments are the first responders to terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other major emergencies. Local law enforcement, fire, emergency, medical, as well as county public health and other public safety personnel, are responsible for the on-the-ground response and recovery action. Local communities or public entities own, operate, and secure essential aspects of our Nation's infrastructure, of our ports and transit systems, of our water supplies, and of our schools and hospitals. So, plainly put, these grants protect our communities and are vitally important in our ability to detect, deter, and respond to a variety of threats and disasters.

As the gentleman from New Jersey has stressed, our rail and transit systems are an important part of this network, and they are in many cases very much in need of the kind of funding that this bill has provided and should provide. I reluctantly add, though, Mr. Chairman, that there are problems with these offsets, and I will repeat what the chairman has said about some of the cuts that are included in these bills, these important accounts:

The Secretary's office, that may seem an easy thing to cut, but this bill already reduces the Secretary's office by 9 percent. Analysis and Intelligence, this bill already cuts this by 8 percent. Then TSA aviation security has one of the largest cuts in this bill. It's \$212 million below the 2012 levels.

There are very few good places to turn, I realize. We're so often in a position of trading off worthwhile objectives, but I do feel bound both to commend the gentleman for calling our attention to these grant programs and the need for robust funding, but also to highlight some of the problems with the offsets in this particular amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR
MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), \$213,128,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and

representation expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$5,448,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and \$9,689,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Human Resources Information Technology program: *Provided further*, That \$124,325,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives all statutorily required reports and plans that are due with the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in House Report 112-331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report, including the information required under the heading "Office of the Under Secretary for Management" under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74), with the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, and quarterly updates to such report not later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRIMM

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,667,000)".

Page 36, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$7,667,000)".

Page 37, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$7,667,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment that would fund the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System at \$35.18 million, which is level with the Senate bill; but it still reflects a reduction of, roughly, \$6 million from fiscal year 2012.

The National Urban Search and Rescue Response System provides a significant national resource for search and rescue assistance in the wake of major disasters and structural collapses. A typical US&R task force will conduct physical search and rescue operations, provide emergency medical care to trapped victims, assess and control hazards such as ruptured gas and electric lines, and evaluate and stabilize damaged structures.

Due to the critical life-saving nature of their missions, US&R task forces must be prepared to deploy within 6 hours of notification and must be self-sufficient for the first 72 hours. These teams have been deployed in response to the Joplin, Missouri, tornado, the Japanese tsunami, the Haiti earthquake, Hurricane Katrina, the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center and

the Pentagon, the Oklahoma City bombing, the Turkey earthquakes, the grain elevator explosion in Wichita, Kansas, and many other foreign and domestic disasters.

In 2006, FEMA estimated the annual and recurring cost for each task force to be approximately \$1.7 million. Today, in many jurisdictions, the cost exceeds \$2 million. In addition to program management costs, this estimate includes expenses for training, for exercises, the medical monitoring of personnel, and equipment maintenance and storage. Current Federal funding for the Nation's US&R teams only provides a fraction of the funds necessary to maintain each task force, leaving local government sponsors to pick up the remainder of the cost and diverting much-needed funding away from local first responders' budgets.

The recent tornado in Joplin, Missouri, and the subsequent response underscored the importance of the national search and rescue capability. Providing proper funding for the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System will help ensure that these highly skilled teams are available to respond to major emergencies without jeopardizing the budget priorities for local first responders.

Therefore, I urge you to vote "yes" on my amendment and to properly fund this critical program.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIMM. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ADERHOLT. We will accept the amendment of the gentleman of New York.

Mr. GRIMM. If I can reclaim my time, I just want to thank a friend and colleague, Mr. CONNOLLY, for all of his work in joining me in this effort. I just wanted to say thank you very much.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I want to thank the distinguished chairman and the ranking member and my colleague Mr. GRIMM from New York for this thoughtful amendment and for accepting it.

Fairfax County, which I represent, has one of the outstanding US&R teams in the world. As my colleague from New York indicated, they have served both here in the United States in many, many manmade and natural tragedies, as well as around the world in saving lives. This is a great partnership between local governments and the Federal Government, and it's one that we desperately need to be enhanced.

So I very much thank the majority and the minority leaders for accepting this thoughtful amendment. I am proud to join with my colleague, Mr. GRIMM, in cosponsoring this amendment as an original cosponsor, and I am delighted it's going to be adopted.

I yield back the balance of my time.

I am pleased to join my colleague, Congressman GRIMM, in sponsoring this amendment to restore funding for our nation's elite Urban Search and Rescue, USAR, Teams. Our simple common sense amendment would restore about half of the reduction proposed by the Committee, matching the level of the Senate markup, and it has the support of the International Association of Fire Fighters and the National Association of Police Organizations.

When earthquake survivors are trapped in the rubble of a collapsed building, the window of survivability is measured in hours. Without highly-trained responders, rescue attempts can imperil victims and rescuers alike. Thankfully, we have made strategic investments in specialized USAR teams. These elite firefighters and emergency medical technicians are not just first responders. For people awaiting rescue, they are the last hope.

Prior to coming to Congress, I served 14 years on the Fairfax County, Virginia, Board of Supervisors, and for 9 of those years, I shared my office with a fire station. I saw daily the selfless dedication of the men and women who put their lives at risk every day in service to others.

Fairfax County is home to one of nation's outstanding USAR teams. In partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the local county government, the Fairfax team serves U.S. interests at home and abroad. It is comprised of highly-skilled career and volunteer fire and rescue personnel, whose daily duties are to serve the Fairfax community by responding to local fire and medical emergencies.

When called into service by DHS, the Fairfax team, designated as Virginia Task Force One, is mobilized for quick response to domestic disasters, natural or manmade, with special expertise in collapsed building rescue. Our team was deployed to Oklahoma City in the wake of the 1995 bombing, and it was among the first on the scene at the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. It also was dispatched to Mississippi and Louisiana in response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The team has answered the call for help in multiple states, including California, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, North Carolina, Texas, Florida, Kansas, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. In addition, the Fairfax Team deployed and was on call during the Presidential Inauguration in 2009, the Republican National Convention in Minnesota in 2008, the Democratic National Convention in Massachusetts in 2004, and the Olympic Games in Utah in 2002 and Georgia in 1996.

Fairfax and other USAR teams also have answered the call to respond to disasters abroad under the direction of USAID. In the past 2 years alone, the Fairfax Team, designated as USAR Team One, has deployed to offer rescue and recovery assistance following the devastating earthquake in Haiti and Japan. In 1998, the Team deployed to Kenya in response to the bombings at the U.S. embassy. Throughout its more than 20 years of operation, USAR Team One has carried the banner for America's diplomatic efforts in response to disasters in Armenia, the Philippines, Italy, Turkey, Taiwan, Mozambique, the Czech Republic, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, Burma, China, Panama, and Chile.

When disaster strikes—whether natural or manmade, domestically or internationally—Fairfax and the other select USAR teams have rushed to the scene saving countless lives and property. Their heroic efforts have shown this to be a wise investment and one that ought to be maintained.

I urge my colleague to support the Grimm-Connolly amendment to ensure that this successful partnership with our local partners and first responders continues, so that when the next alarm is called, we can take comfort in knowing they are on the job.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRIMM).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1920

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLARKE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 37, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would add \$10 million to State and local grant programs under this budget, and the offset would be from the management account.

I'm offering this amendment because our State and local units of government don't have the revenue to adequately protect our citizens in the event of a natural disaster or another emergency. The housing crisis has depressed housing values throughout this country and, as a result, has lowered the tax base from which State and local governments depend on raising their revenue.

I urge this House to approve this amendment to better prepare our State and local units of government for emergencies and other natural disasters and terrorist attacks which could occur.

I appreciate your support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, as I have stated earlier, this bill provides \$2.8 billion for Homeland Security first responder grants, \$400 million more than provided in FY12. Of that, the bill provides \$1.8 billion for the Secretary to provide to programs that address the highest need based on threat and based on risk.

The funding for grants has been a high priority for our bill this year, and we believe there's adequate funding for grants. Like I said, I would reluctantly have to oppose the gentleman's amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the gentleman from Michigan for his attention to the need for robust grant programs, FEMA grant programs for State and local governments and their various emergency preparedness functions.

As we said earlier with respect to Mr. HOLZ's amendment, these programs have been underfunded in recent years. We're doing better this year in this bill, but we're building on a depleted base. So I commend him for his attention to this.

At the same time, I feel bound to say that the offset is problematic. The Under Secretary for Management—I know that sounds like an easy target. But with the Grimm-Connolly amendment that we just adopted, by my calculation, that brings the Under Secretary for Management \$30 million below the 2012 level. That's 12 percent. It is a cut that, in my opinion, we can ill afford. That's already what we've done with this bill.

Eventually, management and administrative cuts do affect frontline operations. So I feel bound to say that, as we balance the equities here, the need for robust grant programs and for making them more robust wherever we can, but at the same time to preserve essential departmental functions.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CLARKE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 9, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment along with my friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. ALTMIRE.

This amendment takes \$10 million from the Office of the Under Secretary of Management of DHS and moves it to the border security, fencing infrastructure, and technology account with the purpose of being used for border cell

phone communication infrastructure to help border residents disseminate border security-related information to the Border Patrol and law enforcement for their protection and the security of the border.

Mr. Chairman, the history goes back to March 27, 2010, when, in Arizona, Rob Krentz was murdered 20 miles north of the border in an isolated area in Arizona. The lack of communications capability made Krentz more vulnerable than he would have been otherwise and complicated the search for the assailant. His wife, Sue—who I've talked to on numerous occasions—believes that he was in a cell phone dead zone when he was killed and that he was trying to call for help at the time of his murder.

Before leaving office, Congresswoman Giffords had been working diligently on this specific issue. I became involved with her staff when they took the time to show me around the Arizona border and introduced me to the Krentz widow, Sue. I thank Gabby Giffords for her work on this issue, bringing it to my attention and other Members of Congress, and wish her well.

Mr. Chairman, these dead zones are so common that oftentimes border ranchers in Arizona and in Texas rely on shortwave radios to communicate or call for help.

The inability of the U.S. Government to secure the U.S.-Mexico border creates public safety hazards for residents who live on the border and the law enforcement agents who patrol them. Many border areas are rural and lack wireless communication capabilities like cellular phone service, making border security a public safety issue.

Last year, I worked with Congresswoman Giffords and Representative ALTMIRE to pass a similar amendment to the Department of Homeland Security bill. We received overwhelming support in this House with a vote of 327-93, and I urge the House to support this initiative again.

However, the omnibus bill passed later that year weakened this provision to make it a mere suggestion for DHS to solve this problem. Despite that language, the Department of Homeland Security has done very little if anything to address this issue. More work needs to be done, and there is a large number of dead zones along our southern border. That's why this amendment is offered again this year.

Rural areas along the border present a unique public safety challenge that can be addressed through the extension of wireless communications into those areas. An additional \$10 million can be used to enhance wireless communication capabilities that would allow residents to report threats against them and instances of illegal activities to law enforcement. Such capabilities would enhance communications among our law enforcement and our border protectors.

Richard Stana, Director of Homeland Security Issues at the Government Accountability Office, recently told the

Senate Homeland Security Committee that, as it stands right now, we have the ability to prevent or stop illegal entries into the U.S. for only 129 miles of the 1,954-mile U.S. border with Mexico. He continued to say that we have achieved, "an acceptable level of control" on 873 miles of the border. Whatever "acceptable level of control" means, I'm not sure.

In any event, that means 1,081 miles of the United States' border is a wide-open space, Mr. Chairman, and we simply cannot stop illegal crossings of any kind in those areas. The United States doesn't control that area of the border. Mexico does not either. I suspect it's the drug cartels that control that area of our sovereignty.

If the Federal Government is not going to secure the border, the least we can do is give the border residents a chance to call for help when they need help. Ten million dollars will go a long way in helping American citizens have a safer place to live and also allow them to communicate with law enforcement.

The Office of the Under Secretary of Management for DHS is funded at \$213 million in the bill, and \$10 million is a 4.5 percent reduction in that account. I think, as the ranking member said, to balance the equities, we need public safety as opposed to more funding for the Under Secretary for Management.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank my friend, Congressman POE, for his strong leadership on this issue and for again working with me this year to highlight the critical importance of expanded mobile communications along our southern border.

□ 1930

Last year I had the opportunity to visit the district of our former colleague, Gabrielle Giffords, in southwestern Arizona, where I met with customs and Border Patrol agents, examined construction of the border fence and spoke with ranchers and residents who live and work in the remote areas along the U.S.-Mexico border. In rural areas along that border, cell phone service is virtually nonexistent, and where service does exist, it's often unreliable. Some ranchers even have to resort to communicating through the use of two-way radios.

The lack of cell phone service presents an obvious safety issue for ranchers, as my friend, Congressman POE outlined, and it's a safety issue for residents and the National Guard troops who patrol that protected area. If a rancher feels threatened, he cannot currently call for help or alert law enforcement to the situation.

To address this issue, our amendment adds \$10 million to the general account

for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology to expand mobile communications in remote areas along our southern border. These funds may be used by the Department of Homeland Security to enter into public-private partnerships which will provide a more reliable communications link between law enforcement officials and citizens who live and work in our border areas.

Last year, Congressman POE and I offered a similar amendment that passed with a strong bipartisan vote of 327-93. Despite its inclusion in last year's omnibus funding measure, little action to date has been taken by DHS to implement stronger cell coverage along the U.S.-Mexico border. I urge support of our amendment to show DHS that the safety of our southern border is a priority for this Congress.

This is a problem we can and must fix. Supporting this amendment will not increase spending, but what it will do is protect the public and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in rural border areas.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I do commend the gentlemen from Texas and Pennsylvania for their attention to border security. Border security is a top priority with this subcommittee and with this chairman, but the amendment that is before us at this time proposes to cut the Department of Homeland Security to pay for cell towers to provide phone service, actually to the general public.

I am very sympathetic to the needs of rural communities. I represent a rural community and am certainly sympathetic to remote ranchers, but this is simply not a cost currently with the situation in this country that Homeland Security can bear.

This proposal would cut the Department's management functions below what is possible for our Nation's security. The bill already cuts the Office of Under Secretary for Management 4 percent below the request of the President and 11 percent below the FY12 level. It should be noted that this bill fully funds the Department's tactical communications.

I would urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise also to oppose this amendment. I do so reluctantly, because I know that the need that Representative POE and Representative ALTMIRE are addressing is a real one. There are vast expanses of territory,

including a lot of territory near the borders, that suffer from a lack of mobile communications.

We do need to work in concert with State and local governments and the private sector to address this need. This is not something, though, that this bill or the Department of Homeland Security can take on. It simply is not feasible. It is not a DHS function.

We need to work on it, but I think this remedy is flawed, and I, once again, say that I know it's an easy target to go after the administrative expenses of the Department, but in this case the Under Secretary for Management is already something like 12 percent below the 2012 level, that is, assuming the passage of the Grimm-Conolly amendment, and I do not think that further cuts can or should be sustained.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RUNYAN

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

Page 41, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 41, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,500,000)".

Page 41, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,500,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment increases funding for the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant by \$2.5 million and Assistance to Firefighters Grants, restoring these programs to FY12 levels.

The funding increase is deficit neutral, as it is offset by a \$5 million decrease to the Office of Under Secretary for Management. These grants provide vital funding to our Nation's first responders to help them adequately staff firehouses and to provide the necessary specialized equipment to protect our brave men and women.

With first responder budgets being slashed all around the country, this portion of funding will help ensure fire departments can adequately respond to our constituents' emergency. During this period of budgetary constraints, we must prioritize the programs we need the most.

My amendment clearly shows that our brave first responders are a priority. This amendment is endorsed by

the International Association of Fire Fighters and the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for helping me support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN) for offering this amendment.

I have joined him in a bipartisan fashion because our local units of governments need this money to be able to rehire their firefighters and to get the training equipment that they need to better prepare our firefighters to respond to a natural disaster or a terrorist attack.

I support this amendment. This will help cities like Detroit and other municipalities in metro Detroit that need to apply for these funds. This provides more money—back to the level in prior years—so that our communities can be safer.

Again, I want to commend the author of this amendment. He has my support. I'm honored to be on this amendment as a cosponsor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. We accept the gentleman from New Jersey's amendment, considering this is only a \$5 million cut.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KISSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KISSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. I appreciate my colleague from New Jersey for bringing this forward. With full support, I agree with him.

I would like to point out that, just for example, June 17 through 23, that week is EMS fire safety survival week. It's just one of the many weeks that we recognize our firemen for what they do for us and the importance of what they do for us. There is an image of 9/11, the firemen and what they did for our Nation in New York when we were attacked.

□ 1940

But that image is also recurring throughout the Nation, throughout the communities, when firemen come to our homes or come to our businesses or go to scenes of accidents. Anywhere our communities need them, the firemen go. This restoring of the grant is just something that we should do—and I'm glad that we are going to do it—to secure that bond to allow them the training and equipment that they need

to take care of us. So this is an investment in them so they can take care of us.

I appreciate my colleague bringing this amendment forward. I'm very happy and proud to be on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of firefighter grant programs. I applaud Chairman ADERHOLT for fully funding the budget request for these programs, that is, providing \$670 million for the assistance to the Firefighter Grant Program equally divided between SAFER hiring grants and equipment grants.

I also commend the chairman for accepting the amendment our colleagues have just offered. Although, again, the offset is not what one would wish, this is a case, I think, where the consideration, the balance of values clearly leads us to bring this program to the present funding levels, which is what the amendment does.

We have approved in committee these firefighter grants and we've also approved the continuation of the waivers. That was my amendment in committee and I am pleased that we were able to adopt those—the economic hardship waivers that are currently in place.

The law traditionally permits SAFER grants only to be used to hire new firefighters. That provision makes sense when our economy is booming and local governments are in a position to hire new workers. But when the local budgets are continuing to shrink and some fire stations are closing their doors and others are laying off workers, FEMA needs the flexibility to use these grants to keep firefighters from being laid off in the first place. The administration has requested this, and FEMA Administrator Fugate testified to this need earlier this year during our appropriations hearings.

I believe strongly in the need to assist local fire departments and ensuring they have the personnel and equipment necessary to keep our communities safe. When I was chairman of the subcommittee from 2007–2010, we were able to more than double the funding for the SAFER program, reaching a peak of \$410 million in fiscal year 2010.

It's regrettable that we're still not able to maintain that level because any cuts to firefighter grants do result in thousands of fewer firefighters on the job. They leave fewer departments able to maintain safe staffing levels and much less to add needed personnel. So we need to maintain this support.

The real challenge in many communities is not the reluctance of local governments to hire new personnel. It's the potential and actual layoffs of personnel, which would mean reduced lev-

els of safety. So it's very important for us to maintain robust grant funding for these programs. It's going to help preserve public safety and security. In this bill we've provided for this. And this amendment adds to that.

So I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN). The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), \$49,743,000, of which \$6,700,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014 for financial systems modernization efforts: *Provided*, That \$29,017,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives all statutorily required reports and plans that are due with the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments, \$241,543,000; of which \$116,870,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which \$124,673,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), \$317,400,000; of which not to exceed \$4,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which \$93,764,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$109,264,000, of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports, and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; \$8,366,024,000; of which \$3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C.

9505(c)(3) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which not to exceed \$38,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not less than \$284,530,000 shall be for Air and Marine Operations; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That for fiscal year 2013, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That the Border Patrol shall maintain an active duty presence of not less than 21,370 full-time equivalent agents protecting the borders of the United States in the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That \$836,600,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the multi-year investment and management plans that are due with the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 as submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$30,000,000)”.

Page 9, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$30,000,000)”.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I rise today to offer an amendment to the Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill that strengthens our efforts to have a secure and prosperous border. As you know, these issues are foremost in the thoughts of people across this country. As was noted by my friend and colleague from Arizona, Mr. FLAKE, his amendment acknowledged the reality that strengthening the ports of entry should be a national priority. His amendment was accepted as a means to begin to increase and pay attention to that national priority. It's a jobs issue, and it's a security issue.

Land ports of entry are the economic drivers for the U.S. economy and also

the front line for facilitating legitimate trade and travel while preventing unauthorized entry and contraband from crossing the border. Along the nearly 2,000-mile border with Mexico, U.S. Customs and Border Protection carry out this mission in 42 land ports of entry located in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. While significant investments in the border have been made in recent years, including the opening of three new crossings in 2010, more is demanded.

Staffing at our land ports of entry have been severely overlooked, compromising our national and economic security. While a necessary buildup of border enforcement has occurred over the last 10 years, that proportional increase and attention to customs and ports of entry has not occurred.

It is estimated that in Arizona alone, our ports of entry need 500 additional officers to meet a staffing need: 250 at the port of entry in Nogales, 50 in Douglas, and 150 in San Luis. Nationwide there is a need for up to 5,000 additional CBP officers. These shortages are alarming and they have alarming consequences.

A 2008 GAO report said “weakness in traveler inspections exists at our Nation's ports of entry.” And according to this report: “Field office managers said that staffing shortages created vulnerabilities in the inspections process.”

In 2008, the Department of Commerce found that the “cumulative loss in output due to border delays over the next 10 years is estimated at \$86 billion.” Our economy and indeed our security will continue to be compromised unless we take strong measures.

My amendment seeks to redirect within the account of border infrastructure additional funds for the personnel sorely needed.

Let me just end by indicating some facts and points of reference. U.S.-Mexico bilateral trade reached nearly \$400 billion in 2010. Mexico is the third-ranked commercial partner of the U.S. and second largest market for U.S. exports. Mexico spent \$163 billion in U.S. goods in 2010. Twenty-two States count on Mexico as their number one or two export market, and it's the top five for 14 other States. One in every 24 workers in the Nation depends on U.S.-Mexico trade for their employment.

This is an issue of the economy. It's an issue about jobs. My amendment merely addresses a reality: from unobligated and enhancement funds within the budget to transfer \$30 million to begin that initial step to bring our ports of entry and customs to a full force in terms of staffing and to begin to expedite legitimate trade and end long waiting periods, improve our economy, and, yes indeed, continue to provide the advanced security that we need on those borders.

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

□ 1950

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama may state his point of order.

Mr. ADERHOLT. The amendment proposes to amend portions of the bill not yet read. The amendment may not be considered en bloc under clause 2(f) of rule XXI because the amendment proposes to increase the level of outlays in the bill.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

To be considered en bloc pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI, an amendment must not propose to increase the levels of budget authority or outlays in the bill. Because the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona proposes a net increase in the level of outlays in the bill, as argued by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, it may not avail itself of clause 2(f) to address portions of the bill not yet read.

The point of order is sustained.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HAHN

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 55, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$24,250,000)”.

Page 55, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$24,250,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple. It would increase \$10 million in funding to the Customs and Border Protection salaries and expense account and decrease funding of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility by S&T for \$24,250,000 in order to increase the staffing of CBP agents in our Nation's airports.

This amendment is intended to strengthen security and improve the American business advantage by putting more CBP agents in our airports so that they can handle the continuously growing number of travelers to this country.

My own district in California is bookended by two great economic engines of the Los Angeles region—the Port of Los Angeles at the southern end and the Los Angeles International Airport at the north. One of the common complaints I hear from LAX airport is that there are simply not enough Customs and Border Protection agents to effectively and efficiently process the amount of foreign visitors that enter this country every year. In fact, the delays at our country's airports have resulted in losing nearly \$100 billion in economic output over the last 10 years.

If we want to continue being a top destination for immigrants, foreign

visitors, and businesspeople, we need to establish a welcoming presence to people who wish to visit this country. This means ensuring we have an efficient CBP staff that can continue to handle the growing number of people who visit this country.

In a letter sent from the L.A. World Airports to the United States Customs and Border Protection Commissioner, it states that:

Insufficient CBP staff has triggered alarming delays for LAX international passengers waiting to be processed through customs and immigration.

And while this shortage referred to LAX airport, delays due to personnel shortages are prevalent throughout our entire country, and I think this is extremely disconcerting. These delays are weakening our competitiveness in the global market, slowing the pace of business, and impeding the commerce we need to fuel our economic recovery. This adds costs to our Nation's airlines and businesspeople.

What's more, we know if we over-extend and overwork our already over-hercoulously overperforming CBP personnel guarding the gateways to our Nation, they are more likely to miss things—something or someone is more likely to get through. They deserve support and numbers equal to the scale of the task that we are charging them with.

While I understand the intended purpose of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, the reality is that this facility was appropriated \$75 million even though the President did not need nor request these funds. Additionally, DHS is still waiting for the recommended design modifications made by the National Academy of Sciences and for the administration to review the cost and scope of the project, which isn't anticipated to be completed until 2020.

I think these funds are better spent on increasing the security and promoting American commerce through our country's airports. The commerce that flows through our international airports powers our economy and keeps the United States a global leader in business. We need to preserve that commerce while protecting our homeland from those who would try to sneak through and do us harm.

I urge my colleagues to support what I think is a very important and crucial amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to join the gentlelady from California in this amendment to increase staffing funding for Customs and Border Protection.

This is a critical issue for our economic competitiveness. If our Nation is going to compete globally, we need to think of ports of entry as strategic assets and real opportunities to expand

our economy. Without adequate resources and staffing, wait times at ports of entry grow longer and longer. And every minute, Mr. Chairman, that goods and people sit at the border waiting to cross is an opportunity lost. That's opportunities lost for American businesses, for manufacturers, and workers. In total, these long delays are projected to result in lost output of more than \$86 billion over the next 10 years. In this tough economy, I don't think we can afford to lose these precious dollars.

And yet, despite the overwhelming need, increases in staffing in past years represent only a small fraction of what is needed to fully staff our ports of entry, according to the Government Accountability Office. To fully meet this need, we need to ensure that CBP has the resources it needs to get the job done. At a time when we need commerce to be moving full steam ahead to drive an economic recovery, we can't afford understaffing at our ports of entry.

Additional funding provided by this amendment to hire additional CBP officers will allow for faster processing times through ports of entry and allow more goods to flow through our borders. By facilitating trade, we not only support businesses and jobs, but we also add revenue, as CBP is the second largest source of revenue for the Treasury. It is only second to the Internal Revenue Service.

As my colleague has stated, the offset for this provision is a cut in funding for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, which was appropriated about \$75 million in spite of the fact that the administration did not request these funds. The National Academy of Science is reviewing the security risk of revised design measures right now, and before that risk is fully mitigated, it's premature, I think, premature to appropriate additional funds, especially when funding for FY 2011 and FY 2012 remains unobligated. So this amendment, Mr. Chairman, will put these dollars to better use by promoting our economic growth, and I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentlelady's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. This bill already provides robust funding for border security operations. In fact, this year we increase CBP border security inspection and trade facilitation by \$85 million above the President's request.

CBP border security is important, I totally agree, but let me mention that the funding that we've increased supports 21,186 CBP officers and other increases in the National Targeting Center and Global Entry, among other programs and initiatives, to increase efficiency in CBP operations.

CBP's budget faces real challenges. Seventy percent of CBP funds go for pay and benefits, up from 65 percent just last year.

□ 2000

This figure does not include costs associated with supporting frontline officers, such as equipment and facilities, much less new technology.

The committee report outlines opportunities for better managing fee funds and innovating CBP processes. Further, the Secretary has not yet submitted the workload staffing allocation model that will justify any additional CBP officer resources. Given these issues, it is not the time to increase CBP officer staffing.

I will say that it must be noted that the facility that would be cut, we have an immediate need to build up our capacity for research into pathogens that afflict animals and our food chain and, by extension, human beings. The Under Secretary for the Department for Science and Technology herself testified before our subcommittee that the threat of a biological attack through a large and vulnerable food chain is a top priority. She has confirmed that the NBAF facility is required to meet this threat. So the administration itself has said that this is very important.

I would urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman will suspend. Does the gentlewoman ask unanimous consent to strike the last word?

Mr. HAHN. Yes.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

Mr. ADERHOLT. I object.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, after an exhaustive review, the Department of Homeland Security chose Manhattan, Kansas, as the site for the new BSL-4 National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. This will be the only such facility capable of researching large animals in the United States. The construction of this cutting-edge facility must move forward quickly so we can safely conduct critical research to develop vaccines and countermeasures in order to protect the public and our livestock from the threats of devastating diseases.

But not only will the NBAF accelerate America's ability to protect ourselves, our food supply, and the ag economy from biological threats; it will also be the world's premier animal health research facility and further solidify our Nation's place as the international leader in animal health.

The NBAF is needed to replace the obsolete and increasingly expensive Plum Island Animal Disease Center. This lab was built in the 1950s and has reached the end of its life. The facility does not contain the necessary biosafety level to meet the NBAF research requirements, and it never will. Any attempts to upgrade Plum Island would cost more than building the NBAF as planned. Currently, we do not have the ability to research the effects of these diseases on large animals at any facility in the United States, nor can we rely on international partners for our own security needs.

The NBAF project has a history of broad-based support. DHS, under both the Bush and Obama administrations, and the House Appropriations Committee under both Democrat and Republican leadership have made it clear time and time again that our country needs the NBAF, and the best place for the NBAF is in Manhattan, Kansas.

Congress has already appropriated \$90 million, and the State of Kansas and the city of Manhattan have already committed more than \$200 million towards this project.

In this age of uncertainty and global threats, conducting vital research to protect our Nation could not be more crucial. We cannot just wish away these threats or rely on others for our own security. And the truth of the matter is we are dangerously under-protected from the threat of a biological attack against our people and our food.

While the gentlelady's amendment to increase salaries for the Custom and Border Patrol has merit, it shouldn't be done by cutting 29 percent of the funding for construction of this important lab. The result of this amendment will be stopping or delaying construction of this nationally important NBAF facility, and our Nation's food supply cannot afford another delay.

We need to protect our food and our families from danger. We need to stay on the cutting edge of this research field. Our security is at risk, and delaying this project further should not be an option. We need NBAF.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this destructive amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Chairman, just as Congresswoman JENKINS opposed this amendment, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment as well.

The facility at NBAF is a facility that is not just about Kansas. It's important that it's in Kansas. I'm happy that Kansas went through an incredible competition against businesses all across the State and facilities all across the country to make sure that we had the best facility, the facility that was right not for Kansas, but right for America. After that competi-

tion, Manhattan, Kansas, was chosen for the site of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, and now Kansas and the United States have already invested heavily in this facility. It's a facility that creates a biosafety lab level four. It's like no other asset, no other national security asset in America. It's incredibly important. It's important for our food supply and safety for human health.

It's not a partisan issue. It was supported by both the Bush and Obama administrations and was passed through both a Republican- and a Democrat-controlled Congress. So there's no partisan nature to what's going on at the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. It's simply about national security.

There have now been multiple reports and commissions indicating that this kind of threat is one of the most imminent threats to our Nation's entire homeland security. It's been for that reason that DHS has been very supportive of NBAF and NBAF being built in Kansas.

The State is uniquely qualified. It has exactly the right kind of scientific experts and precisely the expertise to be applied immediately and for the facility to be built in a way that it can operate safely.

We've got to protect animals and people from disease and make sure that when we do that our communities are safe and secure. This is a challenge that our country is ready and able to undertake at the facility in Kansas.

I urge my colleagues to reject this effort to delay this critical development essential to the health and safety of our food supply, and ultimately the safety of the American people.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HAHN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection automated systems, \$700,242,000 to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not less than \$138,794,000 shall be for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, \$327,099,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF UTAH

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

Page 10, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$624,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, the Border Patrol does a great job when they are allowed to do a great job. Unfortunately, one of the ironies we have is there are certain areas of access into this country by those who are illegal that seem to be an area of choice, especially of the drug cartels and the human traffickers. There is also an unusual correlation between these areas of access and Federal property which has been designated as wilderness area or endangered species habitat. In fact, in the last year's figures that I have, over half of the illegal entries into this country went through one sector in Arizona. Only a portion of the State of Arizona is 80 percent federally controlled, much of that in wilderness area and endangered species habitat.

Ironically, the Border Patrol is restricted in these areas from the way they can enforce their purpose of patrolling the border. I find that one of the things that's very strange is the Border Patrol, on private property, has almost unlimited ability to do their job in enforcing border security.

□ 2010

It's only on Federal property that the Federal Border Patrol is restricted on how it fulfills its Federal purpose.

Fortunately, the drug cartels and the human trafficking, they don't necessarily care about that restriction. They, for some reason, don't necessarily respect the environmental laws that we have, and the destruction to our environment is caused by them. The trampling of those sensitive areas, pictures of endangered cacti that have been cut down and used by the drug cartels as blockades on the roads, the amount of trash that is left behind is not only destroying the environment, but also an amazingly expensive effort to try and clean it up. I have often flip-pantly said that the drug cartel would rather eat an endangered species than protect it.

Nonetheless, the Border Patrol is required to pay for environmental mitigation damages. Since 2007, the Department of Homeland Security has used the money we think we are appropriating to Homeland Security, to the amount of \$7 million, to go to the Department of the Interior for this proposed mitigation of environmental damages.

Let me give you a couple of examples of what this has bought us in the past. At the Arizona border they had to reposition their surveillance towers, which, of course, did lead to some security gaps in those areas, but it also caused a problem with the lesser long-nosed

bat, which has the nasty habit in evenings of flying into the towers.

So one of the mitigations that was insisted upon by the Department of the Interior is that the Border Patrol had to pay for a bat patrol, costing thousands of dollars, to monitor and track a bat who may, indeed, sometimes fly into a tower.

On the Sonoran pronghorn sheep, over \$5 million has been paid in the last decade for the Border Patrol to create another Sonoran pronghorn herd, and to make sure that they have people there to monitor, feed, and avoid the pronghorn. And if they ever come across it, they have to stand really, really still.

Even though this provision has been revoked in recent years, at times some of this money was used by the Department of the Interior to buy land that had nothing to do with border security whatsoever.

My amendment, therefore, takes what is in this proposal, \$3 million that has been earmarked for environmental mitigation, and moves it to a more legitimate and deserving use of that activity by taking it to the Air and Marine Interdiction Account to provide money for the Border Patrol to recapitalize their aging fleet.

Almost half of all the airplanes that the Border Patrol has are 33 years or older. This has impeded their operational readiness. These obsolete planes that they have make it unable for them to assist in properly securing the border. GAO, in its report, said in 2010 only 73 percent of the over 38,000 requests for air support could be granted simply because the fleet was aging at that particular time.

What it's simply trying to do here is a very simple concept. The better the Border Patrol is at controlling the border, the better the environment will be on the border. It's not the Border Patrol that causes environmental havoc; it is the drugs cartels and the human traffickers coming across. To take this money, which would go to mitigation, and put it where it is desperately needed, to try and help the infrastructure so the Border Patrol can better do their job, simply means we'll actually have a better environment by doing it.

It's the right thing to do. It would be an appropriate and intelligent thing for us to put the money where it would do the most good, in giving the Border Patrol the infrastructure they need to do their jobs along our borders, both in the North and in the South.

I urge adoption of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. The funds are included in support of border security, albeit to facilitate only the most necessary environmental mitigation activities directly related to border security construction, operation, and main-

tenance. However, I do understand the gentleman's position and concerns and, for that reason, we accept the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which would eliminate \$3 million funding for environmental mitigation in our border security efforts, and add that money to air and marine assets, which is already greatly, greatly increased in this bill.

First a bit of context. Since 2006, this subcommittee has increased funding for border security by over \$2 billion annually. We invested well over \$1 billion for fencing and other tactical infrastructure alone during that period.

Responding to concerns about possible environmental problems associated with such a massive construction undertaking, much of which has taken place on environmentally sensitive lands, Congress provided very modest amounts to mitigate these potential environmental consequences.

Now, as a government, we have many responsibilities and priorities, and these include both securing our borders and protecting our natural and cultural resources. The sort of inter-agency agreement that Homeland Security and Interior have entered into for environmental mitigation is what we should be encouraging and supporting, especially because this arrangement is explicit, in that Interior cannot take any action that CBP does not first agree to.

So we've got to keep that commitment to protecting and preserving our environment. We have to maintain that commitment. And I urge colleagues to defeat this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, the Bishop amendment strikes environmental mitigation funding that has no place in this bill. This is a Homeland Security bill. We spend this money to protect the homeland and secure our borders. These are some of the most important responsibilities we have as a Congress under our Constitution.

But this money won't go to border security. This money will go to pay off Federal agencies just so the Border Patrol can access public lands.

Our Border Patrol is locked out of huge swaths of public lands along our border unless they fork over tax dollars for environmental mitigation. So we, the Congress, under the auspices of border security, are spending the people's hard-earned money on a slush fund for land managers.

Just to name a few examples, agencies have demanded this money to

monitor bats, to monitor pronghorn antelope—my State of Wyoming has three times more antelope than people—and in one case, to protect the endangered ocelot, which hasn't even been seen in the area for 20 years.

This is madness. If you want to protect the species and ecosystems along the border, then secure the border. Rampant border crossings across wilderness do more damage than our Border Patrol ever could.

We need to eliminate restrictions on the Border Patrol's access to Federal land, not enable them. If you want to stop this extortion of border security dollars, vote for the Bishop amendment. This puts money toward air and marine interdiction.

And if you want environmental mitigation, put it in the Interior bill where it belongs, and where Congress can keep track of where the money goes, and where land managers have to justify it.

Let our Border Patrol do its job. Vote for the Bishop amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND PROCUREMENT

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including operational training and mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, \$518,469,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to U.S. Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year 2013 without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on any changes to the 5-year strategic plan for the air and marine program required under this heading in Public Law 112-74.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, equip, furnish, operate, manage, and maintain buildings, facilities, and related infrastructure necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs, immigration, and border security, \$252,567,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an inventory of the real property of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and a plan for each activity and project proposed for funding under this heading that includes the full cost by fiscal year of each activity and project proposed and underway in fiscal year 2014.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations, including overseas vetted units operations; and purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; \$5,236,331,000; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed \$12,750 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than \$305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tipline and activities to counter child exploitation; of which not less than \$68,321,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); and of which not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$15,770,000 shall be for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center: *Provided further*, That not less than \$134,626,000 shall be for worksite enforcement investigations, audits, and activities: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, not less than \$1,600,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable, of which \$138,249,000 shall be for completion of Secure Communities deployment: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter of the fis-

cal year, on progress in implementing the preceding proviso and the funds obligated during that quarter to make such progress: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: *Provided further*, That funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds through September 30, 2013: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, not less than \$2,749,840,000 is for detention and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens, of which not less than \$91,460,000 shall be for alternatives to detention: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for the Visa Security Program: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue any contract for the provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are less than "adequate" or the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system: *Provided further*, That nothing under this heading shall prevent U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$40,000,000) (increased by \$40,000,000)".

Page 13, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$40,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple. Let us combat human trafficking and child exploitation.

□ 2020

My amendment would take \$40 million from the Detention and Removal Operations and transfer those funds to the Office of Investigations to support antichild exploitation and trafficking initiatives.

ICE is one of the key global partners aimed at dismantling criminal infrastructures engaged in child exploitation. These special agents are in many countries throughout the world and in the United States, and I have had the opportunity to meet with them overseas where child exploitation is rampant, such as in Thailand and Cambodia.

That is why I would like to increase the funding to combat child exploi-

tation, and I am requesting \$40 million be transferred to them. The funds are coming from an account that is \$70 million over the President's budget. I didn't even take all of that excess. I'm just asking for \$40 million, leaving roughly \$30 million over the President's budget in ICE Detention and Removal Operations.

With women and girls accounting for over 80 percent of the people trafficked throughout the world, including within the United States, this issue is something that is very close to my heart, and I have been a vocal advocate to stop and combat sex exploitation trafficking.

My district represents the largest Vietnamese population in the world outside of Vietnam. The fact is that most of the human trafficking victims originate from Asia. I have a responsibility to the people I represent to seek out ways to ensure that ICE can combat child exploitation globally since it impacts us locally. In fact, in Cambodia, brothel owners pay traffickers anywhere from \$350 to \$450 for each attractive Vietnamese virgin 16 years or younger. Nonvirgins and those considered less beautiful are trafficked for about \$150 apiece.

I am asking the chairman to join me in this outrage that these things still happen in our modern world, and more often than not, they occur in our own districts here in the United States. The only way to eradicate child exploitation is to stand together to protect every child's right to be free from victimization. We can all work towards eliminating child exploitation by ensuring that we have people who combat this and by putting this money into this account. We need to give those people on the front line the tools to stop this. I thank the chairman for the time, and I ask him to support my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. The concern is that the amendment seeks to gut detention operations just as the administration has tried to do; whereas, this bill holds the administration's feet to the fire and provides the resources to force them to actually enforce the law. The committee recommends \$2.75 billion for ICE Detention and Removal Operations, \$71 million above the request to sustain a minimum of 34,000 detention beds. Detention beds are a necessary resource to support robust immigration enforcement.

Make no mistake. There is a need for these resources. First, by the administration's own estimate, there are at least 1.9 million removable criminal aliens in the United States. There is the general acknowledgment of an illegal alien population of approximately

11 million. With the expansion of Secure Communities and ICE's prior utilization, there is no doubt they need at least 34,000 beds. Despite the fact that Congress has funded every request that ICE has provided for bed spaces, we have gotten excuses that they do not have the resources needed. Now the resources are being provided, and the committee insists that ICE intensify its enforcement efforts and fully utilize these resources.

Let me say that countering child exploitation is a critical effort in this bill for which we already have provided increases for ICE and Secret Service activities. The Wasserman Schultz amendment, which will be brought up shortly, provides an additional 25 percent to the child exploitation center. We have been working with Congresswoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ on this amendment. We are accepting that 25 percent increase for the child exploitation center, so I would urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my colleague's amendment, that of the Congresswoman from California, Ms. SANCHEZ.

I think it is a well-designed amendment both in its positive purpose and in the offsets that she has chosen. She proposes that we increase ICE funding for child exploitation, and that is a worthy cause that we do need to fund more generously than is present in the bill as brought to the floor.

Each year, millions of children fall victim to sexual predators. These young victims are left with permanent psychological and physical and emotional scars. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, targets and investigates child pornographers, child sex tourists and facilitators, the human smugglers and traffickers of minors, criminal aliens convicted of offenses against minors, and those deported for child exploitation offenses who have returned illegally. ICE is at the forefront of these activities and can make good use of the funding that our colleague proposes, so I commend her for bringing this issue to our attention and for putting this amendment before us.

The offsets are particularly well chosen. As I said as we began the debate on this bill, this bill contains some ill-advised funding floors, some mandatory spending that is rigid and is wasteful: an increased minimum of detention beds, for example, and the required floor funding for the 287(g) program, a program that is very problematic and that really needs to be transitioned, in my view, to the Secure Communities Program, which maintains the Federal and local roles much more distinctly. These are offsets that we can afford and offsets that, in fact,

would improve the bill, and only rarely can one say that about offsets in these debates.

So I commend the gentlelady for her amendment, and I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Alabama, Chairman ADERHOLT.

First, I want to commend his leadership on this appropriations bill concerning the security screenings of children by the Transportation Security Administration. The TSA should absolutely have particular sensitivity in the screening process of children and should minimize children's distress and discomfort. I am very thankful to the gentleman for raising this issue in the manager's amendment and for recognizing this need.

But as this process moves forward, I would encourage the chairman to stress the importance of this same sensitivity to the elderly and the infirm. We have all seen too many images in high-profile news stories about the mistreatment of the elderly and the infirm as well as of passengers with religious or conscience objections. No good American should be forced to check his modesty at the airport door—maybe his luggage but not his modesty.

I also appreciate the fact that the report encourages various alternative screening models that would better preserve the civil liberties and privacy of all passengers by moving toward a more risk-based approach, using intelligence more than relying on technology. I encourage the chairman to continue moving TSA along this path.

□ 2030

Would the chairman be willing to work with me on these issues for the benefit of America's airline passengers?

Mr. ADERHOLT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I thank the gentleman for his support of the House report language on sensitivity for child passenger screenings, and it is certainly reasonable to include other vul-

nerable individuals like the elderly and the infirm.

I will work with the gentleman going forward on these matters, and thank him for bringing the challenges of screening these other individuals to the floor. I look forward to working with him on this matter.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I thank the gentleman from Alabama again for his leadership on the overall appropriations bill here and for his particular sensitivity to this issue.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, first let me just say how much I appreciate the opportunity to work with the chairman, and I appreciate his work both when we worked together in the leadership of the legislative branch appropriations subcommittee and also to express appreciation for his commitment to increasing the amount of funds available to pursue child exploitation in this bill, and for your commitment in protecting children. Both of us being parents of 8- and 13-year-olds, I have a particular appreciation for this.

I rise to ask for my colleagues' support for an amendment to protect what we've been talking about here this evening, our most vulnerable constituents, our children.

My amendment would fence off \$20 million in funds through ICE, Homeland Security Investigations, Cyber Crimes Center, for the purposes of child exploitation prevention and interdiction.

There is no question that our children need our support now more than ever. With the proliferation of the Internet and wireless technology, the spread of child pornography on line must be addressed aggressively now. We don't have a moment or an opportunity to waste.

The Department of Justice estimates that at any moment, there are more than 1 million pornographic images of children on the Internet, with an additional 200 images being posted every day. And more than one-third of the world's pedophiles involved in organized pornography rings worldwide live in the United States.

The Internet allows these images to be disseminated indefinitely, victimizing that child victim again and again with each click of the mouse. Because let's not forget that these are not just heinous images—they are crime scene photos. Every face in those photographs is the face of a child who needs our support in order to escape a living hell of constant abuse and exploitation.

Since the 1970s, before we even had a child pornography statute, ICE, which

was then called the U.S. Customs Service, was the leader in the fight to protect our children. That is still true today. As recently as 2009, ICE was responsible for 52 percent of cases prosecuted for receipt or distribution of child pornography and 90 percent of cases prosecuted for child sex tourism.

This is in addition to hundreds of arrests every year and thousands of children rescued to date. Their efforts are second to none, and I know they will put these resources to good use. But for every child rescued, hundreds more remain trapped in a current of abuse, the horrors of which none of us can truly imagine. And we need the absolute best personnel going into the fight to rescue these children.

That's why it's my hope that some of these funds will be used to employ our wounded warriors, in addition to the experienced agents already fighting these battles. Our armed services have already protected us abroad, so naturally our veterans are a perfect choice to protect our most precious resources here at home. In fact, retired Army Master Sergeant Rich Robertson is already fighting child exploitation at the ICE field office in Tennessee. In his words, "Who better to hunt child predators than someone who's already hunted men?"

I'm enthusiastic about this initiative because I know that the immense skills and motivation returning servicemen and -women possess could be the key to our most successful affront on child exploitation yet. Child predators won't stand a chance.

By harnessing the abilities of our wounded warriors, we not only ensure that their skills, dedication, and drive are put to good use back at home, we give them the most dignified thank you of all, a job that truly makes a difference.

So let me be clear: With the passage of this amendment, we would be putting predators on notice. Their reign of terror is coming to an end. You can bet on it. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in committing to fight until every American child can live free from terror and exploitation, and support this important amendment, which, Mr. Chairman, I have at the desk, which I should have started with. So thank you very much.

I want to also add, Mr. Chairman, that I support my colleague from California's amendment to increase the funds available to ICE for the purpose of fighting child exploitation by reducing the funds available for immigration detention and removal operations, which in this bill is unnecessarily increased above the President's request.

I thank the chairman and my colleagues' indulgence for doing this backwards.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman will suspend.

The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$20,000,000) (increased by \$20,000,000)".

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Now that the amendment is formally before us, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, we would gladly accept the gentlelady's amendment.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I thank the gentleman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment offered by my colleague from Florida.

Each year, millions of children fall victim to sexual predators. These young victims are left with permanent psychological, physical, and emotional scars.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement, also known as ICE, targets and investigates child pornographers, child-sex tourists and facilitators, human smugglers and traffickers of minors, criminal aliens convicted of offenses against minors, and those deported for child exploitation offenses who have returned illegally.

The Child Exploitation Center is at the forefront of these investigations. Unfortunately, funding for ICE's Child Exploitation Center has decreased over the past 2 years from \$16.7 million in 2011 to a proposed \$14.7 million in 2013. This amendment bolsters funds for this center by a modest amount, bringing total funding to \$20 million, restoring the budget cuts and providing a small additional amount to make additional headway on ending these heinous crimes.

I appreciate the gentlelady bringing this issue to our attention, and I support the adoption of this amendment. These dollars will be well spent safeguarding our children worldwide.

I appreciate the chairman accepting the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to support an amendment by my dear colleague and friend, Representative DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, to increase the current level of funding to \$20 million for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE budget for the purpose of investigating child exploitation.

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency has played a key role in stopping child pornography from entering our country since the 1970's. With today's technology, abusers across the world can instantly trade and share lewd material of children with the greatest ease, unless we do something to stop it. Additionally, ICE is ramping up its efforts to stop traveling child sex offenders who enter and exit this country preying on innocent children. ICE's efforts are leading the way

identifying and investigating these criminals and rescuing their victims.

Mr. Chair, this is a modest funding increase with the most important of purposes, protecting the world's most vulnerable citizens, the children. I wholeheartedly support this amendment, and urge my colleagues to do so as well.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADERHOLT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas to talk about an important immigration enforcement program.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the chair for yielding to me.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent change made by the Department of Justice to the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, also known as SCAAP.

While this program is under the jurisdiction of the DOJ, it is a consequence of the Federal Government's failure to secure our borders, which is why I bring it up during this debate.

SCAAP reimburses States and counties for part of the cost of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. I want to emphasize that this program does not come close to fully reimbursing our States or our counties for the full cost of incarcerating these individuals.

Recently, DOJ announced that they will offer no reimbursement for what they consider to be unknown documented aliens. Being an unknown documented alien simply means that DHS has no information on that individual, a designation that would apply to a majority of the illegal aliens in this country. For example, when the sheriff in my home county picks up someone for aggravated assault and, in accordance with the Secure Communities Checks, the Federal database, if this person has never been processed by DHS, they will be considered unknown documented aliens and therefore ineligible to be reimbursed for any part of the cost of the incarceration under this new rule.

I would like to point out this change disproportionately affects counties over States, both of which are eligible for reimbursement under SCAAP.

□ 2040

The county jail is the first point of contact with the criminal justice system for many illegal aliens, so there is no background on the individual. These inmates are also typically held for a shorter period of time, making it difficult for them to be processed by the Federal Government before they are transferred to a State institution after

they are convicted. This change has much less impact on the States as they typically hold inmates for a much longer period of time, giving them plenty of opportunity to be processed by ICE agents who are typically located at the State prisons, a luxury the counties do not have.

If these changes were implemented in 2010, Williamson County, my home county, would have received \$90,000 less than their full payment for that year, which is only about \$150,000, and which is only a small portion of the overall cost of incarcerating these individuals. That's a lot of money for a moderately sized county in Texas. The impact on larger counties would be much greater.

I do not think that our counties should be punished for the Federal Government's failure to secure our borders and process undocumented aliens in an acceptable timeframe.

Now, I would like to commend Chairman ADERHOLT for prioritizing the frontline operations by funding Border Patrol agents and CBP agents at the highest levels in history. I would like to propose to the chairman that we work together with these Agencies to find a solution to this problem.

In the meantime, I will be writing a letter to the Justice Department, along with my friend and colleague, Congressman HONDA of California, to ask the Department to delay this change while we work to find a solution that will not punish our counties for the failures of the Federal Government.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I share the concerns that have been raised by the gentleman from Texas this evening. The Department of Homeland Security needs the support of States and counties in border security, and SCAAP is an important tool to facilitate that support.

I look forward to working with the gentleman to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice find the right solution. I know that my other distinguished colleague on the Appropriations Committee from the State of Virginia has views on this program within his jurisdiction.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the Commerce, Justice and Science Subcommittee, I am very sympathetic to the concerns raised by the gentleman from Texas.

I understand that last year DOJ notified prospective FY11 SCAAP applicants of this coming change and encouraged jurisdictions to work closely with DHS to increase inmate alien status verification. I did not hear of any concerns with this new requirement during the consideration of CJS appropriations for FY12 or 13, but I would be pleased to work with you, as well as the Department of Justice and the De-

partment of Homeland Security, to help ensure that the SCAAP reimbursement methodology is equitable for all types of jurisdictions and maximizes the verification of status for individual aliens.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HONDA. As a member of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, I would like to thank our chairman, Mr. WOLF, Chairman ADERHOLT and my friend, Judge CARTER, for speaking on this important issue today.

The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, SCAAP, is a bipartisan issue and a bipartisan effort to address it.

California jurisdictions already receive 10 percent of the total cost of reimbursement because of the drastic cuts this program has received over the past few years. The recent funding solicitation change that would stop reimbursements for all "unknowns" by the Department of Justice has the potential to worsen the situation. It will devastate county budgets at a time when they are already feeling the pinch of State and Federal cuts.

As a former member of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, I know firsthand how terrible the impact of this change will be on our counties. It is undisputed that the vast majority of the undocumented immigrants residing in the U.S. are unknown to the Federal Government.

Therefore, the unilateral decision by DOJ to only provide SCAAP funds for those criminal undocumented that are known to the Federal Government is deeply troubling and is a back-door attempt to kill the SCAAP program.

As my friend, Judge CARTER, has noted, counties in particular will be hit by this change the hardest because of the inability for ICE agents to be present at all times to process unknowns in county jails. In State jails, prisoners are held longer and ICE agents are on staff, so there is ample time and opportunity for unknowns to be processed in the system.

If the Department would like to make this change, it has to provide clear, timely, and accessible methods to the counties to process unknowns properly, something which they clearly do not have now.

I look forward to working with the appropriate Agencies and subcommittees to ensure that we can find an equitable solution to this issue. I appreciate both Chairman WOLF and Chairman ADERHOLT's time on this.

Until then, however, I will be writing a letter with my good friend, Judge CARTER, to the Department of Justice to delay this change until the appropriate time.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLARKE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 21, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 12, line 7, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 37, line 18, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would add \$10 million to FEMA's State and local grant programs. This will be an additional \$10 million that our State governments and our local units of government could have available to them to better protect their citizens in the case of an emergency and also to respond more effectively to such a disaster.

This money can go to high-risk urban areas such as metro Detroit that really need the resources. It can also go to better protect and secure our ports, which would also benefit regions like metropolitan Detroit.

Again, the reason why I come to this Congress, to this budget and ask for these additional resources is because in the past this Congress failed to properly oversee the housing market, which resulted in a crisis that dramatically reduced property values all around this country and, most tragically, reduced the revenues available to States and localities to fund these important services.

That's why I'm asking this Congress, this House, to amend this budget to provide an additional \$10 million to our States and local units of government so they can better protect our citizens in case of an emergency.

I look for your support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. This amendment seeks to cut critical funds for enforcing our Nation's immigration laws. Those laws are important to be enforced.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment.

It adds \$10 million to FEMA, State and local grants. As we have said many times this evening, these are grant programs that have been cut severely in recent years. While this year's bill improves on that, we certainly can use more funding in this area, and the gentleman has figured out a way to do it. He has come up with an offset that actually improves the bill.

The proposed offset is to the troubled 287(g) program, reduces it by \$10 million, moving it closer to the administration's request.

□ 2050

Mr. Chairman, three Inspector General audits have found serious flaws with this program and ICE has had to terminate some 287(g) agreements because of racial profiling and other abuses. We have no business funding this program at levels above the request, much less having a mandatory funding level, which is included in this bill.

So the gentleman has come up with an amendment that adds needed grant funding and improves the bill and it's offset. I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CLARKE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$501,331,000)".

Page 99, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$501,331,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POLIS. My amendment would bring down funding for ICE to fiscal year 2008 levels. I know that this is a time when it's critical to balance our budget and to cut government spending, and here's an example of a line item where we simply can't afford to continue to reward failure. This bill is a great place to start in making sure that we have a sound policy for our country. We can't afford to continue wasting billions of dollars of hard-earned taxpayer money to fund an Agency that, frankly, isn't producing results.

This bill proposed to appropriate billions of dollars to ICE to enforce our broken immigration laws. That means they spend this money to continue deporting hardworking immigrants, separating families, and kicking out students who have lived in this country their entire lives, all at taxpayer expense.

How much does this cost the American taxpayer? ICE itself has said that each deportation costs \$12,500. Outside estimates actually put the number higher—around \$23,000. In fact, it costs an average of \$112 a night just to detain illegal immigrants. That's right.

This country is putting illegal immigrants up, effectively, at hotels. We might as well put them up at a bargain hotel. Let's find a \$49 room rather than spending \$112 a night to feed and house illegal immigrants every night. My amendment will not end that practice, but it will take it back to 2008 levels.

We simply can't deport our way out of our current immigration problems. One study estimates it would cost \$285 billion to deport all the illegal immigrants in the country, not to mention the devastating impact on the economy that that would have.

We need to replace our broken immigration system with one that works. Simply throwing good money after bad at a failed Agency like ICE, which has not stopped illegal immigration, is simply a recipe for continued disaster.

In addition, ICE is responsible for shutting down Web sites. Frequently, they have taken down legitimate Web sites without any due process of the law. The story of the music blog *dajazzl* should be a warning to all of us that we need to take a closer look at these efforts. This site was seized by ICE for over a year without any explanation or due process. When the government finally return controlled of the site to its owners, they couldn't even explain why they took control of the Internet site. Imagine if the government had seized a printing press or magazine or a newspaper. We would be outraged on the left and on the right. Why is this any different? Seizing a Web site without any due process of the law is contrary to the principles enshrined in our Constitution, is un-American, and violates our freedom of speech.

Now make no mistake: even if my amendment passes, the bill would still appropriate far too much for a failed agency. It still would appropriate billions of dollars. And I would still oppose that appropriation. But at least let's return that appropriation to 2008 levels to stop putting illegal immigrants up at hotels, stop closing down Web sites that are free press, stop funding enormous amounts of taxpayer money not solving our immigration problem.

It's more important than ever that we balance our budget and end the deficit. We can start that by reducing wasteful government spending instead of increasing wasteful government spending. ICE has failed to stop illegal immigration. Let's not reward failure. ICE has shut down Web sites without any due process. Let's not reward failure.

Obviously, there are Members on both sides of the aisle, myself included, that want to address our broken immigration system, and we should have a country that has zero illegal immigrants—not 10 million, not 12 million, not 15 million. Frankly, the less ICE does, the more likely we can eliminate illegal immigration in this country, because all they do is contribute to it. And my bill will at least reduce their

funding to 2008 levels. I think it's a commonsense amendment. Anybody who opposes this amendment is effectively rewarding the continued failure of one of the most poorly performing government Agencies.

I urge my colleagues to vote for my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment slashes immigration enforcement and will result in laying off many, many ICE agents and potentially releasing dangerous criminal aliens from custody.

Now, the gentleman's argument is interesting. His argument seems to be that if you fire the enforcing officers and legalize the criminals, you're not going to have a problem. Well, I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, but that's not the way it operates. When you break the law, you have to face the consequences. And we need the enforcement officers to go out and assist us enforcing the law.

Whether or not the immigration law is broken—I happen to agree that it is broken. We might not necessarily agree on how to fix it, but I agree that it is broken. Because I agree we have porous borders. But I believe the ICE people are doing the very best they can. Quite honestly, I'm shocked that the solution to a criminal problem is fire the law enforcement officers. And that's not good policy under anybody's thinking.

Supposedly, those who object are not thinking straight. Well, I would argue the contrary is the case in this particular argument.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. It cuts ICE salaries and expenses by over \$500 million and puts all of that spending in the Spending Reduction Account.

There's some ironies in this amendment. It would actually hinder our efforts to move away from the flawed 287(g) program. It would hinder nationwide deployment of the much more conceptually sound Secure Communities effort. It would greatly reduce funding for alternatives to detention, where we very much need to go. It would lay off thousands of ICE personnel. And what do these personnel do? We've hired them to fight the drug trade, to fight human trafficking, to fight violence along the Southwest border.

I urge defeat of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HONDA. I would like to thank the chairman, the ranking member, and members of the subcommittee for recognizing the importance of supporting a path for legal immigrants to become citizens. The United States has a special interest in and draws unique benefits from extending citizenship to immigrants who have met legal residence, character, English, and civics knowledge requirements. I appreciate the chairman's willingness to encourage U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to keep the naturalization application fee affordable so that we don't prevent legal immigrants from pursuing citizenship simply because they cannot afford it. But I am concerned that the way the bill approaches funding for immigrant integration grant programs could undermine this effort to keep fees affordable.

□ 2100

Integrating immigrants strengthens their commitment to the United States and makes us a stronger and more prosperous democracy. Integration grants have proven to be a cost-effective means of encouraging immigrants to integrate. It is unfair that the cost and limited availability of citizenship education and legal assistance is the reason that many of the more than 8 million legal and taxpaying permanent residents are unable to naturalize, despite their eligibility to do so.

This bill only allows funding of immigrant integration programs through fees collected, departing from past practice of providing discretionary funding to support the program. This approach will require fee hikes that push naturalization further out of the reach of people who already struggle to pay costs of up to thousands of dollars for the current application, attorneys' fees, required document collection and preparation for the naturalization examination, defeating the subcommittee's own stated goal of keeping fees affordable.

The future viability of the immigrant integration grant program may depend on Congress's willingness to reinstate discretionary funding to support it, as the Senate has proposed to do in its version of the bill. I support the Senate's approach to provide direct discretionary funding in the amount of \$5 million, regardless of the funds deposited into the immigration examination fee account, and I hope that as we move forward to conference with the Senate, we can adopt that approach.

It is in this country's interest to support our future U.S. citizens, and so it is in all of our interest to get support for immigrant integration grants right.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For expenses of immigration and customs enforcement automated systems, \$232,006,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That, subject to section 503 of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer up to \$5,000,000 to the Office of Biometric Identity Management to support the transition of the Arrival and Departure System: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred pursuant to the preceding provision shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration, \$5,450,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
AVIATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), \$5,041,230,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which not to exceed \$8,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$3,969,569,000 shall be for screening operations, of which \$409,000,000 shall be available for explosives detection systems; \$120,239,000 shall be for checkpoint support; and not to exceed \$1,071,661,000 shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available in the preceding proviso for explosives detection systems, \$100,000,000 shall be available for the purchase and installation of these systems, of which not less than 9 percent shall be available for the purchase and installation of certified explosives detection systems at medium- and small-sized airports: *Provided further*, That any award to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport's current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness: *Provided further*, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: *Provided further*, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2013 so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$2,971,230,000: *Provided further*, That any security service fees collected in excess of the amount made available under this heading shall become available during fiscal year 2014: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2013, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the purpose of funding projects described in section 44923(a) of such title: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any recruiting or hiring of personnel into the Transportation Security Administration that would cause the agency to exceed a staffing level of 46,000 full-time equiv-

alent screeners: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to personnel hired as part-time employees: *Provided further*, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed report on—

(1) the Department of Homeland Security efforts and resources being devoted to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage at the lowest possible operating and acquisition costs;

(2) how the Transportation Security Administration is deploying its existing passenger and baggage screener workforce in the most cost effective manner; and

(3) labor savings from the deployment of improved technologies for passenger and baggage screening and how those savings are being used to offset security costs or reinvested to address security vulnerabilities: *Provided further*, That Members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF
GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced to \$0)".

Page 99, line 17, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$5,041,230,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would completely eliminate funding for the Transportation Security Administration, TSA, and transfer that money into the deficit reduction account, saving taxpayers more than \$5 billion.

The fact of the matter is very simple: TSA is not doing the job that it was created to do 10 years ago.

Originally, Congress intended for TSA to be an efficient, cutting-edge, intelligence-based agency responsible for protecting our airports and keeping passengers safe and secure. Today it has grown into one of the largest bureaucracies, bigger than the Departments of Labor, Energy, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and State all combined—larger than all of those. They've had a 400 percent increase in staff over the past 10 years. A good portion of that has gone to headquarter employees making six figures on average.

What's worse is that American passengers aren't getting a good return on the nearly \$60 billion that they've invested and spent on TSA. Reports indicate that more than 25,000 security

breaches have occurred at U.S. airports since 2001. Plus, we have evidence today that terrorists that are on the no-fly list have been still able to fly successfully aboard U.S. aircraft.

On top of this startling information, we've all seen the recent news headlines detailing the lack of professionalism, unreliable training, and even alleged corruption in the TSA ranks. Just about the only thing that TSA is good at is using its extensive power to violate American travelers' civil liberties. The stories range from embarrassing near-strip searches all the way to agents being hired without background checks. This is all evidence that TSA has veered dangerously off course from what it was intended to do.

I've repeatedly asked that we use our resources to focus on intelligence and technologies that can be more effective when it comes to catching terrorists—instead of patting down grandmas and children. I've demanded Administrator Pistole's resignation, and I've called for the privatization of TSA, along with some of my other colleagues here in the House. But we have still yet to see the necessary changes made to the TSA personnel or procedures that will ensure the safety and security of our airports and passengers.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment to zero out funding for TSA forces Congress and the Department of Homeland Security to start all over again, start from scratch on a better, more effective, more progressive system for protecting our airlines without violating the person and liberties of our citizens.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, again, it's never been a solution for failed enforcement to fire all the police officers and get rid of them and then hope it will all work out. Without speaking to the criticisms of the gentleman, the terrorist threat is still real. This is an agency that has that duty and responsibility. To zero them out and lay them all off would not be productive in stopping criminal activity in the United States, and for that reason I oppose the gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I, too, rise to oppose this amendment.

Aviation continues to be the main focus for terrorists seeking to do us harm. I would think we all realize that. This amendment would prohibit all of the screening, all of the scanning, all of the protective measures that we have undertaken for our protection. It's in-

discriminate, it's excessive, and it should be rejected.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN).

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to surface transportation security activities, \$126,418,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, I had intended to offer an amendment at this stage in the proceedings, but I'm not going to do it at this time because I have received some cooperation from the Appropriations Committee, and I want to thank Chairman ADERHOLT and the staff and others for including in this DHS bill some reforms of TSA that are long overdue.

The gentleman from Georgia just mentioned that this is an agency that is out of control, and it is important that we as Members of Congress try to get agencies that spin out of control under control, and that's, I think, what we're attempting to do here.

Let me say about this process, this is an incredible process and it's an open process, and so I thank our side of the aisle for allowing Members to have these opportunities.

□ 2110

We were closed off from many opportunities in the past to make these changes that are necessary in reforming agencies like TSA.

Well, let me say what they have done in this bill that is important, and one reason I'm going to support the bill—they need to go a lot further than they've gone, but one reason I'm going to support the bill is they have taken some opportunity to cut some of the administrative overhead.

Listen to this: TSA has grown to 65,000 employees. Of that, there are 14,000 administrative personnel—4,000 in Washington, D.C., not very far from us, 4,000 making on average—and they've got the statistics right here, the staff will give them to you—\$104,000 on average per administrative person. Ten thousand administrative people out in the field. So this bill does reduce—I believe it's by about \$60 million—some of that administrative overhead. That's only the beginning, but at least it's a beginning.

This bill also cuts out programs that have failed, like the Behavior Detection Program. It reduces some of the spending there—another program that doesn't work that we need to cut funds on. It does redirect some money. And I must congratulate the committee for restoring the flight deck officer cuts.

The Obama administration proposed disarming our pilots, 50 percent of that program—volunteer pilots who pay their own way to learn how to arm themselves to protect their aircraft, themselves, and their passengers; one of the most cost-effective programs we had. I guess that would be the way that the Obama administration goes. You want to keep the bureaucracy but do away with cost-effective programs. But thank you, committee members and staff, for restoring that.

So almost every proposal we made from the Transportation Committee for cuts and reassignment of funds have been made here—not to the degree I would like, but at least I will say it's a beginning.

Finally, let me say that we've got to do something to further get this agency under control. Last week, we learned a little bit about a meltdown in security at one of my Florida airports, Fort Myers. We got some information because we get tips all the time. Everybody tells us what's going on at TSA—except the TSA bureaucrats that are trying to protect their positions. You know, they waited until Friday afternoon and released a one-paragraph statement pooh-poohing what had taken place at Fort Myers and keeping our committee in the dark, trying to keep it from the public and the press and from Congress.

I took the opportunity to let the press and the public know what I knew—which wasn't much. And thank goodness for a free and open press because they went after TSA. We found out Monday morning, along with everyone else, what they had done in not providing accurate information, not telling us it was one of the most serious of meltdowns of TSA personnel. And we've had them before in Newark and Charlotte, we've had them in New York City and others. So this is an agency that's out of control. We need to cut the bureaucracy, as they've begun to do here. We need to realign where the moneys need to be spent.

I have no problem with spending money for security and making certain that terrorists don't take advantage of our most vulnerable Achilles' heel in the transportation network, and for the American public, that's aviation. We've seen them go after it again and again. But you need to spend the money where it makes the most sense and does the most as far as true aviation security. Expensive aviation theater security is not the way we're going to go.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to or had considered offering an amendment again this year concerning the Federal Air Marshal Program. I offered an amendment last year to simply keep

the Federal air marshals at level funding. They were approaching almost \$1 billion spending each year, and they've been given 10 straight years of increases.

This program, though, was called to my attention by an article that I read in USA Today in which they said that more air marshals had been arrested than had been arrests made by air marshals, and that they were spending approximately \$200 million per arrest each year. I became convinced, because of that report and other reports, that this really was probably one of the most useless, needless agencies in the entire Federal Government. But I offered the amendment knowing that it's almost impossible to cut a law enforcement agency or an agency that can claim it's doing something toward aviation safety and security. So my amendment received a lot more votes than I expected but did not pass.

But at that time, Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member PRICE assured me that they would look a little more closely at this program, and I feel that they have done so. So I rise to commend them and tell them that I appreciate the fact that they have taken an \$86.5 million cut to this program. That is, frankly, more than I had planned to cut in the amendment that I offered last year.

I want to say that I am a really strong supporter of law enforcement—always have been and always will be—but when you take scarce law enforcement dollars that are especially needed for our local law enforcement people, who are the ones out there fighting the real crime that needs to be fought, then you're depriving the agencies that really need it when you give it to an agency like the Federal Air Marshal Program that is doing almost no good whatsoever for this country. Almost every Member in this Congress flies a couple of times each week; thus, we're doing the same thing that these Federal air marshals are doing. It's one of the softest, easiest jobs in the Federal Government just to fly back and forth, back and forth, back and forth.

So I want to say that I appreciate the fact that Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member PRICE have agreed to this \$86.5 million cut. I wish it was a lot more, and I still think this agency needs to be eliminated, but I do appreciate the progress that's being made thus far. So I will not offer an amendment this year because I think at least we've started in the right direction on this program.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CRAVAACK

Mr. CRAVAACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to consider my amendment at this point in the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$10,000,000) (reduced by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRAVAACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to the fiscal year 2013 Homeland Security appropriations bill to increase the funding for the Federal Flight Deck Officer—or the FFDO—program. This amendment is fully offset, costing the taxpayers no additional money. This amendment is also supported by the National Rifle Association.

Mr. Chairman, 9/11 woke us up. The reality is that we live in a very dangerous world with varied and morphing threats. While screening can reduce some threats, terrorists are constantly probing and exploiting our weaknesses. FFDOs, along with Federal air marshals, act as a chief deterrent, but ultimately the last line of defense is the Federal flight deck officer.

Reinforced doors are an important step to slow an attacker and buy time, but ultimately the armed pilot is the last line of defense in someone taking over the aircraft to be used as a weapon of mass destruction. Let me say that again. The last line of defense is not the secured cockpit door, but the armed pilot behind it.

According to estimates by the Air Line Pilots Association, Federal flight deck officers only cost \$15 per flight segment. Currently, FFDOs defend over 100,000 flight segments per month and 1.5 million flight segments per year. Thousands of Federal flight deck officers have been certified for the program, despite a budget that hasn't grown since this program's inception. Federal flight deck officers pay many of the expenses out of their own pockets for the privilege and the honor to defend our country from terrorist attack.

This year, the Obama administration proposed to half the program, effectively shutting it down. With their proposal of only \$12.5 million in funding, the program would not be able to recertify all of the pilots in the program or even maintain its current management structure, and it certainly would not be able to train any new Federal flight deck officers.

I'm thankful that Chairman ADERHOLT and Ranking Member PRICE have restored the funding levels to the same as they were last year at \$25.5 million, but level funding means that over a thousand pilots who have expressed interest in becoming FFDOs cannot be vetted or trained. Also, at this funding level, the program could only train a limited number of pilots who have been vetted and would take almost 10 years to process the current backlog, to say nothing of future pilots who may volunteer for the program.

□ 2120

With the coming mandatory retirement of many pilots at the age 65 and

with the combination of fewer new FFDOs coming online, the program will not provide the same level of deterrence.

I'd like to reiterate that the increased funding for the program will not come at a greater expense to taxpayers, and the increase in this amendment of \$10 million is fully offset.

For only \$15 per flight, Federal flight deck officers provide the most cost-effective aviation security program in existence. As a former Federal flight deck officer myself, I can personally testify about the sacrifices and expenses pilots undergo to participate in the program. They actually pay to protect and defend the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVAACK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. We accept the amendment.

Mr. CRAVAACK. I thank the gentleman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. It increases funding for the Federal Flight Deck Officers program. But the bill already greatly increases this program above the request, 50 percent above the request, returning the program to its 2012 level.

And it's not a harmless offset. On the contrary, aviation management is already cut by \$20 million in this bill, and we can ill afford to cut it further. So this is an unnecessary and unwise trade-off, and I urge rejection of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. CRAVAACK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, over 700 pilots have been vetted and not trained; 1,500 pilots have applied for the program but have not yet been vetted. It costs about \$6,000 per pilot to put them through the backlog for check and training. At current funding at \$25.5 million, they're only able to bring about 250 new pilots per year on board, which leaves them in less than a status quo status, probably declining once the age of 65 hits many of the pilots in backlog.

Funding is the bottleneck, rather than the training center capacity. \$10 million would not clear the backlog that currently exists. It would be a good start, though.

The proposal to reduce the funding for screening and maintenance and screener PC&B by \$5 million each, we

have strong approval of many organizations for this program, including the Airline Pilots Association.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most valuable programs and deterrents that is in the air at the current time. It costs again, once again, \$15 per flight to protect the American traveling public. To me, Mr. Chairman, this is a no-brainer.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. I would like to commend my friend, my freshman colleague from Minnesota, for offering this amendment, and commend him for his service to our country in the military and then what he's been doing. I think it's a valuable lesson, having been there in that cockpit yourself, dealing with this program. And I support this amendment as well.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. CRAVAACK).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, and I would ask unanimous consent that my amendment be considered out of order.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$61,000,000)".

Page 20, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$50,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member for their courtesies.

I am the ranking member on the Transportation Security Committee and have had the privilege of serving as the chairperson of that committee. I now work with the chairperson, and I appreciate the opportunity to speak to the issues of our committee as relates to the present appropriations.

I think we can all be reminded of a number of incidents, starting with 9/11 and the attack on the Nation's aviation and the Nation's soul. During that time, we did not have the structure of Federal Air Marshals that we have today.

We can be reminded of the shoe bomber, the Christmas Day bomber, the issue of the pilot that caused a disturbance some weeks and months ago. We know that the idea of aviation security is crucial. In the course of that, we have developed a very important system called the Federal Air Marshal system.

If you would query much of the traveling public, whether domestic or international, they would say yes to

more Federal Air Marshals, and I agree. I've offered amendments and legislation to require more Federal Air Marshals on international trips and certainly have encouraged the training and utilization of FAMS on domestic trips.

I have visited their offices. I've sat down and spoken to them. They are committed and dedicated public servants.

My amendment will restore the Federal Air Marshals, FAMS, budget by \$50 million.

As you're aware, FAMS is an integral program to the homeland security mission. I believe that this recommendation takes into consideration the crucial operational challenges FAMS will face as a result of a reduction.

The FAMS risk-based concept of operations, CONOPS, outlines the two constraints that impact its optimal allocation of flight coverage:

First, FAMS is, of course, dependent on the number of Federal Air Marshals available;

Secondly, FAMS' flight coverage is reliant on the mission travel budget which covers all FAM travel expenses, including hotel and per diem costs.

With the large cost difference between domestic and international flight operations, CONOPS must be used to conduct the most optimal mission allocation that can be maintained within those limitations.

In deciding the FAMS appropriation, the House must take into consideration FAMS' plan to extend its current hiring freeze in FY 2013, as mandated by the President's budget. It plans to be cooperative.

With limited employees, if the proposed \$50 million reduction were to be implemented, FAMS' operation would be severely undermined. I would venture to say they would be shut down to a great extent. The program would be forced to extend the hiring freeze to include civilian personnel, implement a furlough of all FAMS personnel for a minimum of 4 days, reduce mission coverage, assess which offices can be shut down, and consider a reduction in force, or RIF, to strategically reduce onboard staffing levels. This is not the time to do this in the course of franchise terrorism.

In addition, FAMS would suffer a significant decline in critical operational programs, including travel, information technology, and logistical support. A reduction would be an obstruction to the good work and progress of this program.

For these reasons, I encourage my colleagues to look closely at the devastation and the loss of these dollars and ask you to restore the \$50 million to the FAMS budget.

I would ask my colleagues to consider this amendment, and I would ask that we include or recognize FAMS as an integral part of a homeland security, Nation security, frontline security, and an important point and program to consider funding necessary to

ensure the security of the traveling public and the Nation's homeland.

With that, I ask support of the Jackson Lee amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment to H.R. 5855, Making Appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the Fiscal Year ending September 2012. My amendment will restore The Federal Air Marshals (FAMS) budget by \$50 million. As you are aware, FAMS is an integral program to the homeland security mission. I believe that this recommendation takes into consideration the crucial operational challenges FAMS will face as a result as of a reduction.

The FAMS risk-based concept of operations (CONOPS) outlines the two constraints that impact its optimal allocation of flight coverage. First, FAMS is of course, dependent on the number of Federal Air Marshals available. Secondly, FAMS flight coverage is reliant on the mission travel budget which covers all FAM travel expenses including hotel and per diem costs. With the large cost difference between domestic and international flight missions, CONOPS must be utilized to conduct the most optimal mission allocation that can be maintained within these limitations.

In deciding the FAMS appropriation, the House must take into consideration FAMS' plan to extend its current hiring freeze into FY 2013 as mandated by the President's Budget. With limited employees, if the proposed \$50 million reduction were to be implemented, FAMS' operations would be severely undermined.

The program would be forced to extend the hiring freeze to include civilian personnel, implement a furlough of all FAMS personnel for a minimum of four days, reduce mission coverage, assess which offices can be shut down and consider a reduction in force (RIF) to strategically reduce on-board staffing levels. In addition, FAMS would suffer a significant decline in critical operational programs including travel, information technology and logistical support. A reduction would be an obstruction to the good work and progress of this program. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to restore the \$50 million to the FAMS budget.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to reluctantly oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. While the Federal Air Marshals Service, known as FAMS, does and certainly will continue to provide an additional layer in aviation security, the committee saw an opportunity in this bill to strike a balance and achieve some savings in a program that, before this year, had been growing rapidly.

FAMS deployment surged following the 9/11 attacks and again following the 2009 Christmas Day bombing attempts. Exactly how they are deployed, and how many there are cannot be discussed in open session. However, it is possible to note that many other security measures have been put into place since both of those events took place.

Intensified screening, new and more capable intelligence, information sharing, a more secure cockpit, and the expansion of the Federal Flight Deck Officer program are examples of steps

taken to secure aviation that reduce the need to rely on FAMS on routes that do not represent the highest threat potential.

□ 2130

The bill takes these security improvements into account and focuses on funding to cover the top priority routes based on threat, whether domestic or whether international. The bill also fully funds the FFDO program, which complements FAMS, and in some cases it is the only security element on board. In addition, the report directs the TSA and the FAMS to look again at how to include other Federal law enforcement agents working with them.

This amendment, while I believe it is well-intentioned, would sustain funding to lower priority flights at the expense of other security measures that offer more immediate security impacts. The committee report calls for FAMS to brief the committee within 60 days on its optimal mix of staffing, scheduling, and recommendations for any regulatory or legislative actions needed to improve the FAMS operation.

I believe the bill will support a robust and targeted FAMS mission, and I look forward to moving forward with a more focused and effective posture in aviation security. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield to the gentlelady from Texas for a response.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished ranking member, and I really thank the chairman for his comments.

I don't want to give a whole historical perspective, but I've certainly been on the Homeland Security authorizing committee since 9/11. I am quite familiar with the technologies and various changes in aviation travel in particular, and we've made great strides. We have certainly made great strides, but here is my point that I think is crucial: How long are we going to continue to count on heroic, if you will, passengers and continue to cite them as great heroes until the day of some tragic and horrific incident?

We thank the American traveling public for what it has done to thwart a number of incidences, some of which, obviously, are not terrorist-directed but which do impact on the traveling public's security while airborne.

Air marshals are the frontline support and defense in a vessel, if you will, in an aircraft that, if tampered with airborne, can be a catastrophe of enormous proportions. Air marshals are, in essence, a crucial part of the security of this Nation. If we are to literally obliterate them by the \$50 million reduction, you will see a reduction in mission, what offices will be ultimately shut down, FAMS personnel being fur-

loughed for a minimum of 4 days, and civilian personnel gone.

I don't deny that we can look to be responsible fiscally and that we can find ways that will streamline. I happen to believe that \$50 million is too drastic a cut and should be restored. So I would ask my colleagues, in spite of what changes may have been made, that they do not act superior to that human resource on that aircraft that is standing in the gap for a dastardly devastating terrorist act or some other altercation that needs the resources and expertise of the Federal Air Marshals.

Let me conclude by saying for a very long time I've introduced legislation to give flight attendants the kind of security training that would help them in the course of a potential terrorist incident on the aircraft. We'd hoped that that would have already occurred. I believe the other front-liners are TSO officers. That flight training has not yet occurred, so Federal Air Marshals act in the capacity of that standing in the gap to secure the crew and as well to secure the traveling public.

Who wants to subject the traveling public, domestic or international, to that kind of gaping hole of the reduction of cost or dollars that would ultimately result in this huge reduction of mission, furloughs, loss of civilians, closed offices?

I think that we need to reconsider, and I would ask my colleagues to support this amendment of adding back the \$50 million reduction that has taken place.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

For necessary expenses for the development and implementation of screening programs of the Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing, \$192,424,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to transportation security support and intelligence pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), \$928,663,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailed expendi-

ture plans for air cargo security; checkpoint support; and explosives detection systems refurbishment, procurement, and installations; on an airport-by-airport basis for fiscal year 2013: *Provided further*, That these plans shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Air Marshals, \$879,600,000: *Provided*, That the Director, Federal Air Marshal Service, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act a detailed, classified expenditure and staffing plan for ensuring optimal coverage of high risk flights.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than \$700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of \$31,000,000; purchase or lease of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; minor shore construction projects not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total cost at any location; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; \$6,759,627,000; of which \$340,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities; of which \$24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed \$17,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Coast Guard shall comply with the requirements of section 527 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (10 U.S.C. 4331 note) with respect to the Coast Guard Academy: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$75,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation for Coast Guard Headquarters Directorates until a revised future-years capital investment plan for fiscal years 2014 through 2018, as specified under the heading Coast Guard "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" of this Act, is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DOLD

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 21, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,200,000)".

Page 22, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,200,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOLD. I certainly want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership on this legislation, and I want to thank the staff for working with me on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment increases the Coast Guard operating expenses by \$5.2 million to address search

and rescue capabilities in the Great Lakes Region. Search and rescue is one of the Coast Guard's oldest missions, dating back to the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service that was founded in 1790.

Today, Coast Guard search and rescue response involves multimission stations, cutters, aircraft, and boats linked by communication networks. It also includes over 5,000 commercial vessels that provide a voluntary global response force. Using these assets in the past year, the Coast Guard has responded to over 6,468 search and rescue cases, assisting over 10,000 people and saving over 1,400 lives. Just last week, Mr. Chairman, two young women were saved by the Coast Guard's air assets on Lake Michigan.

Unlike the President's budget, which makes dramatic cuts to critical search and rescue operations, this amendment would increase our Nation's search and rescue capabilities by adding funding for needed assets, assets vital to life-saving capabilities.

Mr. Chairman, these investments build on previous investments that specifically increase capability in the Great Lakes to include the installation of Rescue 21 this past December. Rescue 21 is now standing watch on over 42,000 miles of coastline, improving the Coast Guard's ability to assist mariners in distress and saving lives and property. Further, by the end of this fiscal year, the Coast Guard will have delivered the last of three new long-range response boats to the Great Lakes area, which will enhance response capabilities.

Mr. Chairman, the Great Lakes is one of the most popular recreation areas in our country, and the Coast Guard is a vital part of making it safe for thousands each year. We can't stand by and allow the administration to eliminate lifesaving efforts on our Great Lakes, so I certainly urge support for this amendment.

I do want to yield the remaining time I have to my good friend who has been instrumental in assisting me on this amendment, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. I thank my good friend from Illinois for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, we not only serve on the Financial Services Committee together, we also share a Great Lake.

Michigan is uniquely situated, literally bordering all five of the Great Lakes—Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Saint Clair, Lake Ontario. Four of those are actually international boundary waters with thousands of miles of shoreline that are on there, and there are dozens of ports throughout the Great Lakes. I might add that they are aptly served by the District Nine commander out of Cleveland as he is juggling all of the various assets that the Coast Guard has.

□ 2140

But I do reject the plans by this administration to decrease the search

and rescue capabilities in the Great Lakes. This vital amendment restores funding in order to maintain a level of capability that has been present in the Great Lakes for many years, and it has been much needed, Mr. Chairman.

As the gentleman noted, these funds, combined with offsets in this bill, address shortfalls that this administration has actually advocated for. So Coast Guard search and rescue in all of the Great Lakes cannot be shortchanged. As we see in example after example, whether it be by boat or by helicopter in Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Ontario, some of the busiest boating traffic—recreational, as well as commercial traffic—that we see anywhere in the world concentrated in that area.

I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

Mr. DOLD. I thank the gentleman for his help.

I do urge my colleagues to support this amendment. It is commonsense legislation. We cannot afford to have search and rescue capabilities be diminished. As we look at the number of recreational boaters, it's a vital part of making sure that we're saving lives in the Great Lake's region.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLD. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentlemen from Illinois and from Michigan for their commitment for search and rescue, and we would gladly accept their amendment.

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. At this time, I would like to engage the distinguished chairman in a colloquy regarding the *Polar Sea*, the Coast Guard's second heavy icebreaker. It has been decommissioned and will soon be put in dry dock to prepare it for scrapping. However, I believe that before the resale of the *Polar Sea* is significantly reduced by removing its propellers and shafts that the Coast Guard must consider another option.

To date, the Coast Guard has not yet officially surveyed the private sector for interest in the *Polar Sea* in its current condition. Private sector interest in the *Polar Sea* may increase after the summer's Arctic drilling season, when permitted drilling is expected to be shortened due to heavier than usual ice.

My good friend from Washington (Mr. DICKS) and I are offering this colloquy to delay the scrapping. Our goal is to specifically instruct the Coast Guard to provide a survey of whether or not there is a better use for this vessel.

I was prepared to offer an amendment today that would direct the Coast Guard to report back to Congress on the condition of the *Polar Sea*, the costs associated with reactivating the vessel for service, and the interest of private or public entities in purchasing and operating the *Polar Sea*.

This amendment would have prevented the Coast Guard from moving any major equipment or systems from the *Polar Sea* until the Coast Guard submitted its report to Congress. Unfortunately, this amendment is subject to a point of order, but I would ask the chairman for his support and commitment to work with me and Mr. DICKS on this important issue as we pursue an alternative legislative fix in the Transportation Committee. Time is of the essence.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to my good friend from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I thank my good friend from Alaska for yielding, and I thank the gentleman for raising this important issue.

The dramatic reduction in the Arctic sea ice that is happening at the North Pole is leading to substantial growth in activity in the Arctic region.

The Coast Guard in the High Latitude Study determined that it needs a minimum of three heavy and three medium icebreakers to meet its statutory mission. This bill includes funding to start the design phase of a new heavy icebreaker; however, it will not enter service until 2020 at the earliest. Until then, there will be only one heavy icebreaker, the *Polar Star*, and one medium icebreaker in operation. This is clearly not enough for the Coast Guard to accomplish its mission. And given the age of the *Polar Star*, which entered service in the 1970s, the possibility of a breakdown or extended maintenance period is significant, which would leave us without any serviceable heavy icebreaker at all.

As my friend has noted, the *Polar Sea*, the Coast Guard's second heavy icebreaker, has been decommissioned and is awaiting the final orders to scrap it. Given our rapidly growing need in the polar region, I worry that the Coast Guard is not considering other options for the *Polar Sea*.

Personally, I think a compelling case can be made for directing the Coast Guard to make the investment and put it back into service. But, at the very least, the Coast Guard needs to take time to review alternatives. In my judgment, it would be a shame to scrap such a potentially useful asset when there is so much evidence before us that we need more immediate icebreaking capacity.

My friend from Alaska has noted that he and I had been considering working on language that would direct the Coast Guard to consider alternatives but that such an amendment would be subject to a point of order.

I am glad the gentleman will be able to work on the issue on a bill pending

before the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. I want to indicate to him that I share his commitment to ensuring that the Nation's icebreaking needs are met and will continue to work with him to ensure that the Coast Guard considers all available options for the *Polar Sea*.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I understand the concerns of my colleagues from the State of Washington and from the State of Alaska. It is important to keep the vessel intact. My subcommittee agrees with this important goal.

I urge the Coast Guard to work with the authorizing committee to accomplish this assessment.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I am thankful for the understanding of the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee. This is important to our Nation and especially Alaska, and I do appreciate your consideration.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARDNER

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 21, line 24, insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, such sums as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Homeland Security to comply with the Coast Guard's energy management requirements under section 543(f)(7) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(f)(7))

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment which I'm offering along with my colleague, Mr. WELCH from Vermont, addresses an important issue relating to Coast Guard facilities.

We've offered this same amendment to the two other appropriations bills this week, and they've passed by a voice vote. And while my colleague from Vermont is not here this evening, I want to commend him for his hard work on these amendments, and energy savings performance contracts in general.

I think the passage of these amendments sends a clear signal that Congress understands the importance of saving energy and, therefore, saving costs for the Federal Government.

This amendment does one simple thing. It says that the Coast Guard should provide an inventory of ways to improve efficiencies in their buildings, which is already a directive under current law.

Under current law, energy savings performance contracts, or ESPCs, are provided as a mechanism for private companies to come into Federal build-

ings and make energy efficiency upgrades. ESPCs result in savings for the Federal Government and create well-paying private sector jobs at no cost to taxpayers. It creates a win-win situation of reducing debt and creating jobs. The private sector company must guarantee the project improvements will produce energy savings sufficient to pay for the project.

In this fiscal climate, there is no reason we shouldn't be helping the Federal buildings find ways to save money and upgrade Federal buildings with cleaner and more efficient facilities.

I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, we accept the gentleman from Colorado's amendment, and we appreciate him bringing this to the subcommittee's attention.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 2150

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, \$12,151,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

RESERVE TRAINING

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; \$115,528,000.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For expenses of the Coast Guard automated systems, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; \$1,428,593,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which \$938,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; of which \$204,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; of which \$59,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, for other acquisition programs; of which \$109,911,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, for shore facilities and

aids to navigation, including waterfront facilities at Navy installations used by the Coast Guard; of which \$117,182,000 shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$66,000,000 shall be immediately apportioned for contract for long lead-time materials, components, and designs for the seventh National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for production costs or post-production costs: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 shall be available for infrastructure construction, to include design, engineering, and oversight required to support the continued development of the Department of Homeland Security consolidated headquarters; and all projects using this funding, with all related obligations and expenditures, shall be subject to the management review, approval, and oversight of the Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Under Secretary for Management: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard that identifies for each requested capital asset—

(1) the proposed appropriations included in that budget;

(2) the total estimated cost of completion, including and clearly delineating the costs of associated major acquisition systems infrastructure and transition to operations;

(3) projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 fiscal years or until acquisition program baseline or project completion, whichever is earlier;

(4) an estimated completion date at the projected funding levels; and

(5) a current acquisition program baseline for each capital asset, as applicable, that—

(A) includes the total acquisition cost of each asset, subdivided by fiscal year and including a detailed description of the purpose of the proposed funding levels for each fiscal year, including for each fiscal year funds requested for design, pre-acquisition activities, production, structural modifications, missionization, post-delivery, and transition to operations costs;

(B) includes a detailed project schedule through completion, subdivided by fiscal year, that details—

(i) quantities planned for each fiscal year; and

(ii) major acquisition and project events, including development of operational requirements, contracting actions, design reviews, production, delivery, test and evaluation, and transition to operations, including necessary training, shore infrastructure, and logistics;

(C) notes and explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program baseline and the most recent baseline approved by the Department of Homeland Security's Investment Review Board, if applicable;

(D) aligns the acquisition of each asset to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities of comparable legacy assets, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements, and explaining how the acquisition of each asset will address such known capability gaps;

(E) defines life-cycle costs for each asset and the date of the estimate on which such costs are based, including all associated

costs of major acquisitions systems infrastructure and transition to operations, delineated by purpose and fiscal year for the projected service life of the asset;

(F) includes the earned value management system summary schedule performance index and cost performance index for each asset, if applicable; and

(G) includes a phase-out and decommissioning schedule delineated by fiscal year for each existing legacy asset that each asset is intended to replace or recapitalize:

Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that amounts specified in the future-years capital investment plan are consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with proposed appropriations necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Coast Guard in the President's budget proposal as submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for that fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any inconsistencies between the capital investment plan and proposed appropriations shall be identified and justified: *Provided further*, That subsections (a) and (b) of section 6402 of Public Law 110-28 shall apply with respect to the amounts made available under this heading.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; \$19,690,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, of which \$500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): *Provided*, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, \$1,423,000,000 to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees in cases in which a protective assignment on the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards;

travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if approval is obtained in advance from the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives; research and development; grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; and payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; \$1,556,055,000, of which not to exceed \$21,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; of which \$2,366,000 shall be for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children; and of which \$6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided*, That up to \$18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That up to \$4,500,000 for National Special Security Events shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Federal agencies and entities, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be obligated for the purpose of opening a new permanent domestic or overseas office or location unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, and improvement of physical and technological infrastructure, \$56,750,000, of which \$4,430,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, shall be for acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of facilities, and of which \$52,320,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for information integration and technology transformation project execution: *Provided*, That the Director of the United States Secret Service shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a multi-year investment and management plan for its Infor-

mation Integration and Technology Transformation program that describes funding for the current fiscal year and the following 3 fiscal years, with associated plans for systems acquisition and technology deployment.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, support for operations, and information technology, \$45,321,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), \$1,110,430,000, of which \$200,000,000, shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service: *Provided*, That the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall include with the submission of the President's fiscal year 2014 budget a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for the Office of Biometric Identity Management, as authorized by section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b), \$191,380,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$156,486,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided further*, That, subject to section 503 of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer up to \$5,000,000 to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to support the transition of the Arrival and Departure Information System: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, an expenditure plan for the Office of Biometric Identity Management: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$25,000,000 may not be obligated for the Office of Biometric Identity Management until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a multi-year investment and management plan for the Office of Biometric Identity Management: *Provided further*, That such multi-year investment and management plan shall include, for the current fiscal year and the following 3 fiscal years, for the Office of Biometric Identity Management the following—

(1) the proposed appropriations for each activity tied to mission requirements and outcomes, program management capabilities,

performance levels, and specific capabilities and services to be delivered, noting any deviations in cost or performance from the prior fiscal year expenditure or investment and management plan;

(2) the total estimated cost, projected funding by fiscal year, and projected timeline of completion for all enhancements, modernizations, and new capabilities proposed in such budget and underway, including and clearly delineating associated efforts and funds requested by other agencies within the Department of Homeland Security and in the Federal Government, and detailing any deviations in cost, performance, schedule, or estimated date of completion provided in the prior fiscal year expenditure or investment and management plan; and

(3) a detailed accounting of operations and maintenance, contractor services, and program costs associated with the management of identity services.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Health Affairs, \$132,003,000; of which \$27,702,000 is for salaries and expenses and \$85,394,000 is for BioWatch operations: *Provided*, That \$18,907,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for biosurveillance, chemical defense, medical and health planning and coordination, and workforce health protection: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Health Affairs shall submit an expenditure plan for fiscal year 2013 to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, \$712,565,000, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Cerro Grande Fire Assistance Act of 2000 (division C, title I, 114 Stat. 583), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295; 120 Stat. 1394): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That for purposes of planning, coordination, execution, and decision making related to mass evacuation during a disaster, the Governors of the State of West Virginia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or their designees, shall be incorporated into efforts to integrate the activities of Federal, State, and local governments in the National Capital Region, as defined in section 882 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$27,513,000 shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, of which no funds may be used for administrative costs: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount made available under this heading, \$22,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for capital improvements and other expenses related to continuity of operations at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for automated systems of the Federal Emergency Management

Agency, \$58,048,000 to remain available until September 30, 2015.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, \$1,762,589,000, which shall be distributed, according to threat, vulnerability, and consequence, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security based on the following authorities:

(1) The State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605): *Provided*, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2012, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.

(2) The Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604).

(3) The Metropolitan Medical Response System under section 635 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 723).

(4) The Citizen Corps Program.

(5) Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance, under sections 1406 and 1513 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135 and 1163), including Amtrak security: *Provided*, That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.

(6) Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance under section 1532 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1182).

(7) Port Security Grants in accordance with section 70107 of title 46, United States Code.

(8) The Driver's License Security Grants Program in accordance with section 204 of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note).

(9) The Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program under section 1809 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 579).

(10) Emergency Operations Centers under section 614 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196c).

(11) Buffer Zone Protection Program grants.

(12) Organizations (as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax section 501(a) of such code) determined by the Secretary to be at high risk of a terrorist attack:

Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$55,000,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden and no less than \$150,000,000 shall be for areas at the highest threat of a terrorist attack: *Provided further*, That \$231,681,000 shall be to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs, of which \$155,500,000 shall be for training of State, local, and tribal emergency response providers: *Provided further*, That for grants under paragraphs (1) through (12), applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)),

or any other provision of law, a grantee may use not more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available under this heading for expenses directly related to administration of the grant: *Provided further*, That 7.02 percent of the amounts provided under this heading shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency "Salaries and Expenses" account for program administration: *Provided further*, That for grants under paragraphs (1) and (2), the installation of communication towers is not considered construction of a building or other physical facility: *Provided further*, That grantees shall provide reports on their use of funds, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2013: (a) the Center for Domestic Preparedness may provide training to emergency response providers from the Federal Government, foreign governments, or private entities, if the Center for Domestic Preparedness is reimbursed for the cost of such training, and any reimbursement under this subsection shall be credited to the account from which the expenditure being reimbursed was made and shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for the purposes for which amounts in the account may be expended; (b) the head of the Center for Domestic Preparedness shall ensure that any training provided under (a) does not interfere with the primary mission of the Center to train state and local emergency response providers; and (c) subject to (b), nothing in (a) prohibits the Center for Domestic Preparedness from providing training to employees of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in existing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives, mass casualty, and medical surge courses pursuant to section 4103 of title 5, United States Code, without reimbursement for the cost of such training.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk designated as No. 2.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 37, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$412,908,000)".

Page 99, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$412,908,000)".

Mr. FLAKE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I object. We do not have a copy of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will continue to report the amendment.

The Clerk continued to read.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. I apologize that my objecting to the reading took longer than the reading, but we will try to get through this quickly.

This amendment is straightforward and would simply reduce the amount appropriated for State and local programs in the bill by \$412 million, making the amount available for the Homeland Security grants consistent with FY 2012 levels. I understand that some

of these are popular programs, and I'm under no illusions about the prospect of this amendment.

But I also understand that these programs were cut heavily last year within the fiscal year 2012 Homeland Security appropriations bill, but it was reported out of the committee with \$1.3 billion cut from the previous year and a funding level \$2.8 billion less than the President's request.

By comparison, this \$412 million cut looks a bit chintzy. There are good reasons for this. Setting aside the steep financial precipice that we find ourselves on, and we're still on, there are some problems with these programs that led to them being cut last year. According to the House appropriations report from 2012:

"These reductions are due to the persistent lack of quantifiable metrics that measure the additional capability that our Nation has gained for the billions of dollars that have been invested" in these grant programs.

In other words, we don't have good metrics actually to determine if this money is being spent well or not.

The report continues:

"Based on the latest estimates, the Department currently has almost \$13 billion in previously appropriated funds that remain unspent dating back to FY 2005. This level of unexpended balances is unacceptable."

That's what the report reads.

Mr. Chairman, the House Committee on Appropriations approved this bill and the report which accompanies it just less than 1 year ago. When it did, it appropriated only \$1 billion for these programs.

While the conference report increased that to \$1.34 billion today, we are preparing to approve a bill that appropriates more than 750,000 more than the House thought appropriate last year.

These programs, I should mention, were heavily criticized last year, and here we are with this massive increase. What dent has been made in the \$13 billion in unspent funds that existed less than 1 year ago? The criticisms levied by the House against these programs have been echoed by GAO as well.

In 2009 GAO found that:

"FEMA's assessments do not provide a means to measure the effective UASI region's projects that they have had on building regional preparedness capabilities, which is the goal of the program. Taxpayers have footed the bill for tens of billions of dollars in grants to States and localities with no clear way of telling how the money has improved readiness or national security. In fact, it remains difficult for any Member of Congress to even know what these funds are being spent on."

We've got to do better than this. When we don't get good reports back as to how the money is being spent, how can we ensure that additional monies like this are going to be spent in an appropriate manner?

I'm certain that my colleagues want to ensure that money is spent well.

That's why I think we should simply forego spending this additional amount. That's what this amendment is intended to do. This amendment would simply reduce the amount appropriated by \$412 million, making it level with 2012 funding levels.

Again, we have got to start cutting spending somewhere, and when we increase spending on programs like this, where we don't get good information from the Agencies that spend it as to whether or not it's doing the good that it was intended to do, then I say this is an area that we should cut.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman from Arizona's amendment.

In fact, he beat me to the microphone because I had intended to introduce the same amendment that he is presenting to us now.

I would like to say that this amendment of Mr. FLAKE's will keep funding the State and local programs that fall under FEMA set at those 2012 levels. It does not affect disaster assistance, only State and local programs.

Mr. Chairman, our Nation is broke and many Agencies, along with entire branches of the Federal Government, are experiencing drastic cutbacks. As it stands, the underlying bill increases funding for State and local FEMA programs by more than \$400 million. While I'm well aware that FEMA provides necessary support for various grant training programs, I'm also a firm believer that these would be better regulated solely by State and local governments, not by the Federal Government.

Therefore, I feel it is more than reasonable to ask that, for right now, particularly while we are in such a crisis economically as a Nation, that we simply freeze funding for these programs at the 2012 level.

□ 2200

I congratulate my friend from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) for his amendment and I heartily support it. I congratulate him on his longstanding efforts to bring the Federal Government into fiscal sanity. I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. This amendment would decimate the funding for our FEMA Homeland Security grants. By that I mean the State and local grants on which our communities depend. I mean the transit and rail grants that we've heard so much about in this evening's debate; I mean the port security grants; I mean the UASI grants—the

urban area grants that are risk based and targeted to the areas in this country that are under the greatest risk; and other programs of smaller size. These programs have helped keep our communities safe. After all, our first responders are not at the Federal level. Our first responders are at home. And our States and our communities are on the frontlines of responding and preparing to respond, mitigating, and then dealing with disasters—disasters of terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other major emergencies.

This amendment would return to the 2012 funding levels, which were greatly reduced from previous-year funding levels. In fact, the levels in 2012 were at an all-time low and were widely decimated by our States and localities. So this year we've begun in this bill to build those funding levels where they need to be, and this amendment would wipe all that out in a single stroke.

The author of this amendment has made a great deal of the pace of the spending on these grant programs. I have to say that the figures cited tonight are misleading in the sense that these are multiyear programs. They're often dealing with large construction projects. All of this money except the money for the current year is obligated. It's not just sitting there. The money is obligated. Of course, after the projects are completed, the full amount will be registered as spent.

And so we need to oversee these programs carefully. We need to make sure that they're being administered in a responsible way. We need to exercise careful oversight. But the notion that we would come in and wipe it out with a single amendment the progress we've made in getting these funds back to a level that will give our communities and States the support they need, I think, is unthinkable.

I hope this body will reject this amendment.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I would just like to associate myself with the gentleman's remarks. I feel these programs are very important and that there have been major cuts made in the last 2 years, as I understand it, and that this would just be another major cut on top of this.

To my friend from Georgia, austerity isn't helping England, it isn't helping France, it isn't helping Greece, and it's not going to help the United States. We need the recovery here at home. That's what we need—not mindless cutting and slashing of the budget that will throw people out of work and not create jobs for the American people.

Austerity has failed. I think it's time for the majority to wake up and recognize that.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I thank my friend from North Carolina for yielding.

I would just remark about, Mr. Chairman, my friend from Washington State's remark. The countries in Europe are failing because they spend too much money. The government does not make jobs. It's the private sector that makes jobs. Republicans have passed bill after bill after bill here in the House that HARRY REID throws in the trash can as soon as they get over to the Senate.

We've passed bills here that would lower the cost of gasoline and oil. Natural gas, of course, is very low because of the amount that we have, and it's gone down because the marketplace works. We need to develop our God-given resources.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, we are talking here about State and local grant programs whereby the Federal Government shares in emergency preparedness and response. It is virtually without dissent in our communities that this funding is needed.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. We rise to oppose the amendment as well. We have concerns about the cuts in funding as well. I want to go on record that we do have concerns about this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HAHN

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 37, line 18, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$75,000,000)".

Page 55, line 2, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$75,000,000)".

Page 55, line 4, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$75,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAHN. My amendment would increase funding for port security grants by \$75 million.

I came to Congress to really bring the issue of our ports into our national dialogue and how important they are to our economy, to our jobs, to our national security. I've been the co-founder, with my friend TED POE, of the Congressional Ports Caucus. As a Representative of a district that borders one of the largest ports in the country, this issue is very important to me.

The lessons of 9/11 have taught us that we must continuously be vigilant in proactively seeking out and preventing our country's most pressing

threats. The Port Security Grant Program helps address these threats by providing key funding to port areas for enhancing maritime security.

We have millions of tons of cargo shipments coming into ports across this country, and they provide viable entry points for terrorists who seek to use weapons of mass destruction. When people ask me what keeps me up at night, it's the thought of what could happen at one of our ports and what that would mean not only to our national economy but to the global economy. An attack at our Nation's ports could severely damage our own fragile economy right now and cause a ripple effect across the global supply chain. This requires us to take proactive steps and invest in critical detection and response operations and equipment.

Each year, port security officials attempt to address these many threats that exist at our Nation's ports by applying for these port security grants. Unfortunately, the irresponsible cuts to preparing these grants this last year resulted in huge gaps being left unaddressed and security officials unable to build and sustain capabilities needed to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from a potential attack.

While I commend the chairman and ranking member's efforts in bolstering funding for State and local homeland security programs this year, this amendment will ensure that the ports receive the funding they need in order to address the lingering gaps in port security of which there are many.

And even though I understand the intended purpose of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, the reality is that this facility was appropriated \$75 million even though President did not need or request these funds.

□ 2210

Additionally, Department of Homeland Security is still waiting for the recommended design modifications made by the National Academy of Sciences and for the administration to review the cost and scope of this project which isn't anticipated to be completed until 2020. I think this money could be better spent on providing critical support for our American ports and inland waterway system which is provided through this Port Security Grant Program.

I have no doubt that all of us recognize the urgency of this threat and the importance of having safe and secure maritime facilities in order to protect our critical borders, moving goods, and our American citizens. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. As I mentioned earlier in the evening, our Nation does

have an immediate need to build up our research capacity into pathogens that afflict animals and our food chain and, by extension, human beings. This amendment would put that at risk, and therefore, I would oppose the amendment.

I now yield to the gentlelady from Kansas to have her speak on this amendment as well.

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

DHS, under both the Bush and Obama administrations, has made it clear that a BSL-4 lab is essential to our national security, and building a new structure to host the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility is both responsible and cost effective. Manhattan, Kansas, was selected as the new site for the NBAF after an exhaustive study by the Bush administration's DHS, and then recon- firmed by the current administration's 2012 budget. We need NBAF, and Manhattan is the best place to build it, a fact that Secretary Napolitano confirmed earlier this year in a hearing with the Appropriations Committee.

While FEMA's State and local grants are important, increasing them by eliminating the funding for construction of this lab is simply irresponsible. Make no mistake about it; if we had a surplus, it might be nice to increase these grants. But the result of this amendment will be stopping or delaying construction of the nationally important NBAF facility and jeopardizing the security of our Nation's food supply.

I urge the body to reject this amendment.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, we oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I hope we've established in the course of this discussion tonight that I and our side of the aisle are strongly in favor of the FEMA grants, and that most certainly includes the port grants. And so I commend our colleague for calling our attention to the importance of these port security grants and the need for more funding. Although in this bill we have begun the way back in terms of restoring funding for the State and local grants and the port grants and the rail and transit grants and the UASI high risk area grants, we're not there yet. And so our colleague has made a constructive suggestion as to how we might augment this funding.

I do feel obligated, though, to make a comment about the proposed offset. Our colleague has made some very cogent points about the NBAF project. I believe that with the funding that's already in the pipeline and the National Academy of Sciences reviews that are underway, that we do not need to include money in this year's bill for

NBAF construction. But this is part of the science and technology account, and we're going to have later this evening an amendment from our colleague from New York that will suggest taking the NBAF-designated funding and restoring it to the science and technology account. And I have to say that that science and technology account is very much in need of that funding.

Science and technology research activities have been drastically and unwisely cut in recent years. They were cut by 60 percent over the past 2 years. There's a \$158 million increase in this bill that restores some of these cuts, but that's taking place against a baseline that was simply too low to meet the needs of the different homeland security components and the needs of our Nation.

So in weighing the equities here, as we said earlier, we have one compelling need and we also have an offset that raises some serious issues. We will have an occasion later this evening to talk about the science and technology account and the place of NBAF within that account.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Hahn amendment, which strikes a dagger in our efforts to protect our country, our homeland security, from threats to our food system, our agriculture system, and threats to the American people.

As horrific as it is to imagine, reports show that one of our greatest vulnerabilities is threats to our food supply, to agriculture. One doesn't have to stretch too far to think how mad cow disease or some other viral spread could grind our economy to a halt and strike fear in the hearts of all Americans. This simply cannot happen.

The Hahn amendment, which completely defunds 100 percent of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility in this year's appropriations bill, would completely set us back, would make us very vulnerable to threats to our agricultural system from foreign-borne illness and those terrorists who would seek to injure and strike fear in the hearts of Americans.

Currently, our country lacks a bio-safety level 4 lab needed to keep our food supply safe. Both Secretary Vilsack and Secretary Napolitano have stated that this is a priority, and it has bipartisan support within the administration. Both President Bush and President Obama have supported it. Homeland security is not a partisan issue. We're here today to do what we can to protect the American people.

I want to commend the chairman and the committee for their work in ensuring that the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility was properly funded and that we can move forward and continue

to protect ourselves from terrorists around the world. I can assure us here today that terrorists are not sleeping. They are not waiting for this committee to debate. They're not waiting for conference committees. They're doing everything they can to strike fear in the hearts of Americans and disrupt our food supply.

This weakness is something that we can not continue to let go by. That's why I stand strongly against the Hahn amendment. It's dangerous for our national security. It's dangerous for the American people, and I ask the body to reject it this evening.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HAHN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. HAHN. I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HIGGINS

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 37, line 18, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$58,000,000)".

Page 55, line 2, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$58,000,000)".

Page 55, line 4, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$58,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment, which is cosponsored by Representative STIVERS, is a bipartisan effort to provide essential public safety funding to communities across the country that have been determined to be at high risk of a terrorist threat.

This amendment would provide for an additional \$58 million to State and local grant programs that the Secretary of Homeland Security should use to increase eligibility for the Urban Areas Security Initiatives to all communities at high risk, including Buffalo, which I represent. The intent is to restore the eligibility of these communities to again participate in the UASI program after being unfortunately cut out in the past.

The Buffalo-Niagara region was made ineligible without merit. The area includes four international border crossings and the busiest passenger crossing along the northern border with Canada, the largest electricity producer in New York State, and the area was home to the al Qaeda terrorist cell, the Lackawanna Six. It sits along two Great Lakes, which contain the largest freshwater supply in the world, and is within a 500-mile radius of 55 percent of the American population and 62 percent of the Canadian population.

□ 2220

Buffalo is not alone either. Border communities like El Paso, San Antonio, and Austin were cut as well. Cities in close proximity to large ports, refineries, and utilities like Columbus, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and Oklahoma City were cut as well. Thirty-six communities in total were cut from all across the country. Now, as we are only beginning to realize the threats posed by these places, is it penny-wise and pound-foolish to leave them without the resources to maintain the capacity gains they developed throughout this program?

Mr. Chairman, the 9/11 Commission made it clear that protecting the homeland from terrorist threats can and should be a Federal priority. Yet the Department has hedged on this commitment by excluding too many vulnerable communities that need to participate in this Department of Homeland Security program. We know that the threats to these areas are real, and we should be doing everything possible to provide law enforcement with the tools to prevent and to respond to them.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment because the terrorist threat to these communities is real and it is dynamic. We should be doing everything that we can to empower these communities to protect themselves from these threats.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I would strongly urge my colleagues to support fiscal discipline as well as critical research and development. Therefore, with the concerns we have about the gentleman's amendment, we ask for a "no" vote on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, here we have another amendment dealing with FEMA grants. And once again, we've come to appreciate the need for more robust support for urban area grants, for State and local grants, for transit and port grants, rail grants, the kind of protective efforts that our communities require. We are reminded again that those grants have been cut very drastically in recent years, and in this bill we are only beginning to bring them back to the levels required.

So I want to commend our colleague for this amendment, which proposes \$58 million, I believe, in increased funding for these grants. This is money that could be well spent, wisely spent, prudently spent by our States and local communities.

Again, I simply call attention to the problems posed by the offset. Members will have to make their own judgments about this. The money is taken out of the Science and Technology Directorate at the Department of Homeland Security, taken out of the labs accounts, as I understand it, which does include the NBAF item discussed earlier, but isn't limited to NBAF.

I just remind colleagues that science and technology research activities have been cut 60 percent over the last 2 years. And so there's an increase in this bill. We fought our way back in this area, too, in this bill, restoring some of these cuts against the baseline that was way too low. And so these science and technology—this is not free money. This is related just as surely as anything in the bill to this country's security, and its underinvested in at the moment. So we do have to weigh competing values here, and certainly in the balance the science and technology priorities deserve serious consideration.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For necessary expenses for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), \$670,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which \$335,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and \$335,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a): *Provided*, That in addition to the purposes otherwise authorized for SAFER grants in section 34 of that Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall make such grants available for the retention of firefighters: *Provided further*, That subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4)(A) of section 34 of that Act shall not apply to amounts made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 4.7 percent of the amount available under this heading shall be available for program administration.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

For necessary expenses for emergency management performance grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$350,000,000: *Provided*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 2.7 percent of the total amount appropriated under this heading.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year 2013, as authorized in title III of the

Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for the next fiscal year: *Provided*, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: *Provided further*, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, 2013, and remain available until September 30, 2015.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), \$42,460,000.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$6,088,926,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$5,481,000,000 is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided*, That the latter amount is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177, 2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)): *Provided further*, That of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit an expenditure plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the use of the funds made available in this or any other Act for disaster readiness and support not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to such Committees a quarterly report detailing obligations against the expenditure plan and a justification for any changes from the initial plan: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

(1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President's budget is submitted each year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code:

(A) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the prior fiscal year to the budget year;

(B) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the budget year to the budget year plus 1;

(C) the amount of obligations for non-catastrophic events for the budget year;

(D) the amount of obligations for the budget year for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State;

(E) the total amount that has been previously obligated or will be required for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State for all prior years, the current year,

the budget year, the budget year plus 1, the budget year plus 2, and the budget year plus 3 and beyond;

(F) the amount of previously obligated funds that will be recovered for the budget year;

(G) the amount that will be required for obligations for emergencies, as described in section 102(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)), major disasters, as described in section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)), fire management assistance grants, as described in section 420 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5187), surge activities, and disaster readiness and support activities; and

(H) the amount required for activities not covered under section 251(b)(2)(D)(iii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)(iii); Public Law 99-177);

(2) an estimate or actual amounts, if available, of the following for the current fiscal year shall be submitted not later than the fifth day of each month beginning with the first full month after the date of enactment of this Act:

(A) a summary of the amount of appropriations made available by source, the transfers executed, the previously allocated funds recovered, and the commitments, allocations, and obligations made;

(B) a table of disaster relief activity delineated by month, including—

(i) the beginning and ending balances;

(ii) the total obligations to include amounts obligated for fire assistance, emergencies, surge, and disaster support activities;

(iii) the obligations for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State; and

(iv) the amount of previously obligated funds that are recovered;

(C) a summary of allocations, obligations, and expenditures for catastrophic events delineated by event; and

(D) the date on which funds appropriated will be exhausted.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, including administrative costs, under section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101), \$92,145,000, and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), \$171,000,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2014, shall be derived from offsetting collections assessed and collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)), and shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and floodplain management and flood mapping: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$22,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and not less than \$149,000,000 shall be available for flood plain

management and flood mapping, which shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as an offsetting collection to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2013, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of:

- (1) \$132,000,000 for operating expenses;
- (2) \$1,056,602,000 for commissions and taxes of agents;
- (3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and
- (4) \$120,000,000, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions; for repetitive insurance claims properties under section 1323 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4030); and for flood mitigation assistance under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c), notwithstanding subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (b)(3) and subsection (f) of section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c) and notwithstanding subsection (a)(7) of section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017):

Provided further, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366(i) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding subsection (f)(8) of such section 102 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8)), and section 1366(i) and paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1367(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c(i), 4104d(b)(2)–(3)): *Provided further*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

For the predisaster mitigation grant program under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), \$14,331,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total administrative costs associated with such grants shall not exceed 3 percent of the total amount made available under this heading.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

To carry out the emergency food and shelter program pursuant to title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), \$120,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total amount made available under this heading.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, \$111,924,000 for the E-Verify Program, as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), to assist United States employers with maintaining a legal workforce: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services

does not provide vehicles for lease: *Provided further*, That the Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; \$228,467,000; of which up to \$44,758,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; of which \$300,000 shall remain available until expended to be distributed to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation; and of which not to exceed \$10,200 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that such training facilities are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, \$27,385,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and for management and administration of programs and activities, as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), \$130,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$8,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

Mr. ADERHOLT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 54, line 19, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Are there any amendments to that portion of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles, \$695,971,000, of which \$493,539,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015; and of which \$202,432,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017, solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities: *Provided*, That \$20,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an updated plan for the expenditure of funds for construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF NEW YORK

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 55, line 3, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$75,000,000)".

Page 55, line 4, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$75,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple: It reduces by \$75 million the amount that DHS can spend on construction of laboratory facilities—specifically, the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, or NBAF, planned for Manhattan, Kansas—and returns those funds to the research, development, acquisitions, and operations account. This unnecessary government spending is little more than an attempt to earmark funds for a project that the Obama administration zeroed out in its FY13 budget proposal, that the DHS acknowledges will cost over \$1 billion to construct, that the National Academy of Sciences has raised real concerns about the possibility of foot and mouth disease release, and that many in the agricultural community are asking, why take the chance?

When the National Academy of Sciences last reviewed the NBAF proposal, they indicated that the risk of foot and mouth disease in the Nation's Heartland was a 70 percent risk over a 50-year period. The academy also estimated the cost of a potential release of foot and mouth disease at \$9 billion to \$50 billion.

While it is correct that earlier this year DHS indicated this risk had been mitigated with additional design features, the National Academy of Sciences is still revising the Revised Risk Assessment. Common sense requires that until the Revised Risk Assessment is complete, we should not be entertaining the idea of appropriating precious taxpayer dollars for construction of this project.

NBAF has also become a financial boondoggle. The estimated cost of construction has skyrocketed from an original estimate of \$451 million only a few years ago to well over \$1 billion today. At this time, it is a colossal risk to the American taxpayer to advance a project the cost of which has doubled in less than 5 years, and when funding for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 remain unobligated.

At a time when my Republican colleagues continually argue that our Nation's debt is out of control and the deficit must be reined in, it is both hypocritical and unwise to spend taxpayer dollars that the President has not requested for a project that is still under design review, to be placed in a region that is acutely sensitive to the horrible diseases that will be studied at the facility. The only logical, responsible thing to do while the many questions surrounding NBAF remain unanswered is to wait to invest taxpayers' hard-earned money and continue to utilize existing DHS assets to study the various animal diseases that face our agricultural community.

Mr. Chairman, funding for the construction of NBAF is tantamount to a \$75 million earmark for the Kansas delegation. Funds were not included in the President's budget, and the project has yet to spend the money that has already been appropriated. DHS has other important research and more pressing construction projects than NBAF.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I oppose the amendment because of concerns that we had noted earlier about the importance of the NBAF program that the administration has stressed, and also the need that was stressed in our hearings earlier in the spring.

At this time I'd like to yield to the lady from Kansas to speak on this amendment as well.

Ms. JENKINS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The first priority of the Federal Government is to protect the American people, and the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility has been declared necessary to provide that protection.

The Department of Homeland Security, under both the Bush and Obama administrations, and the House Appro-

priations Committee under both Democrat and Republican leadership, have made it quite clear time and time again that the country needs the NBAF, and the best place to do that research is in Manhattan, Kansas.

Congress has already appropriated \$90 million, and the State of Kansas and the city of Manhattan have already committed more than \$200 million towards the project. For the record, the calculations performed in this updated SSRA that were previously mentioned indicated that the estimated probability that an accident happening at this facility was less than 11 percent.

□ 2230

While again, this proposal might be nice if we had a surplus, the result of this amendment will be stopping or delaying construction of this vital NBAF facility, jeopardizing our security and our Nation's food supply. I urge the body to reject this amendment.

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

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my friend from New York (Mr. BISHOP), an amendment that will increase funding for research and development activities within the Science and Technology Directorate by \$75 million, and it will dictate that no new appropriated funds will be available in fiscal year 2013 for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, NBAF. I stress, no new funds.

The administration did not request funds for NBAF in 2013, and I simply cannot support inclusion of the \$75 million contained in this bill until two National Academy of Sciences reviews are completed on the security of this new facility to prevent the accidental release of foot-and-mouth virus or other harmful pathogens.

Members may recall that the GAO, the National Academy of Sciences, and Congress itself have had longstanding concerns about the decision to relocate the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility to the mainland unless we have a comprehensive and validated strategy to prevent the release of foot-and-mouth virus and other harmful pathogens into the community.

In 2011, the National Academy of Sciences found that, based on preliminary designs of the facility, there would be a 70 percent risk of a release of foot-and-mouth disease leading to infection outside the laboratory. The economic cost was estimated to be between \$9 billion and \$50 billion over the next 50 years as the life span of NBAF would be projected.

DHS has redone its site security risk assessment now that the NBAF design is further along, adding additional protective measures suggested by the

original National Academy study. As required by statute, the National Academy is reviewing the site security risks again to take into account these new mitigation strategies.

Now, even if we assume that the National Academy gives a positive review to NBAF, and I very much hope such a review will be warranted, the facility has 2 years of previously appropriated funds that remain unobligated. Science and Technology has told us that these funds will permit construction to begin and fund all necessary activities through fiscal year 2013, so the \$75 million included in the bill before us is not needed at this time and will not be needed in the new fiscal year.

This \$75 million set-aside in the bill for NBAF has some serious consequences for the science and technology function. It will eliminate most, if not all, funding for new research projects at the Department that they plan to begin in 2013. These projects focus on critical homeland security capabilities and would do the following:

Improve maritime transit security, improve explosive detection capability for mass transit, bulk cargo and suicide bombers, provide building security and checkpoint security with a stand-off ability to detect trace explosives on people and personal items, would improve TSA's capability to identify threats to aviation security, would integrate passenger screening at airports to improve security and the travelers' overall screening experience, would increase government security when using cloud-based computing systems, would improve Federal, State and local and animal health officials' emergency response to control the spread of foreign animal diseases and mitigate any impact on the livestock industry, develop countermeasures against high-priority diseases that threaten U.S. livestock, provide building and facility operators a rapid warning and response capability to protect occupants in the event of a chemical or biological attack, and would improve the national, State and local ability to respond to and recover from the effects of a nuclear radiological attack.

Mr. Chairman, that is an impressive list of research priorities. We should take very, very seriously any budget proposal that would displace or move aside these research priorities.

So, under this amendment, this \$75 million will be returned to this critical research and development function, restoring these efforts, taking them back to their requested level. These funds will permit S&T to resume research and development work on 22 projects not funded in fiscal 2012, and would increase funding for 34 projects in the important Homeland Security missions such as border security, bio security, chemical security, explosives detection, hostile behavior detection and disaster resiliency.

There's a lot at stake in this amendment, my colleagues. I urge you to adopt it.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. HUELSKAMP. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Mr. Chairman, as a farmer and rancher myself, I am very concerned by this amendment. One might be led to believe that with the adoption of this amendment, somehow important research would continue. Actually the opposite is true, Mr. Chairman.

We have billions and billions of dollars in this country that are based on our livestock industries, and unless this Congress and this President continue forward with a plan to build a BSL level 4 security research facility, we will not do the necessary research to protect critical industries, livestock industries in particular, in this Nation. Let me identify two diseases, the Hendra virus and the Nipah virus, that research is not occurring on right now. The Hendra virus' first outbreak was in Australia in 1994. It killed 13 horses. But more importantly, it killed a number of humans. It's a zoonotic disease, and the research is not occurring now.

Secondly, how about the Nipah virus? First identified in Malaysia in 1999, the outbreak resulted in the killing of more than 1 million hogs and 257 cases in humans, killing 105 of them.

Without this type of research, Mr. Chairman, these are the kinds of viruses we have no protection for. Folks might say, well, don't worry, if we would have this type of virus in America, we can outsource the research to friendly countries, Australia and Canada, that will do the research for us.

But, Mr. Chairman, I'm not willing to rely on outsourcing the protection of very important industries. And these are just accidental outbreaks. There are numerous other viruses, numerous other diseases that are in the hands, I believe—and research will show—in the hands potentially of enemies of our country. And we need to oppose this amendment and protect our key vital food and agriculture industries from accidental, as well as potential bioterrorist, attacks.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and defend our critical industries.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BASS of New Hampshire). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, as authorized by title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.), for management and administration of programs and activities, \$38,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time of the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department of Homeland Security's responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture that shall—

(1) define each departmental entity's roles and responsibilities in support of the domestic detection architecture, including any existing or planned programs to pre-screen cargo or conveyances overseas;

(2) identify and describe the specific investments being made by departmental components in fiscal year 2013, and planned for fiscal year 2014, to support the domestic architecture and the security of sea, land, and air pathways into the United States;

(3) describe the investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and

(4) explain how the Department's research and development funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic nuclear detection architecture, including specific investments planned for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for radiological and nuclear research, development, testing, evaluation, and operations, \$226,830,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of radiological detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, \$51,455,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. Subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act, the unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this Act, may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts, and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2013, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;

(3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;

(4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or

(5) contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for Federal full-time equivalents in the object classification tables contained in the fiscal year 2013 Budget Appendix for the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the joint explanatory statement accompanying this Act, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2013, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or proceeds available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that:

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or reduces the numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by the Congress; or

(3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) and shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations after June 30, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.

(e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in this section shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts.

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103-356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year 2013: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2013 budget: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working

Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: *Provided further*, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: *Provided further*, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: *Provided further*, That the Working Capital Fund shall be subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 505. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2013 from appropriations for salaries and expenses and operating expenses for fiscal year 2013 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, 2014, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: *Provided*, That prior to the obligation of such funds, a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for approval in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 506. Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2013 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 507. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) make or award a grant allocation, grant, contract, other transaction agreement, task or delivery order on a Department of Homeland Security multiple award contract, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of \$1,000,000;

(2) award a task or delivery order requiring an obligation of funds in an amount greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year Department of Homeland Security funds or a task or delivery order that would cause cumulative obligations of multi-year funds in a single account to exceed 50 percent of the total amount appropriated;

(3) make a sole-source grant award; or
(4) announce publicly the intention to make or award items under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) if the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 3 full business days in advance of making an award or issuing a letter as described in that subsection.

(c) If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification, and the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 5 full business days after such an award is made or letter issued.

(d) A notification under this section—

(1) may not involve funds that are not available for obligation; and

(2) shall include the amount of the award, the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated, and the account from which the funds are being drawn.

(e) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 full business days in advance of announcing publicly

the intention of making an award under “State and Local Programs”.

SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training that cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 509. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for expenses for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus otherwise required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus.

SEC. 510. (a) Sections 520, 522, and 530, of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008 (division E of Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat. 2073 and 2074) shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such sections applied to funds made available in that Act.

(b) The third proviso of section 537 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006 (6 U.S.C. 114), shall not apply with respect to funds made available in this Act.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the applicable provisions of the Buy American Act. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by any person other than the Privacy Officer appointed under subsection (a) of section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 142(a)) to alter, direct that changes be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

SEC. 514. Within 45 days after the end of each month, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget and staffing report for that month that includes total obligations, on-board versus funded full-time equivalent staffing levels, and the number of contract employees for each office of the Department.

SEC. 515. Except as provided in section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, funds appropriated or transferred to Transportation Security Administration “Aviation Security”, “Administration”, and “Transportation Security Support” for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for the procurement or installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification: *Provided*, That quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on any funds that are recovered or deobligated.

SEC. 516. Any funds appropriated to Coast Guard “Acquisition, Construction, and Im-

provements” for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 for the 110-123 foot patrol boat conversion that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as the result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

SEC. 517. Section 532(a) of Public Law 109-295 (120 Stat. 1384) is amended by striking “2012” and inserting “2013”.

SEC. 518. The functions of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center instructor staff shall be classified as inherently governmental for the purpose of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note).

SEC. 519. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act to the “Office of the Secretary and Executive Management”, the “Office of the Under Secretary for Management”, or the “Office of the Chief Financial Officer”, may be obligated for a grant or contract funded under such headings by any means other than full and open competition.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to obligation of funds for a contract awarded—

(1) by a means that is required by a Federal statute, including obligation for a purchase made under a mandated preferential program, including the AbilityOne Program, that is authorized under chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code;

(2) pursuant to the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.);

(3) in an amount less than the simplified acquisition threshold described under section 3101 (b) of title 41, United States Code; or

(4) by another Federal agency using funds provided through an interagency agreement.

(c)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the application of this section for the award of a contract in the interest of national security or if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare.

(2) Not later than 5 days after the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security issues a waiver under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit notification of that waiver to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, including a description of the applicable contract to which the waiver applies and an explanation of why the waiver authority was used: *Provided*, That the Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver.

(d) In addition to the requirements established by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall review departmental contracts awarded through means other than a full and open competition to assess departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations: *Provided*, That the Inspector General shall review selected contracts awarded in the previous fiscal year through means other than a full and open competition: *Provided further*, That in selecting which contracts to review, the Inspector General shall consider the cost and complexity of the goods and services to be provided under the contract, the criticality of the contract to fulfilling Department missions, past performance problems on similar contracts or by the selected vendor, complaints received about the award process or contractor performance, and such other factors as the Inspector General deems relevant: *Provided further*, That the Inspector General shall report the results of the reviews to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than February 4, 2013.

SEC. 520. None of the funds provided by this or previous appropriations Acts shall be used

to fund any position designated as a Principal Federal Official (or the successor thereto) for any Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) declared disasters or emergencies unless—

(1) the responsibilities of the Principal Federal Official do not include operational functions related to incident management, including coordination of operations, and are consistent with the requirements of section 509(c) and sections 503(c)(3) and 503(c)(4)(A) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 319(c) and 313(c)(3) and 313(c)(4)(A)) and section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143);

(2) not later than 10 business days after the latter of the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security appoints the Principal Federal Official and the date on which the President issues a declaration under section 401 or section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191, respectively), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification of the appointment of the Principal Federal Official and a description of the responsibilities of such Official and how such responsibilities are consistent with paragraph (1) to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate; and

(3) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a report specifying timeframes and milestones regarding the update of operations, planning and policy documents, and training and exercise protocols, to ensure consistency with paragraph (1) of this section.

SEC. 521. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452).

SEC. 522. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to grant an immigration benefit unless the results of background checks required by law to be completed prior to the granting of the benefit have been received by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.

SEC. 523. Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “September 30, 2012” and inserting “September 30, 2013”;

(2) in subsection (c)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “September 30, 2012” and inserting “September 30, 2013”.

SEC. 524. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall require that all contracts of the Department of Homeland Security that provide award fees link such fees to successful acquisition outcomes (which outcomes shall be specified in terms of cost, schedule, and performance).

SEC. 525. None of the funds made available to the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management under this Act may be expended for any new hires by the Department of Homeland Security that are not verified through the E-Verify Program as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note).

SEC. 526. None of the funds made available in this Act for U.S. Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescrip-

tion drug (within the meaning of section 801(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) from importing a prescription drug from Canada that complies with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: *Provided*, That this section shall apply only to individuals transporting on their person a personal-use quantity of the prescription drug, not to exceed a 90-day supply: *Provided further*, That the prescription drug may not be—

(1) a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); or

(2) a biological product, as defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

SEC. 527. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives of any proposed transfers of funds available under section 9703.1(g)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code (as added by Public Law 102-393) from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That none of the funds identified for such a transfer may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives approve the proposed transfers.

SEC. 528. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

SEC. 529. If the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration determines that an airport does not need to participate in the E-Verify Program as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), the Administrator shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that no security risks will result from such non-participation.

SEC. 530. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law during fiscal year 2013 or any subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that the Administrator of General Services sells through public sale all real and related personal property and transportation assets which support Plum Island operations, subject to such terms and conditions as may be necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements.

(b) The proceeds of the sale described in subsection (a) shall be deposited as offsetting collections into the Department of Homeland Security—Science and Technology—“Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations” account and, subject to appropriation, shall be available until expended, for site acquisition, construction, and costs related to the construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility, including the costs associated with the sale, including due diligence requirements, necessary environmental remediation at Plum Island, and reimbursement of expenses incurred by the General Services Administration.

SEC. 531. Any official that is required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.

SEC. 532. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109-295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 550 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83), is further amended by striking “on October 4, 2012” and inserting “on October 4, 2013”.

SEC. 533. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 534. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301.10–124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 535. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to propose or effect a disciplinary or adverse action, with respect to any Department of Homeland Security employee who engages regularly with the public in the performance of his or her official duties solely because that employee elects to utilize protective equipment or measures, including but not limited to surgical masks, N95 respirators, gloves, or hand-sanitizers, where use of such equipment or measures is in accord with Department of Homeland Security policy, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Office of Personnel Management guidance.

SEC. 536. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).

SEC. 537. (a) Any company that collects or retains personal information directly from any individual who participates in the Registered Traveler or successor program of the Transportation Security Administration shall safeguard and dispose of such information in accordance with the requirements in—

(1) the National Institute for Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-30, entitled “Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems”;

(2) the National Institute for Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-53, Revision 3, entitled “Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations,”; and

(3) any supplemental standards established by the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”).

(b) The airport authority or air carrier operator that sponsors the company under the Registered Traveler program shall be known as the “Sponsoring Entity”.

(c) The Administrator shall require any company covered by subsection (a) to provide, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to the Sponsoring Entity written certification that the procedures used by the company to safeguard and dispose of information are in compliance with the requirements under subsection (a). Such certification shall include a description of the procedures used by the company to comply with such requirements.

SEC. 538. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract.

SEC. 539. (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the

House of Representatives, a report that either—

(1) certifies that the requirement for screening all air cargo on passenger aircraft by the deadline under section 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, has been met; or

(2) includes a strategy to comply with the requirements under title 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, including—

(A) a plan to meet the requirement under section 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft arriving in the United States in foreign air transportation (as that term is defined in section 40102 of that title); and

(B) specification of—

(i) the percentage of such air cargo that is being screened; and

(ii) the schedule for achieving screening of 100 percent of such air cargo.

(b) The Administrator shall continue to submit reports described in subsection (a)(2) every 90 days until the Administrator certifies that the Transportation Security Administration has achieved screening of 100 percent of such air cargo.

SEC. 540. In developing any process to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security purposes, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that all such processes take into consideration such passengers' and crews' privacy and civil liberties consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

SEC. 541. (a) Notwithstanding section 286(n) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(n)), of the funds deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, \$9,200,000 shall be available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in fiscal year 2013 for the purpose of providing an immigrant integration grants program.

(b) None of the funds made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for grants for immigrant integration may be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

SEC. 542. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Homeland Security to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of subtitle I of title 41, United States Code or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless such contract is otherwise authorized by statute to be entered into without regard to the above referenced statutes.

SEC. 543. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that specific U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities no longer meet the mission need, the Secretary is authorized to dispose of individual Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities by directing the Administrator of General Services to sell all real and related personal property which support Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements: *Provided*, That the proceeds, net of the costs of sale incurred by the General Services Administration and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall be deposited as offsetting collections into a separate account that shall be available, subject to appropriation, until expended for other real property capital asset needs of existing U.S. Immigration and Customs

Enforcement assets, excluding daily operations and maintenance costs, as the Secretary deems appropriate: *Provided further*, That any sale or collocation of federally owned detention facilities shall not result in the maintenance of fewer than 34,000 detention beds: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified 15 days prior to the announcement of any proposed sale or collocation.

SEC. 544. None of the funds made available under this Act or any prior appropriations Act may be provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, or allied organizations.

SEC. 545. The Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall, with respect to fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the headings "Office of the Chief Information Officer" under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74), "U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses" under title II of such division, and "U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology" under such title, and section 568 of such Act.

SEC. 546. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure enforcement of immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))).

SEC. 547. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure by submitting proposals that the fees collected pursuant to section 13031(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(b)(1)(A)(i)) and described in section 601 of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-42) shall be available to U.S. Customs and Border Protection in fiscal year 2014 and subsequent fiscal years.

(b) The President's budget request shall include proposals to completely offset any budgetary cost associated with the provisions of subsection (a).

SEC. 548. Section 401(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended by striking "September 30, 2012" and inserting "September 30, 2013".

SEC. 549. (a) RESTRICTION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security and the Commandant and Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard may not travel aboard any Coast Guard owned or operated fixed-wing aircraft after the date of the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2014 if the Secretary has not provided the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate the Comprehensive Acquisition Strategy Report required in title I and the Commandant has not provided the Capital Investment Plan, required in Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvement of title II.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply in the case of travel aboard an aircraft described in such subsection—

(1) to respond to a major disaster or emergency declared under section 401 of the Robert

T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170);

(2) to respond to a discharge classified as a spill of national significance under part 300.323 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations;

(3) for evacuation purposes, including for a medical emergency; or

(4) to respond to emergent national security issues as required by the President.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing not later than 5 days after engaging in travel prohibited in subsection (a) under an exception provided in subsection (b).

SEC. 550. Notwithstanding Office of Management and Budget Circular A-11, in a budget submission of the Coast Guard for Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter, costs related to the construction or conversion of a cutter shall be requested in accordance with the following guidelines:

(1) Costs of outfitting and post-delivery activities and spare or repair parts shall be requested not earlier than for the first fiscal year in which it is necessary to incur such costs to maintain a planned production schedule, which may be subsequent to the fiscal year for which cutter end costs are requested.

(2) Costs of long lead time items shall be requested for the fiscal year in which it is necessary to incur such costs to maintain a planned production schedule, which may be in advance of the fiscal year for which cutter end costs are requested.

(3) Costs of program management shall be requested for each fiscal year, for the portion of program management costs attributable to such fiscal year.

(4) For purposes of the preceding paragraphs—

(A) the term "long lead time items" means components, parts, material, or effort with significantly longer lead times than other elements of an end item;

(B) the term "outfitting" means procurement or installation of on board repair parts, other secondary items, equipment, and recreation items; precommissioning crew support; general use consumables furnished to the shipbuilder; the fitting out activity to fill a vessel's initial allowances; and contractor-furnished spares;

(C) the term "post delivery activities" includes design, planning, Government furnished material, and related labor for Government-responsible defects and deficiencies identified during builders trials, acceptance trials, and testing during the post-delivery period; costs of all work required to correct defects or deficiencies identified during the post-delivery period; and costs of all work required to correct trial card deficiencies on a vessel of a particular class, as well as on subsequent vessels of that class (whether or not delivered) until the corrective action for that cutter class is completed; and

(D) the term "cutter end costs" includes the cost of construction or conversion of a vessel, deferred work identified prior to vessel delivery, and, when unrelated to a specific fix, normal changes authorized prior to completion of fitting out, advanced planning, and travel.

SEC. 551. (a) The President, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall establish new procedures to administer assistance for debris and wreckage removal provided under sections 403(a)(3)(A), 407, and 502(a)(5) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b(a)(3)(A), 5173, and 5192(a)(5)).

(b) The new procedures established under paragraph (a) may include—

(1) making grants on the basis of fixed estimates to provide financial incentives and disincentives for the timely or cost effective completion of projects under sections 403(a)(3)(A), 407, and 502(a)(5) of such Act if the State, local government, or owner or operator of the private non-profit facility agrees to be responsible to pay for any actual costs that exceed the estimate;

(2) using a sliding scale for the Federal share for removal of debris and wreckage based on the time it takes to complete debris and wreckage removal;

(3) allowing utilization of program income from recycled debris without offset to grant amount;

(4) reimbursing base and overtime wages for employees and extra hires of a State, local government, or owner or operator of a private non-profit facility performing or administering debris and wreckage removal; and

(5) notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the actual costs of projects under subparagraph (b)(1) are less than the estimated costs thereof, the Administrator may permit a grantee or sub grantee to use all or part of the excess funds for any of the following purposes:

(A) Debris management planning.

(B) Acquisition of debris management equipment for current or future use.

(C) Other activities to improve future debris removal operations, as determined by the Administrator.

SEC. 552. (a) Of the amounts made available by this Act for “Department of Homeland Security—National Protection and Programs Directorate—Infrastructure Protection and Information Security—Federal Network Security”, \$202,000,000 shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology to improve the information security of agency information systems covered by section 3543(a) of title 44, United States Code: *Provided*, That funds made available under this section shall be used to assist and support Government-wide and agency-specific efforts to provide adequate, risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity to address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition by the Department of Homeland Security of an automated and continuous monitoring program that includes equipment, software, and Department of Homeland Security-supplied services: *Provided further*, That not later than January 1, 2013, and quarterly thereafter, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security of the National Protection and Programs Directorate shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the obligation and expenditure of funds made available under this section: *Provided further*, That automated and continuous monitoring software procured by the funds made available by this section shall not collect or store personally identifiable information, nor monitor the content of network traffic: *Provided further*, That such software shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with all applicable privacy laws and agency-specific restrictions and standards on access to personally identifiable information.

(b) Funds made available under this section may not be used to supplant funds provided for any such system within an agency budget.

(c) Not later than April 1, 2013, the heads of all Federal agencies shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives expenditure plans for necessary cybersecurity improvements to address known vulnerabilities to information systems described in subsection (a).

(d) Not later July 1, 2013, and quarterly thereafter, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the execution of the expenditure plan for that agency required by subsection (c): *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall summarize such execution reports and annually submit such summaries to Congress in conjunction with the annual progress report on implementation of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347), as required by section 3606 of title 44, United States Code.

(e) This section shall not apply to the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government and shall apply to all Federal agencies within the executive branch except for the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

SEC. 553. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 554. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 555. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall instruct any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government receiving funds appropriated in this Act to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and include in its annual performance plan and performance and accountability reports the following:

(1) Details on future action the department, agency, or instrumentality will take to resolve undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(2) The method that the department, agency, or instrumentality uses to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(3) Identification of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts that may be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(4) In the preceding 3 fiscal years, details on the total number of expired grant accounts with undisbursed balances (on the first day of each fiscal year) for the department, agency, or instrumentality and the total finances that have not been obligated to a specific project remaining in the accounts.

SEC. 556. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees from a Federal department or agency at any single conference occurring outside the United States, unless —

(1) such conference is a law enforcement training or operational conference for law enforcement personnel and the majority of Federal employees in attendance are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States; or

(2) such attendance is pursuant to law enforcement, security, or military operations.

SEC. 557. (a) The head of any agency, office, or component funded by this Act shall submit quarterly reports to the Inspector General regarding the costs and contracting procedures relating to each conference, cere-

mony, and similar event, to include commissioning, de-commissioning, change of command, and other ceremonies, held by the agency during fiscal year 2013 for which the cost to the Government was more than \$20,000.

(b) Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include, for each event described in that subsection held during the applicable quarter—

(1) a description of the subject of and number of participants attending that event;

(2) a detailed statement of the costs to the Government relating to that event, including—

(A) the cost of any food or beverages;

(B) the cost of any audio-visual services; and

(C) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to that event; and

(3) a description of the contracting procedures relating to that event, including—

(A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis for that event; and

(B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the agency in evaluating potential contractors for that event.

(c) Not later than 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2013, the Inspector General shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Department of Homeland Security spending on conferences, ceremonies, and similar events in fiscal year 2013, as reported pursuant to subsections (a) and (b). The report shall list the relevant events, substantiate that the Department complied with all applicable laws and regulations associated with spending on such events, and describe in detail the total costs to the Government associated with those events, to include the amount of funding obligated and expended by appropriation or other source of funding, including relevant budget accounts.

SEC. 558. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 559. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 560. The unobligated balance of each amount specified for a project or activity under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—National Predisaster Mitigation Fund” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 110-161 where the Federal Emergency Management Agency has received written notification of the intent by

the recipient to not apply for the grant is rescinded, and the overall unobligated balance available under such heading in such Act is reduced accordingly.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 561. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Homeland Security Acts the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

(1) \$42,500,000 from Coast Guard "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements," 2010/2014.

(2) \$91,100,000 from Coast Guard "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements," 2011/2015.

(3) \$40,412,000 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection "Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology," 2012/2014.

(4) \$48,000,000 from Coast Guard "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements," 2012/2016.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 562. From the unobligated balances made available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 9703.1 of title 31, United States Code, which was added to such title by section 638 of Public Law 102-393, \$60,000,000 shall be permanently rescinded.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 563. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

(1) \$1,316,000 from Department of Homeland Security "Office for Domestic Preparedness"; and

(2) \$2,831,000 from Federal Emergency Management Agency "National Predisastrer Mitigation Fund".

SEC. 564. (a) Section 44945 of Title 49, United States Code, is hereafter repealed.

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 449 of title 49, United States Code, is hereafter amended by striking the item relating to such section.

SEC. 565. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to require a facility to employ or to not employ a particular security measure for personnel surety if the facility has adopted personnel measures designed to—

(1) verify and validate individuals' identification;

(2) check individuals' criminal history;

(3) verify and validate individuals' legal authorization to work; and

(4) identify people with terrorist ties.

SEC. 566. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape or incest: *Provided*, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 567. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 568. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to pro-

vide escort services necessary for a female detainee to receive such service outside the detention facility: *Provided*, That nothing in this section in any way diminishes the effect of section 567 intended to address the philosophical beliefs of individual employees of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Mr. ADERHOLT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 99, line 11, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Are there any amendments to that portion of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 569. The amount by which the applicable allocation of new budget authority made by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of proposed new budget authority is \$0.

□ 2240

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

An amendment by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

An amendment by Mr. HOLT of New Jersey.

First amendment by Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

Second amendment by Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

First amendment by Ms. HAHN of California.

Second amendment by Ms. HAHN of California.

An amendment by Mr. POE of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

An amendment by Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

An amendment by Mr. BISHOP of New York.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 154, noes 260, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 345]

AYES—154

Ackerman	Garamendi	Neal
Andrews	Gonzalez	Pallone
Baca	Green, Al	Pascarell
Baldwin	Grijalva	Pastor (AZ)
Becerra	Gutierrez	Pelosi
Berkley	Hahn	Peters
Berman	Hanabusa	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Polis
Blumenauer	Heinrich	Price (NC)
Bonamici	Higgins	Quigley
Brady (PA)	Himes	Rangel
Braley (IA)	Hinchev	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Hinojosa	Richmond
Butterfield	Hirono	Rothman (NJ)
Capps	Holt	Royal-Allard
Capuano	Honda	Ruppersberger
Carnahan	Hoyer	Rush
Carney	Jackson (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	(TX)	T.
Chu	Johnson (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Ciulline	Johnson, E. B.	Sarbanes
Clarke (MI)	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Schiff
Clay	Kildee	Schwartz
Cleaver	Kind	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kucinich	Serrano
Cohen	Langevin	Sewell
Connolly (VA)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sires
Costa	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Costello	Levin	Speier
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Sutton
Crowley	Lipinski	Thompson (CA)
Cummings	Lofgren, Zoe	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Lowe	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Lujan	Tonko
DeFazio	Lynch	Towns
DeGette	Maloney	Tsongas
DeLauro	Markey	Van Hollen
Deutch	Matsui	Velázquez
Dicks	McCollum	Visclosky
Dingell	McDermott	Wasserman
Doggett	McGovern	Schultz
Doyle	McNerney	Waters
Edwards	Meeks	Watt
Ellison	Michaud	Miller (NC)
Engel	Miller (NC)	Waxman
Eshoo	Miller, George	Welch
Farr	Moore	Wilson (FL)
Fattah	Moran	Woolsey
Frank (MA)	Murphy (CT)	Yarmuth
Fudge	Nadler	
		NOES—260
Adams	Burton (IN)	Fleischmann
Aderholt	Calvert	Fleming
Akin	Camp	Flores
Alexander	Campbell	Forbes
Altmire	Canseco	Fortenberry
Amash	Cantor	Fox
Amodei	Capito	Franks (AZ)
Austria	Carter	Frelinghuysen
Bachmann	Cassidy	Gallegher
Bachus	Chabot	Gardner
Barletta	Chaffetz	Garrett
Barrow	Chandler	Gerlach
Bartlett	Coffman (CO)	Gibbs
Barton (TX)	Cole	Gibson
Bass (NH)	Conaway	Gingrey (GA)
Benishek	Cravaack	Gohmert
Berg	Crawford	Goodlatte
Biggert	Crenshaw	Gosar
Bilbray	Critz	Gowdy
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Granger
Bishop (NY)	Davis (KY)	Graves (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Dent	Graves (MO)
Black	DesJarlais	Green, Gene
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart	Griffin (AR)
Bonner	Dold	Griffith (VA)
Bono Mack	Donnelly (IN)	Grimm
Boren	Dreier	Guinta
Boswell	Duffy	Guthrie
Boustany	Duncan (SC)	Hall
Brady (TX)	Duncan (TN)	Hanna
Brooks	Ellmers	Harper
Broun (GA)	Emerson	Harris
Buchanan	Farenthold	Hartzler
Buchson	Fincher	Hastings (WA)
Buerkle	Fitzpatrick	Hayworth
Burgess	Flake	Heck

Hensarling
 Herger
 Herrera Beutler
 Hochul
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Israel
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Jordan
 Kelly
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kline
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Landry
 Lankford
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Long
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Marchant
 Marino
 Matheson
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCotter
 McHenry
 McIntyre

NOT VOTING—17

Bass (CA)
 Cardoza
 Coble
 Conyers
 Culberson
 Denham

□ 2304

Messrs. BISHOP of New York and ISRAEL changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 345, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 140, noes 273, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 346]

AYES—140

Adams
 Akin
 Amash
 Bachmann
 Bartlett
 Barton (TX)
 Benishek
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Brady (TX)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Camp
 Johnson, Sam
 Jordan
 King (IA)
 Kline
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Landry
 Lankford
 Latta
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Long
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Marchant
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCotter
 McHenry
 McKeon
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 Garrett
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar

NOES—273

Ackerman
 Aderholt
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Amodei
 Andrews
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachus
 Baldwin
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Bass (NH)
 Becerra
 Berg
 Berkeley
 Berman
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boustany
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (FL)
 Bucshon
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Castor (FL)

Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kucinich
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Lujan
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Marino
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Michaud
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, Gary
 Miller, George
 Moore

NOT VOTING—18

Bass (CA)
 Cardoza
 Coble
 Conyers
 Culberson
 Filner

□ 2308

Mr. CASSIDY changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 346, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 173, noes 240, not voting 18, as follows:

Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Nadler
 Neal
 Noem
 Nunes
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree (ME)
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross (AR)
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Runyan
 Ruppberger
 Ryan (OH)
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schilling

Grijalva
 Holden
 Honda
 Lewis (CA)
 Myrick
 Napolitano

Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Stivers
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Platts
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross (AR)
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Runyan
 Ruppberger
 Ryan (OH)
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schilling

Olver
 Paul
 Shuler
 Slaughter
 Speier
 Stark

[Roll No. 347]

AYES—173

Ackerman Fudge
 Andrews Gibson
 Baca Goodlatte
 Baldwin Green, Al
 Barletta Griffith (VA)
 Bass (NH) Grimm
 Becerra Gutierrez
 Berkley Hahn
 Berman Hanabusa
 Bishop (GA) Hanna
 Bishop (NY) Hastings (FL)
 Blumenauer Hayworth
 Bonamici Heinrich
 Boswell Higgins
 Boustany Himes
 Brady (PA) Hinchey
 Braley (IA) Hinojosa
 Brown (FL) Holt
 Buchanan Honda
 Burgess Israel
 Butterfield Jackson (IL)
 Capps Jackson Lee
 Capuano (TX)
 Carnahan Johnson, E. B.
 Carney Jones
 Carson (IN) Kaptur
 Chandler Keating
 Chu Sarbanes
 Kildee
 Cicilline Kind
 Clarke (MI) Kissell
 Clarke (NY) Kucinich
 Clay Landry
 Cleaver Langevin
 Clyburn Larson (CT)
 Cohen Lee (CA)
 Connolly (VA) Levin
 Cooper Lewis (GA)
 Courtney Lipinski
 Crowley Loeb sack
 Cummings Lofgren, Zoe
 Davis (CA) Lowey
 Davis (IL) Lujan
 DeFazio Lynch
 DeGette Maloney
 DeLauro Marino
 Denham Markey
 Deutch Matheson
 Dingell Matsui
 Doggett McCarthy (NY)
 Doyle McCollum
 Duncan (TN) McDermott
 Edwards McGovern
 Ellison Meeks
 Engel Mica
 Eshoo Michaud
 Farr Miller (NC)
 Fattah Miller, George
 Fitzpatrick Moore
 Frank (MA) Moran

NOES—240

Adams Capito
 Aderholt Carter
 Akin Cassidy
 Alexander Castor (FL)
 Altmire Chabot
 Amash Chaffetz
 Amodeli Coffman (CO)
 Austria Cole
 Bachmann Conaway
 Bachus Costa
 Barrow Costello
 Bartlett Cravaack
 Barton (TX) Crawford
 Benishek Crenshaw
 Berg Critz
 Biggert Cuellar
 Bilbray Davis (KY)
 Bilirakis Dent
 Bishop (UT) DesJarlais
 Black Dicks
 Blackburn Dold
 Bonner Donnelly (IN)
 Bono Mack Dreier
 Boren Duffy
 Brady (TX) Duncan (SC)
 Brooks Ellmers
 Broun (GA) Emerson
 Bucshon Farenthold
 Buerkle Fincher
 Burton (IN) Flake
 Calvert Fleischmann
 Camp Fleming
 Campbell Flores
 Canseco Forbes
 Cantor Fortenberry

Hunter Miller (MI)
 Hurt Miller, Gary
 Issa Mulvaney
 Jenkins Murphy (PA)
 Johnson (GA) Neugebauer
 Johnson (IL) Noem
 Johnson (OH) Nugent
 Johnson, Sam Nunes
 Jordan Nunnelee
 Kelly Olson
 King (IA) Palazzo
 King (NY) Pastor (AZ)
 Kingston Paulsen
 Kinstinger (IL) Pearce
 Kline Peterson
 Labrador Pitts
 Lamborn Platts
 Lance Poe (TX)
 Lankford Pompeo
 Larsen (WA) Posey
 Latham Price (GA)
 LaTourette Price (NC)
 Latta Quayle
 LoBiondo Reed
 Long Rehberg
 Lucas Reichert
 Luetkemeyer Renacci
 Lummis Ribble
 Lungren, Daniel Rigell
 E. Rivera
 Mack
 Manzullo Roe (TN)
 Marchant Rogers (AL)
 McCarthy (CA) Rogers (KY)
 McCaul Rogers (MI)
 McClintock Rohrabacher
 McCotter Rokita
 McHenry Ros-Lehtinen
 McIntyre Roskam
 McKeon Ross (AR)
 McKinley Ross (FL)
 McMorris Roybal-Allard
 Rodgers Royce
 McNeerney Runyan
 Meehan Rush
 Miller (FL) Ryan (WI)

NOT VOTING—18

Bass (CA) Filner
 Cardoza Grijalva
 Coble Hirono
 Conyers Holden
 Culberson Lewis (CA)
 Diaz-Balart Myrick

□ 2312

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 347, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLARKE OF MICHIGAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the first amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CLARKE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 211, noes 202, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

AYES—211

Ackerman Gonzalez
 Aderholt Goodlatte
 Andrews Graves (MO)
 Baca Green, Al
 Bachmann Green, Gene
 Baldwin Griffith (VA)
 Barletta Grijalva
 Barrow Guthrie
 Bass (NH) Gutierrez
 Benishek Hahn
 Berkley Hanabusa
 Berman Hastings (FL)
 Biggert Hayworth
 Bilirakis Heinrich
 Bishop (NY) Higgins
 Blumenauer Himes
 Bomanici Hinchey
 Boren Hinojosa
 Boswell Hirono
 Brady (IA) Hochul
 Braley (IA) Holt
 Buchanan Brown (FL)
 Buerkle Hunter
 Butterfield Israel
 Camp Jackson (IL)
 Capps Jackson Lee
 Capuano (TX)
 Carnahan Johnson (GA)
 Carney Johnson, E. B.
 Carson (IN) Jordan
 Castor (FL) Kaptur
 Chabot Keating
 Chandler Kildee
 Chu Kind
 Cicilline Kissell
 Clarke (MI) Kucinich
 Clarke (NY) Landry
 Clay Larsen (WA)
 Cleaver Larson (CT)
 Clyburn Latham
 Cohen Lee (CA)
 Connolly (VA) Levin
 Cooper Lewis (GA)
 Costello Lipinski
 Courtney LoBiondo
 Critz Loeb sack
 Crowley Lofgren, Zoe
 Cuellar Luetkemeyer
 Cummings Lujan
 Davis (CA) Maloney
 Davis (IL) Marino
 DeFazio Markey
 DeGette Matheson
 DeLauro Matsui
 Denham McCarthy (NY)
 Deutch McCollum
 Diaz-Balart McCotter
 Dingell McDermott
 Doggett McGovern
 Donnelly (IN) Doyle
 Edwards McIntyre
 Ellison McNeerney
 Emerson Meehan
 Eshoo Meeks
 Farr Mica
 Fattah Michaud
 Fitzpatrick Miller (MI)
 Frank (MA) Miller (NC)
 Fudge Miller, George
 Garamendi Moore
 Gibson Mulvaney

NOES—202

Adams Bucshon
 Akin Burgess
 Alexander Burton (IN)
 Altmire Calvert
 Amash Campbell
 Amodeli Canseco
 Austria Cantor
 Bachus Capito
 Bartlett Carter
 Barton (TX) Cassidy
 Becerra Chaffetz
 Berg Coffman (CO)
 Bilbray Cole
 Bishop (UT) Conaway
 Black Costa
 Blackburn Cravaack
 Bonner Crawford
 Bono Mack Crenshaw
 Boustany Davis (KY)
 Brady (TX) Dent
 Brooks DesJarlais
 Broun (GA) Dicks

Murphy (CT)
 Nadler
 Neal
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Gutierrez
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Polis
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Hinchey
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Honda
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hunter
 Rogers (MI)
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross (AR)
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Runyan
 Rush
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Kildee
 Kind
 Kissell
 Kucinich
 Landry
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sires
 Smith (NJ)
 Southerland
 Speier
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Tierney
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Watt
 Welch
 West
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Woolsey
 Yarmuth

Gerlach Lummis Rohrabacher
 Gibbs Lungren, Daniel Rokita
 Gingrey (GA) E. Roskam
 Gohmert Lynch Ross (FL)
 Gosar Mack Royce
 Gowdy Manzullo Ruppersberger
 Granger Marchant Ryan (WI)
 Graves (GA) McCarthy (CA)
 Griffin (AR) McCaul
 Grimm McClintock
 Guinta McHenry
 Hall McKeon
 Hanna McKinley
 Harper McMorris
 Harris Rodgers
 Hartzler Miller (FL)
 Hastings (WA) Miller, Gary
 Heck Moran
 Hensarling Murphy (PA)
 Herger Neugebauer
 Herrera Beutler Noem
 Hoyer Nugent
 Huelskamp Nunes
 Hultgren Nunnelee
 Hurt Olson
 Issa Palazzo
 Jenkins Pastor (AZ)
 Johnson (IL) Paulsen
 Johnson (OH) Pearce
 Johnson, Sam Pence
 Jones Pitts
 Kelly Platts
 King (IA) Poe (TX)
 King (NY) Pompeo
 Kingston Posey
 Kinzinger (IL) Price (GA)
 Kline Price (NC)
 Labrador Quayle
 Lamborn Reed
 Lance Rehberg
 Langevin Renacci
 Lankford Ribble
 LaTourette Roby
 Latta Roe (TN)
 Long Rogers (AL)
 Lucas Rogers (KY)

[Roll No. 349]
 AYES—159
 Ackerman Green, Gene
 Andrews Grijalva
 Baldwin Gutierrez
 Bass (NH) Hahn
 Becerra Hanabusa
 Berkeley Hastings (FL)
 Berman Hayworth
 Bishop (NY) Heinrich
 Blumenauer Higgins
 Bonamici Himes
 Boswell Hinchey
 Brady (PA) Hinojosa
 Braley (IA) Hirono
 Brown (FL) Hochul
 Capps Holt
 Capuano Honda
 Carnahan Hoyer
 Carney Israel
 Carson (IN) Jackson (IL)
 Castor (FL) Jackson Lee
 Chu (TX)
 Cicilline Johnson (GA)
 Clarke (MI) Johnson, E. B.
 Clay Kaptur
 Cleaver Keating
 Clyburn Kildee
 Cohen Kind
 Conyers Kucinich
 Costello Langevin
 Courtney Larsen (WA)
 Critz Larson (CT)
 Crowley Lee (CA)
 Cummings Levin
 Davis (CA) Lewis (GA)
 Davis (IL) Loeb sack
 DeGette Lujan, Zoe
 DeLauro Lowey
 Deutch Lujan
 Dicks Lynch
 Dingell Maloney
 Doggett Manzullo
 Doyle Markey
 Edwards Matsui
 Ellison McCarthy (NY)
 Engel McCollum
 Eshoo McDermott
 Farr McGovern
 Fattah Meeks
 Frank (MA) Michaud
 Fudge Miller (NC)
 Garamendi Miller, George
 Gibson Moore
 Gonzalez Moran
 Green, Al Murphy (CT)

Jones
 Jordan
 Kelly
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kline
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Landry
 Lankford
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Long
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 Mack
 Marchant
 Marino
 Matheson
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCotter
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller, Gary
 Mulvaney

Murphy (PA)
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Paulsen
 Pearce
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pitts
 Platts
 Poe (TX)
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Quayle
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross (AR)
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Runyan
 Ruppersberger
 Ryan (WI)
 Scalise

NOT VOTING—18
 Bass (CA)
 Bishop (GA)
 Cardoza
 Coble
 Conyers
 Culberson

NOES—254
 Adams
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Amash
 Amodei
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Bartlett
 Benishek
 Berg
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Canseco
 Cantor

NOT VOTING—18
 Barton (TX)
 Bass (CA)
 Butterfield
 Cardoza
 Clarke (NY)
 Coble

NOT VOTING—18
 Culberson
 Filner
 Holden
 Lewis (CA)
 Myrick
 Napolitano
 Oliver
 Paul
 Shuler
 Slaughter
 Stark
 Waters

□ 2315

□ 2318

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 348, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLARKE OF MICHIGAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the second amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CLARKE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 159, noes 254, not voting 18, as follows:

NOES—254

Capito
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Chandler
 Coffman (CO)
 Cole
 Conaway
 Connolly (VA)
 Cooper
 Costa
 Cravaack
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Cuellar
 Davis (KY)
 DeFazio
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Dold
 Donnelly (IN)
 Dreier
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Ellmers
 Emerson
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Flake
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foxx

Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gallegly
 Gardner
 Garrett
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Griffin (AR)
 Griffith (VA)
 Grimm
 Guinta
 Guthrie
 Hall
 Hanna
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings (WA)
 Heck
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Herrera Beutler
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 349, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HAHN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the first amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HAHN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 156, noes 261, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

AYES—156

Ackerman
 Altmire
 Amash
 Baca
 Baldwin
 Barrow

Becerra	Grijalva	Murphy (CT)	LaTourette	Peterson	Shuster	Ciilline	Hoyer	Pingree (ME)
Berkley	Gutierrez	Nadler	Latta	Petri	Simpson	Clarke (MI)	Israel	Quigley
Berman	Hahn	Neal	Lipinski	Pitts	Smith (NE)	Clay	Jackson Lee	Rahall
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa	Owens	LoBiondo	Platts	Smith (NJ)	Cohen	(TX)	Reyes
Bishop (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Pallone	Loebsack	Poe (TX)	Smith (TX)	Connolly (VA)	Johnson (GA)	Richardson
Blumenauer	Heinrich	Pascarell	Lofgren, Zoe	Pompeo	Smith (WA)	Conyers	Keating	Richmond
Bonamici	Higgins	Pastor (AZ)	Long	Posey	Southerland	Courtney	Kildee	Rohtman (NJ)
Brady (PA)	Himes	Pelosi	Lucas	Price (GA)	Stearns	Cuellar	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Braley (IA)	Hinchev	Peters	Luetkemeyer	Price (NC)	Stivers	Cummings	Kucinich	Ruppersberger
Brown (FL)	Hinojosa	Pingree (ME)	Lummis	Quayle	Stutzman	Davis (CA)	Lance	Rush
Butterfield	Hirono	Polis	Lungren, Daniel	Reed	Sullivan	Davis (IL)	Langevin	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Hochul	Quigley	E.	Rehberg	Terry	DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Sánchez, Linda
Capuano	Holt	Rahall	Mack	Reichert	Thompson (CA)	DeGette	Lee (CA)	T.
Carnahan	Honda	Rangel	Manzullo	Renacci	Thompson (PA)	DeLauro	Levin	Sanchez, Loretta
Carney	Hoyer	Reyes	Marchant	Ribble	Thornberry	Dent	Lewis (GA)	Sarbanes
Carson (IN)	Israel	Richardson	Marino	Rigell	Tiberi	Deutch	Loebsack	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Richmond	McCarthy (CA)	Rivera	Tipton	Dicks	Lowe	Schiff
Chandler	Jackson Lee	Rohrabacher	McCaul	Roby	Turner (NY)	Dingell	Maloney	Schraeder
Chu	(TX)	Roybal-Allard	McCollum	Roe (TN)	Turner (OH)	Doggett	Markey	Schwartz
Ciilline	Johnson (GA)	Royce	McCotter	Rogers (AL)	Upton	Donnelly (IN)	Matheson	Scott (VA)
Clarke (MI)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger	McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Doyle	Doyle	Matsui	Scott, David
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Rush	McIntyre	Rogers (MI)	Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Serrano	Scott, David
Clay	Kildee	Ryan (OH)	McKeon	Rokita	Walberg	Fattah	McCaul	Sewell
Cohen	Kind	Sánchez, Linda	McKinley	Rooney	Walden	McDermott	McGovern	Sherman
Connolly (VA)	Kucinich	T.	McMorris	Ros-Lehtinen	Walsh (IL)	Frank (MA)	McGovern	Sires
Conyers	Langevin	Sanchez, Loretta	Rodgers	Roskam	Walz (MN)	Frelinghuysen	McNerney	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky	Mica	Ross (AR)	Waters	Gonzalez	Meeks	Sutton
Crowley	Larson (CT)	Schiff	Miller (FL)	Ross (FL)	Watt	Green, Al	Michaud	Thompson (MS)
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Schrader	Miller (MI)	Rothman (NJ)	Webster	Green, Gene	Tierney	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	Levin	Schwartz	Mulvaney	Runyan	Welch	Grijalva	Miller (NC)	Tonko
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Scott (VA)	Murphy (PA)	Ryan (WI)	West	Gutierrez	Miller, George	Towns
Davis (IL)	Lowey	Scott, David	Neugebauer	Sarbanes	Westmoreland	Hahn	Moore	Tsongas
DeFazio	Luján	Serrano	Noem	Scalise	Whitfield	Hanabusa	Moran	Van Hollen
DeGette	Lynch	Sewell	Nugent	Schilling	Wilson (SC)	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (CT)	Van Hollen
DeLauro	Maloney	Sherman	Nunes	Schmidt	Wittman	Higgins	Nadler	Velázquez
Deutch	Markey	Sires	Nunnelee	Schock	Wolf	Higgins	Neal	Wasserman
Dicks	Matheson	Speier	Olson	Schweikert	Womack	Hinchev	Owens	Schultz
Dingell	Matsui	Sutton	Palazzo	Scott (SC)	Woodall	Hinojosa	Pallone	Waters
Doggett	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)	Paulsen	Scott, Austin	Yoder	Hirono	Pallone	Waxman
Donnelly (IN)	McClintock	Tierney	Pearce	Sensenbrenner	Young (AK)	Hochul	Pascarell	West
Doyle	McDermott	Tonko	Doyle	Sessions	Young (FL)	Hochul	Pastor (AZ)	Wilson (FL)
Ellison	McGovern	Towns	Engel	Shimkus	Young (IN)	Holt	Pelosi	Woolsey
Engel	McNerney	Tsongas	Fattah			Honda	Peters	Yarmuth
Fattah	Meehan	Van Hollen	Frank (MA)					
Fudge	Meeks	Velázquez	Gallely					
Gallely	Michaud	Wasserman	Gohmert					
Gohmert	Miller (NC)	Schultz	Gonzalez					
Gonzalez	Miller, Gary	Waxman	Green, Al					
Green, Al	Miller, George	Wilson (FL)	Green, Gene					
Green, Gene	Moore	Woolsey						
	Moran	Yarmuth						

NOES—261

Adams	Coffman (CO)	Gowdy
Aderholt	Cole	Granger
Akin	Conaway	Graves (GA)
Alexander	Cooper	Graves (MO)
Amodei	Costa	Griffin (AR)
Andrews	Costello	Griffith (VA)
Austria	Cravaack	Grimm
Bachmann	Crawford	Guinta
Bachus	Crenshaw	Guthrie
Barletta	Critz	Hall
Bartlett	Davis (KY)	Hanna
Barton (TX)	Denham	Harper
Bass (NH)	Dent	Harris
Benishkek	DesJarlais	Hartzler
Berg	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (WA)
Biggert	Dold	Hayworth
Bilbray	Dreier	Heck
Bilirakis	Duffy	Hensarling
Bishop (UT)	Duncan (SC)	Herger
Black	Duncan (TN)	Herrera Beutler
Blackburn	Edwards	Huelskamp
Bonner	Ellmers	Huizenga (MI)
Bono Mack	Emerson	Hultgren
Boren	Eshoo	Hunter
Boswell	Farenthold	Hurt
Boustany	Farr	Issa
Brady (TX)	Fincher	Jenkins
Brooks	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (IL)
Broun (GA)	Flake	Johnson (OH)
Buchanan	Fleischmann	Johnson, E. B.
Bucshon	Fleming	Johnson, Sam
Buerkle	Flores	Jones
Burgess	Forbes	Jordan
Burton (IN)	Fortenberry	Kelly
Calvert	Fox	King (IA)
Camp	Franks (AZ)	King (NY)
Campbell	Frelinghuysen	Kingston
Canseco	Garamendi	Kinzinger (IL)
Cantor	Gardner	Kissell
Capito	Garrett	Kline
Carter	Gerlach	Labrador
Cassidy	Gibbs	Lamborn
Chabot	Gibson	Lance
Chaffetz	Gingrey (GA)	Landry
Cleaver	Goodlatte	Lankford
Clyburn	Gosar	Latham

NOT VOTING—14

Bass (CA)	Holden	Paul
Cardoza	Lewis (CA)	Shuler
Coble	Myrick	Slaughter
Culberson	Napolitano	Stark
Filner	Oliver	

□ 2321

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 350, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HAHN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the second amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HAHN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 144, noes 273, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

AYES—144

Altmire	Bishop (GA)	Capps
Baca	Bishop (NY)	Capuano
Baldwin	Blumenauer	Carnahan
Barrow	Bonamici	Carney
Becerra	Brady (PA)	Carson (IN)
Berkley	Braley (IA)	Castor (FL)
Berman	Butterfield	Chu
		Ackerman
		Adams
		Aderholt
		Akin
		Alexander
		Amash
		Amodei
		Andrews
		Austria
		Bachmann
		Bachus
		Barletta
		Bartlett
		Barton (TX)
		Bass (NH)
		Benishkek
		Berg
		Biggert
		Bilbray
		Bilirakis
		Bishop (UT)
		Black
		Blackburn
		Bonner
		Bono Mack
		Boren
		Boswell
		Boustany
		Brady (TX)
		Brooks
		Broun (GA)
		Brown (FL)
		Buchanan
		Bucshon
		Buerkle
		Burgess
		Burton (IN)
		Calvert
		Camp
		Campbell
		Canseco
		Cantor
		Capito
		Carter
		Cassidy
		Chabot
		Chaffetz
		Chandler
		Clarke (NY)
		Cleaver
		Clyburn
		Coffman (CO)
		Cole
		Conaway
		Cooper
		Costa
		Costello
		Cravaack
		Crawford
		Crenshaw
		Critz
		Crowley
		Davis (KY)
		Denham
		DesJarlais
		Diaz-Balart
		Dold
		Dreier
		Duffy
		Duncan (SC)
		Duncan (TN)
		Edwards
		Ellmers
		Emerson
		Engel
		Eshoo
		Farenthold
		Farr
		Fincher
		Flake
		Fleischmann
		Fleming
		Flores
		Forbes
		Fortenberry
		Fox
		Franks (AZ)
		Fudge
		Gallely
		Garamendi
		Gardner
		Garrett
		Gerlach
		Gibbs
		Gibson
		Gingrey (GA)
		Gohmert
		Goodlatte
		Gosar
		Gowdy
		Granger
		Graves (GA)
		Graves (MO)
		Griffin (AR)
		Griffith (VA)
		Grimm
		Guinta
		Guthrie
		Hall
		Hanna
		Harper
		Harris
		Hartzler
		Hastings (WA)
		Hayworth
		Heck
		Heinrich
		Hensarling
		Herger
		Herrera Beutler
		Huelskamp
		Huizenga (MI)
		Hultgren
		Hunter
		Hurt
		Issa
		Jackson (IL)
		Jenkins
		Johnson (IL)
		Johnson (OH)
		Johnson, E. B.
		Johnson, Sam
		Jones
		Jordan
		Kaptur
		Kelly
		King (IA)
		King (NY)
		Kingston
		Kinzinger (IL)
		Kissell
		Kline
		Labrador
		Lamborn
		Lance
		Lankford
		Larsen (WA)
		Latham
		LaTourette
		Latta
		Lipinski
		LoBiondo
		Lofgren, Zoe
		Long
		Lucas
		Luetkemeyer
		Lujan
		Lummis
		Lungren, Daniel
		E.
		Lynch
		Mack
		Manzullo
		Marchant
		Marino

NOES—273

Costa	Harper
Costello	Harris
Cravaack	Hartzler
Crawford	Hastings (WA)
Crenshaw	Hayworth
Critz	Heck
Crowley	Heinrich
Davis (KY)	Hensarling
Denham	Herger
DesJarlais	Herrera Beutler
Diaz-Balart	Huelskamp
Dold	Huizenga (MI)
Dreier	Hultgren
Duffy	Hunter
Duncan (SC)	Hurt
Duncan (TN)	Issa
Edwards	Jackson (IL)
Ellmers	Jenkins
Emerson	Johnson (IL)
Engel	Johnson (OH)
Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Farenthold	Johnson, Sam
Farr	Jones
Fincher	Jordan
Flake	Kaptur
Fleischmann	Kelly
Fleming	King (IA)
Flores	King (NY)
Forbes	Kingston
Fortenberry	Kinzinger (IL)
Fox	Kissell
Franks (AZ)	Kline
Fudge	Labrador
Gallely	Lamborn
Garamendi	Landry
Gardner	Lankford
Garrett	Larsen (WA)
Gerlach	Latham
Gibbs	LaTourette
Gibson	Latta
Gingrey (GA)	Lipinski
Gohmert	LoBiondo
Goodlatte	Lofgren, Zoe
Gosar	Long
Gowdy	Lucas
Granger	Luetkemeyer
Graves (GA)	Lujan
Graves (MO)	Lummis
Griffin (AR)	Lungren, Daniel
Griffith (VA)	E.
Grimm	Lynch
Guinta	Mack
Guthrie	Manzullo
Hall	Marchant
Hanna	Marino

McCarthy (CA)	Quayle	Smith (NJ)	Boswell	Harris	Peters	Cassidy	Hirono	Price (NC)
McClintock	Rangel	Smith (TX)	Boustany	Hartzler	Peterson	Castor (FL)	Honda	Quigley
McCollum	Reed	Southerland	Brady (PA)	Hastings (WA)	Petri	Chu	Hoyer	Rangel
McCotter	Rehberg	Speier	Brady (TX)	Hayworth	Pingree (ME)	Ciциlline	Israel	Reed
McHenry	Reichert	Stearns	Braley (IA)	Heck	Pitts	Clarke (MI)	Jackson (IL)	Richmond
McIntyre	Renacci	Stivers	Brooks	Heinrich	Platts	Clarke (NY)	Jackson Lee	Rothman (NJ)
McKeon	Ribble	Stutzman	Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Poe (TX)	Clay	(TX)	Royal-Allard
McKinley	Rigell	Sullivan	Buchanan	Herger	Pompeo	Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez, Linda
McMorris	Rivera	Terry	Bucshon	Herrera Beutler	Posey	Clyburn	Johnson (IL)	T.
Rodgers	Roby	Thompson (CA)	Buerkle	Higgins	Price (GA)	Cohen	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Loretta
Meehan	Roe (TN)	Thompson (PA)	Burgess	Himes	Quayle	Costello	Kildee	Sarbanes
Mica	Rogers (AL)	Thornberry	Burton (IN)	Hochul	Rahall	Crenshaw	Kingston	Schiff
Miller (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Tiberi	Calvert	Holt	Rehberg	Crowley	Kucinich	Schraeder
Miller, Gary	Rogers (MI)	Tipton	Calvert	Huelskamp	Reichert	Davis (IL)	Lance	Scott (VA)
Mulvaney	Rohrabacher	Turner (NY)	Camp	Huizenga (MI)	Renacci	DeGette	Langevin	Serrano
Murphy (PA)	Rokita	Turner (OH)	Canseco	Hultgren	Reyes	Deutch	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Neugebauer	Rooney	Upton	Cantor	Hunter	Ribble	Dicks	Lee (CA)	Smith (NE)
Noem	Ros-Lehtinen	Visclosky	Capito	Hurt	Richardson	Dingell	Levin	Speier
Nugent	Roskam	Walberg	Capps	Issa	Rigell	Edwards	Lewis (GA)	Thompson (CA)
Nunes	Ross (AR)	Walden	Carney	Jenkins	Rivera	Ellison	Long	Thompson (MS)
Nunnelee	Ross (FL)	Walsh (IL)	Carter	Johnson (OH)	Roe (TN)	Farr	Lowey	Thompson (PA)
Olson	Royce	Walz (MN)	Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (AL)	Fattah	Maloney	Tierney
Palazzo	Runyan	Watt	Chaffetz	Jones	Rogers (KY)	Fox	Matsui	Towns
Paulsen	Ryan (WI)	Webster	Chandler	Jordan	Rogers (MI)	Frank (MA)	McDermott	Van Hollen
Pearce	Scalise	Welch	Coffman (CO)	Kaptur	Rohrabacher	Frelinghuysen	McGovern	Velázquez
Pence	Schilling	Westmoreland	Cole	Keating	Rohrabacher	Fudge	Meeks	Visclosky
Perlmutter	Schmidt	Whitfield	Conaway	Kelly	Rokita	Garamendi	Miller, George	Wasserman
Peterson	Schock	Wilson (SC)	Connolly (VA)	Kind	Rooney	Gonzalez	Moore	Schultz
Petri	Schweikert	Wittman	Conyers	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Grijalva	Moran	Watt
Pitts	Scott (SC)	Wolf	Cooper	King (NY)	Roskam	Gutierrez	Neal	Waxman
Platts	Scott, Austin	Womack	Costa	Kinzinger (IL)	Ross (AR)	Hanabusa	Pallone	Wilson (FL)
Poe (TX)	Sensenbrenner	Woodall	Courtney	Kissell	Ross (FL)	Hastings (FL)	Pastor (AZ)	Woolsey
Polis	Sessions	Yoder	Cravaack	Kline	Royce	Hinche	Pelosi	Yarmuth
Pompeo	Shimkus	Young (AK)	Labrador	Labrador	Runyan	Hinojosa	Polis	
Posey	Shuster	Young (FL)	Critz	Lamborn	Ruppersberger			
Price (GA)	Simpson	Young (IN)	Cuellar	Landry	Rush			
Price (NC)	Smith (NE)		Cummings	Lankford	Ryan (OH)	Bass (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Oliver
			Davis (CA)	Larson (CT)	Ryan (WI)	Cardoza	McCollum	Paul
			Davis (KY)	Latham	Scalise	Coble	McMorris	Shuler
			DeFazio	LaTourette	Schakowsky	Culberson	Rodgers	Slaughter
			DeLauro	Latta	Schilling	Filner	Myrick	Stark
			Denham	Lipinski	Schmidt	Holden	Napolitano	
			Dent	LoBiondo	Schock			
			DesJarlais	Loebsack	Schwartz			
			Diaz-Balart	Lofgren, Zoe	Schweikert			
			Doggett	Lucas	Scott (SC)			
			Dold	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin			
			Donnelly (IN)	Luján	Scott, David			
			Doyle	Lummis	Sensenbrenner			
			Dreier	Lungren, Daniel	Sessions			
			Duffy	E.	Sherman			
			Duncan (SC)	Lynch	Shimkus			
			Duncan (TN)	Mack	Shuster			
			Ellmers	Manzullo	Simpson			
			Emerson	Marchant	Sires			
			Engel	Marino	Smith (NJ)			
			Eshoo	Markey	Smith (TX)			
			Farenthold	Matheson	Smith (WA)			
			Fincher	McCarthy (CA)	Southerland			
			Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (NY)	Stearns			
			Flake	McCaul	Stivers			
			Fleischmann	McClintock	Stutzman			
			Fleming	McCotter	Sullivan			
			Flores	McHenry	Sutton			
			Forbes	McIntyre	Terry			
			Fortenberry	McKeon	Thornberry			
			Franks (AZ)	McKinley	Tiberi			
			Gallegly	McNerney	Tipton			
			Gardner	Meehan	Tonko			
			Garrett	Mica	Tsongas			
			Gerlach	Michaud	Turner (NY)			
			Gibbs	Miller (FL)	Turner (OH)			
			Gibson	Miller (MI)	Upton			
			Gingrey (GA)	Miller (NC)	Walberg			
			Gohmert	Miller, Gary	Walden			
			Goodlatte	Mulvaney	Walsh (IL)			
			Gosar	Murphy (CT)	Walz (MN)			
			Gowdy	Murphy (PA)	Waters			
			Granger	Nadler	Webster			
			Graves (GA)	Neugebauer	Welch			
			Graves (MO)	Noem	West			
			Green, Al	Nugent	Westmoreland			
			Green, Gene	Nunes	Whitfield			
			Griffin (AR)	Nunnelee	Wilson (SC)			
			Griffith (VA)	Olson	Wittman			
			Grimm	Owens	Wolf			
			Guinta	Palazzo	Womack			
			Guthrie	Pascarell	Woodall			
			Hahn	Paulsen	Yoder			
			Hall	Pearce	Young (AK)			
			Hanna	Pence	Young (FL)			
			Harper	Perlmutter	Young (IN)			

NOT VOTING—14

Bass (CA)	Holden	Paul
Cardoza	Lewis (CA)	Shuler
Coble	Myrick	Slaughter
Culberson	Napolitano	Stark
Filner	Oliver	

□ 2324

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 351, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 302, noes 113, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]

AYES—302

Adams	Barletta	Bilbray
Akin	Barrow	Bishop (NY)
Alexander	Bartlett	Bishop (UT)
Altmire	Barton (TX)	Black
Amodeli	Bass (NH)	Blackburn
Austria	Benishek	Bonomaci
Bachmann	Berg	Bonner
Bachus	Berkley	Bono Mack
Baldwin	Biggert	Boren

Ackerman	Becerra	Brown (FL)
Aderholt	Berman	Butterfield
Amash	Bilirakis	Capuano
Andrews	Bishop (GA)	Carnahan
Baca	Blumenauer	Carson (IN)

NOES—113

NOT VOTING—16

Bass (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Oliver
Cardoza	McCollum	Paul
Coble	McMorris	Shuler
Culberson	Rodgers	Slaughter
Filner	Myrick	Stark
Holden	Napolitano	

□ 2327

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 352, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF UTAH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 230, noes 186, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 353]

AYES—230

Adams	Biggert	Bucshon
Aderholt	Bilbray	Buerkle
Akin	Bilirakis	Burton (IN)
Alexander	Bishop (GA)	Calvert
Altmire	Bishop (UT)	Camp
Amash	Black	Campbell
Amodeli	Blackburn	Canseco
Austria	Bonner	Cantor
Bachmann	Bono Mack	Capito
Bachus	Boren	Carter
Barrow	Boustany	Cassidy
Bartlett	Brooks	Chabot
Benishek	Broun (GA)	Chaffetz
Berg	Brown (FL)	Cole

Conaway	Johnson (IL)	Reyes	Larsen (WA)	Neal	Schwartz	Ellison	Levin	Ruppersberger
Costa	Johnson (OH)	Ribble	Larson (CT)	Owens	Scott (VA)	Engel	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Cravaack	Johnson, Sam	Rigell	LaTourette	Pallone	Scott, Austin	Eshoo	Loebback	Ryan (OH)
Crawford	Jones	Rivera	Lee (CA)	Pascrell	Serrano	Farr	Lofgren, Zoe	Sánchez, Linda
Crenshaw	Jordan	Roby	Levin	Pastor (AZ)	Sewell	Fattah	Lowe	T.
Cuellar	Kelly	Roe (TN)	Lewis (GA)	Pelosi	Sherman	Frank (MA)	Luján	Sánchez, Loretta
Cummings	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)	Loebback	Perlmutter	Sires	Fudge	Maloney	Sarbanes
Davis (CA)	Kingston	Rogers (KY)	Lofgren, Zoe	Peters	Smith (WA)	Garamendi	Markey	Schakowsky
Davis (KY)	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (MI)	Long	Pingree (ME)	Speier	Gonzalez	Matsui	Schiff
Denham	Kline	Rohrabacher	Lowe	Poe (TX)	Sutton	Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)	Schrader
Dent	Labrador	Rokita	Lujan	Polis	Thompson (CA)	Green, Gene	McCollum	Schwartz
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Rooney	Lungren, Daniel	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)	Grijalva	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Dold	Lance	Ros-Lehtinen	E.	Quigley	Thompson (PA)	Gutierrez	McGovern	Scott, David
Donnelly (IN)	Landry	Roskam	Lynch	Rahall	Tierney	Hahn	McNerney	Serrano
Dreier	Lankford	Ross (AR)	Maloney	Rangel	Tonko	Hanabusa	Meeks	Sewell
Duffy	Latham	Markey	Markey	Rehberg	Towns	Hastings (FL)	Michaud	Sherman
Duncan (SC)	Latta	Ross (FL)	Matsui	Richardson	Tsongas	Heinrich	Miller (NC)	Sires
Duncan (TN)	Lipinski	Runyan	McCarthy (NY)	Richmond	Van Hollen	Higgins	Miller, George	Smith (WA)
Edwards	LoBiondo	Ruppersberger	McCollum	Rothman (NJ)	Velázquez	Himes	Moore	Speier
Ellmers	Lucas	Ryan (WI)	McDermott	Roybal-Allard	Visclosky	Hinchev	Moran	Sutton
Emerson	Luetkemeyer	Sánchez, Linda	McGovern	Royce	Walz (MN)	Hinojosa	Murphy (CT)	Thompson (CA)
Farenthold	Lummis	T.	McNerney	Rush	Wasserman	Hirono	Nadler	Thompson (MS)
Fincher	Mack	Schilling	Meeks	Ryan (OH)	Schultz	Hochul	Neal	Tierney
Flake	Manzullo	Schock	Michaud	Sánchez, Loretta	Waters	Holt	Owens	Tonko
Fleischmann	Marchant	Schweikert	Miller (NC)	Sarbanes	Watt	Honda	Pallone	Towns
Fleming	Marino	Scott (SC)	Miller, George	Scalise	Waxman	Hoyer	Pascrell	Tsongas
Flores	Matheson	Scott, David	Moore	Schakowsky	Welch	Israel	Pastor (AZ)	Van Hollen
Forbes	McCarthy (CA)	Sensenbrenner	Moran	Schiff	Wilson (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi	Velázquez
Fox	McClintock	Sessions	Murphy (CT)	Schmidt	Woolsey	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter	Visclosky
Franks (AZ)	McCotter	Shimkus	Nadler	Schrader	Yarmuth	(TX)	Peters	Walz (MN)
Frelinghuysen	McHenry	Shuster				Johnson (GA)	Pingree (ME)	Wasserman
Galleghy	McIntyre	Simpson				Johnson, E. B.	Polis	Schultz
Gardner	McKeon	Smith (NE)	Bass (CA)	Holden	Olver	Kaptur	Price (NC)	Waters
Garrett	McKinley	Smith (NJ)	Cardoza	Lewis (CA)	Paul	Keating	Quigley	Watt
Gerlach	McMorris	Smith (TX)	Coble	McCaul	Shuler	Kildee	Rangel	Waxman
Gibbs	Rodgers	Southerland	Culberson	Myrick	Slaughter	Kind	Reyes	Welch
Gibson	Meehan	Stearns	Filner	Napolitano	Stark	Kucinich	Richardson	Wilson (FL)
Gingrey (GA)	Mica	Stivers				Langevin	Richmond	Woolsey
Gohmert	Miller (FL)	Stutzman				Larson (CT)	Rothman (NJ)	Yarmuth
Goodlatte	Miller (MI)	Sullivan				Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard	
Gosar	Miller, Gary	Terry						
Gowdy	Mulvaney	Thornberry						
Granger	Murphy (PA)	Tiberi						
Graves (GA)	Neugebauer	Tipton						
Graves (MO)	Noem	Turner (NY)						
Green, Gene	Nugent	Turner (OH)						
Griffin (AR)	Nunes	Upton						
Griffith (VA)	Nunnelee	Walberg						
Grimm	Olson	Walden						
Guinta	Palazzo	Walsh (IL)						
Guthrie	Paulsen	Webster						
Hall	Pearce	West						
Hanna	Pence	Westmoreland						
Harper	Peterson	Whitfield						
Harris	Petri	Wilson (SC)						
Hartzler	Pitts	Wittman						
Hastings (WA)	Platts	Wolf						
Hayworth	Pompeo	Womack						
Hensarling	Posey	Woodall						
Herger	Price (GA)	Yoder						
Herrera Beutler	Quayle	Young (AK)						
Huizenga (MI)	Reed	Young (FL)						
Hurt	Reichert	Young (IN)						
Issa	Renacci							

NOES—186

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barletta
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver

NOT VOTING—15

Bass (CA)
Cardoza
Coble
Culberson
Filner
Holden
Lewis (CA)
McCaul
Myrick
Napolitano
Olver
Paul
Shuler
Slaughter
Stark

□ 2330

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 353, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 167, noes 249, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

AYES—167

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doyle
Edwards

NOES—249

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodi
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Bilbray
Billirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Buchshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Kissell
Kline
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Galleghy
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson

Palazzo Rokita Stutzman Sutton Towns Welch Runyan Simpson Walberg
 Paulsen Rooney Sullivan Thompson (MS) Walsh (IL) Young (FL) Ruppertsberger Sires Walden
 Pearce Ros-Lehtinen Terry Terry Smith (NE) Walz (MN)
 Pence Roskam Thompson (PA) Ryan (OH) Smith (NJ) Wasserman
 Peterson Ross (AR) Thornberry Ryan (WI) Smith (TX) Schultz
 Petri Ross (FL) Tiberi Adams Dreier Lipinski Sanchez, Loretta Smith (WA) Waters
 Pitts Royce Aderholt Duffy LoBiondo Sarbanes Speier
 Platts Runyan Akin Duncan (SC) Loeb sack Lofgren, Zoe Scalise Stearns
 Poe (TX) Ryan (WI) Turner (OH) Long Lowey Schakowsky Stivers
 Pompeo Scalise Upton Edwards Ellmers Schiff Sullivan West
 Posey Schilling Walberg Amodei Emershon Schmidt Thompson (CA) Westmoreland
 Price (GA) Schmidt Walden Austria Eshoo Lujan Thornberry Whitfield
 Quayle Schock Walsh (IL) Baca Farenthold Farr Lummis Schwartz Tiberi Wilson (FL)
 Rahall Schweikert Webster Bachmann Farr Lungren, Daniel Wittman
 Reed Scott (SC) West Westmoreland Barletta Fincher E. Lynch
 Rehberg Scott, Austin Sensenbrenner Barrow Flake Mack
 Reichert Sessions Whitfield Barrow Fleischmann
 Renacci Shimkus Wilson (SC) Bartlett Fleming Flores Marchant
 Ribble Shimkus Shuster Wittman Bass (NH) Forbes Marchoant
 Rigell Shuster Simpson Wolf Becerra Marino Serrano
 Rivera Simpson Wolf Becerra Marino Sessions
 Roby Smith (NE) Womack Matheson Marchant
 Roe (TN) Smith (NJ) Woodall Berg Fortenberry Matheson
 Rogers (AL) Smith (TX) Yoder Poxx Matsui
 Rogers (KY) Southerland Young (AK) Berkley Frank (MA) McCarthy (CA)
 Rogers (MI) Stearns Young (FL) Berman Franks (AZ) McCarthy (NY)
 Rohrabacher Stivers Young (IN) Biggert Frelinghuysen McCaul

NOT VOTING—15

Bass (CA) Holden Oliver
 Cardoza Larsen (WA) Paul
 Coble Lewis (CA) Shuler
 Culberson Myrick Slaughter
 Filner Napolitano Stark

□ 2333

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 354, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.
 The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
 The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 60, noes 355, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

AYES—60

Ackerman Griffith (VA) Meeks
 Amash Grijalva Mica
 Baldwin Harris Michaud
 Bishop (GA) Hastings (FL) Miller (NC)
 Braley (IA) Heinrich Mulvaney
 Carson (IN) Hinchey Nadler
 Castor (FL) Hirono Polis
 Clarke (NY) Holt Price (GA)
 Clay Honda Quayle
 Cleaver Jackson (IL) Dent
 Conyers Jackson Lee Quigley
 Davis (CA) (TX) Rangel
 Davis (IL) Johnson (GA) Richmond
 Ellison Jordan Sánchez, Linda
 Engel Kucinich T.
 Fitzpatrick Lee (CA) Schweikert
 Fudge Levin Scott (VA)
 Garrett Maloney Southerland
 Green, Al Markey Stutzman

Adams Dreier Lipinski
 Aderholt Duffy LoBiondo
 Akin Duncan (SC) Loeb sack
 Alexander Duncan (TN) Lofgren, Zoe
 Altmire Edwards Long
 Amodei Ellmers Lowey
 Andrews Emershon Lucas
 Austria Eshoo Luetkemeyer
 Baca Farenthold Lujan
 Bachmann Farr Lummis
 Bachus Patah Lungren, Daniel
 Barletta Fincher E. Lynch
 Barrow Flake Mack
 Bartlett Fleischmann
 Barton (TX) Fleming Flores
 Bass (NH) Forbes Marchant
 Becerra Forbes Marino
 Benishek Fortenberry Matheson
 Berg Poxx Matsui
 Berkley Frank (MA) McCarthy (CA)
 Berman Franks (AZ) McCarthy (NY)
 Biggert Frelinghuysen McCaul
 Bilbray Gallegly McClintock
 Bilirakis Garamendi McCollum
 Bishop (NY) Gardner McCotter
 Bishop (UT) Gerlach McDermott
 Black Gibbs McGovern
 Blackburn Gibson McHenry
 Blumenauer Gingrey (GA) McIntyre
 Bonamici Gohmert McKeon
 Bonner Gonzalez McKinley
 Bono Mack Goodlatte
 Boren Gosar
 Boswell Gowdy
 Boustany Granger
 Brady (PA) Miller (FL)
 Brady (TX) Graves (MO)
 Brooks Green, Gene
 Broun (GA) Griffin (AR)
 Brown (FL) Grimm
 Buchanan Guinta
 Bucshon Guthrie
 Buerkle Gutierrez
 Burgess Hahn
 Burton (IN) Hall
 Butterfield Hanabusa
 Calvert Hanna
 Camp Harper
 Campbell Hartzler
 Canseco Hastings (WA)
 Cantor Hayworth
 Capito Heck
 Capps Hensarling
 Capuano Herger
 Carnahan Herrera Beutler
 Carney Higgins
 Carter Himes
 Cassidy Hinojosa
 Chabot Hochul
 Chaffetz Hoyer
 Chandler Huelskamp
 Chu Huizenga (MI)
 Cicilline Hultgren
 Clarke (MI) Hunter
 Clyburn Hurt
 Coffman (CO) Israel
 Cohen Issa
 Cole Jenkins
 Conaway Johnson (IL)
 Connolly (VA) Johnson (OH)
 Cooper Johnson, E. B.
 Costa Johnson, Sam
 Costello Jones
 Courtney Kaptur
 Cravaack Keating
 Crawford Kelly
 Crenshaw Kildee
 Critz Kind
 Crowley King (IA)
 Cuellar King (NY)
 Davis (KY) Kingston
 DeFazio Kinzinger (IL)
 DeGette Kissell
 DeLauro Kline
 Denham Labrador
 Dent Rohrabacher
 DesJarlais Lance
 Deutch Landry
 Diaz-Balart Langevin
 Dicks Lankford
 Dingell Larson (CT)
 Doggett Latham
 Dold LaTourette
 Donnelly (IN) Latta
 Doyle Lewis (GA)

NOES—355

Runyan Simpson Walberg
 Ruppertsberger Sires Walden
 Rush Smith (NE) Walz (MN)
 Ryan (OH) Smith (NJ) Wasserman
 Ryan (WI) Smith (TX) Schultz
 Sanchez, Loretta Smith (WA) Waters
 Sarbanes Speier
 Scalise Stearns
 Schakowsky Stivers
 Schiff Sullivan West
 Schilling Terry
 Schmidt Thompson (CA)
 Schock Thompson (PA)
 Schrader Thornberry
 Schwartz Tiberi
 Scott (SC) Tierney
 Scott, Austin Tipton
 Scott, David Tonko
 Sensenbrenner Tsongas
 Serrano Turner (NY)
 Sessions Turner (OH)
 Sewell Upton
 Sherman Van Hollen
 Shimkus Velázquez
 Shuster Visclosky

NOT VOTING—16

Bass (CA) Holden Paul
 Cardoza McCollum Shuler
 Coble Lewis (CA) Slaughter
 Culberson Myrick Stark
 Cummings Napolitano
 Filner Olver

□ 2336

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER changed his vote from "aye" to "no."
 So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 Stated against:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 355, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HIGGINS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.
 The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
 The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 150, noes 266, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 356]

AYES—150

Ackerman Carson (IN) DeLauro
 Altmire Castor (FL) Deutch
 Andrews Chu Dingell
 Baca Cicilline Doggett
 Baldwin Clarke (MI) Donnelly (IN)
 Barrow Clarke (NY) Doyle
 Bass (NH) Clay Ellison
 Becerra Cleaver Engel
 Berkley Cohen Farr
 Berman Connolly (VA) Fincher
 Bishop (GA) Conyers Fitzpatrick
 Bishop (NY) Cooper Frank (MA)
 Blackburn Courtney Graves (MO)
 Bonamici Cravaack Green, Al
 Brady (PA) Critz Green, Gene
 Braley (IA) Cuellar Grijalva
 Brown (FL) Cummings Gutierrez
 Capps Davis (IL) Hahn
 Capuano DeFazio Hanabusa
 Carnahan DeGette Hanna

Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Sarbanes	Price (GA)	Scalise	Tiberi	Higgins	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda
Higgins	Meeks	Schakowsky	Price (NC)	Schiff	Tipton	Himes	McCarthy (NY)	T.
Himes	Michaud	Schrader	Quayle	Schilling	Turner (NY)	Hinchev	McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta
Hinchev	Miller (MI)	Sent, David	Rangel	Schmidt	Turner (OH)	Hinojosa	McGovern	Sarbanes
Hinojosa	Miller (NC)	Seentbrenner	Rehberg	Schock	Van Hollen	Hirono	McIntyre	Schakowsky
Hirono	Moore	Serrano	Renacci	Schwartz	Walberg	Hochul	McNerney	Schiff
Hochul	Murphy (CT)	Sewell	Reyes	Schweikert	Walden	Holt	Meeks	Schrader
Honda	Nadler	Sherman	Ribble	Scott (SC)	Walsh (IL)	Honda	Michaud	Schwartz
Jackson (IL)	Neal	Sires	Rivera	Scott (VA)	Waxman	Hoyer	Miller (NC)	Scott (VA)
Jackson Lee	Owens	Speier	Roby	Scott, Austin	Webster	Israel	Miller, George	Scott, David
(TX)	Pallone	Stivers	Roe (TN)	Sessions	West	Jackson (IL)	Moore	Serrano
Johnson (GA)	Pascrell	Sutton	Rogers (AL)	Shimkus	Westmoreland	Jackson Lee	Moran	Sewell
Kaptur	Pastor (AZ)	Thompson (CA)	Rogers (KY)	Shuster	Whitfield	(TX)	Murphy (CT)	Sherman
Keating	Paulsen	Thompson (MS)	Rogers (MI)	Simpson	Wilson (SC)	Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Shimkus
Kildee	Pelosi	Tierney	Rohrabacher	Smith (NE)	Wittman	Johnson, E. B.	Neal	Sires
Kind	Perlmutter	Tomko	Rokita	Smith (NJ)	Wolf	Jones	Owens	Smith (WA)
Kline	Peters	Towns	Rooney	Smith (TX)	Womack	Keating	Pallone	Speier
Kucinich	Pingree (ME)	Tsongas	Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (WA)	Woodall	Kildee	Pascrell	Sutton
Langevin	Quigley	Rahall	Roskam	Southerland	Woolsey	Kind	Pastor (AZ)	Thompson (CA)
Larson (CT)	Rahall	Reed	Ross (AR)	Stearns	Yoder	King (NY)	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Levin	Reed	Reichert	Ross (FL)	Stutzman	Young (AK)	Kucinich	Peters	Tierney
Lewis (GA)	Reichert	Richardson	Roybal-Allard	Sullivan	Young (FL)	Langevin	Pingree (ME)	Tomko
Lowey	Richardson	Richmond	Walz (MN)	Royce	Young (IN)	Larson (CT)	Polis	Towns
Lynch	Richmond	Rigell	Wasserman	Ryunan	Thompson (PA)	Lee (CA)	Price (NC)	Tsongas
Maloney	Rigell	Rothman (NJ)	Schultz	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry	Levin	Quigley	Turner (NY)
Manzullo	Rothman (NJ)	Ruppersberger	Waters			Lewis (GA)	Rahall	Van Hollen
Markey	Ruppersberger	Rush	Watt			Lipinski	Rangel	Velázquez
Matheson	Rush	Welch	Welch			Lofgren, Zoe	Reyes	Visclosky
Matsui	Ryan (OH)	Wilson (FL)	Wilson (FL)			Lowey	Richmond	Wasserman
McCaul	Sánchez, Linda	Yarmuth	Coble			Luján	Rothman (NJ)	Schultz
McCollum	T.		Culberson			Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Waxman
McGovern	Sanchez, Loretta		Finler			Maloney	Ruppersberger	Wilson (FL)
						Manzullo	Rush	Woolsey
						Markey	Ryan (OH)	Yarmuth
						Matheson		

NOES—266

Adams	Duncan (SC)	Kelly
Aderholt	Duncan (TN)	King (IA)
Akin	Edwards	King (NY)
Alexander	Ellmers	Kingston
Amash	Emerson	Kinzinger (IL)
Amodel	Eshoo	Kissell
Austria	Farenthold	Labrador
Bachmann	Fattah	Lamborn
Bachus	Flake	Lance
Barletta	Fleischmann	Landry
Bartlett	Fleming	Lankford
Barton (TX)	Flores	Latham
Benishek	Forbes	LaTourette
Berg	Fortenberry	Latta
Biggert	Fox	Lee (CA)
Bilbray	Franks (AZ)	Lipinski
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Bishop (UT)	Fudge	Loeb
Black	Gallely	Loeb
Blumenauer	Garamendi	Lofgren, Zoe
Bonner	Gardner	Long
Bono Mack	Garrett	Lucas
Boren	Gerlach	Luetkemeyer
Boswell	Gibbs	Lujan
Boustany	Gibson	Lummis
Brady (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Lungren, Daniel
Brooks	Gohmert	E.
Broun (GA)	Gonzalez	Mack
Buchanan	Goodlatte	Marchant
Bucshon	Gosar	Marino
Buerkle	Gowdy	McCarthy (CA)
Burgess	Granger	McCarthy (NY)
Burton (IN)	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Butterfield	Griffin (AR)	McCotter
Calvert	Griffith (VA)	McDermott
Camp	Grimm	McHenry
Campbell	Guinta	McKeon
Canseco	Guthrie	McKinley
Cantor	Hall	McMorris
Capito	Harper	Rodgers
Carney	Harris	McNerney
Carter	Hartzler	Meehan
Cassidy	Hastings (WA)	Mica
Chabot	Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Chaffetz	Heck	Miller, Gary
Chandler	Heinrich	Moran
Clyburn	Hensarling	Mulvaney
Coffman (CO)	Herger	Murphy (PA)
Cole	Herrera Beutler	Neugebauer
Conaway	Holt	Noem
Costa	Hoyer	Nugent
Costello	Huelskamp	Nunes
Crawford	Huizenga (MI)	Nunnelee
Crenshaw	Hultgren	Olson
Crowley	Hunter	Palazzo
Diaz-Balart	Hurt	Pearce
Dicks	Israel	Pence
Dold	Issa	Peterson
Dreier	Jones	Petri
Duffy	Jordan	Pitts
		Platte
		Poe (TX)
		Pompeo
		Posey
		Price (GA)
		Quayle
		Reed
		Rehberg
		Reichert
		Renacci
		Ribble
		Richardson
		Rigell

NOT VOTING—15

□ 2341

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 356, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF NEW YORK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 166, noes 245, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 357]

AYES—166

Ackerman	Chu	Doggett
Amodei	Cicilline	Donnelly (IN)
Andrews	Clarke (MI)	Doyle
Baca	Clarke (NY)	Edwards
Baldwin	Clyburn	Ellison
Barrow	Cohen	Engel
Becerra	Connolly (VA)	Eshoo
Berkley	Conyers	Fattah
Berman	Costello	Foxx
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Frank (MA)
Bishop (NY)	Critz	Fudge
Blumenauer	Crowley	Gonzalez
Bonamici	Cuear	Green, Al
Brady (PA)	Cummings	Green, Gene
Braley (IA)	Davis (CA)	Grijalva
Brown (FL)	Davis (IL)	Grimm
Butterfield	DeFazio	Gutierrez
Capuano	DeGette	Hahn
Carnahan	DeLauro	Hanabusa
Carney	Deutch	Hanna
Castor (FL)	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
	Dingell	Heinrich

Adams	Duncan (SC)	Labrador
Aderholt	Duncan (TN)	Lamborn
Akin	Ellmers	Lance
Alexander	Emerson	Landry
Altmire	Farenthold	Lankford
Amash	Farr	Latham
Austria	Fincher	LaTourette
Bachmann	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Bachus	Flake	LoBiondo
Barletta	Fleischmann	Loeb
Bartlett	Fleming	Long
Barton (TX)	Flores	Lucas
Bass (NH)	Forbes	Luetkemeyer
Benishek	Fortenberry	Lummis
Berg	Franks (AZ)	Lungren, Daniel
Biggert	Frelinghuysen	E.
Bilbray	Gallely	Mack
Bilirakis	Garamendi	Marchant
Bishop (UT)	Gardner	Marino
Black	Garrett	McCarthy (CA)
Blackburn	Gerlach	McCaul
Bonner	Gibbs	McClintock
Bono Mack	Gibson	McCollum
Boren	Gingrey (GA)	McCotter
Boswell	Gohmert	McHenry
Boustany	Goodlatte	McKeon
Brady (TX)	Gosar	McKinley
Brooks	Gowdy	McMorris
Broun (GA)	Granger	Rodgers
Buchanan	Graves (GA)	Meehan
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	Mica
Buerkle	Griffin (AR)	Miller (MI)
Burgess	Griffith (VA)	Miller, Gary
Burton (IN)	Guinta	Mulvaney
Calvert	Guthrie	Murphy (PA)
Camp	Hall	Neugebauer
Campbell	Harper	Noem
Canseco	Harris	Nugent
Cantor	Hartzler	Nunes
Capito	Hastings (WA)	Nunnelee
Carson (IN)	Hayworth	Olson
Cassidy	Heck	Palazzo
Chabot	Hensarling	Paulsen
Chaffetz	Herger	Pearce
Chandler	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Clay	Huelskamp	Perlmutter
Cleaver	Huizenga (MI)	Peterson
Coffman (CO)	Hultgren	Petri
Cole	Hunter	Pitts
Conaway	Hurt	Platts
Cooper	Issa	Poe (TX)
Cravaack	Jenkins	Pompeo
Crawford	Johnson (IL)	Posey
Crenshaw	Johnson (OH)	Price (GA)
Davis (KY)	Johnson, Sam	Quayle
Denham	Jordan	Reed
Dent	Kelly	Rehberg
DesJarlais	King (IA)	Reichert
Diaz-Balart	Kingston	Renacci
Dicks	Kinzing (IL)	Ribble
Dold	Kissell	Richardson
Dreier	Kline	Rigell

Rivera Scott (SC) Walberg
 Roby Scott, Austin Walden
 Roe (TN) Sensenbrenner Walsh (IL)
 Rogers (AL) Sessions Walz (MN)
 Rogers (KY) Shuster Watt
 Rogers (MI) Simpson Webster
 Rohrabacher Smith (NE) Welch
 Rokita Smith (NJ) West
 Rooney Smith (TX) Westmoreland
 Ros-Lehtinen Southerland Whitfield
 Roskam Stearns Wilson (SC)
 Ross (AR) Stivers Wittman
 Ross (FL) Stutzman Wolf
 Royce Sullivan Womack
 Runyan Terry Woodall
 Ryan (WI) Thompson (PA) Yoder
 Scalise Thornberry Young (AK)
 Schilling Tiberi Young (FL)
 Schmidt Tipton Young (IN)
 Schock Turner (OH)
 Schweikert Upton

NOT VOTING—20

Bass (CA) Holden Olver
 Cardoza Kaptur Paul
 Carter Larsen (WA) Shuler
 Coble Lewis (CA) Slaughter
 Costa Miller (FL) Stark
 Culberson Myrick Waters
 Filner Napolitano

□ 2344

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 357, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Nos. 345, 347, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, and 357. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote Nos. 345, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 354, 356 and 357. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall Nos. 346, 352, 353, and 355.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND) having assumed the chair, Mr. BASS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5855) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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.

EXCHANGE OF NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION PROPERTY IN PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (S. 363) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to convey property of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to the City of Pascagoula, Mississippi, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALMON LAKE LAND SELECTION RESOLUTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (S. 292) to resolve the claims of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to land adjacent to Salmon Lake in the State of Alaska and to provide for the conveyance to the Bering Straits Native Corporation of certain other public land in partial satisfaction of the land entitlement of the Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. COBLE (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today after 10 p.m. on account of illness.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISIONS TO THE AGGREGATES AND ALLOCATIONS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2013 BUDGET RESOLUTION RELATED TO LEGISLATION REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 503 of H. Con. Res. 112, the House-passed budget resolution for fiscal year 2013, deemed to be in force by H. Res. 614 and H. Res. 643, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the budget allocations and aggregates set forth pursuant to the budget for fiscal year 2013. The revision is designated for the Health Care Cost Reduction Act of 2012, H.R. 436. A corresponding table is attached.

This revision represents an adjustment pursuant to sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Budget Act). For the purposes of the Budget Act, these revised aggregates and allocations are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 101 of H. Con. Res. 112.

BUDGET AGGREGATES

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year		
	2012	2013	2013–2022
Current Aggregates:			
Budget Authority	2,858,503	2,799,329	(1)
Outlays	2,947,662	2,891,863	(1)
Revenues	1,877,839	2,260,625	32,439,140
Change for Health Care Cost Reduction Act (H.R. 436):			
Budget Authority	0	0	(1)
Outlays	0	0	(1)
Revenues	0	-2,103	-22,627
Revised Aggregates:			
Budget Authority	2,858,503	2,799,329	(1)
Outlays	2,947,662	2,891,863	(1)
Revenues	1,877,839	2,258,863	32,416,513

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2061. An act to provide for an exchange of land between the Department of Homeland Security and the South Carolina State Ports Authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 7, 2012, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6321. A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Commodity Options (RIN: 3038-AD62) received April 30, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6322. A letter from the Administrator, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Community Facility Loans (RIN: 0575-AC78) received May 9, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6323. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Specification for 15 kV and 25 kV Primary Underground Power Cable received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6324. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acequinocyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0449; FRL-9346-4] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6325. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Thiamethoxam; Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-

OPP-2010-1079; FRL-9344-9] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6326. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluoxastobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0677; FRL-9345-3] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6327. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dimethomorph; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-2011-0388; FRL-9346-6] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6328. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Metconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0179; FRL-9345-6] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6329. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Carfentrazone-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0428; FRL-9346-5] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6330. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Provisions; Operating and Strategic Business Planning (RIN: 3052-AC66) received May 9, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6331. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (DFARS Case 2012-D025) (RIN: 0750-AH69) received May 9, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6332. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty with the United Kingdom (DFARS 2012-D034) (RIN: 0750-AH70) received May 9, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6333. A letter from the Principal Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection [Docket No.: CFPB-2012-0016] (RIN: 3209-AA15) received April 30, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6334. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Township of Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2012-0003] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8227] received May 9, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6335. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — State Community Development Block Grant Program: Administrative Rule Changes [Docket No.: FR-5181-F-02] (RIN:

2506-AC22) received May 9, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6336. A letter from the Counsel for Regulatory and External Affairs, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the Authority's final rule — Unfair Labor Practice Proceedings; Negotiability Proceedings; Review of Arbitration Awards; Miscellaneous and General Requirements received May 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6337. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Charlotte; Ozone 2002 Base Year Emissions Inventory [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0355(b); FRL-9666-7] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6338. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Effluent Limitation Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Airport Deicing Category [EPA-HQ-OW-2004-0038; FRL-9667-6] (RIN: 2040-AE69) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6339. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Approval of 2011 Consent Decree to Control Emissions from the GenOn Chalk Point Generating Station; Removal of 1978 and 1979 Consent Orders [EPA-R03-OAR-2011-0889; FRL-9666-3] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6340. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to Final Response to Petition From New Jersey Regarding SO2 Emissions From the Portland Generating Station [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0081; FRL-9660-5] (RIN: 2060-AR42) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6341. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Annual Update of Filing Fees [Docket No.: RM12-5-000] received May 9, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6342. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Revision of U.S. Munitions List Category XIII (RIN: 1400-AD13) received May 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6343. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of the Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom (RIN: 1400-AD95) received May 11, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6344. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1060; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-015-AD; Amendment 39-16945; AD 2012-03-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6345. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0585; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-183-AD; Amendment 39-16974; AD 2012-05-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6346. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0723; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-080-AD; Amendment 39-16978; AD 2012-05-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6347. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0296; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-106-AD; Amendment 39-17000; AD 2012-06-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6348. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0331; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-119-AD; Amendment 39-17008; AD 2012-07-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6349. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0303; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-214-AD; Amendment 39-16939; AD 2012-02-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6350. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0272; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-042-AD; Amendment 39-16989; AD 2012-06-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6351. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0959; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-25-AD; Amendment 39-16970; AD 2012-04-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6352. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Mooney Aviation Company, Inc. (Mooney) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0275; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-009-AD; Amendment 39-16981; AD 2012-05-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6353. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Columbia, SC, and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Pelion, SC [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1196; Airspace Docket No. 11-ASO-38] received May 1, 2012, pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6354. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Cocoa Beach, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0099; Airspace Docket No. 12-ASO-11] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6355. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Seattle, WA [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1358; Airspace Docket No. 11-ANM-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6356. A letter from the Chief, Publication and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Annual Price Inflation Adjustments for Contribution Limitations Made to a Health Savings Account Pursuant to Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code (Rev. Proc. 2012-26) received May 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6357. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Request for Comments on the Requirement to Report on Health Insurance Coverage [Notice 2012-32] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6358. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Request for Comments on Reporting by Applicable Large Employers on Health Insurance Coverage Under Employer-Sponsored Plans [Notice 2012-33] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6359. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2012 Calendar Year Resident Population Figures [Notice 2012-22] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6360. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Minimum Value of an Employer-Sponsored Health Plan [Notice 2012-31] received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6361. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Summary of Benefits and Coverage and Uniform Glossary [TD 9575] (RIN: 1545-BJ94) received May 1, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 679. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 436) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5882) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-518). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4471. A bill to require analyses of the cumulative impacts of certain rules and actions of the Environmental Protection Agency that impact gasoline, diesel fuel, and natural gas prices, jobs, and the economy, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-519). Referred to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 5900. A bill to modify the training requirements for certain fire departments applying for Federal grants; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (for himself, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, Ms. BASS of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MOORE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. EDWARDS):

H.R. 5901. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage and to index future increases to such wage to increases in the consumer price index; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 5902. A bill to establish a Congressional Advisory Commission on the Implementation of United States Policy on the Taiwan Relations Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 5903. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat recipients of the Korea Defense Service Medal as war veterans for purposes of determining whether contributions to posts and organizations of war veterans are charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (for himself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 5904. A bill to deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 5900.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.R. 5901.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 5902.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution to regulate Commerce with foreign

Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 5903.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 5904.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act is authorized under Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution which provides that Congress shall have to power to "define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations"

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 36: Mr. DOLD.

H.R. 104: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 420: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 456: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 459: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. DENT and Mr. CHANDLER.

H.R. 694: Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. DOLD.

H.R. 733: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 831: Mr. CHANDLER.

H.R. 860: Ms. HOCHUL and Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 885: Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 890: Mrs. LOWEY and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 904: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. CRITZ, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.

H.R. 942: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 1001: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1006: Mr. TURNER of New York.

H.R. 1057: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. DOLD.

H.R. 1161: Mr. LANDRY.

H.R. 1259: Mr. UPTON, Mr. DENHAM and Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 1265: Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. ROKITA and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 1321: Mr. POE of Texas and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 1340: Mr. CARDOZA.

H.R. 1356: Mr. CHANDLER.

H.R. 1418: Mr. REYES.

H.R. 1488: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 1498: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MICHAUD and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1511: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1639: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1681: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 1700: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1704: Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 1774: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 1789: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 1860: Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 1956: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1960: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 1964: Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 2077: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 2088: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 2194: Mr. STARK and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 2198: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 2268: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 2466: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 2499: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 2655: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. OLVER.
 H.R. 2700: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
 H.R. 2721: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FATTAH and Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 2746: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 2751: Mr. POE of Texas.
 H.R. 2770: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 2774: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 2775: Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 2787: Mr. CHANDLER.
 H.R. 2810: Mr. AKIN.
 H.R. 2866: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2962: Mr. ALTMIRE and Mr. POE of Texas.
 H.R. 2970: Mr. CHANDLER.
 H.R. 2978: Mr. GIBBS.
 H.R. 3059: Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 3106: Mr. OLVER.
 H.R. 3173: Mr. RIGELL and Mr. PALAZZO.
 H.R. 3187: Mr. MEEHAN and Mr. MARKEY.
 H.R. 3279: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 3300: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 3341: Mr. MACK and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
 H.R. 3352: Mr. POE of Texas.
 H.R. 3506: Mr. ROSKAM.
 H.R. 3614: Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 3620: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 3624: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 3627: Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CASSIDY and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.
 H.R. 3643: Mr. CARNEY and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H.R. 3656: Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 3849: Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 3860: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 3891: Mr. HONDA and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
 H.R. 4070: Mr. CICILLINE and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 4076: Mr. LONG.
 H.R. 4100: Mrs. CAPPS.
 H.R. 4134: Mr. PALLONE.
 H.R. 4169: Mr. CROWLEY.
 H.R. 4171: Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. POSEY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. PEARCE.
 H.R. 4173: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 4223: Mr. PENCE.
 H.R. 4227: Mr. ALTMIRE and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 4251: Ms. RICHARDSON.
 H.R. 4255: Mr. SHIMKUS.
 H.R. 4259: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
 H.R. 4269: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 4277: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
 H.R. 4336: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 4345: Mr. PALAZZO.
 H.R. 4367: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. SHULER, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. REYES, Mr. TURNER of Ohio and Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 4377: Mrs. ADAMS.
 H.R. 4381: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. REED and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
 H.R. 4382: Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. LATHAM and Mr. REED.
 H.R. 4383: Mr. NUNNELEE, Ms. FOXX and Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 4405: Mr. SIREN and Mr. HARRIS.
 H.R. 4408: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 4471: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. REED, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. NUNNELEE, Ms. FOXX and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 4480: Mr. REED, Mrs. CAPITO and Ms. JENKINS.
 H.R. 4484: Mr. LABRADOR.
 H.R. 4965: Mr. KLINE.
 H.R. 5050: Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 5186: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 5630: Mr. KLINE.
 H.R. 5707: Mr. CARNEY.
 H.R. 5738: Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 5741: Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 5781: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 5839: Mr. WEST.

H.R. 5872: Mr. KLINE and Mr. SHUSTER.
 H.J. Res. 103: Mr. ADERHOLT.
 H.J. Res. 110: Mr. WITTMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.
 H. Con. Res. 116: Ms. JENKINS.
 H. Con. Res. 122: Mr. SESSIONS.
 H. Con. Res. 127: Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. LANCE and Mrs. MYRICK.
 H. Res. 134: Mr. WITTMAN.
 H. Res. 289: Ms. NORTON, Mr. SIREN and Mr. ENGEL.
 H. Res. 397: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
 H. Res. 506: Mr. GARRETT.
 H. Res. 609: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey and Mr. LANKFORD.
 H. Res. 613: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. FARR, Mr. OLVER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. DICKS.
 H. Res. 618: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. REYES, Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. CRITZ.
 H. Res. 651: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H. Res. 660: Mr. STARK and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H. Res. 662: Mrs. ELLMERS and Mr. CANSECO.
 H. Res. 663: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. HEINRICH and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. POE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT No. 2: Page 3, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 9, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. GARDNER

AMENDMENT No. 3: Page 21, line 24, insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, such sums as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Homeland Security to comply with the Coast Guard's energy management requirements under section 543(f)(7) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(f)(7))

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. WALSH OF ILLINOIS

AMENDMENT No. 4: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available under title I may be used by the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to purchase any new software licenses for applications that have been identified as exceeding the number of existing and unused software licenses held by the Department.

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 5: Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,655,500)".

Page 3, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,393,840)".

Page 5, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,492,290)".

Page 5, lines 22 and 23, after each dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,246,290)".

Page 6, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$9,522,000)".

Page 6, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,277,920)".

Page 11, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$157,089,930)".

Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$151,236,900)".

Page 19, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,792,540)".

Page 19, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,772,720)".

Page 19, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$27,859,890)".

Page 20, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$26,388,000)".

Page 29, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$46,681,650)".

Page 32, line 9, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,359,630)".

Page 33, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,741,400)".

Page 35, line 10, after each dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,960,090)".

Page 36, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$21,376,950)".

Page 51, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,357,720)".

Page 52, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,854,010)".

Page 54, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,900,000)".

Page 55, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,140,000)".

Page 99, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$498,099,270)".

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 6: Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced to \$0)".

Page 99, line 17, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$5,041,230,000)".

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 7: Page 37, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$412,908,000)".

Page 99, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$412,908,000)".

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 8: None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for Behavior Detection Officers or the SPOT program.

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 9: None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to cancel or decline to renew any contract with a person under the Screening Partnership Program of the Transportation Security Administration, unless the Secretary of Homeland Security—

(1) certifies that the company is not performing up to Transportation Security Administration standards; and

(2) obtains the approval for such cancellation from the airport at which the person participates in the program.

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 10: None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to hire new airport or airline employees for whom the Transportation Security Administration has not completed a full background check, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 11: None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out 100 percent cargo screening goals or directives.

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 12: None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to limit

the scope of, or restrict access to, the Screening Partnership Program of the Transportation Security Administration.

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. CRAVAACK

AMENDMENT NO. 13: Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$10,000,000) (reduced by \$10,000,000)".

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. MURPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA

AMENDMENT NO. 14: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to close the Federal Air Marshal Service office located at Pitts-

burgh, Pennsylvania, or to relocate air marshals stationed at that office.

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. WALSH OF ILLINOIS

AMENDMENT NO. 15: Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$13,400,000)".

Page 15, line 23, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$13,400,000)".

H.R. 5855

OFFERED BY: MR. PIERLUISI

AMENDMENT NO. 16: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, ad-

minister, or enforce section 1301(a) of title 31, United States Code (31 U.S.C. 1301(a)), with respect to the use of amounts made available by this Act for "Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses" for the expenses authorized to be paid in section 9 of the Jones Act (48 U.S.C. 795) and for the collection of duties and taxes authorized to be levied, collected, and paid in Puerto Rico, as authorized in section 4 of the Foraker Act (48 U.S.C. 740), in addition to the more specific amounts available for such purposes in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund pursuant to such provisions of law.