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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 14, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROB BISHOP 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 5, 2011, 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 1:50 p.m.

AMERICA'S DEBT

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, the President today released his budget, and it is a pretty ugly thing.

We reach another record deficit next year in his projection and we have deficits that go on as far as the eye can see. We are rapidly heading towards the time when our national debt will equal the economy; 100 percent of GDP. The last time that occurred was in 1944 and 1945, when we were fighting World War II.

There is a big difference between now and then. Then, we were fighting a war. At some point, that war would end and the spending would drop. In fact, it did. After 1945, we didn't reach that level of spending again for 30 years. However, this time, the spending is projected to increase every year as far as the eye can see.

Then, we financed this debt by Americans through war bonds. Americans financed their own debt. Today, 47 percent of our debt is held by foreigners. We are giving them a power and a control over us. But almost more importantly, back then we were fighting a world war to preserve freedom and our way of life, and that's what drove the deficit and the debt.

Today, our deficit and our debt are driven largely as we create bureaucracies, free health care and free retirement plans that the person receiving them doesn't have to pay for, and, in fact, no one in this generation is going to have to pay for. This debt is from the wrong place, it is for the wrong reasons, and it will be with us until as far as we can see.

This debt is now the greatest threat to the prosperity, security, and hegemony of the United States of America.

Our economy is like a patient, like a person. We have an infection; we have an infection of debt. If allowed to continue, that infection will kill the patient. In the last 4 years, the Democratic Congress and this President in the last 2 years have made this infection much worse, and it has grown and it has festered such that the condition of the patient is substantially worse than just 4 years ago. We have to kill this infection before it kills us.

We have three strong antibiotics we can give it. First, reduce spending. Second, raise revenues by growing the economy. Raising tax rates at this level will not raise revenue. And, reform the entitlements, which are the majority of our spending.

This week, we will start with the first of those antibiotics. We will begin for the first time in a long time to actually reduce spending instead of just to talk about how much it's going to grow.

Now, there are those who are decrying on both sides of the aisle how much we are cutting or reducing. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that the bill that's coming before us tomorrow doesn't actually cut enough.

You know, we have increased discretionary spending—that's the spending over which Congress has annual control—by 38 percent in the last 4 years, since 2006. Now, in that 4 years there hasn't been a lot of inflation. Mr. Speaker, have most Americans seen their spending increase by 38 percent? Have most Americans seen their income go up by 38 percent? No. Was the government so bad 4 years ago when we were spending 38 percent less that it couldn't function? Were there great tragedies and trials on the street that we don't have today because we increased spending by 38 percent? No. We have to act and we have to reduce spending, and there is plenty of spending to reduce.

Mr. Speaker, this debt is our greatest national security threat. This debt is the challenge of our generation. We must be up to that challenge. Let us not fail. Let us begin now.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

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□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of history and ever-present to our needs, this weekend the commemoration of President Abraham Lincoln's birth brought to mind stirring words he wrote in 1863:

''We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no other nation has ever grown.

''But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us. We have vainly imagined in the deceitfulness of our hearts that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient, too proud to pray to the God that made us.''

So it seems fitting and proper that God should today be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged with one heart and one voice by the whole American people.

Therefore, in that same Spirit and with the words of President Lincoln himself, ''I invite you my fellow citizens to thank and praise our gracious Father who dwells in the heavens'' and beg for God's continued hand of blessing upon our Nation.

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.

Mr. SCHOCK. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. SCHOCK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHOCK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SCHOCK 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.

THE POWER OF PEACE

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on this day when around the world we celebrate the transformative power of love, it is also appropriate for us to think about a world as one, that the world, in fact, is interdependent, interconnected; and if we can have this realization of the power of love, then we can also have a realization of the power of peace.

Peace is not simply the absence of war. It is an active presence of an understanding of the capacity that we have to relate to each other in a way which is not only nonviolent but which is loving.

So on this day when we think about love, let us also think about peace. Let us think about peaceful relations at home and peaceful relations with people around the world.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1710

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCHOCK) at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 14, 2011.

Hon. JOHN S. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on February 14, 2011, at 2:35 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits his Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2012.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112–3)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

America is emerging from the worst recession in generations. In 2010, an economy that had been shrinking began to grow again. After nearly 2 years of job losses, America's businesses added more than one million jobs. Our capital and credit markets are functioning and strong. Manufacturing is coming back. And after teetering on the brink of liquidation just 2 years ago, America's auto industry is posting healthy gains and returning money to the taxpayers who helped it through a period of turmoil. The determination and resilience of the American people and the tough choices we made over the past 2 years helped to pull our economy back from the brink of a second Great Depression.

Two years after those dark days, the stock market is booming. Corporations are posting record profits. Momentum is building. Yet, in America, we have always had a broader measure of economic health. We believe in a country where everyone who is willing to work for it has the opportunity to get ahead; where the small businessperson with a dream or entrepreneur with a great new idea has their best chance to make them a reality; where any child can go as far as their talent and tenacity will take them. That is the genius of America. That spirit is what has built the greatest prosperity the world has ever known.

So even as recovery begins to take hold, we have more work to do to live up to our promise by repairing the damage this brutal recession has inflicted on our people, generating millions of new jobs, and seizing the economic opportunities of this competitive, new century.

These must be the priorities as we put together our Budget for the coming year. The fiscal realities we face require hard choices. A decade of deficits, compounded by the effects of the recession and the steps we had to take to break it, as well as the chronic failure to confront difficult decisions, has put us on an unsustainable course. That's why my Budget lays out a path for how we can pay down these debts and free the American economy from their burden.

But in an increasingly competitive world in which jobs and businesses are mobile, we also have a responsibility to invest in those things that are absolutely critical to preparing our people and our Nation for the economic competition of our time.

We do this by investing in and reforming education and job training so

that all Americans have the skills necessary to compete in the global economy. We do this by encouraging American innovation and investing in research and development—especially in the job-creating industries of tomorrow such as clean energy. We do this by rebuilding America's infrastructure so that U.S. companies can ship their products and ideas from every corner in America to anywhere in the world. And finally, we do this by coming together as Americans, not Democrats or Republicans, to make the tough choices that get America's fiscal house in order, investing in what works, cutting what doesn't, and changing the way business is done in Washington.

Growing the economy and spurring job creation by America's businesses, large and small, is my top priority. That's why, over the course of the last year, I pushed for additional measures to jump-start our economic recovery: tax credits for businesses that hire unemployed workers; assistance to States to prevent the layoffs of teachers; and tax cuts and expanded access to credit for small businesses. At the end of the year, I signed into law a measure that provided tax cuts for 159 million workers saving the typical worker $1,000 per year. And the same law extended important tax credits to help families make ends meet and afford to send their kids to college. This bipartisan tax cut plan also gave businesses two powerful incentives to invest and create jobs: 100 percent expensing on the purchase of equipment and an extension of the research and experimentation tax credit.

Moreover, my Administration has moved aggressively to open markets abroad and boost exports of American made goods and services, signing a new trade agreement with South Korea, the twelfth-largest economy in the world. And last month, I laid out a balanced approach to regulation that is pragmatic, driven by data, and that will protect the health and well-being of the American people and help lay the groundwork for economic growth and job creation.

These steps will help the economy this year. But it is also essential that we take stock and look to the future—to what kind of America we want to see emerge from this crisis and take shape for the generations of Americans to come. This Budget lays out our roadmap not just for how we should invest in our economy next year, but how we should start preparing our Nation to grow, create good jobs, and compete in the world economy in the years ahead.

At its heart is a recognition that we live in a world fundamentally different than the one of previous generations. Revolutions in communication and technology have made businesses mobile and commerce global. Today, a company can set up shop, hire workers, and sell their products wherever there is an Internet connection. It is a transformation that has touched off a fierce competition among nations for the jobs and industries of the future.

The winners of this competition will be the countries that have the most skilled and educated workers; a serious commitment to research and technology; and access to quality infrastructure like roads and airports, high-speed rail, and high-speed Internet. These are the seeds of economic growth in the 21st century. Where they are planted, the most jobs and businesses will take root.

In the last century, America's economic leadership in the world went unchallenged. Now, it is up to us to make sure that we maintain that leadership in this century. At this moment, the most important contest we face as a Nation is not between Democrats and Republicans or liberals and conservatives. It's between America and our economic competitors around the world.

There is no doubt in my mind that we can win this competition. The United States is home to the world's best universities and research facilities, the most brilliant scientists, the brightest minds, and some of the hardest-working, most entrepreneurial people on Earth. But our leadership is not guaranteed unless we redouble our efforts in the race for the future.

In a generation, we've fallen from first place to ninth place in the proportion of our young people with college degrees. We lag behind other nations in the quality of our math and science education. The roads and bridges that connect the corners of our country and made our economy grow by leaps and bounds after World War II are aging and in need of repair. Our rail and air traffic systems are in need of modernization, and our mobile networks and high-speed Internet access have not kept pace with some of our rivals, putting America's businesses and our people at a competitive disadvantage.

In 1957, when the Soviet Union beat us into space by launching a satellite called Sputnik, it was a wake-up call that caused the United States to boost our investment in innovation and education—particularly in math and science. As a result, we not only surpassed the Soviets, we developed new American technologies, industries, and jobs. Fifty years later, our generation's Sputnik moment has arrived. Our challenge is not building a new satellite, but to rebuild our economy. If the recession has taught us anything, it is that we cannot go back to an economy driven by too much spending, too much borrowing, and the paper profits of financial speculation. We must rebuild on a new, stronger foundation for economic growth. We need to do what America has always been known for: building, innovating, and educating. We don't want to be a nation that simply buys and consumes products from other countries. We want to create and sell products all over the world that are stamped with three simple words: ''Made in America.''

My Budget makes investments that can help America win this competition and transform our economy, and it does so fully aware of the very difficult fiscal situation we face. When I took the oath of office 2 years ago, my Administration was left an annual deficit of $1.3 trillion, or 9.2 percent of GDP, and a projected 10-year deficit of more than $8 trillion. These deficits were the result of a previous 8 years of not paying for programs—notably, two large tax cuts and a new Medicare prescription drug benefit—as well as the financial crisis and recession that exacerbated our fiscal situation as revenue decreased and automatic Government outlays increased to counter the recession and cushion its impact.

We took many steps to re-establish fiscal responsibility, from instituting a statutory pay-as-you-go rule for spending to going line by line through the budget looking for outdated, ineffective, or duplicative programs to cut or reform. And, most importantly, we enacted the Affordable Care Act. Along with giving Americans more affordable choices and freedom from insurance company abuses, reform of our health care system will, according to the latest analysis by the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office, reduce our budget deficits by more than $200 billion in its first decade and more than $1 trillion over the second.

Now that the threat of a depression has passed, and economic growth is beginning to take hold, taking further steps toward reducing our long-term deficit has to be a priority, and it is in this Budget. The reason is simple: in the long run, we will not be able to compete with countries like China if we keep borrowing more and more from countries like China. That's why in this Budget, I put forward a number of steps to put us on a fiscally sustainable path.

First, I am proposing a 5-year freeze on all discretionary spending outside of security. This is not an across-the-board cut, but rather an overall freeze with investments in areas critical for long-term economic growth and job creation. A commonsense approach where we cut what doesn't work and invest in those things that make America stronger and our people more prosperous. Over a decade, this freeze will save more than $400 billion, cut non-security funding to the lowest share of the economy since at least 1962, and put the discretionary budget on a sustainable trajectory.

Making these spending cuts will require tough choices and sacrifices. One of them is the 2-year freeze on Federal civilian worker salaries. This is in no way a reflection on the dedicated service of Federal workers, but rather a necessary belt-tightening measure during these difficult times when so many private sector workers are facing similar cuts. This Budget also includes many terminations and reductions to programs across the entire Federal Government. These cuts include many

programs whose mission I care deeply about, but meeting our fiscal targets while investing in our future demands no less. All told, we have put forward more than 200 terminations and reductions for over $30 billion in savings.

Even in areas outside the freeze, we are looking for ways to save money and cut unnecessary costs. At the Department of Defense, for instance, we are reducing its funding by $78 billion over the next 5 years on a course for zero real growth in funding. To do this, Secretary Gates is pursuing a package of terminations, consolidations, and efficiencies that include, for example, the elimination of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle; the consolidation of four Air Force air operations centers into two; and reducing the number of Generals and Admirals by more than 100. And throughout the entire Government, we are continuing our efforts to make Government programs and services work better and cost less: using competition and high standards to get the most from the grants we award, getting rid of excess Federal real estate, and saving billions of dollars by cutting overhead and administrative costs.

Second, I continue to oppose the permanent extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for families making more than $250,000 a year and a more generous estate tax benefiting only the very largest estates. While I had to accept these measures for 2 more years as a part of a compromise that prevented a large tax increase on middle-class families and secured crucial job-creating support for our economy, these policies were unfair and unaffordable when enacted and remain so today. I will push for their expiration in 2012. Moreover, for too long we have tolerated a tax system that's a complex, inefficient, and loophole-riddled mess. For instance, year after year we go deeper into deficit and debt to pay to prevent the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) from hurting many middle-class families. As a start, my Budget proposes a 3-year fix to the AMT that is paid for by an across-the-board 30 percent reduction in itemized deductions for high-income taxpayers. My Administration will work with the Congress on a long-term offset for these costs.

Third, to address looming, long-term challenges to our fiscal health, the Budget addresses future liabilities in the unemployment insurance system; the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, which protects the pensions of workers whose companies have failed; and the Federal Housing Administration, which plays a critical role in affordable housing. It also is committed to implementing the Affordable Care Act swiftly and efficiently since rising health care costs are the single biggest driver of our long-term fiscal problems. Finally, as a down payment toward a permanent fix, the Budget proposes additional reforms to our health care system that would be sufficient to pay for 2 years of fixing the Medicare's sustainable growth rate, thus preventing a large cut in Medicare reimbursements for doctors that would jeopardize care for older Americans.

In addition, I believe that we need to act now to secure and strengthen Social Security for future generations. Social Security is a solemn commitment to America's seniors that we must preserve. That is why I have laid out my principles for reform and look forward to working with the Congress on ensuring Social Security's compact for future generations.

As we move to rein in our deficits, we must do so in a way that does not cut back on those investments that have the biggest impact on our economic growth because the best antidote to a growing deficit is a growing economy. So even as we pursue cuts and savings in the months ahead, we must fund those investments that will help America win the race for the jobs and industries of the future—investments in education, innovation, and infrastructure.

In an era where most new jobs will require some kind of higher education, we have to keep investing in the skills of our workers and the education of our children. And that's why we are on our way to meeting the goal I set when I took office: by 2020, America will once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world.

To get there, we are making college more affordable for millions of students, through the extension of the American Opportunity Tax Cut and maintaining our historic expansion of the Pell Grant program while putting it on firm financial footing. We are taking large steps toward my goal of preparing 100,000 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics teachers over the next decade. And we are continuing our reform of elementary and secondary education—not from the top-down, but from the bottom-up. Instead of indiscriminately pouring money into a system that doesn't always work, we are challenging schools and States to compete in a ''Race to the Top'' to see who can come up with reforms that raise standards, recruit and retain good teachers, and raise student achievement, especially in math and science. We are expanding the ''Race to the Top'' to school districts, and since in today's economy learning must last a lifetime, we are extending this competitive framework to early childhood education, universities and colleges, and job training.

Once our students graduate with the skills they need for the jobs of the future, we also need to make sure those jobs end up in America. In today's high-tech, global economy, that means the United States must be the best place to do business and the best place to innovate. That will take reforming our tax code, and I am calling for immediate action to rid the corporate tax code of special interest loopholes and to lower the corporate rate to restore competitiveness and encourage job creation—while not adding a dime to the deficit.

And since many companies do not invest in basic research that does not have an immediate pay off, we—as a Nation—must devote our resources to these fundamental areas of scientific inquiry. In this Budget, we are increasing our investment in research and development that contributes to fields as varied as biomedicine, cyber-security, nano-technology, and advanced manufacturing. We are eliminating subsidies to fossil fuels and instead making a significant investment in clean energy technology—boosting our investment in this high-growth field by a third—because the country that leads in clean energy will lead in the global economy. Through a range of programs and tax incentives, this Budget supports my goals of the United States becoming the first country to have one million electric vehicles on the road by 2015 and for us to reach a point by 2035 where 80 percent of our electricity will come from clean energy sources. We also are working toward a 20 percent decrease in energy usage in commercial and institutional buildings by 2020, complementing our ongoing efforts to improving the efficiency of the residential sector. If this is truly our Sputnik moment, we need a commitment to innovation that we have not seen since President Kennedy challenged us to go to the moon.

To flourish in the global economy, we need a world-class infrastructure—the roads, rails, runways, and information superhighways that are fundamental to commerce. Over the last 2 years, our investments in infrastructure projects already have led to hundreds of thousands of good private sector jobs and begun upgrading our infrastructure across the country. But we still have a long way to go.

In this Budget, I am proposing a historic investment in repairing, rebuilding, and modernizing our transportation infrastructure. The Budget features an immediate, up-front investment of $50 billion to both generate jobs now and lay a foundation for future economic growth. Looking toward the future, the Budget provides funds to develop and dramatically expand access to high-speed rail as well as the creation of a National Infrastructure Bank to support projects critical to our national competitiveness. While this transportation bill is a major investment of funds, it is also a major reform of how transportation funds have been invested in the past. We are committing to paying for our surface transportation plan and making it subject to the Congress' pay-as-you-go law; to consolidating duplicative, earmarked programs; and to making tens of billions of dollars of funds subject to a competitive ''Race to the Top'' process.

And looking to what we will need to thrive in the 21st century, I am proposing an ambitious effort to speed the development of a cutting-edge, high-speed wireless data network that will reach across our country to 98 percent of Americans and provide for the needs

of both our citizens and our first responders. We are the Nation that built the transcontinental railroad and the first airplanes to take flight. We constructed a massive interstate highway system and introduced the Internet to the world. America has always been built to compete, and if we want to attract the best jobs and businesses to our shores, we have to be that Nation again.

Finally, to make it easier for our businesses and workers to sell their products all over the globe, we are working toward our goal of doubling U.S. exports by 2014. This will take specific efforts to open up markets and promote American goods and services. It also will take maintaining American leadership abroad and ensuring our security at home. This Budget invests in all elements of our national power—including our military—to achieve our goals of winding down the war in Iraq; defeating al Qaeda in Afghanistan and around the world; reducing the threat of nuclear weapons; and preparing our Nation for emerging threats. We also invest resources to provide for our men and women in uniform and to honor the service of our veterans. And we do this all with an eye to cutting waste, finding efficiencies, and focusing resources on what is essential to our security.

Throughout our history, the investments this Budget makes—in education, innovation, and infrastructure—have commanded support from both Democrats and Republicans. It was Abraham Lincoln who launched the transcontinental railroad and opened the National Academy of Sciences; Dwight Eisenhower who helped build our highways; and Republican Members of Congress who worked with Franklin Roosevelt to pass the GI Bill. In our own time, leaders from both sides of the aisle have come together to invest in our infrastructure, create incentives for research and development, and support education reform such as those my Administration has been pursuing. Moreover, when faced with tough, fiscal challenges, our country's leaders have come together to find a way forward to save Social Security in the 1980s and balance the budget in the 1990s.

There are no inherent ideological differences that should prevent Democrats and Republicans from making our economy more competitive with the rest of the world. We are all Americans, and we are all in this race together. So those of us who work in Washington have a choice to make in this coming year: we can focus on what is necessary for each party to win the news cycle or the next election, or we can focus on what is necessary for America to win the future.

I believe we must do what this moment demands, and do what we must to spur job creation and make the United States competitive in the world economy. For as difficult as the times may be, the good news is that we know what the future could look like for the United States. We can see it in the classrooms that are experimenting with groundbreaking reforms and giving children new math and science skills at an early age. We can see it in the wind farms and advanced battery factories that are opening across America. We can see it in the laboratories and research facilities all over this country that are churning out discoveries and turning them into new startups and new jobs.

And when you meet these children and their teachers, these scientists and technicians, and these entrepreneurs and their employees, you come away knowing that despite all we have been through these past 2 years, we will succeed. The idea of America is alive and well. As long as there are people willing to dream, willing to work hard, and willing to look past the disagreements of the moment to focus on the future we share, I have no doubt that this will be remembered as another American century.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 14, 2011*.

EXTENDING COUNTERTERRORISM AUTHORITIES

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 79, I call up the bill (H.R. 514) to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers, and roving wiretaps until December 8, 2011, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 79, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 514

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF SUNSETS OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO BUSINESS RECORDS, INDIVIDUAL TERRORISTS AS AGENTS OF FOREIGN POWERS, AND ROVING WIRETAPS.

(a) USA PATRIOT IMPROVEMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.—Section 102(b)(1) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–177; 50 U.S.C. 1805 note, 50 U.S.C. 1861 note, and 50 U.S.C. 1862 note) is amended by striking ''February 28, 2011'' and inserting ''December 8, 2011''.

(b) INTELLIGENCE REFORM AND TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2004.—Section 6001(b)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 118 Stat. 3742; 50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended by striking ''February 28, 2011'' and inserting ''December 8, 2011''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debated for 1 hour, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of these three provisions of the Patriot Act. I think it's very important that we extend them for a variety of reasons. The lone wolf provision, roving wiretaps, which have been in place for some time, we're not breaking any new ground here. Roving wiretaps have been used by local law enforcement for years in terms of dealing with drug dealers, organized crime. We're simply allowing those roving wiretaps to be extended to those who may be engaged in terrorist activities. Again, not new ground.

Also, importantly, that roving wiretap provision allows us to follow the person, as opposed to the device. Because of the changing technology, somebody can use a cell phone and pitch it and then pick up another one. So rather than having to run back to the court every time, it's much easier to just simply get the warrant for that individual.

Also, the business records provision is something that is extremely important, something that has often been the subject of a great deal of demagoguery, to be perfectly candid, where we have seen folks talk about this as a library provision. It should be noted that many of the 9/11 terrorists used public library or university library computers to make their plane reservations or to confirm those reservations.

The whole point of the Patriot Act is to allow for sharing of information and intelligence between local law enforcement, as well as our intelligence community. That's the point. We want to take down these terrorist cells and operations before they become operational.

Many folks have said that we should not use our military to deal with terrorist threats, that this should be the function of local law enforcement. But many of those same people then will deny the very tools necessary to local law enforcement to take down these terrorist cells.

That's why it's essential that we take the time today to reauthorize these three expiring provisions of the Patriot Act. It is the right thing to do.

And one other thing I wanted to mention about the lone wolf. These lone wolves are a real threat; and allowing us to continue to go after the lone wolf, even if they may not be part of a terrorist organization—we're usually talking about people who are not U.S. persons here—we need to make sure that our intelligence agencies, law enforcement can go after those lone wolves.

We've seen lone wolves. Even though Major Hassan was a U.S. person, that's

the type of person we are concerned about. And we see more of that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 10 minutes.

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

I would like to rise to address H.R. 514, a bill that would reauthorize three expiring provisions of the Patriot Act until December of this year, just 10 months from now.

Like the administration, I would like to see a 3-year extension of these authorities until 2013, similar to Senate bill 289 currently pending in the Senate. This longer term would give our Nation's intelligence and law enforcement agencies the predictability and certainty they need to keep our country safe in getting the politics out of intelligence.

I believe there's no place for politics when it comes to protecting our country and our very way of life. It must be U.S.A. first. A 3-year extension of these authorities would keep the debate about the Patriot Act out of the heart of the election cycle.

I believe including a sunset in the legislation provides the proper checks and balances necessary to ensure we are doing all we can to protect Americans, while also protecting Americans' constitutional rights.

There will be people in my party who will be on both sides of this issue. Everyone deserves a voice when it comes to national security.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. 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. 514.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a distinguished military veteran, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER).

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 514, an extension of these provisions.

The most important job of the Federal Government is to protect our country and to protect its people. My most important job in Congress is to ensure that I am giving the law enforcement community, within the bounds of the Constitution, the tools that they need to make sure that we stay secure, to make sure that we stay protected.

□ 1720

That is what I consider the utmost call in Members of Congress and the utmost call in members in the military and the law enforcement community.

You are going to hear throughout this debate and you have already heard from so many people that have used these tools in the practice and in implementation in taking out terrorists and taking out organized crime units.

Let me just say, I'm an Air Force pilot. I have been overseas, and I understand the enemy that we face and the determination that they have to bring what we saw on 9/11, to bring that back to the shores of the United States. I also understand that the only thing standing between another 9/11 and a peaceful country like we have been feeling for about the last 10 years is our law enforcement community and our United States military. That makes it essential to listen to those individuals and understand what we need to ensure that we are bringing down terrorist cells where they exist in the United States, and we are continuing to protect ourselves from infiltration overseas.

On the tragic day on 9/11, Americans were united in our understanding that we must work together as a Nation to defeat those who would destroy our way of life. Now it is essential that, even though we haven't been attacked, that we understand that sometimes in the quiet lies the biggest threat, and we never forget that this threat is very, very real.

So I ask my colleagues to rise and join me. I ask my colleagues to ask themselves, which side do they want to be on? Do they want to be on the side that doesn't necessarily understand and recognize that we are going to continue to be assaulted for generations from a group overseas that wants to destroy and harm our way of life? So I ask for your support.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), a member of the Intelligence Committee.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 514, which reauthorizes and extends provisions in the Patriot Act that I strongly disagree with. I opposed the passage of the Patriot Act in 2001 for the very same reasons that I rise today.

As a proud member of the Intelligence Committee, I am confident that we can protect our citizens and do it without treading on their rights.

Among the provisions extended in this bill is section 215, which allows the government to gain access to anyone's private, confidential records, including their medical, financial, library, and bookstore records, without first presenting evidence linking those records to a suspected terrorist or spy. It also fails to allow for court oversight of these secret orders, and prohibits the recipient of such orders from challenging the legality of the order for a year.

I think that the challenge here today is, how do we balance the security of our country with protecting the rights of ordinary citizens? I know that we can do better than we do in this legislation, and so I urge each of my colleagues to vote against H.R. 514. Instead, I think we should pass legislation that grants the intelligence community the tools that it requires while protecting the rights and liberties of all Americans.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND), member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Michigan, for allowing me to speak on the extension of this critical bill to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of September 11 cast a bright light on our woefully out-of-date intelligence laws. While many of our domestic crime-fighting laws have been made to adapt to social changes and new technology, our intelligence laws sit on the bookshelf gathering dust for decades. For that reason, I rise today in support of H.R. 514, which will extend three expiring provisions of the Patriot Act through December 8, 2011.

I know I have heard some complaints about civil liberties, but the provisions in the short-term extension are the same tools that have been used by U.S. officials for investigating child molesters, murderers, drug dealers and other organized crime figures for decades. All this bill does is extend these same tools to intelligence agencies fighting terrorism.

I strongly urge my colleagues to consider that this is a short-term extension to give the Intelligence Committee an opportunity to work on these so that we can get a broad agreement on it. It gives the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Maryland an opportunity to work together, and for all of us to work in a way that will provide the security that all of us want for this Nation and still allow us to have all the personal freedoms that we enjoy.

So I would invite and encourage all my friends to vote ''yes'' for this simple extension until December to give us time to do what this country desperately needs for us to do.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. It is difficult to debate an issue of such importance and have very good friends who are taking an opposite position. But I think that, in this case, we have to look very squarely at the literal reading of the Constitution.

The First and Fourth Amendment literal reading makes it very clear that the Patriot Act is a destructive undermining of constitutional principles. There are extraordinary powers being given by the government, and it contravenes not just principles of the Constitution but our own oath to defend the Constitution.

I want to speak to the provisions that are set for reauthorization here.

Two of the provisions are contained in the Patriot Act, legislation that I opposed when it first came up because I believed that it was over-infringement on basic civil liberties, including freedom of speech.

The first one, section 206, known as the John Doe wiretap, allows the FBI to obtain an order from the FISA, Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, to wiretap a target without having to specify the target or their device, and I challenged the constitutionality because I believe this provision severely undermines the Fourth Amendment, which requires warrants to describe the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. This provision of the Patriot Act requires neither the target nor device to be identified.

The second provision, section 215 of the Patriot Act, known as the business records provision, allows the FBI to order any person or business to turn over any tangible things, as long as it specifies it is for an authorized investigation. Orders executed under section 215 constitute a serious challenge to the Fourth and First Amendment rights by allowing the government to demand access to records often associated with the exercise of First Amendment rights, such as library records or medical records.

The third provision, section 6001, known as the lone wolf surveillance provision, is contained in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 that authorized the government to conduct investigations of non-U.S. individuals not connected with foreign power or terrorist groups, but effectively allows the government to circumvent the standards that are required to obtain electronic surveillance orders from criminal courts.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, first, it's important that we hear all points of view from my colleagues when it comes to the reauthorization of the expiring Patriot Act provisions.

I think the 3-year extension outlined in S. 289 will take politics out of this debate. I am pleased that this bill contains a sunset provision. It is important that these authorities have sunset dates so that Congress may evaluate the effectiveness of these tools on an ongoing basis.

Only with rigorous oversight can we ensure that the privacy rights of Americans are protected. As ranking member of the Intelligence Committee, I will ensure that the committee conducts effective oversight of these provisions. I hope, in subsequent reauthorizations of the Patriot Act, that Congress continues to use sunset dates which will keep Congress in the business of oversight on these important authorities.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1730

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate the way the ranking member has approached this issue. There are people who have differences of opinion, strong, passionate opinions on this. I am shocked and a bit amazed at the misinformation that is in and about the Patriot Act.

If you believe that roving wiretaps through a court order is bad, then we should stop investigating today organized criminals and drug dealers and child pornographers and kidnappers.

If you believe today that going in and trying to get someone's business records to prove that they were at a place, with a subpoena from a grand jury, is a bad idea, then we should stop doing it. Today you can do it. You can go to the library and get someone's records.

As a matter of fact, during the first part of this debate someone talked about how they went in and got all this information on whoever checked out a book on Osama bin Laden and what a horrible thing it was. That wasn't even a FISA warrant. It was a criminal warrant. That happened under the criminal code. That can happen tomorrow. And when this expires at the end of this month, they will still continue to be able to do that. But you will not be able to go to a FISA court and get a roving wiretap or a court order, by the way, to get records that will help in an ongoing terrorism investigation. It really is mind-boggling.

Let me give you what I think is the greatest example, the Times Square bomber. If we would have known early in that particular arrangement, they could have gone and figured out, listen, we need a court order. We go to the FISA court. There are two courts here: a criminal court and a FISA court. We go to the FISA court, because we don't know how big this is; we don't know who all is involved. We don't necessarily want to arrest him; we want to arrest everybody that is involved.

So let's go to the judge and prove to the judge that if we can figure out that he bought materials from a hardware store to build a bomb, that we might be able to prevent this thing in the future. So they go and get a court order. This is hypothetical. They get a court order, which is a pretty high standard in any investigation.

Or the other option is the bomb goes off, it kills hundreds if not thousands of people, and that very same FBI agent takes it with a criminal warrant and gets the very same information after the bomb has gone off. That is what we are talking about. That is the difference.

This notion that somehow you don't have to go to a court to get an order is wrong. Trust me, you are not going to be able to go through somebody's underwear drawer because you want to. It is not going to happen.

If you believe in the process that we have in our criminal courts, to have to go and get an order by a third-party adjudicator, then you should also believe that this is a really good idea to be able to do it in these broad, hard-to-do investigations into terrorism and spying. It is difficult.

Remember the Russian spy ring that was just broken up recently. They had a FISA court order warrant for a very long time because they needed to figure out everything that was going on before they brought this thing to a head.

The same with a terrorism investigation. Think about how global it is now. They planned the attacks in Afghanistan to attack New York and it went through Pakistan and other places, Saudi Arabia, and they had multiple states involved when they brought this plot together. It is big. It is complicated.

To take away, at the end of this month, our ability to get a roving wiretap that, by the way, on the very next day after you stop our ability to go to a FISA court to get one, you can still get one in a criminal case against organized crime or a drug dealer here in the United States, why, why would we do that to ourselves, Mr. Speaker? It makes no sense.

The work that goes into putting these things together for the brief, to go to the court, is significant. I will tell you right now there are very brave Americans who are working cases right now hoping to get their brief done so they can walk into a judge and get an order that might pertain to business records, or it might be a roving wiretap to keep America safe. If it expires, they won't be able to do it. There is no difference. As a matter of fact, the standard in the FISA court is higher.

Mr. Speaker, I would strongly urge this body's support of what we know is working and has kept America safe since its inception.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, since its enactment in 2001, the Patriot Act has been the object of so many false allegations and exaggerations that the myths have overshadowed the truth. It is time to dispel the myths once and for all.

Let's begin with the myth that national security officials do not need these provisions to protect us from terrorist attacks. This is demonstrably untrue. Numerous terrorist attempts in the last 10 years have been thwarted thanks to the intelligence gathering tools provided in the Patriot Act and other national security laws, and if Congress fails to extend these provisions set to expire on February 28, it will be on our shoulders if the intelligence needed to stop the next attack is not collected.

Opponents claim that these expiring provisions of the Patriot Act violate the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. This, too, is false. Each of the provisions at issue amends the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, or

FISA. Enacted in 1978, FISA sets forth specific intelligence gathering procedures that do comply with constitutional protections and have been consistently upheld by the courts.

Let's also dispel the myth that these provisions grant broad-sweeping, unchecked authority for the government to collect information on innocent Americans. Again, this is absolutely untrue. These types of provisions have been used by domestic law enforcement agencies for years to apprehend typical criminals. Roving wiretaps are nothing new. Domestic law enforcement agencies have had roving authority for criminal investigations since 1986.

Section 215, business records, have more strict requirements than the grand jury subpoenas used in criminal investigations. It makes no sense to let law enforcement officials use a tool to investigate a drug dealer, but then deny that same authority to intelligence officials investigating terrorists.

And contrary to claims by critics, there is oversight of these provisions. Both section 206, roving wiretaps, and section 215, business record requests, must be approved by a FISA judge. Both section 206, roving wiretaps, and section 215, business records, also are subject to rigorous minimization procedures. These procedures, also approved by a FISA judge, assure that only information that pertains to the investigation is actually collected. Finally, both section 206, roving wiretaps, and section 215, business records, prohibit the government from gathering intelligence on a U.S. citizen or legal resident who is exercising his First Amendment rights.

The third provision set to expire is the so-called lone wolf definition. As originally enacted, FISA authorized intelligence gathering only on foreign governments, terrorist groups or their agents. FISA did not allow the government to collect intelligence against individual terrorists. The lone wolf provision amended the definition of ''agent of a foreign power'' to close this gap.

An increasing number of attempted terrorist attacks on the U.S. are being carried out by self-radicalized jihadists who adopt an agenda as equally hateful and destructive as any terrorist group. The lone wolf definition simply brings our national security laws into the 21st century to allow our intelligence officials to respond to the modern-day terrorist threat. The lone wolf authority cannot be used against a U.S. citizen.

This temporary extension ensures that there are no gaps in our intelligence collection. Without an extension of these authorities, we will forfeit our ability to prevent terrorist attacks. A temporary extension of these provisions is the only way to provide House Members the time to study the law, hold hearings, consider amendments and conduct markups. We need to approve this temporary extension today, or we will make it harder to prevent terrorist attacks.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 20 minutes.

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

Ladies and gentlemen, here we go again. Last Tuesday on February 8 when this measure came up, it was defeated. It was a bipartisan vote. There was a full and fair discussion. Twenty-six Members on the other side joined with us to make sure that this measure was adequately examined for the flaws.

□ 1740

It's not that the Patriot Act isn't important or needed. It's just that it's flawed. The most flawed provision of the three provisions is the one I want to comment on briefly, and that is the so-called ''lone wolf'' provision—someone operating on his own and not particularly attached to anyone. This provision allows our full national security surveillance powers, which are designed to be used against enemy governments, to be used against a single individual who is unaffiliated with any foreign power or terrorist group.

Now, it is widely known that this provision has never been used. It hasn't been used because there are no terrorists; it hasn't been used because it doesn't have to be used. The Department of Justice, by its own admission, has other powers to go after these individuals. And that's why it hasn't been used. And because we got a closed rule from the Rules Committee, we weren't able to work out an agreement to take it out. Therefore, I come before you today to urge that we do not accept this measure. It is way too broad. And under the statutory definition, virtually any evildoer can be declared a ''lone wolf.''

So, ladies and gentlemen, let's be tough on terrorists. But let's describe this in a way that it will not be used in a way that will create fears that if we drop the lone wolf provision, the world may come to an end. I urge that this one provision is sufficient reason for us not to agree to the measure before us today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the chairman of the Crime and Terrorism Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I thank the Judiciary chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, last week, 122 Democrats rejected legislation to temporarily extend the three expiring Patriot Act provisions, including 36 who supported a 1-year extension last year. The House then adopted a rule to bring the bill back to the floor today, and the vast majority of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle opposed that, too. These votes are nothing but the minority party playing politics with national security, and their arguments ring hollow.

The Democrats' 1-year extension last February successfully achieved their goal of delaying Patriot reauthorization until after the midterm elections. But it left very little time for the new Congress to complete a reauthorization bill before the February 28 sunset. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle now profess concerns with the expiring provisions. If they were so concerned about the law, they could have easily brought a reauthorization bill to the floor last Congress making changes to these provisions, but they did not.

They also take issue with the process used to achieve this much-needed extension, criticizing the absence of hearings or a markup. But they gloss over the fact that their 1-year extension was brought straight to the floor with no hearings, no markup, and no opportunity to offer amendments—the same circumstances that a year later they now claim to dislike.

Since this law was enacted, these provisions have been scrutinized to the fullest extent of the law and have either been unchallenged or found constitutional. The lone wolf definition has never been challenged. Section 206 roving wiretaps have never been challenged. But Members should know that, in 1992, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals—and that's the Ninth Circuit, the most liberal in the country—upheld criminal roving wiretap authority under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. Section 215 business records were challenged, but after Congress made changes to that provision in the 2006 reauthorization, which I sponsored, the lawsuit was withdrawn. These three provisions have stopped countless potential attacks and play a critical role in helping ensure law enforcement officials have the tools they need to keep our country and its people safe.

Opponents of these provisions argue that we can simply use criminal laws to gather the information we need. But this argument ignores the most important distinction between criminal investigations and intelligence gathering. Criminal investigations only occur after the fact—after a murder has been committed or a home has been burglarized. The entire purpose of intelligence gathering is prevention—to stop the terrorist attack before it happens. We cannot rely on criminal tools to identify and apprehend those who are plotting to attack us.

As the Democrats choose to play politics rather than worry about the safety of our country, we're now under a time crunch. Only 4 legislative days, including today, remain for the House to extend these provisions before they expire and our Nation is placed at a greater security risk. We can't let our guard down. These are needed provisions to keep America safe, and I urge the House to approve this bill today and urge the other body to act quickly to reauthorize these provisions.

It's time to put politics aside and do what's right for America's national security. I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I would like to remind the chairman emeritus of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, that we are not playing politics. And merely accusing us of that and of not having hearings doesn't help the debate much.

On September 22, 2009, the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Judiciary Committee held hearings; and on October 29, 2009, the full committee held hearings and reported out a bill, I would say to my friend from Wisconsin. On November 4 and 5 of 2009, I say to the distinguished gentleman, we had a 2-day markup in Judiciary with record votes on 10 amendments offered by members of both parties and we reported out a compromise measure by voice vote. And so to say that we didn't hold hearings when we were in control is inaccurate, and I am not made happy by this misrepresentation.

To say that this is a minority party tactic misses the point, again. The gentleman was awake and on the floor last Tuesday. Twenty-six of your members voted with us. That's not partisan politics. And so I am very sorry that this discussion is getting off with so much misinformation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LUNGREN), chairman of the House Administration Committee and a senior member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let's be reminded of what the 9/11 Commission report observed. That report said the choice between security and liberty is a false choice, as nothing is more likely to endanger America's liberties than the success of a terrorist attack at home. In this case, freedom presupposes security. That's what we're talking about here.

The distinguished former chairman of the Judiciary Committee basically has called into question the lone wolf terrorist provision. He says it's never been used. I heard this same argument on the floor last year before we had the domestic lone wolf known as Major Hasan. I heard the same argument on this floor last year before we saw the consequence of a loan wolf action in Times Square.

□ 1750

I heard the same argument last year before we saw the lone wolf action of the Christmas Day bomber. I heard the same argument 2 years ago before we heard that.

The fact of the matter is and the greater concern that we have today, as expressed just this last week by the Secretary of Homeland Security, is that the level of the threat is as high today as it has ever been since 9/11. When asked about it, she explained, as did the co-chairs of the 9/11 Commission, that it is the less consequential attacks done by those who are not directly associated with al Qaeda or with affiliate organizations, i.e., lone wolves, that cause them to be of greater concern today.

CIA Director Leon Panetta, who is of this administration, has warned that it is the lone wolf strategy that I think we have to pay attention to as the main threat to this country. The gentleman from Michigan would have us wait until that threat is carried out before we then say, well, maybe now we have a reason to have the lone wolf provision.

Professor Robert Turner of the Center for National Security Law has written as to how the absence of authority to conduct surveillance of a lone wolf terrorist undermined the FBI's effort to gain access to the content of Zacarias Moussaoui's laptop computer and how it materially impeded a critically important investigation that in the absence of FISA might well have helped prevent the attacks on September 11, 2001.

Now, the distinguished former chairman of the committee has said this allows us to use this provision against anybody. Not true. It has to be someone who is not a citizen or a permanent resident of the United States who is engaged in international terrorism but who may not be linked to a foreign power or terrorist organization.

Today, in the age of the Internet, when someone is incited or inspired by one of these individuals from a foreign country and then carries out a terrorist act, that is the definition of a ''lone wolf.'' The gentleman from Michigan would have us shackle ourselves so as not to be able to deal with this, as was explained by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS), a former agent of the FBI.

These are antiterrorism cases, not criminal investigations. What we are trying to do is not collect the body parts after a successful attack and then try and find those who caused it and try and bring them to justice. No, we are trying to stop the attack in the first place and protect Americans. That's why you have the FISA court. That's why you have some of these different definitions. What we have done within the ambit of those definitions is try and protect the civil liberties of Americans while at the same time allowing us to take reasonable, responsible and, yes, proactive actions against those who would murder Americans.

There is a difference between a criminal investigation and a counterterrorism effort. It is the difference between trying to prosecute someone for a crime that has already been committed as opposed to trying to prevent the death and destruction that would be rained upon the United States by these terrorists.

I am the author of the sunset provisions. I brought this because I thought it required us to look at these three provisions because, yes, they were the most controversial; but I am convinced after looking at it in these years that these provisions have not been abused.

At the same time, I am going to be working with the gentleman from Wisconsin and others to have rapid, intensive, active oversight of these provisions to ensure that we do not have some deprivation of civil liberties as we carry out these necessary functions.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds to remind my dear friend from California that the provisions in lone wolf do not apply to Americans.

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

Mr. CONYERS. I yield myself an additional 15 seconds.

Hassan was an American, and we have not yet used the terrorist provisions of lone wolf.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I would hope that my good friend from California, in his very passionate defense of the Patriot Act, did not mean to imply that the distinguished Mr. CONYERS in some way would suborn terrorism, because he chooses to point out that the standards that are required to obtain electronic surveillance orders from criminal courts are really being circumvented under section 601.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUCINICH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I did not question the motivation of the gentleman from Michigan, nor would I; but I would question his conclusions and the impact of his decisions.

Mr. KUCINICH. I think it is fair for us to debate this. I think we have to just be cautious about how far we draw conclusions about the motivations of each other in taking the positions that we do.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina, WALTER JONES.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, it is always interesting for those of us who don't have a law degree to come down and listen and sometimes, like myself today, to have a few minutes to share my thoughts on this, because I think the majority of people in my district are God-fearing, constitutional-loving Americans like people in anybody else's district across this Nation.

I regret and will always regret that I was too weak to vote my conscience when we had the Patriot Act up the first time. I did not feel good about it. As a non-attorney and as an American who loves the Constitution and who believes in the civil liberties that are guaranteed, this country too many times has sold itself to the Federal Government to take care of it.

I make reference, Mr. Speaker, to a book that was written by Judge Andrew Napolitano. He is a well-known constitutional lawyer who is on Fox News from time to time. The title of the book is ''A Nation of Sheep.'' He actually wrote this book in 2007, years after we passed the Patriot Act. He goes through every aspect of the Patriot Act, which he believes sincerely is a serious violation of the civil liberties of the American people. In fact, I would like to share just a couple of his comments.

He said: ''The gravest dangers to our freedoms lie hidden in a government that has seized them from us, and that vigilance and natural law can save us from the power-hungry bureaucrats who run the government today.''

He further stated in the book ''A Nation of Sheep'': ''An unalienable right comes from God and is an element of humanity that cannot be given up or legislated away.''

Let us not legislate away our God-given right to liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues who voted against this when it was on suspension will again today vote ''no'' on this reauthorization, because it should go to a hearing. We should be very careful. And I hope and pray that maybe we will be able to defeat this tonight, but I know the odds are against it.

Mr. Speaker, I will ask God to continue to bless America and to continue to bless the Constitution. As Andrew Napolitano says, let's not be a Nation of sheep.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield such time as he may consume to a senior member of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia, BOBBY SCOTT, a former chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 514, which would extend for 1 year sweeping governmental intrusions into our lives and privacy that were authorized by the USA PATRIOT Act and the 2004 Intelligence Act. Without meaningful oversight and committee deliberations demonstrating that these extraordinary powers are needed, we should not extend these provisions for one full year, or for any period of time for that matter, and I therefore oppose the bill.

I am opposed because I simply do not accept the argument that, in order to be safe, we necessarily have to sacrifice our rights and freedoms. I agree with Benjamin Franklin, who stated during the formation of our Nation: ''They who give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.''

One of the provisions in the bill reauthorizes section 215 of the Patriot Act, which gives the government power to secretly invade our private records, such as books we read at the library, by merely alleging that they are relevant to a terrorism investigation but without having to show that the seized material is in connection with any specific suspected terrorists or terrorist activities.

□ 1800

There is no requirement to show probable cause or even reasonable suspicion of being related to a specific act of terrorism, and therefore, there is no meaningful standard to judge whether or not the material is, in fact, necessary.

Another provision of H.R. 514 is section 206 of the Patriot Act which is referred to as the ''roving John Doe wiretap provision.'' It gives the government the power to wiretap a phone conversation without having to show which phone will be tapped or even who will be using it, and without requiring a court order for a specific roving tap.

The third provision is Section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, referred to as the lone wolf provision. It gives the government the power to spy on individuals in the United States who are not U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens, even though they are not agents of a foreign government or any terrorist organization. Unfortunately, this means that if those targeted had any interaction with an American citizen, then that American citizen is spied upon as well.

We have already allowed spying on such noncitizens outside of the United States or even in the United States where there is probable cause, only that they are agents of a foreign government or members of a terrorist organization, but this is an extension of that power that can envelop anybody simply as a result of the occasion of interacting with a targeted person, even while in the United States.

The three provisions give the government power to invade our privacy even when there is no probable cause, nor even reasonable suspicion or credible evidence of any wrongdoing, and without allowing the kind of detached oversight such as a court warrant, which is generally called upon when such power over individuals is extended. And it is important to note that in cases of emergencies, warrants can be obtained after the fact. Law enforcement officials can perform wiretaps and searches in emergency situations and then get a warrant.

So, Mr. Speaker, absent oversight protections, even when after the fact warrants are available, all three of these provisions should be allowed to expire unless we demonstrate in oversight hearings and committee deliberations that these powers are necessary and narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling national security interest. These freedoms and protections that these provisions take away are the very core of our values and liberties. So these protections should not be legislated away without committee deliberations guaranteeing rigorous oversight to protect against abuse.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding me 2 minutes.

What I would just like to say, Mr. Speaker, is that with respect to roving wiretaps, it's only available after the government has been able to prove to the court that the target may engage in countersurveillance activity such as rapidly changing the cell phone number. It doesn't allow the government to make a general boilerplate application. It requires them, if they can't identify the individual, the very specific individual, to give some particularity in the request to identify that person as much as they possibly can.

It is also a requirement we put in the law that once they have actually utilized this roving wiretap on different instruments of communication, they have to report to the court within 10 days as to what took place. So we have refined this as much as absolutely possible.

What we're trying to do is keep up with technology. We know that some of these targets will buy 100 cell phones and use them for a single conversation and throw that cell phone away. You can't just think that's going to happen. You have to prove to the satisfaction of the court that there is a reason to believe that they are going to take these kinds of efforts to try and stop surveillance in these regards.

Again, this is before the FISA court, and it only deals with these kinds of cases. This is not regular criminal cases. So the gentleman's concerns have been raised before, and we met those concerns in our prior treatment of this law. So it is a careful balance that we created here, to take into consideration the new techniques utilized by those who would threaten us and at the same time try and provide for a third party, a court, a Federal court made up of Federal judges, to look at this. We have to report before, and we would have to, that is, our agency activists, would have to report afterwards, within 10 days.

I believe that's about as much protection as you can give and still be effective in this environment.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield 2 minutes to a distinguished Member of this body, DANA ROHRABACHER of California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, when Congress passed the Patriot Act in 2001 in the aftermath of 9/11, we mandated sunsets on the provisions that dramatically expanded Federal investigative and enforcement powers, especially those that could infringe on the freedom of American citizens. Sunsets meant that Congress would have to specifically extend the time on those powers or they

would expire. Five years ago, the last time around, the Bush administration attempted to make permanent this crisis-related expansion of authority by removing the sunsets.

Let me congratulate my friend from California who spent so much time trying to make sure the sunsets were in, and DAN, we know that you worked really hard to make sure those sunsets were put in, but not all of them were.

This power grab on the part of the Bush administration was thwarted by good Members like DAN LUNGREN who are with us today in this debate. Today, a few controversial sections are still scheduled to periodically sunset. The congressional action to extend these provisions deserves hearings, adequate debate, and the right to amend, thus ensuring accountability and transparency on such a significant issue. We have not met this standard this time around.

The Republican leadership has committed to a more acceptable process by December, when the extension of this bill comes up for a vote again. I hope I will be able to vote ''yes'' at that time. Until then, it is ''no.''

And let us note about the accusations of politics in this. I believe the American people have a legitimate fear of out-of-control government. They have a legitimate fear of out-of-control spending and out-of-control bureaucracy, and yes, they have a legitimate fear of out-of-control prosecutors and out-of-control spy networks. Let's make sure we stand for freedom here. That's not political.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to give my friend from California and other Members a little history lesson.

When the Patriot Act was drafted in 2001, I insisted on the sunset and the then-Republican-controlled House prevailed on that issue against the then-Democrat-controlled Senate. I resisted repeal of the sunset prematurely, and in 2005, the Judiciary Committee, when I was chairman, had hearings on each of the 17 provisions. There was no controversy about 14 of those provisions. Even the ACLU testified in behalf, that those provisions have not been abused. So 14 of the provisions were made permanent. This law has not trampled on anybody's civil rights.

Where there was a constitutional problem with section 215, it was fixed in the reauthorization, and I'm getting a little bit irritated at the scaremongering that has been going on about this law when no provision has been held unconstitutional by a court.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York, JERRY NADLER, former chair of the Constitutional Subcommittee.

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Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the extension of these provisions when the House has done nothing to consider them or to consider possible reforms or even to hold a hearing or a markup.

The three sections scheduled to sunset are all troubling, and I hope that we will have the opportunity to review them carefully before they come before the House again.

Section 215 authorizes the government to obtain ''any tangible thing,'' such as library or business or medical records, if ''there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are relevant'' to a foreign intelligence or international terrorism investigation. Before the enactment of section 215, the government had to show ''specific and articulable facts giving reason to believe that the person to whom the records pertain'' is a foreign agent or a terrorist. Section 215 allows the government to delve into the personal records of someone even if there is no reason to believe that that person has anything to do with terrorism. This poses a threat to individual rights in the most sensitive areas of our lives, with little restraint on the government.

Section 206 provides for roving wiretap orders, supposedly to catch up with technology, but these orders identify neither the person to be tapped nor the facility to be tapped. This is, for all practical purposes, a general grant of authority to wiretap anyone anywhere that the government wants. They should either have to identify either the person or, because of modern technology, the facility. But one or the other. There are almost no limits to this authority and no requirement that the government name a specific target. This is akin—very similar—to the British general writs of assistance which engendered the first colonial outrage that led to the American Revolution. Here we are coming full circle.

Section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, the so-called ''lone wolf provision,'' permits secret intelligence surveillance of people who are concededly not affiliated with a foreign government or organization. It provides the government with the ability to use secret courts and other investigative tools that are unacceptable in a domestic criminal investigation, as if we were dealing with a foreign government or entity. According to government testimony, this provision has never been used because you can use the normal criminal provisions if you suspect someone of planning mayhem or terrorism or anything else. Surveillance of an individual who is not working with a foreign government or organization is not what we normally consider or understand as foreign intelligence. There may be good reasons for the government to keep tabs on such people, but that is no reason to suspend all of our laws under the pretext that it is a foreign intelligence operation.

While some have argued that each of these authorities remain necessary tools in the fight against terrorism, I believe we should not miss the opportunity to review the Patriot Act in its entirety, including the 14 sections that were sunsetted that are now permanent that many of us opposed making permanent at the time and thought should continue to be sunsetted so we could review them from time to time. We should examine the act to see how it's working, where it's been successful, where it's failed, where it goes too far, and where it poses threats to our liberties. That's the perfect of sunsets; and to extend the sunsets without review undermines that purpose.

There is another law that is allied to this that also deserves careful review, the National Securities Letters Reform Act. I have introduced legislation which would better protect civil liberties while ensuring that NSLs remain a useful tool in national security investigations. I hope we can work to strike that balance in a responsible and effective manner, but the record of the abuse of the NSL authority is too great for the Congress to ignore. I was encouraged to see some of my Republican colleagues across the aisle last week vote ''no'' on the extension. It shows a healthy skepticism of unrestrained government power to spy on people in the United States. That is the essence of opposition to unchecked government power. That value should not be a partisan one. I hope to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to restore our traditional respect for the right of people to be secure from unchecked government intrusion. That's why we have the Fourth Amendment. I hope we will be able, after this vote, to examine carefully the way these provisions have been used or abused and to look at ways to reform the law in light of experience. That was the purpose of sunsets, and I hope we can take advantage of that opportunity.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. How much time remains, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 1 minute remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. CONYERS. Does my friend from Texas have in his heart any generosity to yield a couple of minutes?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond to my friend from Michigan and say, I believe I could find the time if he could find a way to give us a copy of the motion to recommit at this time.

Mr. CONYERS. That is up to the leader. That is not up to me.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in anticipation of a good-faith effort to consider that proposal by the gentleman from Michigan, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes of my time for his control.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Michigan will control 2 additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the gentleman from Texas, LAMAR SMITH, the chairman, for his generosity.

I now yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to express my appreciation to the chairman, my colleague from Texas, for the time and to the ranking member as well.

All of the issues have been laid out as to the three elements. So I just simply want to pose a question to my colleagues: We know that we have a problem with the three remaining intrusive and, I believe, unconstitutional provisions.

We know that Ranking Member CONYERS has explained that we were not absent; we did not have the lights out under his jurisdiction. We actually pursued this. We couldn't get an agreement. We couldn't move toward the floor. So the question now is, we realize that a roving wiretap is intrusive. We realize that the ''lone wolf'' provides a problem. So the question is, how do we fix it for the American public? How do we ensure the Constitution is intact?

Let me be very clear: It is well documented that human intelligence is the best. Why? Because most of us were surprised when I say that in the intelligence community—at least they have not articulated about what is going on in the Mideast, both in Egypt and Yemen and otherwise—we were surprised. Did any of that help us? This is an intrusion on the American public.

We are not in any way nonpatriots. We are patriots. We believe in the Founding Fathers. We understand that they came together to give you, Americans, the right to your freedom. We ask for the Fourth Amendment to be sacrosanct, to indicate that you are not subject to unreasonable search and seizure. That is my question to my colleagues: When will you engage in the hearings and the ability to mark something up to address these infringements? How quickly will you move? December of 2011 is too long. Let us work together to uphold the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to the H.R. 514, ''To extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents.''

This bill would extend provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 through December 8, 2011. It extends a provision that allows a roving electronic surveillance authority, and a provision revising the definition of an ''agent of a foreign power'' to include any non-U.S. person who engages in international terrorism or preparatory activities, also known as the ''lone wolf provision.'' It also grants government access to business records relating to a terrorist investigation.

While the PATRIOT Act is intended to improve our ability to protect our Nation, it needs to be revised and amended to reflect the democratic principles that make this country the crown jewel of democracy. The bill before us today, however, does not do that. In fact, even the manner by which are even considering this bill, only days after introduction without any oversight hearings of mark-ups, circumvents the process we have in place to allow for improvements and amendments to be made.

The three expiring provisions of the PATRIOT Act that H.R. 514 would extend overstep the bounds of the government investigative power set forth in the Constitution.

The first provision authorizes the government to obtain ''any tangible thing'' relevant to a terrorism investigation, even if there is no showing that the ''thing'' pertains to suspected terrorists or terrorist activities. This provision, which was addressed in the Judiciary Committee during the 111th Congress, runs afoul of the traditional notions of search and seizure, which require the government to show ''reasonable suspicion'' or ''probable cause'' before undertaking an investigation that infringes upon a person's privacy. Congress must ensure that things collected with this power have a meaningful nexus to suspected terrorist activity. If we do not take steps to improve this provision, then it should be allowed to expire.

The second provision, known commonly as the ''roving John Doe wiretap,'' allows the government to obtain intelligence surveillance orders that identify neither the person nor the facility to be tapped. Like the first provision, this, too, was addressed in the Judiciary Committee during the last Congress, and is also contrary to traditional notions of search and seizure, which require government to state ''with particularity'' what it seeks to search or seize. If this provision were given the opportunity to be amended and improved, it should be done so to mirror similar and longstanding criminal laws that permit roving wiretaps, but require the naming of a specific target.

The third provision that H.R. 514 would extend is the ''lone wolf' provision, which permits secret intelligence surveillance of non-U.S. persons who are not affiliated with a foreign organization. This type of authorization, which is only granted in secret courts, is subject to abuse, and threatens our longtime understandings of the limits of the government's investigatory powers within the borders of the United States. Moreover, according to government testimony, this provision has never been used. Because of the potential for abuse created by this provision, and the lack of need for its existence, it, too, should be allowed to expire.

Another problem with H.R. 514 is that it fails to amend other portions of the PATRIOT Act in dire need of reform, specifically, those issues relating to the issuance and use of national security letters, NSLs. NSLs permit the government to obtain the communication, financial and credit records of anyone deemed relevant to a terrorism investigation, even if that person is not suspected of unlawful behavior. I repeat, even if that person is not suspected of unlawful behavior.

The three provisions I have just mentioned, as well as the issues surrounding NSLs, have all been examined and amended in the past Congresses, because they were in dire need of improvements to protect the rights of Americans. I was against these provisions, as written, in the past, and without amendments, I am still against them today.

Issues surrounding these particular provisions are not a stranger to us, for we have been dealing with them since 2001 when the PATRIOT Act was introduced. In 2005, the PATRIOT Act was examined in the Judiciary Committee. I, along with other Members of the Judiciary Committee like Mr. CONYERS and Mr. NADLER, offered multiple amendments that not only addressed the three provisions in H.R. 514, but also National Security Letters and the lax standards of intent.

Again, these same issues came before us in 2007. On August 3, 2007, I stood before you on the House floor discussing the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, FISA, another piece of law used in conjunction with the PATRIOT Act and essential to combating the war on terror, but one that was in need of improvements to protect Americans' constitutionally enshrined civil liberties. On that day, I said that, ''we must ensure that our intelligence professionals have the tools that they need to protect our Nation, while also safeguarding the rights of law-abiding Americans,'' and I stand firmly behind that notion today.

When we were considering FISA, there were Fourth Amendment concerns around secret surveillance and secret searches, which were kept permanently secret from the Americans whose homes and conversations were targeted. There were also concerns such secret searches intended for non-U.S. citizens, could be used to target Americans.

I offered amendments to ensure that any surveillance of an American is done through established legal procedures pursuant to FISA and the FISA court authority, and to ensure that the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court is indispensable and would play a meaningful role in ensuring compliance with our constitution. I stand here today urging my colleagues to consider allowing similar amendments to the PATRIOT Act that better protect Americans' right to privacy before moving this legislation out of the House of Representatives and onto the other legislative body.

Furthermore, this very bill was considered last year in the 111th Congress, and went through oversight hearings and two days of mark-up in the Judiciary Committee. Yet, none of those voted-on, bipartisan amendments that resulted from those hearings are included in this bill. In those hearings, multiple concerns were raised about the breadth of the PATRIOT Act and the leeway it gives to infringe upon an individual's privacy and civil liberties.

In the mark-up, I personally introduced amendments that would allow for greater transparency in the PATRIOT Act and enhanced protection against violation of individuals' civil liberties. None of my amendments, or those introduced by any of my colleagues who were on the Judiciary Committee at that time, are included in this legislation.

None of the privacy concerns or civil liberty infringement issues that were raised in those hearings have even been addressed. I am deeply concerned that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are considering overlooking the very valid concerns of the American people, without so much as a hearing.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I understand and appreciate the importance of national security, and the challenges we face as we strive to protect our Nation from foreign threats. However, as an

American citizen, I am deeply concerned when our constitutional rights run the risk of being infringed upon in the name of national security.

To win the war on terror, the United States must remain true to the founding architects of this democracy who created a Constitution which enshrined an inalienable set of rights. These Bills of Rights guarantee certain fundamental freedoms that cannot be limited by the government. One of these freedoms, the Fourth Amendment, is the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. We do not circumvent the Fourth Amendment, or any other provision in the United States Constitution, merely because it is inconvenient.

As an American citizen, the security and safety of my constituency is pinnacle, but I will never stand for legislation that infringes on the basic rights afforded in our Constitution. When our founding fathers drafted the Constitution, after living under an oppressive regime in Britain, they ensured that the American people would never experience such subjugation. Where are the protective measures for our citizens in the PATRIOT Act? Why are the measures addressed in the last Congress not included in the bill?

Instead of reauthorizing these provisions, Congress should conduct robust, public oversight of all surveillance tools and craft reforms that will better protect private communications from overbroad government surveillance.

There is nothing more important than providing the United States of America, especially our military and national security personnel, the right tools to protect our citizens and prevail in the global war on terror. Holding true to our fundamental constitutional principles is the only way to prove to the world that it is indeed possible to secure America while preserving our way of life.

Because of the negative privacy implications of extending all of these provisions, I ask my colleagues to please join me in opposing H.R. 514, a bill to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time to the gentleman from Ohio, DENNIS KUCINICH.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. KUCINICH. I want to first thank the ranking member, and I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for the amicable manner of comity that you have extended here. It is very much appreciated. I also want to say, as I have listen to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle speak in defense of this, I am aware that you love this country, that you want America to be safe, and you want America to continue to be free. And the great thing about this Congress is that we have different ways of viewing how we can go about that. But I have great respect for each of the speakers who has come forward.

I want to say that since Congress first passed the Patriot Act in 2001 that we have been continually challenged on this question of our constitutional duties to act as a coequal branch of government and that it is my belief that we have failed to conduct checks and balances over government power. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) in that regard and that we have failed to conduct robust and effective oversight. And in connection with the gentleman from Wisconsin, some of the remarks that you have made about what we needed to do, I think you have made some good points on that. I also think that we have a responsibility here to protect the American people from overt infringements on their most basic civil liberties, and I see this continuing extension as being a challenge to that.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 514.

Since Congress first passed the PATRIOT Act in 2001, we have continually abdicated our constitutional duties to act as a co-equal branch of government by failing to conduct checks and balances over government power, failing to conduct robust and effective oversight, and ultimately, failing to protect the American people from overt infringements on their most basic civil liberties by continuing to extend these provisions without any meaningful reforms.

These three provisions were passed in the wake of 9/11, and given sunsets in recognition of their far reaching and unprecedented powers that effectively allow the government to conduct domestic surveillance and demand material from people not connected to any terrorism investigation, including librarians and peace groups. Yet they have been extended Congress after Congress without any reform.

Perhaps even more troubling is that we are extending these provisions through the end of the year without addressing the PATRIOT Act as a whole.

In a 2007 article by the Washington Post, then Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) assistant director stated that he is ''not even sure such an example exists'' that would demonstrate how expanded surveillance has made a difference in our national security.

Section 215 of the PATRIOT Act expanded the type of information the government could request from targets, while at the same time, lowering the standard required to obtain an order to request private records from targets. This means that the government can obtain orders for private records or items from people who are not connected to any investigation, including U.S. citizens and lawful residents. Orders executed under this provision constitute a serious violation of First and Fourth Amendment rights by allowing the government to demand access to records often associated with the exercise of First Amendment rights, such as library or medical records.

National Security Letters (NSLs), which can be issued under Section 215 of the PATRIOT Act, allow the government to obtain private information from telecommunication companies, internet and email, and health care providers without judicial warrants or oversight. They can be issued to people who have not been accused of any wrongdoing and are often accompanied by gag orders.

According to an article in the Washington Post from 2005, NSLs ''do not need the imprimatur of a prosecutor, grand jury or judge. They receive no review after the fact by the Justice Department or Congress.'' The Fourth Amendment of the Constitution requires prior judicial review and allows warrants to be issued only with probable cause.

The government has used NSLs to demand records of patrons from librarians across the country. A decision by a federal district court rules in 2006 that the gag order enforced on librarians in Connecticut violated the First Amendment, forcing the government to withdraw the gag order and its demand for patron records.

Despite a successful challenge to the unconstitutionality of the original PATRIOT Act's gag order provisions by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 5% of all NSLs issued by the FBI in 2006 contained ''insufficient explanation to justify imposition of these obligations,'' according to the Inspector General of the Department of Justice.

The ability to demand records from Americans absent judicial review and probable cause are certain to quell free speech and freedom of association—rights protected and guaranteed by the Constitution.

The ''material support'' statute, also contained in the PATRIOT Act, criminalized the act of providing ''material support'' to any foreign organization designated as terrorist by the Secretary of State. ''Material support'' is defined so broadly that it can refer to almost any kind of support, including support that does not further terrorism. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth District Court ruled in 2000 that criminal bans on ''providing 'personnel' and 'training' to groups designated as foreign terrorist organizations by the government are unconstitutionally vague and could criminalize free speech as protected by the First Amendment,'' to include human rights advocacy training, humanitarian aid in conflict zones, or even writing an op-ed. A number of the cases brought forth by the government using this statute have been dismissed or ended in mistrial.

According to the ACLU, the material support provisions ''impermissibly criminalize a broad range of First Amendment-protected activity, both as a result of their sweeping, vague terms and because they do not require the government to show that a defendant intends to support the criminal activity of a foreign terrorist organization.''

Despite years of documentation by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice and respected human rights organizations of abuse by the government of these provisions, we have failed to hold agencies accountable for abusing the far reaching powers allowed under the PATRIOT Act.

As Members of Congress, we are sworn to protect the rights and civil liberties afforded to us by the Constitution. We have a responsibility to exercise our oversight powers fully, and significantly reform the PATRIOT Act to ensure that the privacy and civil liberties of all Americans are fully protected.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 10, 2007]

FBI AUDIT PROMPTS CALLS FOR REFORM—SOME LAWMAKERS SUGGEST LIMITS ON PATRIOT ACT

(By Dan Eggen and John Solomon)

Lawmakers from both parties yesterday called for limits on antiterrorism laws in response to a Justice Department report that the FBI improperly obtained telephone logs,

banking records and other personal information on thousands of Americans.

The audit by the department's inspector general detailed widespread abuse of the FBI's authority to seize personal details about tens of thousands of people without court oversight through the use of national security letters.

It also found that the FBI had hatched an agreement with telephone companies allowing the agency to ask for information on more than 3,000 phone numbers—often without a subpoena, without an emergency or even without an investigative case. In 2006, the FBI then issued blanket letters authorizing many of the requests retroactively, according to agency officials and congressional aides briefed on the effort.

The disclosures prompted a public apology from FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III and promises of reform from Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales, who was the focus of a new tide of criticism from Democrats and Republicans already angry about his handling of the firing of eight U.S. attorneys.

''I am the person responsible,'' Mueller said in a hastily scheduled news conference. ''I am the person accountable, and I am committed to ensuring that we correct these deficiencies and live up to these responsibilities.''

Democrats and Republicans alike said Gonzales, Mueller and the Bush administration did not properly monitor the FBI and guard the privacy rights of U.S. citizens and legal residents. The report came at the end of a difficult political week for the Bush administration, after the conviction of Vice President Cheney's former chief of staff in the CIA leak case and damaging allegations by fired federal prosecutors.

Top lawmakers raised the possibility that Congress would seek to curb the Justice Department's powers, most likely by placing restrictions on the USA Patriot Act antiterrorism law.

''This goes above and beyond almost everything they've done already,'' said Sen. Charles E. Schumer (N.Y.), who was among a host of Democrats promising investigative hearings. ''It shows just how this administration has no respect for checks and balances.''

Sen. Arlen Specter (Pa.), the Judiciary Committee's ranking Republican, told reporters that Congress may ''impose statutory requirements and perhaps take away some of the authority which we've already given to the FBI, since they appear not to be able to know how to use it.''

Senate Majority Whip Richard J. Durbin (D-Ill.), who has been pressing for a review of national security letters since 2005, said the report ''confirms the American people's worst fears about the Patriot Act.''

A national security letter is a type of administrative subpoena that allows the FBI to demand records from banks, credit-reporting agencies and other companies without the supervision of a judge. The Patriot Act significantly expanded the FBI's ability to use them, and a reauthorization of the law last year required the audit that was issued yesterday.

The findings by Inspector General Glenn A. Fine were so at odds with previous assertions by the Bush administration that Capitol Hill was peppered yesterday with retraction letters from the Justice Department attempting to correct statements in earlier testimony and briefings. Gonzales and other officials had repeatedly portrayed national security letters as a well-regulated tool necessary for the prevention of terrorist attacks.

One such retraction letter, sent to Specter by Acting Assistant Attorney General Richard A. Hertling, sought to correct a 2005 letter that attacked a Washington Post story about national security letters. ''We have determined that certain statements in our November 23 letter need clarification,'' Hertling wrote.

Fine's 199-page unclassified report found that the FBI's records showed it issued more than 143,000 requests for information on more than 52,000 people through national security letters from 2003 to 2005. But not only did the agency understate that number in required reports to Congress, the number of requests it issued was much higher.

Nearly half the people targeted were U.S. citizens or legal residents, and the proportion of such ''U.S. persons'' increased over the three-year period, the report said.

In examining a small sample of security letters issued by four FBI offices, Fine discovered that the letters were improperly issued about 16 percent of the time. In the sample of 293 letters, the FBI had identified 26 potential violations but missed 22 others, the report said.

The report also details how, after obtaining sweeping new anti-terrorism powers under the Patriot Act in late 2001, the FBI did not establish basic training and record-keeping procedures to ensure that civil liberties were protected. That kept the agency from giving Congress accurate numbers on how often it used national security letters, the investigation found.

''During the time period covered by this review, the FBI had no policy or directive requiring the retention of signed copies of the national security letters or any requirement to upload national security letters to the FBI's case management system,'' the report said.

The findings are reminiscent of those in previous reports, including many by Fine's office, that have detailed the FBI's chronic inability to keep track of items ranging from guns to laptops to documents related to the Oklahoma City bombing case. Fine determined that the latest violations were not deliberate but that they could be widespread.

Gonzales described the problems as unacceptable and left open the possibility of criminal charges. He ordered further investigation.

''Once we get that information, we'll be in a better position to assess what kinds of steps should be taken,'' Gonzales said after a speech to privacy officials. ''There is no excuse for the mistakes that have been made, and we are going to make things right as quickly as possible.''

At the same time, Gonzales stressed that he thinks ''the kinds of errors we saw here were due to questionable judgment or lack of attention, not intentional wrongdoing.'' Mueller said that ''the number of abuses is exceptionally small'' compared with the broad use of national security letters and that ''no one has been damaged'' by the errors.

Anthony D. Romero, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has sued the government over its use of national security letters, said the report shows the need for an independent investigation of the Justice Department's antiterrorism tactics.

''It confirms our greatest suspicions about the abuse of Patriot Act powers and, specifically, national security letter powers,'' Romero said.

Aside from the findings about national security letters, the report details for the first time a separate kind of emergency letter used in ''exigent circumstances,'' modeled on letters used by New York FBI agents after the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. The 739 emergency letters were issued as part of an agreement with three unidentified telephone companies and requested information with the promise of subpoenas, which rarely materialized, the report said.

Mueller indicated that ''we stopped the use of these letters'' in May 2006. An FBI official later clarified those comments, saying emergency letters are still used but now promise a national security letter rather than a subpoena sometime in the future.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 18, 2007]

AMID CONCERNS, FBI LAPSES WENT ON—RECORDS COLLECTION BROUGHT INTERNAL QUESTIONS BUT LITTLE SCRUTINY

(By R. Jeffrey Smith and John Solomon)

FBI counterterrorism officials continued to use flawed procedures to obtain thousands of U.S. telephone records during a two-year period when bureau lawyers and managers were expressing escalating concerns about the practice, according to senior FBI and Justice Department officials and documents.

FBI lawyers raised the concerns beginning in late October 2004 but did not closely scrutinize the practice until last year, FBI officials acknowledged. They also did not understand the scope of the problem until the Justice Department launched an investigation, FBI officials said.

Under pressure to provide a stronger legal footing, counterterrorism agents last year wrote new letters to phone companies demanding the information the bureau already possessed. At least one senior FBI headquarters official—whom the bureau declined to name—signed these ''national security letters'' without including the required proof that the letters were linked to FBI counterterrorism or espionage investigations, an FBI official said.

The flawed procedures involved the use of emergency demands for records, called ''exigent circumstance'' letters, which contained false or undocumented claims. They also included national security letters that were issued without FBI rules being followed. Both types of request were served on three phone companies.

Referring to the exigent circumstance letters, Sen. Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa) wrote in a letter Friday to Justice Department Inspector General Glenn A. Fine: ''It is . . . difficult to imagine why there should not have been swift and severe consequences for anyone who knowingly signed . . . a letter containing false statements. Anyone at the FBI who knew about that kind of wrongdoing had an obligation to put a stop to it and report it immediately.''

A March 9 report by Fine bluntly stated that the FBI's use of the exigency letters ''circumvented'' the law that governs the FBI's access to personal information about U.S. residents.

The exigency letters, created by the FBI's New York office after the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, told telephone providers that the FBI needed information immediately and would follow up with subpoenas later. There is no basis in the law to compel phone companies to turn over information using such letters, Fine found, and in many cases, agents never followed up with the promised subpoenas, he said.

But Fine's report made no mention of the FBI's subsequent efforts to legitimize those actions with improperly prepared national security letters last year.

Fine's report brought a deluge of criticism on the FBI, prompting a news conference at which Director Robert S. Mueller III took responsibility for the lapses. Some lawmakers immediately proposed curtailing the government's expansive anti-terrorism powers under the USA Patriot Act.

In a letter to Fine that was released along with the March 9 report, Mueller acknowledged that the bureau's agents had used unacceptable shortcuts, violated internal policies and made mistakes in their use of exigent circumstance letters.

Mueller also said he had banned the future use of such letters this month, although he defended their value and denied that the agency had intentionally violated the law.

Other FBI officials acknowledged widespread problems but said they involved procedural and documentation failures, not intentional misgathering of Americans' phone records. Mueller ordered a nationwide audit, which began Friday, to determine if the inappropriate use of exigency letters went beyond one headquarters unit.

''We wish, in retrospect, that we had learned about this sooner, corrections had been made and the process was more transparent,'' FBI Assistant Director John Miller said yesterday.

Fine's report said the bureau's counterterrorism office used the exigency letters at least 739 times between 2003 and 2005 to obtain records related to 3,000 separate phone numbers. FBI officials acknowledged that the process was so flawed that they may have to destroy some phone records to keep them from being used in the future, if the bureau does not find proof they were gathered in connection with an authorized investigation.

Disciplinary action may be taken when the bureau completes an internal audit, a senior FBI official said in an interview at headquarters Friday.

Ann Beeson, an attorney for the ACLU who has sued the FBI in an effort to block some of its data requests, said that if the bureau cannot prove a link between the letters and an ongoing investigation, its requests were ''a total fishing expedition.''

The FBI agreed that one senior official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of forthcoming House and Senate hearings on the matter, would speak for the agency.

Lawmakers have begun to probe who knew about the use of the letters and why the department did not act more swiftly to halt the practice. Grassley asked that Fine turn over to the Senate Judiciary Committee copies of all FBI e-mails related to the letters of demand, as well as transcripts of the interviews Fine conducted on the issue.

The committee has scheduled a hearing for Wednesday, with Mueller as the chief witness. On Tuesday, the House Judiciary Committee intends to question Fine and FBI general counsel Valerie Caproni.

FBI and Justice Department officials said most of the letters at issue were drafted by the Communications Analysis Unit (CAU), which comprises about a dozen people assigned to analyze telephone records and other communications for counterterrorism investigators. They sent the secret requests to three companies—AT&T, Verizon and a third firm whose identity could not be learned. Since the 2001 terrorist attacks, the FBI has been paying the companies' cost of supplying such records almost instantaneously in a form that its agents can readily examine, according to the report and the senior FBI official.

In each letter, the FBI asserted that ''due to exigent circumstances, it is requested that records for the attached list of telephone numbers be provided.'' The bureau promised in most of the letters that subpoenas for the same information ''have been submitted to the U.S. Attorney's office who will process and serve them formally.''

But the inspector general's probe concluded that many of the letters were ''not sent in exigent circumstances'' and that ''there sometimes were no open or pending national security investigations tied to the request,'' contrary to what U.S. law requires. No subpoenas had actually been requested before the letters were sent. The phone companies nonetheless promptly turned over the information, in anticipation of getting a more legally viable document later, FBI officials said.

The use of such letters was virtually ''uncontrolled,'' said an FBI official who was briefed on the issue in early 2005. By that fall, CAU agents had begun creating spreadsheets to track phone records they had collected for a year or more that were not covered by the appropriate documents, according to FBI e-mails and interviews with officials.

A spokesman for AT&T declined to discuss the topic, referring questions to the FBI. Verizon spokesman Peter Thonis, who would not confirm nor deny the existence of an FBI contract with his firm, said that ''every day Verizon subpoena units respond to emergency requests from federal, state and local law enforcement for particular calling records. After 9/11, of course, Verizon responded to FBI emergency requests in terrorist matters, and we had every reason to believe they were legitimate emergency situations.''

The inspector general's report said that the wording of the exigency letters was copied from a standard letter that the FBI's New York office used to obtain urgently needed records after the 2001 terrorist bombings. When officials from that office were later reassigned to create the CAU in Washington, the senior FBI official said, ''they brought their business practices with them'' and continued to use the same letter ''for reasons that I cannot explain.''

But the unit was not authorized under FBI rules to make such requests, and from the outset in 2003 it asked FBI field offices to submit the promised legal follow-up documents. The offices rarely did so speedily, and in many cases ignored the request altogether.

''In practice, if you have already got the records, the incentive to do the paperwork is reduced,'' the senior FBI official said.

When a lawyer in the FBI's national security law branch, Patrice Kopistansky, noted in late 2004 that the proper legal justifications were frequently missing or extremely late, she did not advise agents to ''change their process,'' the senior official said. ''Our advice was instead to . . . use these letters only in true emergencies'' and institute ''covering practices.''

These included ensuring that the bureau's agents had opened a related investigation and promptly sent a formal national security letter to provide legal backing for the demand.

Bassem Youssef, who currently heads the CAU, raised concerns about the tardy legal justifications shortly after he was assigned to the job in early 2005, according to his lawyer, Steve Kohn.

''He discovered they were not in compliance, and then he reported that to his chain of command. They defended the procedures and took no action,'' Kohn said, adding that ''their initial response was to deny the scope of the problem.''

Youssef has battled the FBI in court over whether he was denied a promotion because of discrimination based on his ethnicity.

Eventually, the general counsel's office organized a meeting at headquarters on Sept. 26, 2005, where the bureau considered a workaround: Its lawyers proposed creating special, catch-all investigative files that could be used to authorize quick phone-records seizures that did not involve open field investigations.

But one official at the meeting, Youssef, argued that genuine emergency requests for the records ''were few and far between,'' according to an e-mail summarizing the meeting that was reviewed by The Washington Post, and the idea was never implemented. The account referred to efforts by one of the bureau's top lawyers to brief ''higher ups'' in the agency about the problem.

''At some point, they told us there were not that many such letters'' still in use, the senior official said. ''We believed the problem had resolved itself . . . in retrospect, it never got resolved.''

One reason that FBI officials did not act more quickly is that Kopistansky and others in the general counsel's office did not review until May 2006 copies of any of the exigent circumstances letters sent to the phone companies from 2003 to 2005. As a result, they were unaware that some of the letters contained false statements about forthcoming subpoenas and urgent deadlines, the senior official said.

Bureau officials ultimately decided to ''clean up'' the problem by writing seven national security letters designed to provide legal backing for all the telephone records requests that still needed it, the senior FBI official said. In every case, these requests in 2006 covered records already in the FBI's possession and lacked the required cover memos spelling out the investigative requirements for the requests.

At no time did senior FBI officials outside the communications unit attempt to tally how often the exigent circumstances letters had been used, with the result that Mueller and others in senior management did not learn about the scope of the problem until two months ago, when Fine informed them, the senior official said.

□ 1820

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we must act now to keep these national security laws in place. Time is running out. We have only a few days left to do what we need to do to keep America safe. These are commonsense provisions that prevent terrorist attacks, protect the American people, and preserve civil liberties. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this commonsense extension.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, tonight I felt compelled to vote against extending the three expiring provisions of the Patriot Act that continue to give the government sweeping authority to spy on individuals inside the United States and, in some cases, without any suspicion of wrongdoing. These intrusive and sweeping powers stand in stark contrast to the fundamental individual privacy rights enshrined in the Fourth Amendment of our Constitution. All three surveillance provisions are unnecessary, they do not protect us against terrorism, and they should have been allowed to expire long ago. I am appalled by the blatant disregard for the civil liberties of innocent Americans who have absolutely no connection to the global war on terrorism, and I look forward to a time when these provisions are no longer the law of the land.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 514, a limited bill to extend three Patriot Act counterterrorism authorities scheduled to expire at the end of this month through December of this year. I do so to ensure our intelligence and law enforcement communities continue to have the tools they need to protect American citizens while Congress works to reform this currently flawed law.

The authorities being extended in today's legislation include Section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act, also known

as the ''lone wolf'' amendment, which allows surveillance of non-citizens engaged in international terrorism apart from identified terrorist groups; Section 206 of Patriot Act, which permits roving surveillance of terrorism suspects who use multiple communication devices to thwart detection; and Section 215 of the Patriot Act, which compels production of business records and other tangible items upon the approval of the FISA court.

Of these three authorities, the current construction of the Section 215 ''tangible items'' authority is the most problematic. Specifically, the ''relevance'' standard that must be met under this authority is too weak. Recipients of Section 215 orders are required to wait a year before challenging a nondisclosure order. And the government can use secret evidence to oppose judicial challenges to a Section 215 order.

I believe Section 215 and other Patriot Act authorities should be reformed along the lines of Senator PATRICK LEAHY's USA Patriot Act Sunset Extension Act. Additionally, the Justice Department and Congress must exercise more oversight over the application of these authorities to ensure that they are being exercised responsibly. It is critically important that, in our effort to defend the liberties that Americans cherish, we not enact measures that erode the very freedoms we seek to protect.

Mr. PENCE. I rise in support of H.R. 514 to extend the three expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. Nearly ten years removed from the attacks of September 11, 2001, it is all too clear that America is still a nation at war and these expiring provisions are still valuable tools in the Global War on Terror.

I was here at the Capitol on that day. I saw the evil of our enemies written in the smoke rising above the Pentagon. We are reminded even today that their desire to inflict such violence on our homeland and that of our allies is real.

Just last week, Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano testified that the ''threat continues to evolve'' and went on to say that the risk of attack ''may be at its most heightened state'' since that fateful day in 2001.

Because we are still a nation at war, I support the extension until December 8, 2011 of the three provisions, set to expire on February 28, 2011.

The first, Section 206, authorizes the use of roving wiretaps by law enforcement after approval from the FISA court. This allows for terrorists or spies who throw away their cell phones and change locations frequently to be tracked before they can execute an attack. Roving wiretaps have been routinely used for decades by domestic law enforcement in criminal cases. Quite simply, the USA PATRIOT Act gives our national security and intelligence communities the same tools provided to local law enforcement and it is an essential tool to fight terrorism in the modem world.

Section 215 authorizes the FBI to ask FISA courts to issue an order that allows the FBI to investigate business records related to international terrorism and clandestine intelligence activities. With this provision at their disposal, the FBI will have a greater opportunity to obtain foreign intelligence information. Now some will argue that this provision will allow the federal government to spy on the business records, internet activities and library accounts of ordinary, law-abiding citizens. That is not the case.

To use Section 215, national security agents need approval from the FISA court. The government must demonstrate to the court that the business records sought are ''not concerning a United States person,'' but in connection with international terrorism. The oversight requirements of this provision are very stringent. Every six months, the Attorney General must report to Congress on the number of times a Section 215 order has been sought, granted, modified or denied.

The third provision, found in section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Protection Act, commonly known as the ''Lone Wolf'' provision, allows law enforcement to track those non-U.S. citizens who seek to inflict terror under their own initiative, without affiliation to common terrorist groups.

Mr. Speaker, only weeks ago, Members of this body took the oath of office and swore to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies. We have the responsibility to uphold that pledge, and in doing so, I believe we must equip law enforcement and intelligence officials with the tools necessary to protect Americans from terrorist attack.

There is no doubt about America's determination to protect itself and this legislation will ensure that our intelligence community—those who work tirelessly every day to protect us—have the tools they need to prevent the horrors of September 11th from being brought to our soil again.

We must also safeguard the precious civil rights and liberties that make our lives free and fulfilling. The PATRIOT Act includes strong protections for the civil liberties of Americans and continues extensive measures for oversight and review of the Department of Justice and our intelligence agencies. As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I fully understand the need to strike a proper balance between security and the rights of the American people, and I believe that in extending these provisions, we will do just that.

I am confident this Congress will continue its oversight duties so that we can ensure that every tool available to the intelligence community is coupled with safeguards that ensure the civil liberties of the American people.

Our solemn duty is to protect Americans from terrorists and safeguard their civil liberties, and we will fulfill that duty by passing this bill to extend, through December 8th of this year, these crucial provisions of the PATRIOT Act.

I urge passage.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 79, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. THOMPSON of California. I am opposed in its current form.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Thompson of California moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 514, to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of section 1, add the following new subsection:

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH CONSTITUTION.—

(1) INVESTIGATIONS MUST COMPLY WITH CONSTITUTION.—Each investigation of a United States citizen conducted under an extended authority shall be conducted in a manner that complies with the Constitution of the United States, including the first through tenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States (commonly known as the ''Bill of Rights'').

(2) EXPEDITED REVIEW OF VIOLATIONS.—In any civil proceeding before a Federal court that involves an alleged violation of paragraph (1), such court shall expedite such proceeding.

(3) EXTENDED AUTHORITY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''extended authority'' means any authority available under—

(A) an amendment to section 105(c)(2), 501, or 502 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1805(c)(2), 1861, 1862) that took effect after October 25, 2001; or

(B) section 101(b)(1)(C) of such Act, as amended by section 6001(a) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (Public Law 108-458; 118 Stat. 3742).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Patriot Act gave law enforcement some necessary tools to keep up with technological advances being used by those who would do harm to our country. It did not abolish our responsibility to make sure that the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens are protected.

This motion to recommit will guarantee that the powers of the Patriot Act being voted on today are not used to violate the constitutional rights and freedoms of American citizens.

More specifically, this motion does two important things:

First, it states a fundamental truth, that even in secret national security investigations, Patriot Act investigations of U.S. citizens may not circumvent any provision of the United States Constitution. The Patriot Act powers are used in secret. As a result, when ordinary American citizens are ordered to turn over information to the government under these expansive powers, they are prohibited from discussing their case in public. The risk of government overreach is at its greatest in matters such as these.

The second section states that if a U.S. citizen argues to a court that government spying has violated their constitutional rights, that the citizen's case must be expedited. The FISA laws

currently require that when our government seeks a secret court order to conduct surveillance of an American citizen, the government's request must be expedited by the court. This provision is a basic promise of fair and equal treatment, and that the government should not have greater rights than the people.

We took an oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. Our obligations to that oath and to the American people we represent are put to their greatest test when we consider matters of national security and government powers such as the ones before us today.

I urge all Members who support the freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution to vote ''yes'' on this motion to recommit.

I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this motion is as straightforward as they come. The Patriot Act should be enforced in a manner that doesn't violate Americans' constitutional rights, and those who believe their constitutional rights have been violated should receive fair and equitable treatment by the courts.

I can't imagine any of my colleagues from either party voting against this bedrock principle that the executive branch should respect the Constitution when it comes to investigating American citizens. After all, each of us took an oath of office last month to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. I know we all take that oath seriously. Indeed, we opened this session of the Congress by reading through the U.S. Constitution on this floor, an exercise in which I was pleased to participate.

It's in that same spirit that we offer this motion. For while we have differing views on how best to protect our national security, while upholding our cherished liberties, and in this case, on whether the enhanced authorities in this underlying bill are still needed nearly a decade after the September 11 attacks, we should all be able to agree that the United States Constitution is our last line of defense in cases where an American's civil liberties may be threatened. So, by assuring that the exercise of these powers doesn't violate our basic constitutional rights, this motion would provide a safety net to protect Americans' civil liberties in the absence of a more comprehensive review of the Patriot Act.

The second part of this motion states simply that Americans who believe their constitutional rights may have been violated by the government should receive the same expedited consideration by the courts that the government already receives. How can anyone argue with that? Why shouldn't our courts be equally responsive to the concerns of American citizens as they are to the concerns of the government, especially when an individual believes his constitutional rights have been violated. A government of the people, by the people, for the people has the utmost responsibility to protect the constitutional rights of every individual, especially when it comes to matters of national security.

So this motion to recommit, Mr. Speaker, is simple, straightforward and consistent with the bedrock principle of our Republic. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' regardless of their views on the underlying bill, to vote ''yes'' as an affirmation of the support of this body for our Constitution.

□ 1830

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, again, I urge all my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this motion to recommit to protect our Constitution and the civil rights and the civil liberties of the American people, while at the same time making sure we are safe from those who may wish harm to us.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation, and I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from Texas, yielded the Democrats 2 additional minutes, and asked for a copy of the motion to recommit so that we could look at it. The gentleman extended that offer in good faith.

We received a copy of this motion to recommit at the time the Clerk started reading it, and our offer of good faith was responded to with an attempted surprise.

Now, the underlying bill, H.R. 514, is very simple. All it does is extend the authorizations that are about ready to expire until December 8. It doesn't add to the Patriot Act and the Terrorism Prevention Act. It does not subtract from it. It gives the Judiciary Committee the time to do the oversight, which is exactly the same thing that I did when I was the chairman the last time the sunset expired.

But there is something else in here that I think is very important, and that is that there is a provision that would cause the courts to second-guess themselves every time a national security action asked them for a business record order. And rather than expediting the request to seek information on terrorists, this motion to recommit tells the court to expedite civil lawsuits against the United States Government to get money damages under a provision that is in the Patriot Act, and that tips it all on its head.

If the civil rights are violated, there is a provision in this Patriot Act that allows people to file a lawsuit and to do all of the discovery that needs to be done and to bring the case to trial, and they don't need to be expedited. What needs to be expedited is going after the terrorists with business records.

Now, there is a provision in the motion to recommit that says that the Constitution has to be followed. We don't need to put things in the statute book that says the Constitution needs to be followed. That's the supreme law of the land. This is completely redundant. It is unnecessary. And, frankly, the Constitution has been followed in the Patriot Act, because there has been no finding of unconstitutionality of any of the 17 provisions. Where there was a preliminary finding in the business records section, we amended the law and the plaintiffs dropped their suit. We fixed the problem, to the approval of the plaintiffs who filed this suit.

So we ought to get on with this. We're going to have these hearings. We are going to have the time to have these hearings. And all of the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle have my commitment now, as they did 9 years ago and as they did 5 and 6 years ago, that the hearings will be thorough, they will be comprehensive, and they will allow everybody to speak their piece.

Vote against this motion to recommit and pass 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.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were 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 passage of the bill, if ordered, and approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 186, nays 234, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 35]

YEAS—186

Ackerman	Carson (IN)	DeGette
Altmire	Castor (FL)	DeLauro
Andrews	Chandler	Deutch
Baca	Chu	Dicks
Baldwin	Cicilline	Dingell
Barrow	Clarke (MI)	Doggett
Bass (CA)	Clay	Donnelly (IN)
Becerra	Cleaver	Doyle
Berman	Clyburn	Edwards
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Ellison
Bishop (NY)	Connolly (VA)	Engel
Blumenauer	Conyers	Eshoo
Boren	Cooper	Farr
Boswell	Costa	Fattah
Brady (PA)	Costello	Filner
Braley (IA)	Courtney	Frank (MA)
Brown (FL)	Critz	Fudge
Butterfield	Crowley	Garamendi
Capps	Cuellar	Gonzalez
Capuano	Cummings	Green, Al
Cardoza	Davis (CA)	Green, Gene
Carnahan	Davis (IL)	Grijalva
Carney	DeFazio	Gutierrez

Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wu
Yarmuth

NAYS—234

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
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
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
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
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
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
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
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Berkley
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Clarke (NY)
Culberson
Giffords
Harman
Payne
Rush
Smith (WA)
Tierney
Woolsey
Young (FL)

□ 1855

Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Messrs. COFFMAN of Colorado and JOHNSON of Illinois changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. ALTMIRE, JONES, HINCHEY, Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. CLEAVER changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 275, noes 144, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 36]

AYES—275

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Manzullo
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (IN)

NOES—144

Amash
Andrews
Baldwin
Bartlett
Becerra
Berman
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fitzpatrick
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heller
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hultgren
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Kildee
Kingston
Kucinich
Labrador
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Meeks
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Polis

Price (NC)
Rangel
Rehberg
Richardson
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tonko
Towns
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Wu
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—14

Bass (CA)
Berkley
Burton (IN)
Clarke (NY)
Culberson
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Harman
Johnson (GA)
Rush
Smith (WA)
Tierney
Woolsey
Young (FL)

□ 1903

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 352, nays 59, answered ''present'' 3, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 37]

YEAS—352

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (IN)

NAYS—59

Altmire
Baldwin
Boren
Brady (PA)
Burgess
Capuano
Clyburn
Cuellar
DeFazio
Dent
Donnelly (IN)
Filner
Fudge
Hanna
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Heller
Hinchey
Hoyer
Johnson (GA)
Keating
Kucinich
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lynch
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
Moore
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Olver
Owens
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Shuler
Sires
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Towns
Visclosky
Walden
Weiner
Wu
Young (AK)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—3

Amash
Foxx
Gohmert

NOT VOTING—19

Berg
Berkley
Burton (IN)
Clarke (NY)
Culberson
Doggett
Doyle
Giffords
Graves (GA)
Grijalva
Harman
Jordan
Meehan
Rush
Smith (WA)
Tierney
Van Hollen
Woolsey
Young (FL)

□ 1910

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1910

JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. The 112th Congress has a mandate from the people to focus their legislative efforts on job creation and economic growth.

Career and technical education should be at the forefront of those efforts. Expanding and improving our Nation's career and technical education is one of the most important and effective ways for our communities to produce a well-educated and skilled workforce, ensure that students are career- and college-ready, and individuals have the necessary skills to remain competitive in a changing workforce.

This year, I was named cochairman of the Career and Technical Education Caucus along with Representative LANGEVIN of Rhode Island. In the 112th, our goals are to enhance awareness in Congress of the importance of career and technical education and advance policies that improve skilled labor education and support technical-related small business job growth.

CTE programs exist in every congressional district, and I encourage my colleagues to join the bipartisan Congressional Career and Technical Education Caucus. Together, we can improve America's competitiveness and help facilitate job opportunities for our constituents.

CUTS TO RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND STEM EDUCATION

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I've come to the House this evening to talk about the deficit, but it's not our budgetary deficit, which is also a concern to many of us, but, rather, the deficit of vision that I see reflected in the CR that we will be voting on later this week. By that, I mean we have a CR before us this week that will do grave damage to our economic competitiveness while having a negligible impact on the Nation's budgetary situation.

It is clear that without a robust, innovative economy, it will be next to impossible to ever truly reduce our national budgetary deficit. Yet this CR cuts some of the very investments that are needed to address the crisis in competitiveness in our country that we are confronting now.

For some time, important leaders in our business and academic community have warned us about this crisis. In 2005, the National Academies panel, chaired by former Lockheed Martin CEO Norm Augustine, released a report, ''Rising Above the Gathering Storm.'' This report warned that without a focused effort by the Federal Government, the future of American competitiveness was bleak. It recommended increased efforts in science, technology, engineering, and math, and we have failed to see this vision.

The reason for these investments is simple: technological innovation leads to jobs. Several studies have estimated that over 50 percent of America's economic growth since World War II is a direct result of technological innovation. Some studies have suggested that this percentage is much higher still.

This technological innovation coincided with an increased Federal investment in research, development and STEM education.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I urge my colleagues to reject the cuts being proposed in the Republican CR.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DALE SPECKEN, 2010 MINNESOTA FIRE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Minnesota's Fire Officer of the Year, Dale Specken of Hopkins. Known for his can-do attitude, loyalty, and fairness, Dale has long had the respect of all of his colleagues because of his passion for teaching others about fire prevention and going beyond the call of duty to help others and the community.

Dale comes from a long line of firefighters and in 1981 joined the family business. Working hard and rising through the ranks, he became Hopkins fire chief in 2005. Being the dedicated community servant that he is, Dale also serves as the emergency manager and fire marshal for the City of Hopkins.

I want to congratulate Dale on being named Minnesota's Fire Officer of the Year. Thank you for your many years of tireless service and for your unwavering commitment to our community.

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. I was so pleased to hear my colleague a moment ago, Mr. Speaker, talk about firemen. However, the continuing resolution that is now before this House would lay off 1,333 firemen across this Nation. It would also lay off 2,410 firefighters across this Nation.

We're now into the sixth week of the Republican control of this House, and yet we have no jobs; but instead of a jobs bill, we have a jobs layoff bill. The continuing resolution will lay off tens of thousands, indeed, hundreds of thousands of men and women all across this Nation, from firefighters to cops to construction workers; 76 projects that are going to be built and infrastructure will be canceled.

We're looking at 200,000 young children that will not be in the Head Start program, which means their teachers and the others that are running those programs will be laid off.

This is the most anti-jobs bill I could possibly imagine; and here we are in the 6 weeks, no jobs, just job layoffs.

ARIZONA BEGINS ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY TODAY

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

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, today is one of those special days, and for many of us, you think of it as Valentine's Day, but for Arizona, this is our 99th birthday. Today, we begin our 100th year, and the wonderful folks in Arizona, which is a stunningly beautiful State, for those of you who have not had a chance to visit us—from the Grand Canyon, down through the mountains, down even further to the desert plateaus, to the grasslands down south—come join us for our 100th anniversary celebration.

All through this year, all up and down the State, there are going to be special activities, special dinners, special commemorations for the baby State, the valentine State that is Arizona, as it begins its 100th anniversary today.

THE GRAMMY AWARDS

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, last night in Los Angeles, California, the Grammy Awards took place, and I am proud that one of my Memphis constituents, Kirk Whalum, received a Grammy. I am also proud that a special award was given to Al Bell who had been the head of Stax Records.

But even further, there was a tribute to Solomon Burke, one of the great singers of all time. The tribute was done by Mick Jagger. Nobody can quite do anything like Mick Jagger. But it was fitting that Mick Jagger did Solomon Burke, because Solomon Burke in the 1960s was one of the first African Americans to do Bob Dylan, and Bob Dylan was there, too. And then Eminem got the best rap song.

So it was a good, spirited night at the Grammys of biracial, cultural cooperation and understanding and love.

□ 1920

THE DUST POLICE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the EPA is now going after the farms and ranches that feed the American people. They say ranching and farming cause dust. Well, no kidding. So out with the dust, and in with more regulations and fines.

Dust has been around since man first tilled the soil with primitive plows and herded sheep and cattle in the wide open spaces. The EPA also doesn't like the dirt roads used by pickups and tractors that crisscross the cattle ranches and farms that are in Texas and in the heartland of America, so the Environmental Police Agency is going to regulate the dust created by farming and ranching by imposing expensive fines on the breadbasket of America. The dust police rule would make it more expensive to feed America.

First it was punishing the domestic energy industry. Now they're going after the agriculture industry. Does the EPA wish that we import all of our food like we do crude oil? This sounds a little bit un-American to me. Maybe the EPA needs to just hit the road.

And that's just the way it is.

CONGRATULATING EGYPT

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the valiant, heroic, brave people of Egypt who for 18 days took to the streets in Tahrir Square and used people power to stand up and to liberate themselves. For 18 days, they called on things like governance and to have a hand in their own destiny and their own democracy. Human rights, bread, dignity, things like that. I was so proud, watching the people in Tahrir Square of Egypt stand up and claim their dignity back, and I was proud to be able to say that so many Americans stood shoulder to shoulder with them.

I also want to add, Mr. Speaker, that it demonstrated that the people of Egypt reject the philosophy of al Qaeda, reject the philosophy of extremism, and used nonviolent tactics, tested the world over, to bring forth democracy. This is a wonderful testament to people who want freedom, justice, and equality to stand together peacefully. And it was so good, Mr. Speaker, to see people of multiple faiths—Muslims, Christians, other people, Jews—standing together to say, We want a new day in Egypt.

So, Mr. Speaker, again, my hearty congratulations to the people of Egypt.

AMERICA WORKS TOGETHER, COMES TOGETHER

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. As I was traveling, Mr. Speaker, to Washington, I had the opportunity to read the local newspaper. It's a good time for us to reconnect with our community, those that we have not been able to see, to hear their stories. And I was impacted by a story of two students at the University of Texas from different walks of life who had had a passion for football in one instance and a passion for basketball in another instance.

Unfortunately, as they were aspiring to their dreams, both of them found that they had a congenital or a serious heart defect. Young men. One who had come out of the heart of Acres Home, a historically African American community, raised by his grandmother whom he loved; and he chose to stay close to home by going to UT Austin to play basketball. What a devastating blow to find out he could not play when he first got there. What about the young man, huge in size, that almost lost his life on the football field?

But the story is, in this month when we commemorate African American History Month, one was a Caucasian, and one was an African American. It just shows in this Nation how we can work together and come together. These young men have, in a sense, overcome their challenges, and they represent America's heroes. I pay tribute to these two athletes at the University of Texas and thank them for their leadership.

FUNDING FOR THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT MUST BE DENIED

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, today, I sent a letter to Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary of Health and Human Services, asking, in light of Judge Vinson's ruling in Florida 2 weeks ago today where a declaratory judgment was issued that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is indeed unconstitutional, that further implementation of this act not go forward.

In fact, Judge Vinson stated that officials of the executive branch will adhere to the law as declared by the court. As a result, the declaratory judgment is the functional equivalent of an injunction. There is no reason to conclude that this presumption should not apply here.

Now, I believe the judge is correct, that the administration should not proceed with implementation, and I've asked the Secretary for clarification that that is indeed her position and will be her position going forward.

Of course we do have debate and a vote on the continuing resolution to fund the United States Government for the next 7 months. It is my expectation that funding for provisions of enacting the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act will not be funded in the continuing resolution.

The American people have made it very clear, and even recently the Florida ruling confirmed that the health care law is unconstitutional, and Congress must do its job to make sure funding for this legislation is denied.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 11, 2011.

Hon. KATHLEEN SEBELIUS,
Secretary of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY SEBELIUS: I write to inquire of the Department of Health and Human Services your response to and specifically subsequent implementation decisions made by the Department in the wake of Judge Vinson's ruling in The State of Florida v. United States Department of Health and Human Services. As you are well aware, the plaintiff sought declaratory judgment that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional as well as an injunction against its enforcement.

In his opinion, Judge Vinson relied on precedent in Committee on Judiciary of U.S. House of Representatives v. Miers to determine that when a court issues a declaratory judgment against federal officials, the ''declaratory judgment is the functional equivalent of an injunction.'' He quoted a previous United States Court of Appeals decision which further addressed his point, ''that officials of the Executive Branch will adhere to the law as declared by the court. As a result, the declaratory judgment is the functional equivalent of an injunction . . . There is no reason to conclude that this presumption should not apply here. Thus, the award of declaratory relief is adequate and separate injunctive relief is not necessary.''

I would like to request information on how, in light of the declaratory relief issued by Judge Vinson, the Department plans to proceed in its implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this issue and I look forward to your response. Should you have any questions, please contact me in my Washington office at (202) 225–7772.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL C. BURGESS, M.D.,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANSECO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS HOUR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to lead this Special Order for an hour on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and to have some of my distinguished colleagues join me.

But as we begin the Special Order to call attention to the travesty that the Republican leadership is proposing and the cuts that they will be trying to enact for the balance of this year, I want to say something that begins to put these cuts into a particular perspective.

I'm sure that everyone is aware that today is Valentine's Day, a day in which we supposedly celebrate love. As the Republican leadership begins the onslaught on some very important programs, I want to share with them and all of us something that Dr. Cornel West has been reminding us of as of late, that is, that justice is what love looks like in the public arena.

So on this day when we show those close to us we love them, we should also be showing the American people our commitment to justice. Mr. Speaker, the cuts being proposed with the continuing resolution are anything but just.

With that, I would like to yield first to our distinguished assistant minority leader, Mr. CLYBURN, the gentleman from South Carolina, who has been a leader for his State, for this Congress, and for our country, particularly a leader of high morals who leads this country in making sure that we stay true to the values that this country was founded on and continue to operate in that faith.

Mr. CLYBURN. I thank the gentlelady for yielding me this time and thank her for her tremendous leadership on this and many other areas that come before this Congress.

I want to take just a few moments to talk about an issue that's very, very important to a significant number of citizens in our great country. The Wharton School of Business recently held a conference named in honor of Whitney Young, a leader and friend in the struggle for social justice, equality, and civil rights. Whitney Young is probably known best for growing and transforming the Urban League from a sleepy little organization into one of the country's biggest and most aggressive crusaders for social justice.

What he is less known for is his call for a ''domestic Marshall Plan,'' a program to eradicate poverty and deprivation in the United States, similar to the Marshall Plan that was launched to reconstruct Europe after World War II. I would like to use that call for a domestic Marshall Plan as a jumping-off point for my remarks this evening.

Some of Whitney Young's ideas were incorporated into President Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty over 40 years ago, yet the scourge is still with us. Before the War on Poverty and the Great Society, we had the New Deal. All of these investments in America helped to move us forward as a Nation. But some communities have been left behind each time, and we have begun to call them ''persistent poverty communities,'' places that have had more

than 20 percent of their populations living beneath the poverty level for more than 30 years.

Approximately 15 percent of all counties in America qualify as persistent poverty counties under this definition. These counties are diverse and spread across the country, including Appalachian communities in Kentucky and West Virginia; Native American communities in South Dakota and Alaska; Latino communities in Arizona and New Mexico; African American communities in Mississippi and South Carolina; and urban communities in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and St. Louis.

□ 1930

Democrats represent 149 of these counties, with a total population of 8.7 million. Republicans represent 311 of these counties, with a total population of 8.3 million. Fourteen, with a total population of 5.3 million, are split between Democrats and Republicans.

A total of 43 Democrats and 84 Republicans represent at least a part of one of these counties. Thirty-five of the 50 states have at least one persistent poverty county. Fifteen of South Carolina's 46 counties meet this ignoble distinction, and seven of them are in the Sixth Congressional District that I proudly represent.

This is not a red state or a blue state issue. That's why in the map beside me the persistent poverty communities are colored in purple because poverty knows no political affiliation. Poverty has never been limited to race, region, or creed.

For many years, counties along the I–95 corridor in South Carolina were passed over for economic development. Federal funds found their way to South Carolina, but mysteriously did not find their way into the Sixth Congressional District.

The I–95 corridor is plagued with health disparities. The Sixth District has the dubious distinction of leading the State in incidents of stroke, heart disease, and diabetes. We lead the State in amputations for both adult and juvenile diabetes. This region is known as the buckle of the stroke belt, and is home to the highest rate of prostate cancer deaths among black males in the South.

Scientists tell me that many of these health problems are directly related to water quality. In some of these places in my district, the water is not fit for human consumption. One particular instance in which my office was involved, the Health Department would not allow a water hookup to a home because of the contamination. Yet, the people still drink the water because they have no choice.

Two years ago I offered a provision in the Rural Development section of the Recovery Act that we called the 10–20–30 formula. It stipulated that at least 10 percent of the funds be targeted to counties where at least a 20 percent poverty rate has persisted for the past 30 years. The formula is working.

Marion County, South Carolina, received a $3 million loan and a $4.7 million grant to build 71 miles of water lines, and three water projects in Orangeburg County benefited from this formula, including a $5.6 million grant to bring potable water to these communities. Citizens in these counties will soon be enjoying their first clean glass of water from the faucet, free of contaminants and pollutants, thanks to this formula.

In the coming days and weeks, I will personally reach out to all 127 Members who represent persistent poverty counties in hopes of bringing together a bipartisan task force to ensure that these areas are not overlooked as we emerge from the recession. Hopefully, this task force will work to build on the success of the 10–20–30 formula in the rural development program by extending it to all Federal departments with grant-making authority going forward.

I thank my friend from the Virgin Islands for allowing me to speak about this important issue today.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Mr. CLYBURN, and we thank you so much for developing that formula that has begun to help communities that have been long distressed with high poverty levels for all that time, and we look forward to the work of your task force. Obviously this is not a Democrat issue or a Republican issue; it's an American issue. And we look forward to supporting that task force and the work that you will be doing.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I'd like to yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), who leads the Congressional Black Caucus budget and has led it for all the years that I have been here. And I must say that in all of the budgets that he has helped us prepare and present to this body, they have been thoughtful, they have provided funding to the important areas that our communities and some of the communities that Mr. CLYBURN talked about needed, but still has reduced the deficit in every instance.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and if we're going to be able to address the important matters that our assistant leader has suggested, it's going to depend on our ability to get the budget under control.

When we talk about the budget, we need to put the budget in perspective. I was first elected in 1992, and in 1993 we considered a budget that put an end to fiscal recklessness. We passed a budget that, by the end of the 8 years of the Clinton administration, had not only eliminated the deficit, but had created enough surplus to have paid off the entire national debt held by the public by 2 years ago. That would mean that we'd owe no money to Japan, no money to China, no money to Saudi Arabia. That budget also created a record number of jobs and record economic activity, as noted by the record increase in the Dow Jones Industrial Average. So we had a good budget. We had fiscal responsibility, but unfortunately, in 2001, that came to an end when we reverted to fiscal irresponsibility.

Under the Bush administration, we passed two tax cuts without paying for them, a prescriptive drug benefit without paying for it, fought two wars in the middle of cutting taxes, and a $700 billion bailout, all of which put us in the economic ditch.

Now, in order to get these large deficits we now have under control, we're going to have to make some tough choices. Unfortunately, last year we started off in the wrong direction. We considered a huge tax cut bill last year that went in the wrong direction at a total cost, 2-year cost, of $800 billion. And to put that in perspective, $800 billion is more than we spent on the TARP program, about the same as the stimulus, about the same as what the health care bill spends in 10 years, that tax cut bill spent in two.

In case people don't really appreciate how big a bill that was, we checked with the National Conference of State Legislatures and ascertained that the total general fund budget, add them up, for 50 states, general fund budget of 50 states was $650 billion. We, in one vote, cut taxes by $800 billion.

And before that bill was passed, we asked, well, how are you going to pay for it? One of the ways is that we jeopardize Social Security in the bill, cutting the payroll tax, so money coming into Social Security will have to be subsidized by the general fund. That puts the Social Security program in competition with everything else in the budget. And so we put Social Security in jeopardy.

And we also had tax cuts for dead multimillionaires. I say dead multimillionaires because everybody expected us to have an exemption of $3.5 million, $7 million per couple, where you pay no taxes and begin paying taxes after that. Well, we increased that exemption, the amount you can get without paying any estate tax, to $5 million, and reduced the rate.

□ 1940

That additional assistance to dead multimillionaires cost $24 billion. Again, how are we going to pay for it?

You can look at the continuing resolution in next year's budget, a budget that the Republicans have already attacked for not cutting enough, and look what it does to the safety net:

LIHEAP, the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program, for those that can't pay their energy bills and risk freezing to death, we cut that by one-half billion dollars to help fund the multimillionaire tax cut;

Women Infants and Children, the WIC program, so that babies can be born healthy and start off on the right track, we cut that program;

Job training and employment services, for those who have lost their jobs and may never return, trying to get a job that will be there, we cut that program;

Community health centers, public housing, at a time of record foreclosures, we're cutting those programs to partially fund that tax cut.

Opportunities:

Head Start, we only address the needs in Head Start for half the eligible children. We are going to cut Head Start to deprive millions of children of that important opportunity of starting off on the right track. We have found that Head Start will increase graduation rates, reduce delinquency, reduce the need for welfare, save more money than it costs. We're cutting that program;

TRIO and GEAR UP, programs that encourage young people to go to college, we're cutting those programs;

Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Hispanic-serving institutions by significant amounts. Those deal with a lot of first-generation children;

Funds for improvement of postsecondary education, cut.

Our investments in America's future:

NASA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Advanced Research Project, all cut. These are investments in our future;

The National Infrastructure Innovation Fund, and rescinding billions in high-speed rail. Other countries are investing in high-speed rail. We're cutting high-speed rail.

Now, we should be more responsible when it comes to balancing the budget, and we can do it. But you can't do it by beginning the discussion with an $800 billion tax cut without telling people how you are going to pay for it. Cutting critical safety net programs, initiatives to give opportunities for our youth, and initiatives that will invest in our future, these are the things that are being cut to fund that tax cut bill from last year.

We cannot disassociate ourselves from the connection of cuts that we are making today from the tax cut bills that we passed before. People are saying, well, we can't afford it. Well, we could have afforded it had we not passed that tax cut. We need to rescind what we did last year so we do not have to make these draconian cuts this year.

We should have been honest with the people last year. I don't think the people want cuts in Social Security, the safety net, and investments in our future. We can do better, and that's why we are going to be fighting against these draconian cuts that are so important to so many people and make sure that we go off and continue on the right track, as we did in 1993, where we can pass a responsible budget, address the needs of the people, create jobs, economic activity, and we were on course to paying off the national debt.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Mr. SCOTT. And I remember when the tax cuts were being debated and you led us, because we knew that those tax cuts would be paid for by cuts to the programs that our communities need most and that the American people want. The Pew Foundation did a poll that showed that people don't want cuts in those programs.

It was interesting, Paul Krugman in The New York Times today made a good point. Because the bill doesn't have one of those nice names that are usually attached to Republican bills when they are doing something that would hurt the public, he suggested we call it the Eat the Future bill, because that's what we're doing. We're taking away things now that we need to invest in to build our future.

So thank you, Mr. SCOTT, and thank you for your leadership on the budget.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to our leader, the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, EMANUEL CLEAVER from Missouri.

Mr. CLEAVER. Thank you, Congresswoman.

I think that what Congressman BOBBY SCOTT just said has to be echoed. And as is often said on the floor in this august Chamber is that I would like to associate myself with the comments of the previous speaker.

Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN has led the discussion on this vital issue that we will not be silent about. Mr. Speaker, in my real life as an ordained United Methodist pastor, I say to our congregation and congregations where I speak that if you want to know what a person is really like, if you want to know who a person really is, look through their checkbook. The checkbook will reveal quite clearly what a person believes in.

The same thing is true of a corporation and a nation, and the budget of the United States is a bold statement about who we are as a Nation. It says clearly what we believe in and the things we don't believe in. It is a statement that paints a picture of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, the picture that is being painted now is a picture that could be used on the chiller channel. It is a picture of a nation that would prefer to move toward deficit and debt reduction by unduly placing pain on the poor or, most appropriately and significantly, on the men and women of this country who are now pushed aside.

Normally, when we talk about the poor, in people's minds they see minorities and the people who are lazy and shiftless and who don't want to work. We are experiencing the greatest economic crisis since October 1929, and the people who we are looking at as being available to be discarded are police officers and teachers and State employees and municipal workers who have been laid off.

Every State in the Union is having financial problems. Every State in the Union is laying off employees. In my hometown, Kansas City, Missouri, we have a $60 million shortfall. The State government has a $200 million shortfall, and so State workers are being laid off. What we are saying now is that the people who are already experiencing pain should get ready to experience some additional pain.

And I have heard over and over and over again, well, everybody must share in the pain. The question that I have asked that nobody has answered, I asked this in our committee last week: Why? Why should everybody end up suffering? Because everybody didn't contribute to this problem, number one. And, on top of that, the individuals who were hurt as a result of the recession we are asking to receive some additional pain. And that is simply not the way I think we want to project ourselves to ourselves, and certainly to the international community.

As Congressman SCOTT mentioned, we had a tax cut and made some major decisions before we went home for Christmas, and nobody stood on the floor and repeatedly asked the question: How are we going to pay for it? Well, now we are going to pay for it by equally, as we like to say, trying to place the pain on everyone.

We are not talking about getting rid of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. And the amazing thing is that the people, Wall Street, who caused much of the problems, are now being rewarded for causing the problems. We are going to say, okay, we're going to privatize Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. We're going to do all kinds of things that would accommodate the Wall Street barons who helped cause the crisis.

□ 1950

And the poorest people in this country are going to end up suffering even more so. We even had to fight to continue unemployment benefits. We had a battle on this floor to continue the unemployment benefits for people who, through no fault of their own, lost their jobs, such as police officers and firefighters.

Then we come out with this budget. This budget that we are about to debate is a nervous breakdown on paper. It is not something that we can be proud of as people of the United States, because it shows that we don't think in terms of trying to minimize the pain on the least of these.

Now, to be sure, the United States faces a painful and profound problem with our deficit and our debt. It has to be dealt with. I am on the Financial Services Committee. I asked this question in the committee last week: Are we serious about cutting the debt, when we say we are not going to talk about the entitlements?

We are not going to talk about Social Security, we are not going to talk about Medicare or Medicaid, and we certainly can't do anything with the annual debt service, which is a part of the budget that we can't make decisions on. We have to pay it. So, if we are not seriously trying to reduce the deficit by dealing with the entitlements, then what we are saying is we are going to play with the American public, tell them we are trying to be serious about the debt, when we know we are not.

This is not going to make any kind of substantial reduction in our deficit over the long term. We have got to seriously deal with this problem, and we are not doing it. We are absolutely not dealing with it. Nobody wants to talk about the Social Security issue, because they are thinking about reelection. Not because it shouldn't be dealt with, but they are thinking reelection.

There is criticism, well, the President should have lead the discussion on changing the retirement age on Social Security to a higher number, or somehow creating a new system whereby we have a means test, where individuals who are making $500,000 a year simply can't also draw their Social Security. We are not even talking about that. And there is nobody on this Hill who can stand up and say we can address this problem very seriously without dealing with the entitlements.

So I am sorry that we are going to hurt so many people in the process of just kind of tinkering around the edges of what is a very serious problem.

My final comment, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, is there are a lot of people who ran for office and said we are going to deal with this deficit. But even they are not talking about the only way in which we can change this problem that we are having. Every economist will tell you that that is the only way we are going to deal with the deficit. There is not a single economist who is credible who will say we can deal with this in any other way, yet we are not dealing with it, and it is really a great tragedy.

I do think, as I conclude my comments, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, that the whole issue of what we are doing is so painful that even Ben Bernanke is saying, yes, we have to make cuts. But he is also saying you have to be careful. Look, the United States is the only entity putting money into the economy in any serious way right now, and if we withdraw it there could be economic consequences of withdrawing the kind of money we are talking about withdrawing.

Some of us are going to challenge it at every opportunity, because it is the wrong thing to do.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman CLEAVER. We are certainly fortunate to having you leading the Congressional Black Caucus at this time. I think we need a pastor as leader.

At church yesterday, my minister spoke about our need as Christians. But this would apply to any faith, that we must be on the side of the dispossessed, the helpless, the hopeless, and the marginalized, and the cuts that the Republicans plan would clearly hurt the least of these and are definitely not on their side.

I want to yield at this time to the gentlewoman from Texas, Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Thank you very much, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN.

The National Science Foundation was created in 1950; the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA, and NASA were created in 1958; and the Department of Energy was established in 1977. Some of the technologies which originated from these Federal investments include the laser, Internet, fiber optics, and nuclear power.

Companies which sprang forth from these efforts include companies like Google, SAS, Cisco Systems, Orbital Sciences, and Sun Microsystems. These five companies alone employ 130,000 people, 130,000 jobs which were created from relatively modest Federal investment. And there are hundreds of companies which had their beginning in Federal research grants.

The equation is clear: Federal investment in research and development leads to new technologies and products which create jobs. And on the other side of the equation, focused investment in STEM education produces a highly-skilled workforce which ensures these high-tech jobs stay in America.

At a Science and Technology Committee last session, Tom Donohue of the United States Chamber of Commerce had this to say: ''Research and development is the very lifeblood of our knowledge economy.'' That just about sums it up. In addition, investments in R&D also help to increase the participation of minorities in the R&D enterprises.

Through the efforts of many in Congress, including those speaking tonight, we have made great progress in expanding the pool of talent that this country can draw on to address the competitiveness challenge that we are facing. However, the CR before us this week would take us back and undo much of the good work that has been done to date.

Let me just quote a few negative impacts of this proposed CR. The CR would severely reduce, by 78 percent, funding for Hispanic-serving colleges and completely eliminate Federal support for several other programs for minority-serving colleges, including tribal colleges and institutions that serve significant numbers of black and Asian students.

The key Education Department program for historically black colleges and universities would lose $85 million of the $266 million it received in 2010, or about a third of it. The CR eliminates $103 million for the Tech-Prep Program for vocational education, which heavily benefits community colleges, and also guts funding for the creation and support of statewide education data systems and eliminates all congressional earmarks for individual institutions, which in 2010 totaled almost $2 billion for colleges and universities.

Under this proposal, title I would be cut by $693.5 million. The cut to title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would mean 2,400 schools that serve nearly 1 million disadvantaged students would lose funding for teachers, tutors, and after-school programs. Nearly 10,000 teacher aides could lose their jobs.

Head Start was targeted for one of the biggest reductions, a $1 billion cut below fiscal 2010. The massive cuts to the Head Start Program would remove 218,000 low income children and families and close more than 16,000 Head Start and Early Head Start classrooms across the country. It would leave 55,000 teachers, teacher assistants, and related staff without jobs.

The Pell Grant scholarship maximum award would be reduced by $845, from $5,550 to $4,750. Many of the 9.4 million students who are projected to receive a Pell Grant in the 2011–2012 school year would see a lower grant award, requiring them to take on more loans for their college tuition.

□ 2000

In addition, it makes cuts to the programs of the National Science Foundation that would lead to elimination of huge research grants, affecting thousands of researchers, which can only have a negative impact on opportunities for minorities to make contributions in science and technology.

And I can fill up an hour debate time all by myself if I were to list all of the terrible impacts that the proposed cuts to the Department of Energy, NIST, NASA, NOAA, and EPA would have. Each of these agencies is critical to our future competitiveness and each of these agencies is slated for ill-founded cuts.

Unfortunately, our children and our grandchildren will be the ones who ultimately pay the price for misguided cuts when they inherit an America that is no longer the world leader in innovation.

We can do better. I urge my colleagues to reject the cuts being proposed in the Republican CR.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Ms. JOHNSON, a former chair of the CBC and a leader in science for many years.

I now yield to the other gentlelady from Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentlelady for yielding and thank her for leading. As I see my colleagues on the floor, let me just try to focus on one or two points. And maybe on this Valentine's evening—I think a lot of our colleagues who were fortunate enough to have their spouses here rushed off, and we're delighted. Let me wish everyone a happy Valentine's Day. And let me wish my husband in Texas, far away, a happy Valentine's Day. But he might not be having such a good Valentine's Day because he is in higher education. And, frankly, this CR is going to put more than a dent. It is going to put a real bite.

This is an effort to show you what progress we've made. Private sector employment has increased for 12 straight months. Private employers added more than 1.3 million jobs in 2010. But they have to have an educated

workforce. And, as you can see, we're going up. The cup is half full and not half empty. But when you have the numbers that I'm about to relate to you, where you're seeing Pell Grants cut 15 percent—Mr. Speaker, I met with my universities—the University of Houston, Houston Community College, Lone Star, Texas Southern University; and if there was one thing that they emphasized it is the equal opportunity that is provided to all students through a Pell Grant.

If we are to go with the CR as it is, we're talking about a reduction in the middle of the school year of $5,550 to $4,705. Do you know what that does to a student? It doesn't tell them, Let me try to ramp up my extra job. It says, I am dropping out. You know what happens to the workforce? It disappears. And so I am concerned that we are in this predicament.

So let me tell you something else. I have been a strong champion of the COPS On the Beat program. And we have seen evidence of the fact that we have gained in the downsizing, or the decreasing, of crime. The proposed CR will cut $600 million in funding to community-oriented policing. And, of course, what will happen is 3,000 fewer officers. You can be assured Houston, Texas, which got their first COPS grants just a few months ago, that I worked very hard on, will be one of the victims of that.

Let me just conclude by suggesting that one of the points my good friend the assistant leader made, community health clinics is not a partisan issue. It is to give access to all communities, and particularly rural communities. I'm from Texas. One of the reasons I fought so hard for community health clinics, particularly under the Bush administration, I actually talked to former President Bush and one of our encounters was to challenge and to encourage how we could in fact secure, if you will, more funding for Texas for community health centers in the rural areas. I'm glad we worked together, and actually we've seen a ramp-up. And we've seen a ramp-up with the Affordable Care Act, which helps to provide the kind of, if you will, health care for those in faraway communities where there are not enough doctors.

Finally, may I say to you that to cut the National Science Foundation is terrible. It doesn't make any sense. And I would offer to say that this is about work. Health care; cops to make it safe; Pell Grants to train the 21st-century workforce. I know there are colleagues on the other side of the aisle that will work with us to get this CR where it needs to be. I, too, am for a reasoned budget-cutting that we need to do. I did it in years past. We balanced the budget in 1997. We can do it again. I, frankly, believe we should not cut into the very quality of life that is so needed.

Let me thank my good friend and the Congressional Black Caucus, working with my other colleagues to ensure that we stand for job creation, investing in job creation. Unfortunately, the CR, as it stands today—the continuing resolution, for those who are not sure of what that is—is not going to work. Let's invest in America.

H.R. 1, the Continuing Resolution making appropriations to fund the federal government through September 20, 2011 contains some very deep cuts that will be very hurtful to many Americans, especially those who are the most vulnerable—disadvantaged women and families, children, minorities, and the elderly. The proposed cuts in the CR will have a disproportionate affect the low-income and minority portions of our population.

As we face a large deficit and growing debt, we know that cuts will have to be made. And yes, some of those cuts will be painful. However, we must be careful not to place added burdens and cause greater harm to those Americans who are the most vulnerable in need of our support the most.

The proposed CR calls for a 15% reduction in funding for Pell grants. Such a cut will reduce the maximum Pell grant award from its current level of $5,550 to $4,705. This would present a serious problem for institutions of higher learning, but more importantly, it creates a major hardship on students. Current students who receive Pell grants would have to figure out a way to come up with nearly an additional $1,000 in order to continue their education. Students who have been accepted to school and have received their financial aid packages are also put in a position that would force them to find and secure additional funds for their schooling. Pell Grants provide the basic foundation of federal student aid and help more than 8 million students afford to attend college.

To some of us, $800–$1,000 may not seem significant. However, to a student who qualifies for Pell grant assistance, and who relies on those funds, this would be a great hardship, potentially forcing students to take time off from their schooling.

The proposed CR will cut $1.3 billion of funding previously allocated to support Community Health Centers. These types of facilities are widely utilized in low income areas and oftentimes, are the backbone of health care services in the areas in which they are located. Without them, quality health care for many poor and disadvantaged Americans will be out of reach.

Although my Republican colleagues claim that the proposed CR will not cut precious education funding, there are, in fact, significant cuts that will have a detrimental impact on education—especially higher education. Many fellowships offered at institutions of higher education are funded by competitive and non-competitive grants issued by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Cutting funding to these organizations will impose a great hardship on students striving to educate themselves in order that they can be competitive in a global economy.

Under the proposed CR, NSF funding would be cut by $139 million.

Under the proposed CR, NIH funding would be cut by $1 billion.

The proposed CR will cut nearly $2 million dollars from the Minority Business Development Agency.

The proposed CR would cut $600 million dollars from the Community Oriented Policing Services programs (COPS). Such a cut would require a complete elimination of the hiring programs. Over the years, COPS has funded the hiring of more than 122,000 state and local police officers and sheriff's deputies in communities across America. This proposed cut will prevent the hiring and rehiring of over 3,000 fewer law enforcement officers.

The public safety of our communities is important, and during these tough economic times as we recover from one of our country's worse recessions, every job counts. We can not afford cuts that will cost jobs for hard-working American people.

Another instance where the CR disproportionately affects our low-income, minority population is the cut to WIC funding. The current CR calls for a huge cut, $758 million, to funding for the WIC program, which supplements nutrition for low-income and disadvantaged women and children.

Under the proposed CR, the entire Title X provision, which funds family planning resources such as Planned Parenthood, would be eliminated, a cut of $327 million. Family planning funding has been an essential tool for many communities, especially in low income areas.

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), we set aside funds to help invigorate the economy across various areas. These funds were intended to be used over a number to encourage the continued growth of the economy. However, under the proposed CR, any unobligated or uncommitted stimulus funding would be eliminated.

The cut of $1.1 billion, or 14% below the FY2010 appropriation ($7.2 billion in FY2010) and more than $500 million below FY2008, would translate to a massive loss of comprehensive early childhood services, causing more than 200,000 children across the country to be kicked out of the Head Start program. This further reduction is catastrophic and will also put thousands of Head Start teachers out of work and into the unemployment lines. Additionally, this funding level would mean cuts to research grants, training and technical assistance grants and monitoring activities.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE. Thank you for your leadership on so many issues. I'm not sure if you mentioned, but there's also some job training programs that would be cut under the CR at a time when jobs are so badly needed across this country.

At this time I would like to yield to the gentleman from Georgia, HANK JOHNSON, who joined me the last time we had a Special Order. Thanks for joining us again this evening.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands. I appreciate how much you care about people.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government touches all of us, every single person who lives in America. The Federal budget touches each one of us in some way or another. Whether or not it would be when we call 9/11 for police help or whether or not we call 9/11 for the fire department, or even when we are sending our children to school, the teachers, they are touched by the Federal budget.

What we now have, which has been introduced on Friday by the folks on

the other side of the aisle, my Republican brothers and sisters, is an assault on each one of us. It's an extremist position that they have taken to cut things that are so important to Americans' quality of life. And I just simply don't believe that the majority of the American people are in favor of eliminating the positions of thousands of police officers across this land; of leaving fire departments high and dry, with not enough personnel. And we certainly don't want our schools to have hundreds of kids in one classroom because we don't pay for teachers. Those positions are going to be hurt and severely impacted with these extremist budget cuts that are being recommended by the Republicans.

Certainly, they want to break the backs of the unions that represent these employees because they know that the Federal Government—they know that these workers are protected by moneys that the Federal Government transfers to the States and local governments. In fact, with the recovery bill that was passed out of this very body back in 2009, $800-some-odd billion, it was the greatest transfer of Federal dollars to the States in the history of this Nation. And what it did, Mr. Speaker, was to save the jobs of police officers, firefighters, municipal workers, and teachers across this land.

But we are now at the point where there is no understanding, no admission that that recovery package actually helped, when in fact it did. Lots of people would not be working right now if it had not been for that recovery package. What we want to do now is exactly the opposite. We want to cut the budget, we want to cut aid and assistance to States and local governments to such a degree that it will force those governments to start laying off workers en masse. And it's not good for America, it's not good for Americans. And certainly there is a better way.

□ 2010

Especially when you think about it, we could pay for it if we eliminate some of these tax breaks for the wealthy and from people who don't need them.

Take the oil companies, for example. Can they afford to lose some of their multibillion dollar tax breaks in that great big, unwieldy Tax Code? Sure, they can. That's going to help us, but there's nothing like that coming from my friends on the other side of the aisle.

They just simply want to balance this budget on the backs of the working people of this country. They want to turn this country into a pink slip nation, and they want to balance the budget on the backs of working people. So I'm going to do everything I can to speak on behalf of the shrinking middle class, who are the people I serve.

Thank you, Congresswoman.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman JOHNSON. Thank you for your passion on behalf of the middle class and the poor.

As Congressman SCOTT said, throughout this recession, it has been the working people and the poor who have borne the brunt of the recession. Now they're being asked to give more. While those who are wealthier and the corporations did very well, they are being asked to give nothing. So we do need to make sure that our voices are heard and that we do everything we can to make sure that the programs that are so important to this country and to the future of this country, if we are going to win the future, are not lost, beginning with this CR.

I would now like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. DONALD PAYNE, also a former chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. He has been a leader in education as well as in international affairs, and is a senior member of the Education and the Workforce Committee.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands, Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN, our distinguished chair of the CBC Health Braintrust, for anchoring this evening's Special Order on the budget. Her leadership and continued diligence in addressing the issues that confront our Nation in general, but African Americans in particular, are imperative to our progress as a Nation.

Recently, Republican House leadership introduced a continuing resolution containing the largest spending cuts in history. Subsequently, President Obama unveiled his FY 2012 budget to support the Nation's competitive growth while making difficult decisions to address our economic deficit.

I rise today to urge my colleagues to remember that, as we consider these spending proposals, in addition to our economic deficit, we have a job deficit, which continues to worsen, in part, by an ever-growing educational deficit. They work together. While we must work to rein in spending, we must not cut funding to the extent that our development and growth in the areas of education and employment will be hampered if we do that.

One of the challenges in addressing unemployment has been the rapid decline in certain occupations and industries and in our labor market's inability to meet the demands of new occupations and industries. More than two-thirds of workers in occupations and industries that are growing have at least some postsecondary education compared to one-third of workers in occupations and industries that are declining. The demand for postsecondary education, as well as the rapid increase in baby boom retirements, is predicted to result in a shortage of more than 14 million college graduates by the year 2020 in this country.

In addition, military recruiters are likely to experience a shortage in traditional high school recruiting due to the high school dropout crisis and low student proficiency levels. Among high school graduates, about one in five does not meet the minimum standards necessary to enlist in the U.S. Army today.

These facts highlight the reality that our growing education deficit is a greater long-term threat to our Nation's well-being than any other challenge we face today. The 2009 Program for International Student Assessment shows 15-year-old students in the U.S. are performing about average in reading and science and below average in math. Of the 34 developed countries assessed, the U.S. ranked 14th in reading, 17th in science, and 25th in math. While these scores are all higher than those from 2003 and 2006, they are far behind our global competitors, which include South Korea, Finland, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai in China, and Canada.

Our domestic assessment results paint a similar picture. The National Center for Education Statistics reports that as of 2009 only about 33 percent of our Nation's fourth-graders are proficient readers. These low proficiency levels continue to fuel our dropout crisis on the high school and college levels. Nearly 7,000 students drop out of high school in our Nation daily, and about one-third of first-year American college students are required to take at least one remedial course. Unfortunately, a disproportionate number of these students are underrepresented minorities.

Further threatening our global standing is the higher education deficit in the science and technology fields. In 2000, Asian universities produced 1.2 million science and engineering graduates. European universities produced 850,000, and the United States produced 500,000.

In an economy dependent upon an innovative workforce, in addition to addressing our national high school and college graduation rates, we must increase our level of science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) field graduates. To do so, we need an innovative agenda to develop the potential of all students, especially unrepresented minorities, who have represented the bottom of the academic achievement gap in this country for too long.

For this reason, and as I conclude, I commend the President for his proposed investments in education to support early learning, to improve schoolteachers and leaders, to improve science, technology, engineering, and math education, and to promote college access and completion.

However, I strongly oppose the nearly $5 billion reduction proposal from the Republican House leadership in the area of education. Cuts to teacher and school leadership programs, as well as Head Start, Pell Grants, and 21st Century Community Learning Centers are counterproductive in our effort to strengthen our national competitiveness.

I am also gravely concerned about proposed cuts to programs that stimulate job growth, that assist the working poor, that address health disparities, and that increase diversity. I strongly oppose cuts to the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, training and employment services, community health centers, low-income home energy assistance programs, and neighborhood development initiatives. These cuts and others disproportionately impact our most vulnerable population.

While I understand that our economic crisis calls for difficult budgeting constraints, I believe this should be a shared responsibility, not an overhaul of the Nation's economic crisis at the expense of our most vulnerable populations and our global competitiveness as a Nation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman PAYNE, for joining us this evening and for pointing out those very important issues that could be lost if this CR is passed as proposed.

I want to just talk about a few issues.

On the first day of the 112th Congress and this Republican-led House, the leadership took away the vote, in the Committee of the Whole, from the District of Columbia and the Territories. Apparently, that was not enough. Last week, they moved to impose their will and their conservative ideology on the people of our Nation's capital. Now, in the continuing resolution that is proposed, the assault continues, because the Office of Insular Affairs, which would support our Territories moving to more self-sufficiency, is slated to get cut by almost $7 million.

My district had a major flood disaster late last year, something that has not happened in recent or even distant memory. A beloved member of our community drowned, and many lost property and suffered damage to property. The proposed CR would cut funding for flood emergencies. I am sure that places like Tennessee and New Orleans and other places that have had floods recently or that are the potential flood areas of our Nation would not want to have flood disaster funding cut.

□ 2020

My district also has the highest concentration of greenhouse gases per square mile, and we're fully dependent on diesel for our power. The cost of electricity in the Virgin Islands is crushing families, closing businesses, and hurting our elderly. But in the Republican-proposed CR, they are planning to cut almost every EPA program that we need to protect the health and safety of communities like mine and almost every program that supports the development of renewable energy.

After the Bush administration turned a surplus into the deficit we're now trying to close, communities across this country experienced a continuing increase in violent crime because of the economic distress that they faced. And so what do my Republicans want to do? In the CR, they want to cut funding for police programs, for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, as well as many other health programs, for juvenile delinquency prevention, for job training programs, as well as the community block grant and community development programs, programs that our communities need to address the rising gun violence that this economic crisis is exacerbating.

For years, the Republican caucus has been trying to get their hands on the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, as well as the Smithsonian funding. So these important programs, which are probably needed more than ever because there's so much pain and suffering across this country, they're also on the chopping block.

As you've heard, WIC has already been cut twice last year, and yet it is proposed to be cut over $600 million. And if that were not enough, over $200 million is proposed to be cut from maternal and child health programs. Where is the justice and the love for our country's children?

At this time, I'd like to just yield once again for the remaining time to the Congresswoman from Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, to speak on some of the other areas that the CR would cut and hurt our effort to win the future.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, you don't know now how difficult it is for many of us to accept the assignment or the lack of assignment that this present majority leadership gave to the territories, and I want to thank you for placing this squarely on the record, frankly.

We worked harmoniously with the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands and Samoa and Guam and other places, Puerto Rico. We worked because it was important to have the insight and constructive input on these legislative initiatives but, more importantly, on the floor of the House. So let me just reemphasize in joining you to say that the territories should not suffer. In the CR, they do.

I just want to hold up, this was a letter to my colleagues, a letter to America, a letter to Houstonians. This is the long list of cuts, and let me just cite for you very quickly so that you understand what we're talking about. We have to cut, but can we do it in a manner that is constructive?

Everybody is running from Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, and we frankly understand that, and so they put the pressure on 16 percent, but you're cutting in the middle of the year, when people are dependent on this funding.

Juvenile justice, $2.3 million. The COPS program, I already mentioned, many cops will be laid off.

NASA, $379 million, literally stopping NASA, the National Aeronautics Space Administration, in its tracks, forgetting about human exploration, forgetting about science.

The Legal Services Corporation. No one without counsel can speak for a person who is desperate and cannot access counsel. So, if you have counsel, which really was what I was saying, you cannot speak for someone who does not. Legal Services Corporation is the wedge between justice and being thrown out.

EPA, $1.6 billion; women and infant children, $758 million; job training—I just mentioned you have to invest in job training—$2 billion; and community health centers, $1.3 billion; high-speed rail, $1 billion. And of course, all of that is about jobs.

As so, as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, as a Member of the larger body of Members, Republicans and Democrats, this CR is going to be a bite that is so stiff and so tough, I am hoping that some will view it not as a political prize, not as ''I did it. They told me to go here and do it.'' When you come inside this august body, you drop your partisan politics and you ask the question: What is good for America? You're not a partisan Democrat, a partisan Republican, or a partisan tea party. What you are is ''Can we come together?''

Now, I know I am not going to agree with all these cuts, but I didn't mention all these cuts. I know some of these things have to be. I didn't mention GSA. I think we're cutting them too much, but I believe we have some common ground, but how can you cut Pell grants? Students are in, if you will, they're actually in school and you are cutting them.

Let me just say to the gentlelady as I yield back, thank you. Let's come together as Americans. And I thank you for leading this hour on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus.

President Clinton left President Bush with a ten year projected surplus of $5.6 trillion in 2001. Whereas, President Bush on January 20, 2009 left President Obama with a $1.2 trillion deficit. Keep in mind that this was the deficit on day one of the Obama Administration, weeks before the President enacted a single piece of legislation and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

The failed economic policies of the Bush Administration led to this enormous deficit—the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts totaled $1.3 trillion over ten years, in which most of the tax relief went to the top 1% of income earners; a Medicare Prescription Drug benefit with a ten year cost of nearly $1 trillion that was not offset; two overseas wars that are nearing a cost of $1 trillion; a $700 billion bailout of Wall Street banks; and all these unpaid for policies were compounded by the worst economic recession in 70 years that began in 2007 which led to huge shortfalls in federal tax revenue and increased reliance on unemployment insurance and other federal social safety net programs.

In order to get these large deficits under control, we have some tough choices to make.

How much longer can we afford to extend the Bush-era tax cuts?

The President and Congress extended all of them through 2012 at a two year cost of $800 billion.

A ten year extension of all these tax cuts will cost $3.8 trillion—$3 trillion of which are the popular middle-class tax cuts.

Earlier this week, the Congressional Budget Office released its latest projections of the Social Security Trust Fund. It was previously projected to go into a cash deficit in 2017, but now CBO has projected that the trust fund is now running a deficit. The trust is expected to be exhausted in 2037.

We can no longer operate under the assumption of the last decade, that we can increase spending and reduce taxes without having to pay for it.

The last Congress took important steps to restore some important tools that were used to produce the first budget surplus in more than a generation in the late 1990s, such as Statutory Pay-As-You-Go—meaning if Congress wants to increase mandatory spending, we have to offset it by reducing spending elsewhere in the budget or increase taxes to cover the increase.

Unfortunately, the new Republican majority has changed House rules gutting PAY-GO's effectiveness in the congressional budget process. The so-called CUT-GO rule prohibits offsetting any new mandatory spending with a revenue increase. This makes it nearly impossible to offset any new spending or tax cuts with revenue increases and will require only spending cuts.

In another unprecedented change, the House voted to give the House Budget Committee Chairman the sole responsibility for setting discretionary spending levels for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2011. The House of Representatives as a whole will be deprived of the right to vote up or down the Budget Chairman's levels.

We have to remember that what we do with the Federal budget touches everyone. Our fiscal problems are very complex and they need to be addressed, but there is no simple, one-size-fits-all solution.

H.R. 1, the Continuing Resolution making appropriations to fund the federal government through September 20, 2011 contains some very deep cuts that will be very hurtful to many Americans, especially those who are the most vulnerable—disadvantaged women and families, children, minorities, and the elderly.

As we face a large deficit and growing debt, we know that cuts will have to be made. And yes, some of those cuts will be painful. However, we must be careful not to place added burdens and cause greater harms to those Americans who are the most vulnerable in need of our support the most.

The proposed CR will cut funding allocated to support Community Health Centers. These types of facilities are widely utilized in low income areas and oftentimes, are the backbone of healthcare services in the areas in which they are located. Without them, quality health care for many poor and disadvantaged Americans will be out of reach.

Although my Republican colleagues claim that the proposed CR will not cut precious education funding, there are, in fact, significant cuts that will have a detrimental impact on education—especially higher education. Many fellowships offered at institutions of higher education are funded by competitive and non-competitive grants issued by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Cutting funding to these organizations will impose a great hardship on students striving to educate themselves in order that they can be competitive in a global economy.

Under the proposed CR, NSF funding would be cut by $139 million.

Under the proposed CR, NIH funding would be cut by $1 billion.

The proposed CR will cut nearly $2 million dollars from the Minority Business Development Agency.

The proposed CR would cut $600 million dollars from the Community Oriented Policing Services programs (COPS). Such a cut would require a complete elimination of the hiring programs. Over the years, COPS has funded the hiring of more than 122,000 state and local police officers and sheriffs deputies in communities across America. This proposed cut will prevent the hiring and rehiring of over 3,000 fewer law enforcement officers.

The public safety of our communities is important, and during these tough economic times as we recover from one of our country's worse recessions, every job counts. We can not afford cuts that will cost jobs for hard-working American people.

Another instance where the CR disproportionately effects our low-income, minority population is the cut to WIC funding. The current CR calls for a huge cut, $758 million, to funding for the WIC program, which supplements nutrition for low-income and disadvantaged women and children.

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), we set aside funds to help invigorate the economy across various areas. These funds were intended to be used over a number to encourage the continued growth of the economy. However, under the proposed CR, any unobligated or uncommitted stimulus funding would be eliminated.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I just want to assure you that the Congressional Black Caucus will work with all of our colleagues to craft a budget that's fair and yet reduces the deficit, as we've done every year.

THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, it is a treat to be able to join my colleagues here this evening and to consider this great discussion and debate that is taking place over the past months, but particularly during this week as we approach the question about what are we going to do with funding the remainder of this year. There, of course, was no budget decided on last year, and so they do a thing called a continuing resolution. So there's a lot of discussion as to how much can we be affording to spend of the taxpayers' dollar.

And I thought that it might be appropriate this evening to take a look at that, not so much in a lot of minuscule detail, but at the magnitude of the overall question that's before us and how the math just doesn't work. I will also try, as we have a chance to get into a discussion this evening, to connect it to the problem of unemployment, because all of these things are connected, and still I think it's helpful to look from an overall perspective.

So what I have here is one of those—we always have these pie charts. I particularly like pie. And this particular pie chart here shows some different areas of the Federal budget. Now, this is the total of Federal spending here and the pieces of pie are roughly proportional.

What I would like to start with this evening, so we have a big picture of how serious the excessive spending in the Federal Government is, is to start by making a distinction between a couple of types of spending. The first kind of spending—and maybe to some people this sounds like sort of Washington, D.C., talk but they call it mandatory spending or entitlements. And mandatory spending may be not necessarily mandatory, but what that means is that legislators, maybe as much as 50 years ago, passed a series of laws, and those laws then automatically spit out dollar bills out of the Treasury. So anytime somebody who happens to be the right person waves their hand in front of the little machine, out pops a dollar bill.

And so we have these things, and they're called entitlements or mandatory spending. So these are places where the Federal Government just is automatically spending money, and there are some of them that are very familiar with most people: Social Security here, Medicare, and Medicaid. Those are the three big, as they call it, entitlements or mandatory spending.

There are other entitlements that are smaller, and that's in this category over here, the other quote, mandatory spending. So these are not Medicare or Medicaid, Social Security, but they are the other mandatory.

And then there's another thing that acts just about like mandatory spending, and that is the interest on our debt. When the Treasury decides to sell a Treasury bill, the reason people buy a Treasury bill is because it is going to pay some interest to them. So we have to pay the interest on our debt, and in that sense, when we decide to spend money that we don't have, we are creating what is, in essence, like a little machine that spits out dollar bills.

□ 2030

Let's say that you take all of this mandatory spending, or entitlement spending, and add it to the interest on the debt, how much does that add up to? It adds up to about $2.3 trillion for this year. Now what in the world does $2.3 trillion mean? Most of us don't have a good sense of perspective. Well, $2.3 trillion happens to be the revenue that the Federal Government collects this year. In other words, what we're saying is, if you take this purple and this aqua color and this gold color and light and dark blue here, you add this

all together, this is equal to the revenue that comes in for the Federal Government.

What, then, does that leave out? Well, it leaves out these two other pieces of pie. One is defense, and one is non-defense. They're called discretionary because each year we decide how much money you're going to spend in those categories. So what we're saying is—and I think this is really chilling—it sounds maybe a little boring to explain it. But just think about this a little bit: The entitlements and the debt service equals our revenue. That means if we want to balance the budget this year, what we would have to do would be to get rid of all of defense. Not one soldier, not one plane, not one tank, not one ship, nothing. There would be nothing in defense. And nothing in the non-defense discretionary. No Department of Energy, no Department of Commerce, no Department of Education. There would be no Park Service. There would be no prisons. There would be no Homeland Security. There are all kinds of things that the Federal Government does that we fund every year which would be gone. So there would be no defense and no non-defense discretionary. Well, the country wouldn't survive very well under those conditions. So that's the problem. These entitlements have grown so much that they have eaten up the whole budget.

Now this week, we're going to be debating how we're going to cut this non-defense discretionary, cutting a little bit from defense but mostly non-defense discretionary; and we're talking about $100 billion. Is that a lot of money? Sure, it's a lot of money. Is it a lot of money compared to the fact that we're about $1.3 trillion or $1.5 trillion over? Not so much then when you compare $100 billion to about $1.5 trillion.

I am joined tonight by a good friend of mine, a freshman congressman from Arizona, PAUL GOSAR. We had a chance to talk about this a little bit last week, and I invite you to jump in because what I hope that people are starting to understand here is that we have got a big financial problem down here. Our entitlements and debt service is equal to how much revenue we take in, and that's assuming you have zero for defense and zero for this other, non-defense discretionary. I mean, there is no money to run the government with. That is a fairly significant problem. Let's talk about it, my friend.

Mr. GOSAR. Well, you're right. I thank my good friend from Missouri for yielding.

When we start to look at it in the CR, when we're talking about cuts, we can't legislate from the CR. What we have to do is we have to just make the plain cuts. And that is why in the budgetary process, that's the second step in which we're going to have to address the entitlements, looking at how we legislate directing, redirecting, and making cuts. So I think that is an important thing that the American people need to share.

Mr. AKIN. In other words, I think your point is, PAUL, that in our debate this week, first of all, almost all of the discussion is centered right over in this—it looks like Campbell's tomato soup on my chart here—it's in this section, and it's ignoring all of this which is equal to the entire revenue of the Federal Government. So you can see that you could cut this to zero, and you still aren't going to fix the problem. On the other hand, it doesn't mean we shouldn't be looking for savings and cutting everything we can.

But you are putting in perspective this whole week. I think that's tremendously helpful, PAUL, to do that. And I think, as I recall, there is about $16 billion being taken out of defense which is not as deep a cut as what the non-defense discretionary is getting; is that correct?

Mr. GOSAR. That is exactly right. And the savings that we're making here extrapolates over the next 10 years at a great discount to the American people in our budget and what we're going to have to come up with in the future. That's what's so wonderful, at least by the first 5 weeks of this Congress, is zero implications on raising debt.

Mr. AKIN. What you are seeing is a very serious attempt to get into reducing the size of the government. I mean, we are stepping on all kinds of political toes just to say, hey, it may be a nice program, but we're in trouble. I was asked by a reporter—I believe it was earlier today—whether or not the position that I was taking on these cuts and everything was like a Tea Party position. I said, You know, I guess we all reflect, to a degree, our training. I was trained as an engineer; and to me, this is just plain math. It isn't liberal math. It isn't conservative math. It's just flat-out, this is how much money these entitlements are taking, and this is how much money is coming in. The two are equal, and we don't have any money for these things. I don't know if this is politically liberal or conservative or anything else. It's just the reality of the political deficit.

Now the one thing we haven't added here—this is just this year—we haven't added the perspective of time. I think it's helpful if we take a look at what time does to this in several regards. The first is, one of the things that is happening to those little pieces of the pie is, they're growing. This has got Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security. And it shows over time what's going on without the other entitlements and without the debt service. You see that those of us—I hate to admit my age—but some of us baby boomers, as we get older, we are going to be leaning on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid more. There are more people there, so that's going to make these numbers go up. What we've seen is that the revenue the Federal Government collects hovers in here at 18 percent. There are times, historically, when we've raised the tax rate tremendously, and yet it seems like it's still 18 percent of GDP. So if this 18 percent is not that flexible, whether you raise or lower taxes, then when you get down to this problem, you say, uh-oh. Because before you could say, our revenue was equal to all of these entitlements. Well, raise taxes. No problem. Yes, there is a problem. Because as you raise it, you won't collect any more money. You crash the economy, and the entitlements are still growing. Over time these entitlements are still growing. So this picture here, as scary as it is, is not as scary as it really is because it doesn't take into effect that the entitlement pieces are growing rapidly.

Here is the other piece from a time point of view. And that is, this red line is the growth of entitlements. This is 1965. And we're going over here to 2010. You notice the entitlements are 2.5 percent in 1965. This is just Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. It's up to 9.9 percent. But really, when you add the other entitlements and debt service, you are getting up closer to 18 percent. So what's happened is, the entitlements are going out of control. Even if you assume that the other entitlements are roughly 12 percent or something, you're at 500 percent growth in entitlements. And yet here is defense spending. It's 7.4 percent here. It goes up as high as over 9 percent here and drops all the way down to 4.9. So defense spending is going down; entitlements are going up. And now we get to the point where you could cut defense to zero and still could not compensate with this incredible growth in entitlements.

I want to let you jump in, PAUL, because I think that people now can start to see what it is and why it is a whole lot of Americans—not just Republicans or Democrats—but just plain old Americans are saying, Hey, we have got to pay attention to what's going on because these numbers are very scary.

Mr. GOSAR. Well, everybody knows the analogy of a bank. When you put money in early, and let it build up in a rolling account, compounding interest, you grow to a bigger fund. That's the opposite of what's happening here, reverse compounding interest. We are building up more and more people on the rolls with fewer and fewer people actually helping out to support it. The last part is, is that we have an economy that is lagging way behind. We are still over 9 percent for how many months now? And what we have to do is, in order to create a better economy, that's what's going to help us service these programs and get people involved. So it's a variant equation that we have to work by.

Mr. AKIN. So what you're saying is, one of the things that is affecting this is just the condition of our economy. And I was planning to get into this a little bit with you. When we started, I wanted to talk and work in the problem of unemployment and how do we

deal with the level of unemployment in our economy today.

□ 2040

We've got the government saying it's 9-point-something percent unemployment. And that's an optimistic number, because if you've been unemployed more than a year, they drop your name off the list. You may still be looking for a job. So the real level of unemployment people are saying is well beyond 10 percent.

So one of the ways you can—I guess this may be a backwards way of looking at it. What are the things that are creating that unemployment?

And I went to, believe it or not, to a Main Street in my district, and I got a whole bunch of businesses there and I said, Now, what is it that's causing this unemployment? And I asked all these different people, and I was encouraged because they told me the very same things that my common sense told me and everybody else is saying. Anybody who has run a business knows what makes the unemployment. The first thing is when you start taxing the owners of small businesses heavily, they can't put money back into their business because they're busy paying taxes.

I believe, gentleman, is it true that you were a doctor?

Mr. GOSAR. Yes.

Mr. AKIN. And did you have a clinic of your own?

Mr. GOSAR. Yes, I did.

Mr. AKIN. And so if you got taxed a whole, whole lot, are you going to put money into new equipment and expanding your clinic, or is it going to have to go to pay your taxes?

Mr. GOSAR. Absolutely not, and you're not going to hire somebody when you don't know the economic rules. And we have besieged the American people with a set of rules that have a lot of uncertainty to them.

Mr. AKIN. Now you're getting to the second point. You're already ahead of them.

The first point is, if you want to kill jobs, take the money away from the owners of small businesses. You could say, Hey, that guy's making over 250,000, obviously having too much fun. We're going to tax him into the dirt, make sure he doesn't have a better time than we do.

The only trouble is, if you want jobs, you can't destroy businesses. And that's the connection it seems like this administration, the Democrats, keep missing; and that is, if you keep talking about pounding rich people and those bad corporations, if you pound them into the dirt, there are not going to be any jobs. And that's where we seem to have this disconnect going on.

So first thing is you do not want to tax those people a whole lot because you want them putting the money back into their business. The second point you're making, though, is all these regulations and redtape, it may not be a tax, but it has the same effect, doesn't it?

Did you have to fill out a lot of paperwork in your business?

Mr. GOSAR. With the health profession, we have tons of it, from HIPAA disclosure to anything. When we deal with insurance, the paperwork is endless.

Mr. AKIN. Do you have to hire people to fill that paperwork out all the time?

Mr. GOSAR. We have people that just do insurance filings, just do our mandatory paperwork with the Federal Government.

Mr. AKIN. So, in a way, it's creating a job for people to deal with government redtape, but it doesn't really create any wealth, does it?

Mr. GOSAR. No, and there's not a service to be provided. It's actually servicing the public interest within the Federal Government.

Mr. AKIN. So, in effect, what it's doing to the economy is the government is making you less efficient as a business, and that redtape then adds to your cost of doing business, which then tends to dry up jobs.

Mr. GOSAR. That's exactly right.

Mr. AKIN. Particularly in manufacturing, if you do that too much in manufacturing, it makes it so expensive to make something in this country, the guy who owns the business says, Hey, I've got an idea. I'll take this machine that makes good product and I'll send it to a foreign country where they don't have all that silly redtape and they don't have all those taxes, and I'll make the product over there. And so the jobs just disappear from us because of taxes and redtape.

Now, there's another one that the people on Main Street in St. Charles talked about, too, and that is a little bit less tangible. It's the sense of unknown. It's the sense of fear because the government's doing one dumb thing after the next, and they're afraid to make a decision because of the instability. The economy is down. It's hard to get loans, and they're not sure what we're going to do. For instance, the big health care bill was pending, and so what are you going to do?

Well, because you don't know the environment, you tend not to make a decision, don't take risks because it's a very tumultuous type of time. There's too much of a storm brewing, and you don't want to be out too far from shore when there's a big storm brewing up. And so people hunker down and they don't hire people. And so that's another thing. And we're doing all those things wrong. Even now we're doing those things wrong, and we wonder why we have unemployment.

And, of course, the big one is government spending, and boy, are we doing that. You've got these entitlements that are out of control, and who's going to pay this tab?

And so, you put all of these things together and you have almost a perfect storm on business. And people wonder, Gosh, why do we have over 10 percent unemployment? Well, it's because we're doing all the things to create unemployment.

Please jump in, PAUL.

Mr. GOSAR. The Federal Government has also made winners and losers, and so we don't know in small town USA whether we're one of the winners or the losers.

Mr. AKIN. Oh, you're going to do the bailout drill. We're going to bail this one out but that one you don't get bailed out.

Mr. GOSAR. And then our rule is that something went wrong. When it's bureaucrats asleep at the wheel, what we do is pass more regulations so that the small banks that we have in our communities can't lend. They're the ones who get audited five times in less than a year. What about the same application to the big banks? Where is that equal aspect to the law?

Mr. AKIN. PAUL, I don't believe it. It's just like I'm stepping back in time to that Main Street in St. Charles, because you're bringing up that fifth point that they always talked about. It is sort of an ironic thing, because you've got Bernanke at the Federal level. The Chairman is creating all this liquidity. He's doing QE2, which sounds like a science fiction, and I think it may be science fiction economics. But anyway, he's creating all this money. They used to call it printing money. But he's created a whole lot of money at the top, and yet somehow or other the funnel got pinched off and the money's not coming down to Main Street. And part of the reason it's not is because all of these regulators are all over the banks second-guessing the loan. So if the businessman isn't fearful enough as it is, and if he does actually want to get a loan, he's finding that the banker is being awfully tough.

And I think they're typically 5- or 7-year loans, is that right, gentleman?

Mr. GOSAR. It can be, yes.

Mr. AKIN. Is that what you're talking about, basically the banking regulators, the Federal regulators, are kind of looking over the shoulder of the small banks all the time?

Mr. GOSAR. Well, what it is—I'll give you an example from right in our own district—is that we have a small bank that has 39 percent in liquidity versus loans out.

Mr. AKIN. Thirty-nine percent liquidity; isn't that very, very high?

Mr. GOSAR. Very, very high. It's above the norm of what would be 8 to 10 percent. And yet they gave out two loans in December, but yet have already had three audits in the fiscal year 2010 and have two more scheduled in the first quarter.

Tell me where that aspect is and how that actually works, and especially when we have one bureaucrat disagreeing with another bureaucrat that this audit wasn't supplanted for another audit. That's the disruption and that's the fleecing of America.

Mr. AKIN. Well, now the question is, if the banker is a businessman and he's taking risks and he wants to make a loan and when he makes a loan he gets some interest, and as long as the loan's

good, then he makes money that way as a banker; now, if he wants to do that, why do we have a bureaucrat looking over his shoulder all the time, particularly as long as he's got a sufficient amount of liquidity to cover potential losses? Why is it that the regulators are deciding to regulate every aspect of our free enterprise?

Mr. GOSAR. Well, it's actually the crux and the problem with our economy at this point in time. We actually had a government that disrupted the understanding of the way the risk was looked at. And we said, no, we don't need to follow anything, particularly in the housing industry. We actually saw bureaucrats saying, no, we don't need this application of risk. We can undermine it a little bit worse. And what we got is no skin in the game, no application, no money down, and what we had is a failure along Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Mr. AKIN. You get into this whole thing, and if you looked at what we have talked about tonight, you kind of start tearing your hair out and wanting to go buy some real estate on a desert island somewhere to get away from this huge problem. But there are solutions to this. But you have to realize where the solutions are.

The first thing is you have to realize that we're not going to deal with the economic problems of our country until we can reduce the rate and the number of entitlements we've got. Now, somebody could object and say, Wait just a minute Congressman AKIN, because couldn't you deal with these entitlements if you just got your taxes up higher? If you could get these taxes here that are running 18 percent, if we could double that, why don't we make it a 40 percent tax rate? Oh, that would take care of this, at least for a while. Let the entitlements grow and tax everybody at 40 percent. The problem is it doesn't work. And I think that's something that we ought to warn people about here.

There's something here, this is sometimes now known as the Laffer curve, and what I have shown here is the top marginal income tax rate.

□ 2050

Now, that doesn't mean that in 1960 everybody was paying 90 percent tax. These are the most well-to-do people. But this is what happened to the top tax bracket over time. We started to reduce the taxes on some of the very top income people, bringing them down more into this 30 percent range. Take a look at what happens to the Federal tax receipts.

This is an example of the fact that you can actually reduce taxes and grow the revenue of the Federal Government. The reason that works is just what you were talking about. Because you are a businessman, you understand this stuff. And that is, what is happening is when a small businessman can invest in his own business, he creates jobs. With those jobs, people are paying taxes. That means more revenue for the government. So when you get the economy going, we take in much more revenue.

So the first thing you can do is, actually, by reducing taxes, you can create more revenue, get the economy going, and that will help some. But it's not enough to deal with this entitlement problem.

So really, you have a couple tracks you have to take on. One, you have got to cut the entitlements down. But you also likewise have got to keep working this advantage of getting your taxes in line to create a strong economy.

Here is an example. When I was here in Congress, in the third quarter of 2003, we cut three taxes: Capital gains, dividends, and death tax. We cut all three. And this picture right here, this black line, is when the tax was cut, and this is the GDP. These are the GDPs from 2001 to 2003. And you can see, some of them we actually lost GDP. We got up to 2¾ GDP. And then here, we do the tax cut, and take a look at what happens afterwards. The average GDP is 3.5 versus 1.1. So GDP jumps.

So now we have cut taxes. And you'd think, well, maybe that's good, because now GDP is going. It gets the companies going, gets the pump primed. What else goes on at the same time? We've got this next chart. This is employment. This is before the same tax cut in May of 2003. You see, all these lines going down means loss of jobs. That means we lost jobs overall in the economy. The lines that go up were the months where we gained jobs. Take a look after the tax cut. Look at what happens. You get a whole lot more jobs being created.

So if you have got better GDP, more jobs being created, you know what the final chart is going to show, and that is, quite simply, by cutting taxes we actually grew the Federal revenues. That's a good thing to be able to grow. It was down here at 1.7 trillion, jumped up to 2.5 trillion just by cutting taxes. What we did was, we cut taxes, and we ended up with increase in revenue.

So there's two pieces to this equation. One, what we have got to do is adjust tax policy and create an environment in terms of redtape, in terms of Federal spending, in terms of tax policy, and in terms of allowing liquidity to be flowing through the banks. We have got to create something that's pro-business there.

Why in the world would we be in the mess we're in now and have the highest corporate tax rates in the world? I just can't understand that. What is your take on that? Why would we do that?

Mr. GOSAR. Well, I don't understand that madness, but it's something you have to learn in business. But you have to have the ability to reinvest in America.

If I have got money sitting there, make it worth my while to invest back in America. That's what we can do, and that's where the incentives come in. It also helps us in giving us access to cash, which has been ladened with the banks and strapped with the new regulations that come about.

Plus, we also have to look at the certainty of the environment that we create for business to grow. We're not going to take the load on our backs if we know that there's an uncertainty in the environment, whether it be health care, whether it be taxes, whether it be all of the regulations.

All these things add up. And if you don't get people hired, they are a drain on the system. And America wants to get back to work.

Mr. AKIN. I think you are right. I think in a way the cuts that we are going to be talking about this week, while they are not going to fix the overall problem of the fact that entitlements are out of control, I think that there are some things that they will do. And I think that what they will do is to maybe deal with some of that redtape. Because if you cut some of these agencies that are producing all that load of bureaucracy and redtape and all kinds of extra overhead, as you start to reduce that, it is like taking weight off of a runner; they are going to run faster. The economy will run better. And some of those cuts are probably Draconian in many people's eyes, and probably some of them are counterproductive. But, overall, you know you have got to trim up.

So that is what we're going to be talking about doing. We are going to be kind of working it from both ways. We are going to have to cut the Federal spending, but we're also going to have to create an overall policy in terms of policies, that is redtape, and limit the amount of redtape, and the tax cuts to basically create a pro-business environment. When you do that, the revenue is going to grow, the size of the government is going to shrink, and you will start to see the shift come back to normal and America will start moving forward again.

Mr. GOSAR. Well, it's like a parent. What we have to do is also work with our children, which you can make the analogy of Federal Government versus State government, empowering and giving them the environment for them to succeed.

As a business owner, what we always want to try to do is make sure that we put an employee in the best environment with the right tools and the right education, and then they can succeed. When they succeed, they make me a better business owner and much better at what I do. And that's the same thing that we have done here.

We have had unfunded mandates from education to health care, all the way across. What we have to do is start working with the States in their individual expertise and what makes them special, and allow them the flexibility to succeed as well. But we have got to put them in that right environment. And that goes all the way down from the States to the communities. This is a group effort, and this is a family affair.

Mr. AKIN. Well, that's a great way to end things up tonight. Thanks so much for joining us. I know the people of Arizona are tickled to see that their new Congressman is already earning his keep down here. And goodnight to you, and goodnight to my many colleagues and the people across America.

We're looking forward to a brighter day, but we have some tough decisions to make, and we're getting ready to make those even this week. God bless you all.

AMERICAN PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, this is going to be one of the most pivotal weeks in the history of American public broadcasting. As early as tomorrow, we will be voting on a continuing resolution that would call for the elimination of all Federal government support for public broadcasting.

Now, I will admit, this is very personal to me. If this reckless act were to be taken, it would mean that my local award-winning public broadcasting station, Oregon Public Broadcasting, would lose $2.4 million annually, funds that we use to invest serving Oregon and southwest Washington and a little bit of Idaho with programs that keep people informed, inspired, that help educate our youngest citizens. Actually, through the magic of Internet, people enjoy programming online across America because of the quality of Oregon Public Broadcasting.

Now, there's no question, as some of my colleagues were just discussing on the floor, that there is hard budget work ahead of us. I look forward to opportunities to eliminate unnecessary agricultural supports and rebalance those efforts. I look forward to dealing with helping rein in spiraling Medicare costs. Not eliminating health care reform, but accelerating opportunities to reform it and make it more efficient.

I look forward to looking at the largest area of expenditure dealing with the Defense Department and discretionary funding. Without question, there are a number of areas there, the American people know and understand, that can be adjusted.

However, we must do this in a way that is thoughtful and does not disproportionately impact our rural communities, our children, and universal access to high-quality TV and radio programming.

□ 2100

Funding for public broadcasting gives our communities a voice by covering local news and events in a way that weekly papers cannot and commercial radio and TV stations do not provide. Today's media is rarely locally owned. Huge corporations send managers to deal with papers and radio programs. Public broadcasting is the only locally owned and managed media in America.

I am joined this evening by a couple of my colleagues, and I look forward to engaging in this conversation with them. I note I could start with my colleague from Kentucky, Congressman CHANDLER, a champion of public broadcasting, as well as a very fiscally conservative Member of Congress. Welcome this evening. I look forward to your thoughts and observations.

Mr. CHANDLER. Well, it is good to be here with you tonight. It is a tremendous opportunity to talk about something that is also very important to me. But I want to just start out by saying to my colleague from Oregon, Mr. BLUMENAUER, how appreciative I am and I think how appreciative so many people are across this country of your championing of public broadcasting over the years. You have been an incredible champion of that effort, and I just think it is marvelous because of what public broadcasting means to all of us.

As you mentioned earlier, we heard some of our Republican colleagues talking earlier about some of the budget efforts that were going to be made, and I must say we do need to have that discussion here in Washington. There is no question about it. It is a discussion that our President is now engaging in and the Congress is going to be engaging in in the next little bit about what programs we can cut, and there is no question that there are some that need to be cut.

We certainly need to get our fiscal house in order in this country. But zeroing out funding for one of the most successful public-private partnerships responsible for 21,000 good American jobs isn't the thing to do. In these tough economic times, more than ever, we need to support American jobs and invest in our people, and cutting funding for public broadcasting does neither.

Until now, public broadcasting has enjoyed strong bipartisan support. In fact, in my home State of Kentucky—and, by the way, I heard the gentleman from Oregon talk very much about the success that his public broadcasting system has had. I must say, ours in Kentucky has done rather well also, and it is something we are very, very proud of.

But in my home State of Kentucky, a Republican Governor actually provided Kentucky Educational Television, or KET, with its first operating budget in 1968, helping KET hit the airwaves, and it is now being very ably run by the daughter of one of my Republican predecessors in this office, Shae Hopkins. This station has touched countless people throughout the years, and today it is used by more than 1 million Kentuckians each week, in a State of only around 4 million. So that is a pretty significant number. You can see how important it is to our State.

But completely cutting all Corporation for Public Broadcasting funding will make KET cut at least 31 full-time jobs and 20 part-time jobs. These cuts would be on top of the 24 percent workforce reduction that KET has already endured in the past 3 years. KET has said that this loss of staff could hinder their ability dramatically to serve our Commonwealth.

And our public radio, just like public radio all across the country, will certainly be affected. How many people across our great Nation wake up to NPR and ''Morning Edition'' and drive home to ''All Things Considered''? It is a very, very important part of life, I know.

In my home State, we have stations like WEKU in Richmond, Kentucky, and WUKY in Lexington that touch all parts of Kentucky, including very rural parts of our Commonwealth. WEKU radio out of Richmond has been serving Kentucky since the 1930s, and they have already gone down 30 percent recently. And this, of course, again would force more layoffs.

Public broadcasting is uniquely American and should stay that way for future generations. My three children grew up watching Sesame Street just like I did when I was a kid, and countless others receive basic skills and workplace education, and some even receive help with college credit courses through KET. WEKU and WUKY provide local programming and local news that can't be found elsewhere.

So, please, please join me today in support of public broadcasting. These stations are too important, and we just simply cannot let them go away.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you. I appreciate your eloquence, Congressman CHANDLER, your long-standing support for public broadcasting, helping us have a constructive dialogue here in Congress to make it better.

Mr. CHANDLER. Well, another thing that it does, of course, if I may, it increases the civility of our discourse. In a time when so many stations are sensationalizing the news, there is one place that we can be sure that we can get a civil dialogue and both sides of the story, and that is public broadcasting.

So thank you so much for all you do.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Before I turn to my good friend from California, Congressman FARR, I just want to follow up on one point that you made, because this is vital infrastructure that connects Americans, particularly in rural and small town America, people who otherwise would not have access.

There is always going to be public broadcasting in New York, Washington, D.C., or San Francisco. But it is rural and small town America that is going to pay the price if we lose the support for this infrastructure. Again, being very parochial, but it is not uncommon for what happens in the Midwest, in Kansas, in Texas. In rural Oregon, it costs 11 times as much to extend the signal to remote Burns, Oregon, in eastern Oregon, than to deal in the metropolitan area. So these 1,300

independently owned and operated public broadcasting stations are going to be severely crippled in terms of their ability to meet the needs of rural and small town America.

I am going to speak in a few moments about some of the unique programming, but the point is that the signal itself depends on the type of subsidy we are talking about here.

Now, if I may turn to my colleague who has been a supporter of public broadcasting back in the day when he was a local official in dealing in the California Legislature, Congressman SAM FARR.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much. Thank you for inviting me. This is a very important discussion. I wish we could do it really in an open debate where we could have a debate on this, because I don't think that there is a person in this country that doesn't realize how necessary it is to keep our electorate well informed.

So I join the chorus of well-informed listeners tonight to support America's Corporation for Public Broadcasting. I find it ironic that the news got released today, the day when you think of a national day of communication, a day when we tell our loved ones how much we appreciate them through words and symbols. And here we are attacking the very essence of America's foundation for information that is not commercial information, that is not paid for to get it and have to have ratings in order to get people to purchase the commercials.

It is a sad day that Valentine's Day is used to destroy something we love so much. It is mean news to hear some of my Republican colleagues who want to cut almost half a billion dollars out of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting at a time when the world has been dedicated to watching what is going on in the Middle East, in Egypt, which is essentially the essence of communication, the essence of technology, but also the freedom of technology.

In America, we don't own stations, like BBC and Canadian Broadcasting where the government owns the stations. We allow nonprofit entities to do the broadcasting, both on radio and television, as you indicated, Mr. CHANDLER. And I don't think you can raise children in this country without appreciating the value of what is learned, the lessons learned by programs such as Sesame Street and others.

□ 2110

But to think that you can just cut this out as a value to a greater debate of balancing the Federal Government by eliminating this, is nuts. This is what I always call the persons who know the price of everything but the absolute value of nothing. Because cutting this, you can come up with a pricetag, but the value you lose to the American public.

I wake up, here we are in Congress, and obviously we need all the news we can get. I don't know a Member of Congress who doesn't wake up listening to NPR radio, of all the choices we have, on both sides of the aisle, to get unbiased news in the morning before we come to work. And I know it because when you're on it, people comment the minute you get here. They hear you on NPR, everybody says, I heard you this morning when I was getting ready to come to work. This is not just done by Members of Congress. It's done by everybody in the United States.

And what Congressman BLUMENAUER talked about is the rural parts of America would never have this program; never have access to this information. If you want to destroy rural America, then destroy their access to information. Because then the only thing the young population will do is have to move out in order to keep up. So we have to make sure that these nonsensical cuts, which have dramatic and negative impacts, are not made to this budget. Let's sustain the budget to keep Americans well-informed and ensure future generations of the richness of public broadcasting. Let's give back our hearts and minds to the American public by maintaining PBS.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you for your eloquent statement, your support. And your being with us here this evening is very important. I think your point about how we start the day—how many of us were relying on public broadcasting for up-to-the-minute results of what was going on in Egypt at a time when the large corporate news organizations are cutting back their foreign coverage. Because of the dedication of hundreds of thousands of sponsors, volunteer contributors, public broadcasting has expanded its international coverage extraordinarily so.

But before I turn to my good friend from New York, I would just make one reference, however. Although the international is certainly critical, and it's very important for us here in Congress, one of the things that I think is so essential to zero in on is the local programing for rural and small-town America. Lakeland Public Broadcasting in Bemidji, Minnesota, the only broadcaster—the only broadcaster—for much of their service territory. In Colorado, KBNF is increasingly the point source of news and public affairs programing, emergency preparedness alert, as the print media continues to shrink and corporations kind of move in and automate small radio markets.

I could go on through the list. I won't because I do want to provide time. But there is special coverage in the upper Midwest, in the Northwest, in the Mountain States that is tailored to hard-to-serve areas that no commercial station is willing to invest in this type of quality. And to turn our backs on it is one of the most reckless things that can be done. And, frankly, it's a terrible optic for my Republican friends in their first weeks in power, to turn their backs on 170 million Americans who enjoy and rely on it every month. In fact, if you look at the survey research about what people want to protect, they want to protect our strength in defense. Number two is public broadcasting. Yet this is on the chopping block.

With that, may I turn to my good friend from Upstate New York (Mr. OWENS).

Mr. OWENS. Thank you very much. I appreciate your leadership on this.

When you talk about rural, I represent rural. Fourteen thousand square miles make up my district, a thousand miles around the perimeter. I live in a very rural place, and public broadcasting is extraordinarily important to each and every one of my constituents.

I have to do a bit of a disclaimer first. My wife works for our local television station. She's the education director. I volunteered at the station for 3½ years, and I was the host of a television program. And I was also the lawyer for that station for about 25 years. So this is a real family affair for me.

I'm most disturbed because I see what's going on in this situation is really a slash-and-burn tactic that is primarily focused on public broadcasting. It is an attempt to take the continuing resolution and make it into a piece of ideology. That's not what our constituents are asking of us. They want us to make an economic decision and do an economic analysis of where we are and where we're going.

I think it's extraordinarily important that we focus on the economics of the debt and the deficit and not on ideology; we have an opportunity to act rationally and in a bipartisan fashion, as we did in the last lame duck session of Congress. Our friends and neighbors at home demand no less. I can agree to cut $100 billion dollars, which is actually about 3 percent of this year's budget, if we do it by sharing the pain.

Let me tell you a little bit about public broadcasting. My children grew up with it. It is part of the education that my family experienced. My grandchildren are growing up with it. This is the best in family values and quality programing that you're going to see. If our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are concerned about the development of morals, integrity, and education, then public broadcasting is a place they should support, not kill.

Just a few thoughts. My public television station provides essential services to that upstate rural community I talked about. It's aligned with their mission to inform, educate, involve, and entertain. Public broadcasting is America's largest classroom, closing the achievement gap through innovative standards-based educational content and resources for parent, teachers, and students. Public broadcasting serves as a trusted partner and agent of better citizenship in the world's greatest democracy.

Public broadcasting is not a luxury we can't afford but an essential service regularly depended on and enjoyed by 170 million Americans in all 50 States.

Let me repeat that; 170 million Americans support public broadcasting. Cutting or eliminating Federal funding for public broadcasting will have a severe negative impact on local services and economies in all 50 States.

Let me point out that public broadcasting directly supports 21,000 jobs, and almost all of them are in local public radio stations in hundreds of communities in America. Science-focused programing at all age levels, from Sid the Science Kid to NOVA, supports the acquisition of 21st century problem-solving science skills.

I could go on. It's clear that public broadcasting brings a dimension to education that we see in no other modality available to us. I agree that reducing spending is a priority, but it must be achieved without resorting to ideological slash-and-burn tactics that will not allow us to facilitate a compromise with the Senate and White House, which brings real reduction in spending based upon the shared pain, which we all understand is needed. Thank you very much.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you. As only a dedicated volunteer of public broadcasting could come forward with that eloquence and the personal story, I deeply appreciate it.

A couple of facts I think that ought to be on the table. We are talking about less than a half-cent per day per American. We are dealing with organizations that have amazing volunteer support in each and every one of our communities. And they take that half cent a day and they leverage it. Each dollar of Federal funding can leverage $5, $6, $7 of local programming and benefit.

□ 2120

You said something, Congressman OWENS, that I thought was very important when you talked about the programming. In fact, each of you mentioned it. This is the only medium that is geared as programming for our children in order to educate and enrich them, not to sell them something. It's the only area that they have access to.

Mr. FARR. If the gentleman will yield, I think what is also very important is this is one government program where there is no free lunch. It requires a local match. It requires a contribution by the community, by volunteers. It's not a paid-for program without raising the money in the local media, as you know in your own station and had to do every year in the volunteer drive. When you think about it, you don't go out and match public volunteerism to buy military equipment. You don't match with public volunteerism practically any other thing in American society. This is one budget that really depends on the popularity of the programming in order to get volunteer support, volunteer contributions, and volunteer help in the studios.

Why would you cut out something that the private sector and personal commitment think is so important?

Mr. CHANDLER. Boy, does our community volunteer. In all of our communities, I know we see an enormous number of volunteers.

I appreciate what you just said, Mr. FARR from California and Mr. OWENS from New York. Thank you all for your strong support over the years with this and for pointing out the importance of education. I mean, as we all have said, this is the only public entity that educates us on television and radio on a regular basis, and that is an incredibly important thing.

The other thing that is so important about it is it truly broadens our horizons. It doesn't narrow us like so much of what we see on the television. It, rather, broadens our way of thinking. In what other place can you get that on a regular basis in our culture? This is a special American institution.

Mr. FARR. I would even say it defines our civilization. When you think of programs like StoryCorps, collecting that information for the records and keeping that part of our oral history of America, it is absolutely essential that our culture and our times and that our moment in history and in the world be maintained in the public sector where there isn't private ownership of it.

Mr. CHANDLER. It has always had such bipartisan support.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Yes. This is the first time there has been a bipartisan effort, apparently. We've had efforts before. When our Republican friends took over, there were assaults on public broadcasting, but there was ultimately strong bipartisan support that beat it back. At home, these 170 million Americans, they aren't just Democrats or Republicans or Independents. It is a broad spectrum of Americans which relies on information that isn't pre-filtered for them. There are opposing views. We've all heard things on public broadcasting that we don't know we agree with or we've heard things that we never would have listened to in other venues.

I don't want us to close without turning back to our counsel and our volunteer and our spouse of a public broadcasting member.

Mr. OWENS. In my conversations that I've had the opportunity to have over the last couple of days, clearly, public broadcasting understands that they are going to have to share the pain with everyone else. It's one thing to cut somebody's budget by 3 or 4 percent. It's another thing to eliminate somebody's budget. No one survives when somebody's budget is eliminated. People survive and prosper when they have to make up 3 or 4 percent. That's what I'm urging our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to really think about it.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Any other final words?

Mr. FARR. Thank you for your leadership. It is absolutely essential to America's well-being.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. We look forward to continuing this conversation on the floor of the House.

There has been an exciting outpouring of support around the country as people have been invited to look at the facts and to share their opinions. I know that this is making a difference because every Member of Congress is hearing from the men and women they represent about the value of public broadcasting, and if what they are hearing is anything like what is coming into my office, it is overwhelmingly in the support of this vital program and in urging us to do the right thing.

I deeply appreciate my colleagues for joining me this evening. I look forward to continuing to spotlight this and to working to make sure that, rather than eliminate public broadcasting, we work to strengthen it so that everyone in America can benefit.

Thank you very much.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this evening to protest the elimination of funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB).

The Republicans are proposing to eliminate CPB's federal funding going forward. Without these funds, local stations would have to reduce or eliminate such valuable public programming as Sesame Street, the NewsHour and NOVA.

Every month, more than 170 million Americans experience the benefits of public broadcasting through 368 public television stations and 934 public radio stations, several of which are located in the Bay Area.

One example is San Francisco's KQED, which attracts more than 841,000 television viewers each week. Employing 275 full-time staff members and providing locally produced news programming, KQED has an important economic and cultural impact on the Bay Area community.

From theater and ballet to music, thoughtful public discourse, science an children's programming, the programming found on public broadcasting has set a world standard.

Public broadcasting is the best definition of educational television—it enriches our sense of the world and educates us.

Over the years, the commercial market strikes another image—reality TV; talking heads shouting past each other; and inane programming. If this is what some viewers want—fine—shouldn't we retain both?

We've done much work together to promote and preserve CPB against those who want to cut it out of the modern world of broadcast technology These are tough economic times, but what feeds the soul and informs our national intellect should be considered an important national resource.

I urge my colleagues to come together on both sides of the aisle and restore funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

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

THE BUDGET AND WHERE WE GO FROM HERE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PEARCE. I thank the Speaker and welcome all of you to the discussion tonight.

As everyone is talking about right now, we are preparing to have a discussion this week on the budget and where we go from here. The continuing resolution is last year's spending. It was not passed for the full year, so we are now in the process of considering how to fund the government and at what levels through the rest of the year. So I appreciate the opportunity to consider why we are doing what we are doing.

You would have to ask yourself exactly what the basis is of all of the discussions that we are having on the floor of the House. I'd like to make things as simple as possible to understand, so I will begin the discussion by simply writing the big picture onto the white board to my left.

The big picture is simply 3.5 and 2.2. Now, 3.5 T is the amount that we spend every year. 2.2 T is the revenue that the government brings in.

If you were to go ahead and then do the math on that, you would see that we have an outflow of 1.3 greater than the inflow. Actually, those numbers have been revised. I'm not sure if it's because the inflow has dropped down or if we are spending more, but the revised figures show us that we have a deficit of 1.5 T, $1.5 trillion, in this current year. So we will put that number up on the board in order to continue to just get the big picture on where we are.

This 1.5 T, $1.5 trillion, deficit that we have I consider to be in a pipeline. It's a deficit this year, but at the point at which we spend the money and we've not taken in money to offset it, then it becomes debt. I look at it like it's a pipeline running into a barrel. We'll just make a graphic here. We've got the deficit pipeline full of $1.5 trillion each year because we are spending more than we bring in.

The barrel at the end of the pipeline I just call the debt barrel. It's, again, fairly transparent. As the deficit rolls into that barrel, it becomes debt, which is accumulated and passed on to the next generation. In rounding the figures off, we see a debt right now of about $15 trillion. We will put that label on our barrel.

Basically, you have the picture of the budget right here in front of you. We are spending $3.5 trillion. We are bringing in approximately $2.2 trillion. One of those numbers is a little bit incorrect, so you'd say, well, it's a $1.3 trillion deficit. Instead, that has been revised, and that deficit then is flowing into the debt barrel of $15 trillion. So, at the end of next year, if we continue to spend and the proposals in front of us now are still running a deficit of at least 1.5, you can calculate that we will have a debt accumulated of $16.5 trillion.

□ 2130

Now, everyone likes to make this complex and it's not that complex. It's very similar to the problems that maybe you or I had when we were growing up, but we began to use more, to spend more than what we brought in. Now, if that's the case, then we go about it by doing one of two things: We either shrink the size of outflows, we cut the spending; or we get a second job or we get training in order that we would get a promotion and we then drive up our revenues.

So the discussion this week that we're having, the continuing resolution is focused mainly on what do we do about the outflows. The revenues to the government, that requires more people go to work, and so this problem of the 2.2 is being accentuated by the 9½ percent unemployment. So when our citizens are antsy, they're concerned, they're alarmed that the jobs are just not happening, it is not only in their lives that it's a significant problem; it's in the lives of our government. Each one of our States is also, with one or two exceptions, going through this exact same problem. They're spending more than what they're bringing in in tax revenues.

Now, a government has one of three different choices that they can make. They can cut spending, they can increase taxes, or they can grow the economy. And growing the economy is when you add more jobs. Each person and their job will pay taxes, and that incrementally increases the number on the bottom so that we eventually get them to balance.

But then a government can also do one more thing, and that is to print money, and that's the quantitative easing that Mr. Bernanke has triggered off. So the printing of money then has its own downside. We won't talk much about that tonight. Although, it is probably the most significant thing in our business climate that we face, an unstable dollar; that is, one where we are printing more dollars and the value begins to erode.

So people in their homes tonight would be watching the price of vegetables go up. The price of gold has gone up, the price of silver. Those don't have any more intrinsic value. In other words, a vegetable a year ago in our life would be consumed and would have about the same value. The price of gold hasn't got any new manufacturing techniques that would be pulling great supplies off the market, driving a price up through supply and demand. The same thing with silver.

And, in fact, those prices are escalating dramatically right now because we have so many dollars because we're printing money. And, by the way, we printed last year about $2.6 trillion, more or less. So we have quantitatively eased. We have printed enough money that we're now seeing the prices go up in our society.

Now, the inflation is in contrast to what the government reports say, because the Federal Reserve would tell you, quite frankly, that they see no signs of inflation; it's just that they don't consider the food and the energy that we would have facing us.

So, again, returning to our main board here, then we have a significant chart that is available from both CBO—that's congressional—and from the OMB—that's White House. And so we've got a significant chart, and the chart basically looks like this, and the chart simply comes up and then stops. Now, this axis would be the years, so that these would be prior years, and now then future years extending out ahead of us. On this level, we have the dollars, and this represents our gross income, our per capita income.

As you can see, throughout our history the income has been rising, rising, so that you have made more in your lives than your parents made, and your parents made more than their parents, all the way back to our founding. But you also see right in this point, which is occurring right about this period of time, is that the curve begins to flatten out and start down.

So when I ask in our town halls—and we frequently ask the question, ''Are you living better than your parents did?'' and almost unanimously the answer is ''Yes.'' But when I ask the second question, ''Are your children going to have better lives, better incomes than you have had?'' and almost 100 percent of the people say, ''No.'' Well, that's actually playing out in the chart right at this peak point here, and we're experiencing that as we speak.

Now, then the unsettling piece of this chart is that it's discontinuous; it stops. The thing about charts is they continue on through history. So we start at the Founding Fathers here and we come up, we come up, we're topping out, but then the chart stops. That is 2032 maybe, 2034, something out in that range, and the economy simply stops. The economy stops because of this and because of that.

You could see with our $15 trillion worth of debt that we could take every dollar that's coming into the U.S. Government right now, and it would take us 6, 7 years to pay it off. That's if we did not spend any money and did not have any more deficits. As you can see from this year and next year, we're going to have significant deficits, and so we could not, in fact, pay that off in 7 to 10 years. In fact, it is ongoing.

The last thing that we need to get to have the big picture in front of us is that I view that barrel of debt and then I view that it is sitting on top of an aquifer of debt underneath it. So I will

simply draw that on the board at this point.

Now we have the aquifer of debt, and many people are saying that it's about $202 trillion. We could pay for almost 100 years and not pay the accumulated obligations for Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, and it's that piece which begins to make our economy falter and fail within the coming generation.

We saw this happen in the Soviet Union. And so as we consider could it happen here, well, yes, it could anywhere, and the U.S. is no exception to anything. The rules of economics say that everything that you spend, you have to pay for, and if you don't pay for it, there is loss at some point, and we have been living in the government an economic lie. We have been fooling ourselves, saying that we can continue this process, and now we have reached a point where it would be catastrophic within the lives of many of the people who are here in the U.S. today.

So what do we do? Do we cut the 3.5? Or do we grow the 2.2? Now, this week we're going to have many, many amendments, and looking at it from this lens, I heard my friends discussing public broadcasting, and I agree with them. There are many things about public broadcasting that I like and the programming, but the question is: Should it be a government function and should we be spending money for it when it's going to put your children and grandchildren into deeper debt? Should we be risking the failure of our economy? And again, this is not STEVE PEARCE. This is CBO and OMB. You can go to either Web site and take a look and find the chart of per capita incomes and just look at it. It's there.

So, if we are risking that, looked at through that lens, then we can ask ourselves should the Corporation for Public Broadcasting be funded, and that answer will be given sometime this week on the floor because there will be an amendment. There will be something in the bill that says that we will do just that. These are the hard choices that we need to make now.

Let's consider one other thing. The President today submitted his budget to us and he recommended that we have $1 trillion over 10 years, maybe $1.1 trillion. How does $1 trillion—it sounds like a big budget cut. Oh, we're really going to cut the budget a lot, $1 trillion. Keep in mind, that's for a 10-year period, and so simply divide $1 trillion by 10 and you get about $100 billion. If we cut $100 billion out of this budget, we change this number from 3.5 to 3.4. That's what $100 billion means.

And when the Republicans are accused that we're going to slash budgets and we're going to really create turmoil in the budgetary process, Republicans are saying basically that we're going to cut $100 billion, also, from 3.5 to 3.4.

Now, you can do the math fairly easily. If you cut $100 billion, the deficit is going to lower from 1.5 to 1.4. Now, that's not going to significantly affect our debt barrel, nor the debt aquifer that we face. Both are looming problems that simply OMB and CBO tell us break the system.

□ 2140

Now I do not believe that our system is going to break because I think the American people are going to insist that we begin to do forensic audits of our government to find the efficiencies, to find the better ways of doing things. A forensic audit would, for instance, ask, Are the duplications in the budget? Do we have multiple offices doing the same thing? And the answer is, absolutely we have offices doing the same thing; that, in fact, sometimes we have 70 and 80 offices. We are paying an overhead in every single office. I think that what we're going to have to do is to find those duplications, and we simply roll them into one office to where we're not multiplying the number of government salaries. Because every government salary creates, in its lifetime, about $4 million toward this. You simply multiple the number of government workers by about $4 million in its life. It's actually a little bit more. But that is their benefits, their pay, and everything associated with them.

But I tell my friends, as Republicans, Yes, I'm wholeheartedly in favor of cutting the 3.5. That we must do. And I believe that we should have the forensic audit of our government in order to wring out the inefficiencies. The fraud alone in Medicare is almost 0.1 percent in this equation. The fraud in Medicaid is 0.06 percent. So you can see that they are significant numbers.

But none of the cost-cutting that we're doing is actually going to balance the equation. If we intend for our Republic to survive, we must begin to grow our economy. We must increase the number of jobs. That creates a population that is more content with their welfare, with their prosperity, with their ability to pay their bills every month, but it also begins to cure our budget problems.

Now if we're going to talk about creating jobs, we have to understand the greatest threat to job creation. The greatest threat to job creation is uncertainty. If you, as an individual without owning a company, are uncertain about what you're going to make in the stock market. If you see different stocks, and you're afraid that the stocks are not going to make you money, then you pull your money out of the stock market because of the uncertainty. Right now we have a lot of the money that came out in the last 2 years flowing back into the stock market, driving the prices back up. We're seeing that companies are actually posting profits higher than what they intended and higher in the past years. So there's a mood of certainty among those people who are investing stocks, and money is coming back to the stock market. The uncertainty drove it out.

Well, the same thing happens in businesses. If a business owner is certain that he's going to make new investments—right now if you have cash in the bank, it's less than 1 percent. You probably get one-quarter of 1 percent each year for cash. The best thing to do with cash is to invest it in creating jobs. And President Obama, about 3 or 4 months ago, really hit the business community, and he reminded them here a week or so ago when he spoke to the U.S. Chamber, You have a moral obligation to invest and create jobs. Well, the government has the moral obligation to give certainty through taxes and regulation.

And that's the great rub here. We have regulated and taxed many of our corporations offshore. I know we have discussions every day about those companies that are taking tax breaks, and they're evil, and taking the jobs somewhere else. The truth is, President Obama mentioned it in his State of the Union, that we have the highest corporate tax rate in the world—one of the two, and I think that Japan just recently lowered theirs, leaving us there. So we are taxing our companies into uncompetitiveness. They're not competitive because of that piece of their cost structure. Ireland addressed this 15 or 20 years ago. They lowered their corporate tax rate from 36 percent, which ours is, to 12 percent, and companies began to flock into Ireland. In the succeeding years, Ireland began to raise its corporate tax rates so now companies are flocking out of Ireland. It's that simple. Higher taxes kill jobs. Lower taxes create jobs. I'm not saying we should not have taxes, but I do say that tax policy, increasing taxes, that kind of tax policy, will create stagnation and no job growth.

But the second thing that causes that is regulation. Companies do not want to put money into investments where they don't think they're going to get a return. They cannot get a return sometimes because they're simply regulated out of business. For instance, consider the farmers in the San Joaquin Valley. Those were businesses. Those businesses were making money. They were paying the banks. They were buying land, and they're employing people. They're buying fertilizer.

But the silvery minnow, a 2-inch minnow that we would all want to keep alive, got all of the water in the San Joaquin River. A judge declared that we are going to regulate the water away from people and to the minnow. So 27,000 farmers in the San Joaquin Valley lost their jobs. Now, then, those people are not making the payments on their land. They're not able to feed their families. So instead of being productive members of society, they have now scooted to the top end of the equation, which is the second poisonous thing we deal with in this, is that when we kill jobs through taxation and regulation policies, we actually transfer more cost to the top of the equation. And that's the reason we're in such imbalance. A 9.5 percent rate of unemployment means that we are going to

have more people on welfare, food stamps, more people on assistance.

I think we have a moral obligation to begin to fix the job situation in the country, and we do that by finding the balance point in regulations. I do not want to see the minnow go extinct, but neither do I want to see our jobs go extinct. We have killed industries in this country in the name of regulation. The spotted owl was simply a regulation that was put into effect in our national forest. And in New Mexico alone, we lost 20,000 jobs because of the spotted owl regulation. I don't think we should stand by and watch the spotted owl become extinct, but neither do I think that we should have given up those jobs, and those jobs have gone to Canada. Now I love the Canadians, but I would rather have the jobs here and be using U.S. timber.

In the meantime, when we stopped cutting timber, then we started seeing massive forest fires because of the buildup of fuel in our forests. An additional problem has been found in the West where the trees use up all the water. They transpire it. Formerly what was happening was that New Mexico, with its arid climate, had fewer trees per acre—maybe 50, maybe 100. Now we have got 2,500. The trees were crowding the grass out. The grass is on the slopes. The water can't run through grass as easily as it can across the bare ground. So now with no grass, the water is rushing into the streams down at the bottom of the mountain. It used to be that the grass slowed it down, and it had a chance to percolate in and recharge the aquifers. So we are finding many of our mountain communities now starved for water. So not only have we lost the jobs, not only have we put people on welfare and driven up the cost of government, we are also creating resource shortages throughout the West, and we absolutely must begin to deal with all of this.

If we are to look again at another industry that we have simply dismantled or are in the process of dismantling, I would look offshore in Louisiana. My wife and I made a career in repairing oil wells, and so we understand the processes that happened offshore. We understand the decisions that were made. I think BP should be accountable, and they're being held accountable. They are actually paying the bills on the cleanup, and that's set in law and is actually happening right now. But I do not think that we should have taken 100,000 jobs. Those are jobs offshore that were making well into the six figures. High taxes were being paid to the government because people were making good money. It's dangerous work. It's hard work, many hours. And yet we took probably 100,000 jobs from the Louisiana/Texas economy, and we have moved it now to a cost for the government. If we would begin to create the jobs again, if we would go back and rebuild the industries, the greatest solution for our budget crisis is that. Grow the number on the bottom, and as we create jobs, we pool costs from the top end of the equation.

My friends, I don't believe that it is among our choices to not get our fiscal house in order. If we raise taxes in order to increase this, which many people suggest, we are going to kill jobs, and we get a wash—maybe no increase, maybe even a decrease. If we will set about curing the imbalance in our tax rate for our U.S. corporations, I think then that job growth would become explosive if we would also find the pendulum, bring the pendulum to the middle of the equation where we can protect species, protect the environment, protect the workers, and at the same time, create jobs.

□ 2150

I think Americans are hungry for us to begin to solve the problems in that fashion, rather than the partisan divide that says, no, we can't create jobs, and those jobs shouldn't be here. I think that Americans are going to insist that we do what it takes to bring back the manufacturing jobs, those good career jobs, not just a job, but a career. That's what people are hungry for. They would like to be able to plan their life, to plan for retirement, to plan for college for their kids, to pay off a house, to build a nest egg. That's what Americans are hungry for, and it is not possible in the environment that we have right now.

When we kill job growth, we kill opportunity. When we kill job growth, we kill prosperity. And I think Americans are hungry for the prosperity. They're hungry for a forensic audit of our government that begins to say, why does it take $3.5 trillion to run the government?

Every person sees things every day that our government does that don't make sense, that cost too much and, in the end, kill our jobs and drive them overseas.

Now, people would ask, well, that's not possible and it's going to take too long. First of all, is it possible? Yes, if we establish 3.5 percent rate of growth, then these numbers begin to balance up, and we begin to cure the budget shortfalls, both for every State and for the entire Nation. A 3.5 percent rate of growth, then you would ask, is that possible? As a country, we have averaged a 3.5 percent rate of growth over the last 75 years. It is extremely possible. So let us take on the hard tasks of finding the savings in the budget, increasing our job growth, and we're going to find the solutions to the economic woes that threaten our entire society, that threaten our entire economy.

We have many people who question, can we cut the government? Can we cut the size of government right now with unemployment? It's going to drive unemployment too high; that we should not be laying off a single Federal worker.

New Zealand came upon that question a decade or two ago. New Zealand began to ask themselves the same question. Why is our economy sluggish? New Zealand was in the bottom third of the world's economies. They said, we're a developed country. We have smart people. We have hardworking people. Why aren't we in the top third?

New Zealand's conclusion is that they had too many non-government functions inside the government. And so they took one agency and set about to cut the nonessential government jobs, just to cut them, without regard to what it's going to do to unemployment or any other question.

In the Department of Labor, that's the one that took it on, and I have visited with the guy who actually did this. They cut from approximately 63,000 employees down to one employee. He actually said, I could have cut myself, but I had to go home that night and face my wife.

And, by the way, I should wish my wife Happy Valentines Day. She is in New Mexico and I'm here. And also my mom, two special, special women in my life.

But he said he could not go home and face his wife if he had cut his own job. So, from 63,000 down to one.

Now, to people who worry can we cut jobs from the government without it affecting the unemployment, what happened in New Zealand would happen here. They jumped from the bottom third of the world's economies to the top third. That's because the people that they laid off from government went outside, those functions transitioned outside the government and they began to be done at higher pay, with more efficiency and with more purpose. And so actually, the tremendous increase in their relative position worldwide jumped from the bottom third to the top third, was the offshoot. And I think that we would see the same thing happen in our economy.

Now, again, to whether we should have taxes, increase taxes or decrease taxes, does it work, does it not work. Back in 2003, we gave the tax cuts under President Bush, and I was here at that point and voted for those tax cuts. When we cut the taxes, the growth rate was not 3½ percent. It was actually about 1¼ percent rate of growth. Within 30 days, the economy began to boom up so that it finally got to 8¾ rate of growth—from 1¼ to 8¾. Now, there was pent up demand and so people were buying new equipment and buying things in kind of a surge, so that 8¾ finally moderated down to 5¾, then down to 4, and 4¼ and finally down to 3¾, which again is all we need to fix the situation. It is not that complex. The picture is not that complex. People try to make it so here in Washington because they love to spend your money. But the truth is the consequences are now on us. The truth is that we are facing catastrophic economic failures and inflation if we do not begin to pay attention to the fundamentals that are in play in front of us.

So as we approach this week, the idea that we can only cut $100 billion is one that we should all question. We know there are greater inefficiencies. I'm going to propose a series of amendments that would cut even more; cut functions that I think could be delayed. We're going to suggest that the government maybe shouldn't be building a lot of projects, a lot of buildings right now. Surely we can take a moratorium on that for a year or maybe two. In the interest of future generations, don't we think that that's a sacrifice that we should make? So these are the issues that face us this week.

Mr. Speaker, I would conclude by saying that I think that it's achievable. The solutions are right at hand. We just have to have the will to create jobs and cut the size of the budget.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1, FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011, AND WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–13) on the resolution (H. Res. 92) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, and waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of a family emergency.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of illness.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of the birth of a grandson.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE FOR THE 112TH CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 11, 2011.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: Pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Rules of the Committee on Education and the Workforce for the 112th Congress, as adopted by the Committee in open session on January 25, 2011.

Please contact my Chief Clerk, Linda Stevens, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

JOHN KLINE,
Chairman.

RULE 1. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month at 10:00 a.m., while the House is in session. When the Chair determines that the Committee will not consider any bill or resolution before the Committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, he or she will give each member of the Committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, written notice to that effect, and no regular Committee meeting shall be held on that day.

(b) The Chair may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business.

(c) If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chair, those members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chair for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the staff director of the Committee shall notify the Chair of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chair does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the staff director of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) Legislative meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public, including radio, television, and still photography coverage, unless such meetings are closed pursuant to the requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No business meeting of the Committee, other than regularly scheduled meetings, may be held without each member being given reasonable notice.

(e) The Chair of the Committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, shall preside at meetings or hearings. In the absence of the Chair of the Committee or of a subcommittee, members shall preside as provided in clause 2(d) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No person other than a Member of Congress or Congressional staff may walk in, stand in, or be seated at the rostrum area during a meeting or hearing of the Committee or subcommittee unless authorized by the Chair.

RULE 2. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES AND JURISDICTION

(a) There shall be four standing subcommittees. In addition to conducting oversight in the area of their respective jurisdictions as required in clause 2 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall have the following jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education.—Education from early learning through the high school level including, but not limited to, elementary and secondary education, special education, homeless education, and migrant education; overseas dependent schools; career and technical education; school safety and alcohol and drug abuse prevention; school lunch and child nutrition programs; educational research and improvement including the Institute of Education Sciences; environmental education; pre-service and in-service teacher professional development including Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Title II of the Higher Education Act; early care and education programs including the Head Start Act and the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act; adolescent development and training programs including, but not limited to, those providing for the care and treatment of certain at-risk youth including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and all matters dealing with child abuse and domestic violence including the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and child adoption.

Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.—Education and training beyond the high school level including, but not limited to, higher education generally, postsecondary student assistance and employment services, and the Higher Education Act; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; all domestic volunteer programs; all programs related to the arts and humanities, museum and library services, and arts and artifacts indemnity; postsecondary career and technical education, apprenticeship programs, and job training including the Workforce Investment Act, vocational rehabilitation, and training programs from immigration funding; science and technology programs; adult basic education (family literacy); all welfare reform programs including work incentive programs and welfare-to-work requirements; poverty programs including the Community Services Block Grant Act and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); the Native American Programs Act; the Institute of Peace; and all matters dealing with programs and services for the elderly including nutrition programs and the Older Americans Act.

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.—Wages and hours of workers including, but not limited to, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Service Contract Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act; workers' compensation including the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Black Lung Benefits Act; the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act; the Family and Medical Leave Act; the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988; trade and immigration issues as they impact employers and workers; and workers' safety and health including, but not limited to, occupational safety and health, mine safety and health, and migrant and agricultural worker safety and health.

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.—All matters dealing with relationships between employers and employees including, but not limited to, the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor-Management Relations Act, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act; the Bureau of Labor Statistics; employment-related health and retirement security including pension, health, and other employee benefits and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act

(ERISA); and all matters related to equal employment opportunity and civil rights in employment.

(b) The majority party members of the Committee may provide for such temporary, ad hoc subcommittees as determined to be appropriate.

RULE 3. EX OFFICIO MEMBERSHIP

The Chair of the Committee and the ranking minority party member shall be ex officio members, but not voting members, of each subcommittee to which such Chair or ranking minority party member has not been assigned.

RULE 4. SUBCOMMITTEE SCHEDULING

(a) Subcommittee chair shall set meeting or hearing dates after consultation with the Chair and other subcommittee chair with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings, wherever possible. No such meetings or hearings, however, shall be held outside of Washington, D.C., or during a recess or adjournment of the House of Representatives without the prior authorization of the Committee Chair. Where practicable, 14 days' notice will be given of such meeting or hearing.

(b) Available dates for subcommittee meetings during the session shall be assigned by the Chair to the subcommittees as nearly as practicable in rotation and in accordance with their workloads. As far as practicable, the Chair shall not schedule simultaneous subcommittee markups, a subcommittee markup during a full Committee markup, or any hearing during a markup.

RULE 5. SUBCOMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee shall be the rules of its subcommittees.

RULE 6. SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OF MEMBERS

To facilitate the oversight and other legislative and investigative activities of the Committee, the Chair of the Committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chair, make a temporary assignment of any member of the Committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of constituting a quorum and of enabling such member to participate in any public hearing, investigation, or study by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, D.C. Any member of the Committee may attend public hearings of any subcommittee and any member of the Committee may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chair for that purpose.

RULE 7. HEARING PROCEDURE

(a) The Chair, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the Committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chair, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Chair of the Committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date or the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the Committee for the transaction of business. In the latter event, the Chair or the subcommittee chair, as the case may be, shall have such an announcement promptly published in the Daily Digest and made publicly available in electronic form. To the extent practicable, the Chair or the subcommittee chair shall make public announcement of the final list of witnesses scheduled to testify at least 48 hours before the commencement of the hearing. The staff director of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as practicable after such public announcement is made.

(b) Subcommittees are authorized to hold hearings, receive exhibits, hear witnesses, and report to the Committee for final action, together with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by the subcommittee.

(c) All opening statements at hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee will be made part of the permanent written record. Opening statements by members may not be presented orally, unless the Chair of the Committee or any subcommittee determines that one statement from the Chair or a designee will be presented, in which case the ranking minority party member or a designee may also make a statement. If a witness scheduled to testify at any hearing of the Committee or any subcommittee is a constituent of a member of the Committee or subcommittee, such member shall be entitled to briefly introduce such witness at the hearing.

(d) To the extent practicable, witnesses who are to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the staff director of the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of their appearance, a written statement of their proposed testimony, together with a brief summary thereof, and shall limit their oral presentation to a summary thereof. The staff director of the Committee shall promptly furnish to the staff director of the minority a copy of such testimony submitted to the Committee pursuant to this rule.

(e) When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of those minority party members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. The minority party may waive this right by calling at least one witness during a Committee hearing or subcommittee hearing.

(f) In the conduct of hearings of subcommittees sitting jointly, the rules otherwise applicable to all subcommittees shall likewise apply to joint subcommittee hearings for purposes of such shared consideration.

RULE 8. QUESTIONING OF HEARING WITNESSES

(a) Subject to clauses (b), (c), and (d), a Committee member may question hearing witnesses only when the member has been recognized by the Chair for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The questioning of witnesses in both Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chair, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority party. The Chair shall exercise discretion in determining the order in which members will be recognized. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority party members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to place the members of the majority party in a disadvantageous position.

(b) The Chair may permit a specified number of members to question a witness for longer than five minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this clause shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(c) The Chair may permit Committee staff for the majority and the minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this clause shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(d) In an investigative hearing or in an executive session, the Chair's authority to extend questioning under subsection (b) and (c) of this rule shall be equal for the majority and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate, and shall only be conducted by counsel for the majority and the minority party when authorized under subsection (c) of this rule.

RULE 9. SUBPOENA AUTHORITY

The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chair of the full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member prior to issuing any subpoena under such authority. To the extent practicable, the Chair shall consult with the ranking minority member at least 24 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays. As soon as practicable after issuing any subpoena under such authority, the Chair shall notify in writing all members of the Committee of the issuance of the subpoena.

RULE 10. DEPOSITION PROCEDURE

(a) In accordance with the Committee receiving authorization by the House of Representatives for the taking of depositions in furtherance of a Committee investigation, the Chair, upon consultation with the ranking minority member, may order the taking of depositions pursuant to notice or subpoena as contemplated by this rule.

(b) The Chair or majority staff shall consult with the ranking minority member or minority staff no less than three business days before any notice or subpoena for a deposition is issued. After such consultation, all members shall receive written notice that a notice or subpoena for a deposition will be issued.

(c) A notice or subpoena issued under this rule shall specify the date, time, and place of the deposition and the method or methods by which the deposition will be recorded. Prior to testifying, a deponent shall be provided with a copy of the Committee's rules, the House Resolution authorizing the taking of the deposition, and Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(d)(1) A deposition shall be conducted by one or more members or Committee counsel as designated by the Chair or ranking minority member.

(2) A deposition shall be taken under oath or affirmation administered by a member or a person otherwise authorized to administer oaths and affirmations.

(3) A deposition shall be, unless waived by the deponent, attended by a member of the Committee.

(e) A deponent may be accompanied at a deposition by counsel to advise the deponent of the deponent's rights. Only members and Committee counsel, however, may examine the deponent. No one may be present at a deposition other than members, Committee staff designated by the Chair or ranking minority member, such individuals as may be required to administer the oath or affirmation and transcribe or record the proceedings, the deponent, and the deponent's counsel (including personal counsel and counsel for the entity employing the deponent if the scope of the deposition is expected to cover actions taken as part of the deponent's employment). Observers or counsel for other persons or entities may not attend.

(f)(1) Unless the majority, minority, and deponent agree otherwise, questions in a deposition shall be propounded in rounds, alternating between the majority and minority. A single round shall not exceed 60 minutes per side, unless the members or counsel conducting the deposition agree to a different length of questioning. In each round, a member or Committee counsel designated by the Chair shall ask questions first, and the member or Committee counsel designated by the ranking minority member shall ask questions second.

(2) Any objection made during a deposition must be stated concisely and in a non-argumentative and non-suggestive manner. Deponent may refuse to answer a question only to preserve a privilege. When the deponent has objected and refused to answer a question to preserve a privilege, the Chair may rule on any such objection after the deposition has adjourned. If the Chair overrules any such objection and thereby orders a deponent to answer any question to which a privilege objection was lodged, such ruling shall be filed with the clerk of the Committee and shall be provided to members and the deponent no less than three days before the ruling is enforced at a reconvened deposition. If a member of the Committee appeals in writing the ruling of the Chair, the appeal shall be preserved for Committee consideration. A deponent who refuses to answer a question after being directed to answer by the Chair in writing may be subject to sanction, except that no sanctions may be imposed if the ruling of the Chair is reversed on appeal. In all cases, when deposition testimony for which an objection has been made is offered for admission in evidence before the Committee, all properly lodged objections then made shall be timely and shall be considered by the Committee prior to admission in evidence before the Committee.

(g) Deposition testimony shall be transcribed by stenographic means and may also be video recorded. The clerk of the Committee shall receive the transcript and any video recording and promptly forward such to minority staff at the same time the clerk distributes such to other majority staff.

(h) The individual administering the oath shall certify on the transcript that the deponent was duly sworn. The transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true, verbatim record of the testimony, and the transcript and any exhibits shall be filed, as shall any video recording, with the clerk of the Committee. In no case shall any video recording be considered the official transcript of a deposition or otherwise supersede the certified written transcript.

(i) After receiving the transcript, majority staff shall make available the transcript for review by the deponent or deponent's counsel. No later than ten business days thereafter, the deponent may submit suggested changes to the Chair. Committee majority staff may direct the clerk of the Committee to note any typographical errors, including any requested by the deponent or minority staff, via an errata sheet appended to the transcript. Any proposed substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments to the deposition testimony must be submitted by the deponent as an affidavit that includes the deponent's reasons therefore. Any substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments shall be included as an appendix to the transcript, a copy of which shall be promptly forwarded to minority staff.

(j) The Chair and ranking minority member shall consult regarding the release of deposition transcript or electronic recordings. If either objects in writing to a proposed release of a deposition transcript or electronic recording or a portion thereof, the matter shall be promptly referred to the Committee for resolution.

RULE 11. QUORUMS

One-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than amending Committee rules, closing a meeting from the public, reporting a measure or recommendation, or in the case of the Committee or a subcommittee authorizing a subpoena. For the enumerated actions, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum. Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE 12. REFERRAL OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS

(a) The Chair shall consult with subcommittee chair regarding referral to the appropriate subcommittees of such bills, resolutions, and other matters that have been referred to the Committee. Once copies of a bill, resolution, or other matter are available to the Committee, the Chair shall, within three weeks of such availability, provide notice of referral, if any, to the appropriate subcommittee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until three days have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chair, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chair shall have given written notice to the Chair of the full Committee and to the chair of each subcommittee that he or she intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Committee, or at a special meeting of the Committee called for that purpose, at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the Committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee. Upon a majority vote of the Committee, a bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled at any time for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) The Chair shall announce the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which members have notice thereof; but this requirement may be waived if the Chair of the Committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause or the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the Committee for the transaction of such business.

(d) When a bill or resolution is being considered by the Committee or a subcommittee, members shall provide the clerk in a timely manner a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(e) In determining the order in which amendments to a matter pending before the Committee or a subcommittee will be considered, the Chair may give priority to:

(1) The Chair's mark, and

(2) Amendments, otherwise in order, that have been filed with the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the Committee or subcommittee business meeting on said measure or matter.

RULE 13. VOTES

(a) With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any bill, resolution, or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered thereto, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(b) In accordance with clause 2(h) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee is authorized to postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. Such Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 14. RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Written records shall be kept of the proceedings of the Committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each such roll call vote shall be made available by the Committee or subcommittee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee or subcommittee and shall be made available on the Committee's website within 48 hours of such record vote. Information so available for public inspection and on the Committee's website shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition; and the names of those members present but not voting. The text of an amendment offered to a measure or matter considered in Committee shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than 24 hours after its final disposition in Committee. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member.

(b) In accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, any official permanent record of the Committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of the Committee or any subcommittee) shall be made available for public use if such record has been in existence for 30 years, except that—

(1) any record that the Committee (or a subcommittee) makes available for public use before such record is delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be made available immediately, including any record described in subsection (a) of this Rule;

(2) any investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living individual (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), any administrative record with respect to personnel, and any record with respect to a hearing closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be available if such record has been in existence for 50 years; or

(3) except as otherwise provided by order of the House of Representatives, any record of the Committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the Committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the Committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the Committee.

(c) The official permanent records of the Committee include noncurrent records of the Committee (including subcommittees) delivered by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Archivist of the United States

for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration, which are the property of and remain subject to the rules and orders of the House of Representatives.

(d)(1) Any order of the Committee with respect to any matter described in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be adopted only if the notice requirements of Committee Rule 12(c) have been met, a quorum consisting of a majority of the members of the Committee is present at the time of the vote, and a majority of those present and voting approve the adoption of the order, which shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, together with any accompanying report.

(2) This subsection applies to any order of the Committee which—

(A) provides for the non-availability of any record subject to subsection (b) of this rule for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable; or

(B) is subsequent to, and constitutes a later order under clause 4(b) of Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, regarding a determination of the Clerk of the House of Representatives with respect to authorizing the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(C) specifies a time, schedule, or condition for availability pursuant to subsection (b) (3) of this Rule.

RULE 15. REPORTS

(a) Reports of the Committee. All Committee reports on bills or resolutions shall comply with the provisions of clause 2 of Rule XI and clauses 2, 3, and 4 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(1) No such report shall be filed until copies of the proposed report have been available to all members at least 36 hours prior to such filing in the House of Representatives. No material change shall be made in the report distributed to members unless agreed to by the ranking minority member; but any member or members of the Committee may file, as part of the printed report, individual, minority, or dissenting views, without regard to the preceding provisions of this rule.

(2) Such 36-hour period shall not conclude earlier than the end of the period provided under clause 4 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives after the Committee approves a measure or matter if a member, at the time of such approval, gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion as part of the printed report.

(3) To the extent practicable, any report prepared pursuant to a Committee or subcommittee study or investigation shall be available to members no later than 48 hours prior to consideration of any such report by the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(b) Disclaimers.

(1) A report on activities of the Committee required under clause 1 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall include the following disclaimer in the document transmitting the report to the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and the Workforce or any subcommittee thereof and therefore may not necessarily reflect the views of its members.

Such disclaimer need not be included if the report was circulated to all members of the Committee at least 7 days prior to its submission to the House of Representatives and provision is made for the filing by any member, as part of the printed report, of individual, minority, or dissenting views.

(2) All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and the Workforce (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and therefore may not necessarily reflect the views of its members.

The minority party members of the Committee or subcommittee shall have three calendar days, excluding weekends and holidays, to file, as part of the printed report, supplemental, minority, or additional views.

(c) Reports of Subcommittees. Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the Committee, the chair of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the Committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the Committee. It shall be the duty of the chair of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(1) In any event, the report, described in the proviso in subsection (c)(2) of this rule, of any subcommittee on a measure which has been approved by the subcommittee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the staff director of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the subcommittee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the staff director of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the chair of the subcommittee a notice of the filing of that request.

(2) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee as of the time they are reported. No bill or resolution or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full Committee unless it has been delivered or electronically sent to all members and notice of its prior transmission has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to such consideration. A member of the Committee shall receive, upon his or her request, a paper copy of such bill, resolution, or other matter reported. When a bill is reported from a subcommittee, such measure shall be accompanied by a section-by-section analysis; and, if the Chair of the Committee so requires (in response to a request from the ranking minority member of the Committee or for other reasons), a comparison showing proposed changes in existing law.

RULE 16. APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES, NOTICE OF CONFERENCE MEETINGS, AND CONFERENCE MOTION

(a) Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chair shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members of the subcommittee which handled the legislation in the order of their seniority upon such subcommittee and such other Committee members as the Chair may designate with the approval of the majority party members. Recommendations of the Chair to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority members to minority party members on the full Committee. In making assignments of minority party members as conferees, the Chair shall consult with the ranking minority party member of the Committee.

(b) After the appointment of conferees pursuant to clause 11 of Rule I of the Rules of the House of Representatives for matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee, the Chair shall notify all members appointed to the conference of meetings at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. If such notice is not possible, then notice shall be given as soon as possible.

(c) The Chair is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

RULE 17. MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION

A member of the Committee may not seek to suspend the Rules of the House of Representatives on any bill, resolution, or other matter which has been modified after such measure is ordered reported, unless notice of such action has been given to the Chair and ranking minority member of the full Committee.

RULE 18. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Television, Radio and Still Photography.—

(1) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography subject to the requirements of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and except when the hearing or meeting is closed pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. The coverage of any hearing or meeting of the Committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the Chair of the Committee, the subcommittee chair, or other member of the Committee presiding at such hearing or meeting and may be terminated by such member in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(b) Audio and Video Coverage of Committee Hearings and Meetings.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public. Such coverage shall be fair and nonpartisan in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and other applicable rules of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. Personnel providing such coverage shall be employees of the House of Representatives or currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

RULE 19. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The employees of the Committee shall be appointed by the Chair in consultation with subcommittee chair and other majority party members of the Committee within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee.

(b) The staff appointed by the minority shall have their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the Committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee.

RULE 20. SUPERVISION AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the Committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate authority as he or she determines appropriate. The staff appointed by the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority party members of the Committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. All Committee staff shall be assigned to Committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

RULE 21. AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVEL

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel to be paid from funds set aside for the full Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chair. Travel may be authorized by the Chair for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations that involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. The Chair shall review travel requests to assure the validity to Committee business. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

(1) The purpose of the travel;

(2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;

(3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and

(4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the Committee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the Committee or pertinent subcommittees, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chair, or, in the case of a subcommittee, from the subcommittee chair and the Chair. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chair, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

(A) The purpose of travel;

(B) The dates during which the travel will occur;

(C) The names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;

(D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved; and

(E) The names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chair or the chair of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chair for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the Committee.

(3) The Chair shall not approve a request involving travel outside the United States while the House is in session (except in the case of attendance at meetings and conferences or where circumstances warrant an exception).

(4) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (or members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the Chair covering the activities of the subcommittee and containing the results of these activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(c) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House of Representatives and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel, including rules, procedures, and limitations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration with respect to domestic and foreign expense allowances.

(d) Prior to the Chair's authorization for any travel, the ranking minority party member shall be given a copy of the written request therefor.

RULE 22. BUDGET AND EXPENSES

(a) The Chair, in consultation with the majority party members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee; and, after consultation with the minority party membership, the Chair shall include amounts budgeted to the minority party members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority party, travel expenses of minority party members and staff, and minority party office expenses. All travel expenses of minority party members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budgeted. The Chair shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House of Representatives. After such budget shall have been adopted, no change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the Committee. The Chair or the chair of any standing subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule 21 within the limits of their portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the Chair may execute necessary vouchers therefor.

(b) Subject to the Rules of the House of Representatives and procedures prescribed by the Committee on House Administration, and with the prior authorization of the Chair of the Committee in each case, there may be expended in any one session of Congress for necessary travel expenses of witnesses attending hearings in Washington, D.C.:

(1) Out of funds budgeted and set aside for each subcommittee, not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending hearings of each such subcommittee;

(2) Out of funds budgeted for the full Committee majority, not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full Committee hearings; and

(3) Out of funds set aside to the minority party members, (A) Not to exceed, for each of the subcommittees, $5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending subcommittee hearings, and (B) Not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full Committee hearings.

(c) A full and detailed monthly report accounting for all expenditures of Committee funds shall be maintained in the Committee office, where it shall be available to each member of the Committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of each expenditure, and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed.

RULE 23. CHANGES IN COMMITTEE RULES

The Committee shall not consider a proposed change in these rules unless the text of such change has been delivered or electronically sent to all members and notice of its prior transmission has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to such consideration; a member of the Committee shall receive, upon his or her request, a paper copy of the proposed change.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 15, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the fourth quarter of 2010 pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Beverly Pheto	10/7	10/9	Thailand		436.00						436.00
	10/10	10/11	Cambodia		376.00						376.00
	10/12	10/14	Vietnam		556.00						556.00
Commercial Airfare							10,877.20				10,877.20
John Blazey	10/7	10/9	Thailand		436.00						436.00
	10/10	10/11	Cambodia		376.00						376.00
	10/12	10/14	Vietnam		556.00						556.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Commercial Airfare							10,754.00				10,754.00
Diana Simpson	10/6	10/7	Thailand		624.00						624.00
									70.50		70.50
Commercial Airfare							10,400.00				10,400.00
Stephanie Gupta	10/5	10/9	Thailand		872.00						872.00
	10/9	10/10	Thailand		188.00						188.00
	10/10	10/12	Cambodia		376.00						376.00
	10/12	10/12	Cambodia								
Commercial Airfare							9,738.10				9,738.10
Jim Holm	10/5	10/9	Thailand		872.00						872.00
	10/9	10/10	Thailand		188.00						188.00
	10/10	10/12	Cambodia		376.00						376.00
	10/12	10/12	Cambodia								
	10/12	10/14	Vietnam		554.06						554.06
Commercial Airfare							12,289.70				12,289.70
Stephanie Myers	10/7	10/9	Thailand		436.00						436.00
	10/9	10/10	Thailand		187.00						187.00
	10/10	10/12	Cambodia		374.12						374.12
	10/12	10/12	Cambodia								
	10/12	10/14	Vietnam		554.06						554.06
Commercial Airfare							11,406.20				11,406.20
Matthew McCardle	10/10	10/15	England		2,065.00						2,065.00
Commercial Airfare							1,853.40				1,853.40
Jeff Shockey	10/13	10/16	Germany		822.94						822.94
Commercial Airfare							1,657.10				1,657.10
Tom McLemore	10/13	10/16	Germany		822.94						822.94
Commercial Airfare							1,642.60				1,642.60
Martin Delgado	10/13	10/16	Germany		822.94						822.94
Commercial Airfare							1,642.60				1,642.60
Celes Hughes	10/18	10/28	Africa		2,506.41						2,506.41
	10/28	10/29	United Arab Emirates		347.58						347.58
Commercial Airfare							6,471.60				6,471.60
Christopher White	10/18	10/28	Africa		2,506.41						2,506.41
	10/28	10/29	United Arab Emirates		347.58						347.58
Commercial Airfare							6,461.60				6,461.60
Gregory Lankler	10/12	10/14	Jordan		620.00						620.00
	10/14	10/18	Israel		1,794.00						1,794.00
Commercial Airfare							6,558.89				6,558.89
Jennifer Miller	10/12	10/14	Jordan		620.00						620.00
	10/14	10/18	Israel		1,794.00						1,794.00
Commercial Airfare							6,464.49				6,464.49
Committee total					23,407.04		98,217.48		70.50		121,695.02

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Visit to Germany, October 18–21, 2010:											
Paul Arcangeli	10/19	10/22	Germany		791.00						791.00
Commercial Transportation							1,746.00				1,746.00
Mark Lewis	10/19	10/22	Germany		791.00						791.00
Commercial Transportation							1,746.00				1,746.00
John Phillip MacNaughton	10/19	10/22	Germany		791.00						791.00
Commercial Transportation							1,746.00				1,746.00
John Wason	10/19	10/22	Germany		791.00						791.00
Commercial Transportation							1,746.00				1,746.00
Visit to Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, November 19–23, 2010:											
Hon. Adam Smith	11/21	11/22	United Arab Emirates								
	11/22	11/23	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
Commercial Transportation							10,522.10				10,522.10
Hon. David Loebsack	11/21	11/22	United Arab Emirates		52.75						52.75
	11/22	11/23	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
Commercial Transportation							10,522.10				10,522.10
Hon. Larry Kissell	11/21	11/22	United Arab Emirates		6.00						6.00
	11/22	11/23	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
Commercial Transportation							10,522.10				10,522.10
Hon. Rob Wittman	11/21	11/22	United Arab Emirates		142.00						142.00
	11/22	11/23	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation							10,522.10				10.522.10
Hon. Mike Coffman	11/21	11/22	United Arab Emirates								
	11/22	11/23	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
Commercial Transportation							10,522.10				10.522.10
Timothy McClees	11/21	11/22	United Arab Emirates		82.00						82.00
	11/22	11/23	Afghanistan		19.00						19.00
Commercial Transportation							10,522.10				10.522.10
Joshua Holly	11/21	11/22	United Arab Emirates		82.00						82.00
	11/22	11/23	Afghanistan		19.00						19.00
Commercial Transportation							10,522.10				10.522.10
Committee Total					3,614.75		80,638.70				84,253.45

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HOWARD P. BUCK McKEON, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. GEORGE MILLER, Jan. 31, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Virgil Miller	10/17	10/22	Kenya		1,573.00		4,125.70		183.80		
Camille Sealy	10/17	10/22	Kenya		1,573.00		4,125.70		183.80		
Timothy Robinson	10/26	10/30	Israel		1,398.00		1,808.69		962.60		
Shannon Weinberg	10/26	10/29	Israel		1,398.00		1,773.69		810.00		
Mary Neumayr	11/07	11/13	Thailand		1,020.00		9,290.90				
Lorie Schmidt	11/07	11/15	Thailand		1,282.06		9,175.90				
Alexander Barron	12/07	12/10	Mexico		236.50		1,681.99				
Alexandra Teitz	12/07	12/10	Mexico		236.00		1,391.72				
Committee total					8,676.56		33,374.29		2,140.20		44,191.05

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN, Jan. 31, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Amanda Halpern	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Paula Delcambre	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,771.30				10,200.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Cory Horton	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		17,682.40				18,111.40
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Luke Burke	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,771.30				10,200.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Stephen Vina	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,771.30				10,200.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Ellen Carlin	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
DeCarlo McLaren	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Brian Turbyfill	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,771.30				10,200.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Curtis Brown	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,317.30				9,746.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Tamla Scott	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Pizza Ashby	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Moneshia Tisdale	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Kimberley Alton	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Issac Lanier Avant	12/6	12/9	United Arab Emirates		429.00		9,168.30				9,597.30
	12/9	12/10	Turkey		169.50						169.50
	12/10	12/13	Morocco		309.00						309.00
Committee total					12,705.00		139,431.30				152,136.30

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Jan. 2, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Keenan Keller	12/13	12/16	Switzerland		1,398.00		1,713.40				3,111.40
Committee total					1,398.00		1,713.40				3,111.40

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. LAMAR SMITH, Chairman Feb. 7, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA, Chairman Jan. 27, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Shimere Williams	12/06	12/10	Mexico		1,227.00		505.72				1,732.72
Committee total					1,227.00		505.72				1,732.72

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RALPH M. HALL, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN L. MICA, Jan. 31, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Peter Hoekstra	10/03	10/06	Asia		1,138.54						
Commercial Aircraft							13,836.10				14,978.64
James Lewis	10/03	10/06	Asia		1,138.54						
Commercial Aircraft							14,875.10				16,013.64
Chris Donesa	10/03	10/06	Asia		1,138.54						
Commercial Aircraft							14,875.10				16,013.64
Hon. Peter Hoekstra	10/16	10/17	Europe		165.94						
	10/17	10/19	Europe		865.40						
	10/19	10/23	Europe		1,460.00						
Commercial Aircraft							8,727.80				11,219.14
James Lewis	10/16	10/17	Europe		165.94						
	10/17	10/19	Europe		865.40						
	10/19	10/23	Europe		1,460.00						
							9,435.10				11,926.44
Stacey Dixon	10/18	10/20	Africa		943.25						
	10/20	10/21	Africa		378.00						
Commercial Airfare							12,595.09				13,916.29
Abbas Ravjani	10/18	10/20	Africa		943.25						
	10/20	10/21	Africa		378.00						
Commercial Airfare							10,501.09				11,822.29
Catherine McElroy	10/18	10/20	Africa		943.25						
	10/20	10/21	Africa		378.00						
Commercial Airfare							10,501.09				11,822.29
Jay Hulings	10/18	10/22	Asia		1,400.00						
Commercial Airfare							14,537.10				15,937.10
Mark Young	10/18	10/22	Asia		1,400.00						
Commercial Airfare							17,299.60				18,699.60
George Pappas	10/18	10/22	Asia		1,400.00						
Commercial Airfare							9,610.60				11,010.60
Fred Fleitz	10/18	10/22	Asia		1,400.00						
Commercial Airfare							14,453.10				15,853.10
In accordance with title 22, United States Code, Section 1754(b)(2), information as would identify the foreign countries in which the Committee members and staff have traveled is omitted.											
Committee total											169,212.77

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SILVESTRE REYES, Feb. 1, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Ronald McNamara	12/16	12/21	Belarus		1,128.33		3,380.40				4,508.73
Committee totals					1,128.33		3,380.40				4,508.73

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS, Jan. 25, 2011.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

416. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Black Stem Rust; Additions of Rust-Resistant Varieties [Docket No.: APHIS-2010-0088] received January 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

417. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-B-1172] received January 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

418. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003] received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

419. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-B-1141] received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

420. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003] received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

421. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8163] received January 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

422. A letter from the Assistant Division Chief, Policy Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Parts 1 and 63 of the Commission's Rules [IB Docket No. 04-47] received January 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

423. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

424. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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470. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

471. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 100204079-0199-02] (RIN: 0648-XA084) received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

472. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0910131363-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XZ61) received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

473. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 0908191244-91427-02] (RIN: 0648-XA073) received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

474. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Civil and Criminal Penalties; Penalty Guidelines [FRA-2006-24512] (RIN: 2130-AB70) received January 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

475. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Women-Owned Small Business Federal Contract Program (RIN: 3245-AG06) received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

476. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Veteran-Owned Small Business Verification Guidelines (RIN: 2900-AM78) received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

477. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Amendments to the Section 7216 Regulations--Disclosure or Use of Information by Prepares of Returns [TD 9478] (RIN: 1545-BI86) received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

478. A letter from the Management Analyst, Directives and Regulations Branch, Forest Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Prohibitions in Areas Designated by Order Closure of National Forest System Lands to Protect Privacy of Tribal Activities (RIN: 0596-AC93) received January 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

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. ROGERS (KY): Committee on Appropriations. Report on the Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2011 (Rept. 112–12). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 92. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, and waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 112–13). Referred to the House Calendar.

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 Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois):

H.R. 684. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the incentives for the production of biodiesel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 685. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to criminalize the unauthorized recording and distribution of security screening images of individuals created by advanced imaging technology utilized by the Transportation Security Administration or other Federal authority, require the Transportation Security Administration to disable image retention capabilities of advanced imaging technology, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. CHAFFETZ):

H.R. 686. A bill to require the conveyance of certain public land within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, to support the training and readiness of the Utah National Guard; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARTER (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida):

H.R. 687. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 688. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide authority to the Secretary of Transportation to guarantee sureties against loss resulting from a breach of the terms of a bond by an eligible small business concern, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. FILNER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois):

H.R. 689. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for increasing research activities, to increase such credit for amounts paid or incurred for qualified research occurring in the United States, and to increase the domestic production activities deduction for the manufacture of property substantially all of the research and development of which occurred in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. LONG, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. DENT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 690. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to transfer administrative jurisdiction, custody, and control of the building located at 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., in the District of Columbia, to the National Gallery of Art, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 691. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit issuance of residential mortgages to any individual who lacks a Social Security account number; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 692. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make changes related to family-sponsored immigrants and to reduce the number of such immigrants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 693. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) to make the E-Verify Program permanent and mandatory, and to provide for certain changes to procedures for participants in the Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KISSELL (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. PAUL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WU, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. HANNA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 694. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend for 1 year the deduction for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers and to increase the maximum deduction to $500; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARCHANT (for himself, Ms. FOXX, Mr. FLORES, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. NUGENT):

H.R. 695. A bill to require each applicant for a home mortgage to be insured under the FHA mortgage insurance program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, held by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or any other agency or entity of the Federal Government, to provide to the lender information sufficient to perform a verification of the applicant through the E-Verify program; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 696. A bill to permanently extend the 2001 and 2003 tax relief provisions, and to permanently repeal the estate tax, and to provide permanent AMT relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 697. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2271 Lake Avenue in Altadena, California, as the ''First Lieutenant Oliver Goodall Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina:

H.R. 698. A bill to deauthorize and rescind funding for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health-care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 699. A bill to provide for the admission to the United States of certain Tibetans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 700. A bill to provide a moratorium on the issuance of flood insurance rate maps, to assist property owners in adapting to flood insurance rate map changes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.J. Res. 27. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States restoring religious freedom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 28. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 29. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the right of all citizens of the United States to a public education of equal high quality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 30. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the right of citizens of the United States to health care of equal high quality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 31. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to equality of rights and reproductive rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 32. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the right to decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 33. A joint resolution proposing an amendment the Constitution of the United States respecting the right to a clean, safe, and sustainable environment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 34. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxing the people of the United States progressively; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 35. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the right to full employment and balanced growth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 36. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the Electoral College and provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote of all citizens of the United States regardless of place of residence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. REYES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. WU):

H. Res. 91. A resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives for efforts to increase diversity in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and recognizing the Association for Women in Science (AWIS) for its 40 years of service to broadening the participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. UPTON introduced a bill (H.R. 701) for the relief of Ibrahim Parlak; which was referred 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 owing statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. HIRONO:

H.R. 684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Sixteenth Amendment: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 686.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 14 (relating to the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces), clause 16 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia), and clause 18 (relating to the power of Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress); and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 5

Section 1: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

* * * * *

Section 5: The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.R. 689.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 690.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress) and clause 17 (relating to authority over the district as the seat of government), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 691.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 which states that the Congress has power ''to regulate Commerce with the foreign Nations, and among the several States . . .''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 692.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. Constitution states in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, that Congress has the power ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 which states that the Congress has power ''to regulate Commerce with the foreign Nations, and among the several States. . .''

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. MARCHANT:

H.R. 695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as related to the following clauses in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution:

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Clause 4: To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization.

Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 696.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution. Pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 7 of Article I of the United States Constitution, all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 697.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Legislation to name a Post Office after an individual is constitutional under Article I, Section 8, Clause 7, which gives Congress the power to establish Post Offices and post roads. The bill is also constitutionally authorized under the Necessary and Proper Clause, which supports the expansion of congressional authority beyond the explicit authorities that are directly discernible from the text.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina:

H.R. 698.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the authority enumerated in Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 699.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution states that ''The Congress shall have Power to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution states that ''The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.J. Res. 27.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 28.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 29.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 30.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 31.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 32.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 33.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 34.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 35.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 36.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. JONES and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 21: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 58: Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 127: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
H.R. 140: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 157: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 198: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 206: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 218: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 289: Mr. FILNER and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 300: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 303: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 371: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BENISHEK, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 389: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. REHBERG, and Mrs. ADAMS.
H.R. 401: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, Mr. WATT, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 413: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 421: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 431: Ms. FOXX and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 440: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. POMPEO, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 451: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 458: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 463: Mr. JONES, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 478: Mr. LATTA, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 505: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 509: Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 513: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FORBES, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 535: Ms. NORTON and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 539: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 546: Mr. DENHAM, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 547: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 548: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.
H.R. 589: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 601: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 607: Ms. BERKLEY and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 609: Mr. HENSARLING.
H.R. 613: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 614: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 616: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 658: Mr. CRAVAACK and Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 663: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 676: Mr. OLVER and Ms. WATERS.
H. Res. 25: Mr. LONG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H. Res. 47: Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Ms. ESHOO.
H. Res. 83: Ms. BASS of California.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF WISCONSIN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Budget in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CRAVAACK

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $42,676,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $42,676,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROONEY

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 33, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $225,000,000)''.

Page 34, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $225,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $450,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 276, beginning on line 12, strike section 1747.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 216, line 23, through page 217, line 4, strike '': *Provided*,'' and all that follows through ''et seq.)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 5: Page 276, beginning on line 4, strike section 1746.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CAMPBELL

AMENDMENT NO. 6: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC.____. The total amount otherwise made available by this Act (except for amounts for the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and Veterans Affairs) is hereby reduced by $16,000,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CAMPBELL

AMENDMENT NO. 7: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The total amount otherwise made available by this Act for the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and Veterans Affairs is hereby reduced by $14,000,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. STEARNS

AMENDMENT NO. 8: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the design, renovation, construction, or rental of any headquarters for the United Nations in any location in the United States.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. STEARNS

AMENDMENT NO. 9: 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 the Report and Order of the Federal Communications Commission relating to the matter of preserving the open Internet and broadband industry practices (FCC 10-201, adopted by the Commission on December 21, 2010).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. STEARNS

AMENDMENT NO. 10: 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 regulate or classify coal combustion residuals as a hazardous waste or material.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PENCE

AMENDMENT NO. 11: 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 made available for any

purpose to Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. or any of the following affiliates of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.:

(1) Planned Parenthood Southeast in Atlanta, Georgia.

(2) Planned Parenthood of the Great Northwest in Seattle, Washington.

(3) Planned Parenthood Arizona in Phoenix, Arizona.

(4) Planned Parenthood of Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

(5) Planned Parenthood of Greater Memphis Region in Memphis, Tennessee.

(6) Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California in Sacramento, California.

(7) Planned Parenthood Los Angeles in Los Angeles, California.

(8) Planned Parenthood Mar Monte in San Jose, California.

(9) Planned Parenthood of Orange & San Bernardino Counties, Inc. in Orange, California.

(10) Planned Parenthood Pasadena and San Gabriel Valley, Inc. in Pasadena, California.

(11) Planned Parenthood of the Pacific Southwest in San Diego, California.

(12) Planned Parenthood of Santa Barbara, Ventura & San Luis Obispo Counties in Santa Barbara, California.

(13) Planned Parenthood: Shasta-Diablo in Concord, California.

(14) Six Rivers Planned Parenthood in Eureka, California.

(15) Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains in Denver, Colorado.

(16) Planned Parenthood of Southern New England, Inc. in New Haven, Connecticut.

(17) Planned Parenthood of Delaware in Wilmington, Delaware.

(18) Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Inc. in Washington, District of Columbia.

(19) Florida Association of Planned Parenthood Affiliates in Sarasota, Florida.

(20) Planned Parenthood of Collier County in Naples, Florida.

(21) Planned Parenthood of Greater Orlando, Inc. in Orlando, Florida.

(22) Planned Parenthood of North Florida in Jacksonville, Florida.

(23) Planned Parenthood of South Florida and the Treasure Coast, Inc. in West Palm Beach, Florida.

(24) Planned Parenthood of Southwest and Central Florida, Inc. in Sarasota, Florida.

(25) Planned Parenthood of Hawaii in Honolulu, Hawaii.

(26) Planned Parenthood of Greater Washington and North Idaho in Yakima, Washington.

(27) Planned Parenthood of Illinois in Chicago, Illinois.

(28) Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region in St. Louis, Missouri.

(29) Planned Parenthood of Indiana, Inc. in Indianapolis, Indiana.

(30) Iowa Planned Parenthood Affiliate League in Des Moines, Iowa.

(31) Planned Parenthood of East Central Iowa in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

(32) Planned Parenthood of the Heartland in Des Moines, Iowa.

(33) Planned Parenthood of Southeast Iowa in Burlington, Iowa.

(34) Planned Parenthood of Kansas and Mid-Missouri in Overland Park, Kansas.

(35) Planned Parenthood of Kentucky, Inc. in Louisville, Kentucky.

(36) Planned Parenthood Southwest Ohio Region in Cincinnati, Ohio.

(37) Planned Parenthood Gulf Coast, Inc. in Houston, Texas.

(38) Planned Parenthood of Northern New England in Williston, Vermont.

(39) Planned Parenthood of Maryland, Inc. in Baltimore, Maryland.

(40) Planned Parenthood League of Massachusetts in Boston, Massachusetts.

(41) Planned Parenthood Affiliates of Michigan in Lansing, Michigan.

(42) Planned Parenthood of West and Northern Michigan in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

(43) Planned Parenthood Mid and South Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(44) Planned Parenthood of South Central Michigan in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

(45) Planned Parenthood of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota in St. Paul, Minnesota.

(46) Planned Parenthood of Southwest Missouri in St. Louis, Missouri.

(47) Tri-Rivers Planned Parenthood in Rolla, Missouri.

(48) Planned Parenthood of Montana, Inc. in Billings, Montana.

(49) Planned Parenthood of the Heartland in Omaha, Nebraska.

(50) Planned Parenthood Affiliates of New Jersey in Trenton, New Jersey.

(51) Planned Parenthood Association of the Mercer Area in Trenton, New Jersey.

(52) Planned Parenthood of Central New Jersey in Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

(53) Planned Parenthood of Greater Northern New Jersey, Inc. in Morristown, New Jersey.

(54) Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan New Jersey in Newark, New Jersey.

(55) Planned Parenthood of Southern New Jersey in Camden, New Jersey.

(56) Planned Parenthood of New Mexico, Inc. in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

(57) Family Planning Advocates of New York State in Albany, New York.

(58) Planned Parenthood Hudson Peconic, Inc. in Hawthorne, New York.

(59) Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson in Utica, New York.

(60) Planned Parenthood of Mid-Hudson Valley, Inc. in Poughkeepsie, New York.

(61) Planned Parenthood of Nassau County, Inc. in Hempstead, New York.

(62) Planned Parenthood of New York City, Inc. in New York, New York.

(63) Planned Parenthood of the North Country New York, Inc. in Watertown, New York.

(64) Planned Parenthood of South Central New York, Inc. in Oneonta, New York.

(65) Planned Parenthood of the Rochester/Syracuse Region in Rochester, New York.

(66) Planned Parenthood of the Southern Finger Lakes in Ithaca, New York.

(67) Planned Parenthood of Western New York, Inc. in Buffalo, New York.

(68) Upper Hudson Planned Parenthood, Inc. in Albany, New York.

(69) Planned Parenthood Health Systems, Inc. in Raleigh, North Carolina.

(70) Planned Parenthood of Central North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

(71) Planned Parenthood Affiliates of Ohio in Columbus, Ohio.

(72) Planned Parenthood of Central Ohio, Inc. in Columbus, Ohio.

(73) Planned Parenthood of Northeast Ohio in Akron, Ohio.

(74) Planned Parenthood of Northwest Ohio in Toledo, Ohio.

(75) Planned Parenthood of Southeast Ohio in Athens, Ohio.

(76) Planned Parenthood of Central Oklahoma, Inc. in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(77) Planned Parenthood Advocates of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon.

(78) Planned Parenthood of Southwestern Oregon in Eugene, Oregon.

(79) Planned Parenthood Columbia Willamette in Portland, Oregon.

(80) Planned Parenthood Pennsylvania Advocates in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

(81) Planned Parenthood Association of Bucks County in Warminster, Pennsylvania.

(82) Planned Parenthood of Central Pennsylvania, Inc. in York, Pennsylvania.

(83) Planned Parenthood of Northeast and Mid-Penn in Trexlertown, Pennsylvania.

(84) Planned Parenthood of Western Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(85) Planned Parenthood Southeastern Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(86) Planned Parenthood of Middle and East Tennessee, Inc. in Nashville, Tennessee.

(87) Texas Association of Planned Parenthood Affiliates in Austin, Texas.

(88) Planned Parenthood Association of Cameron & Willacy Counties, Inc. in Brownsville, Texas.

(89) Planned Parenthood Association of Hidalgo County, Inc. in McAllen, Texas.

(90) Planned Parenthood Association of Lubbock, Inc. in Lubbock, Texas.

(91) Planned Parenthood of Central Texas, Inc. in Waco, Texas.

(92) Planned Parenthood of North Texas, Inc. in Dallas, Texas.

(93) Planned Parenthood of the Texas Capital Region in Austin, Texas.

(94) Planned Parenthood of West Texas, Inc. in Odessa, Texas.

(95) Planned Parenthood Trust of San Antonio and South Central Texas in San Antonio, Texas.

(96) Planned Parenthood Association of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah.

(97) Planned Parenthood Advocates of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia.

(98) Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Virginia, Inc. in Hampton, Virginia.

(99) Virginia League for Planned Parenthood in Richmond, Virginia.

(100) Planned Parenthood Public Policy Network of Washington in Seattle, Washington.

(101) Mt. Baker Planned Parenthood in Bellingham, Washington.

(102) Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin, Inc. in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. MCCARTHY OF NEW YORK

AMENDMENT NO. 12: Page 202, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000) (increased by $20,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROONEY

AMENDMENT NO. 13: 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, administer, or enforce the rule entitled ''Water Quality Standards for the State of Florida's Lakes and Flowing Waters'' published in the Federal Register by the Environmental Protection Agency on December 6, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 75762 et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ANDREWS

AMENDMENT NO. 14: Page 318, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $9,912,497,000)''.

Page 318, line 8, insert before the period at the end the following: '': *Provided*, That of the funds made available by this section, $9,912,497,000 is for comprehensive service programs authorized under subchapter II of chapter 20 of title 38, United States Code''.

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

SEC. 4002. There is hereby enacted into law H.R. 601 of the 112th Congress, as introduced on February 10, 2011.

Page 359, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $31,000,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 15: Page 304, beginning on line 3, strike section 1844.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 16: Page 304, beginning on line 12, strike section 1846.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 17: Strike subsections (a) and (b) of section 1824.

Strike section 1828.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 18: Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $390,328,000)''.

Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $390,328,000)''.

Page 293, lines 11 through 15, strike subsection (b).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TIPTON

AMENDMENT NO. 19: 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 provided for the Department of Defense, Homeland Security, or Veterans Affairs, or an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 1 percent.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. MALONEY

AMENDMENT NO. 20: Strike lines 11–17 of p. 333 in H.R. 1.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 21: Page 171, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $750,000)(increased by $750,000)''.

Page 173, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $750,000)(increased by $750,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 22: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Army to acquire land or construct any buildings or structures within the town of Lake Park, Florida.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 23: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services'', by reducing the amount made available for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research, and Training'', by reducing the amount made available for ''Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health'', and by increasing the amount made available for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services'', by $14,000,000, by $14,000,000, by an additional $14,000,000, and by $42,000,000, respectively.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CAMP

AMENDMENT NO. 24: 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 for the opening of the locks at the Thomas J. O'Brien Lock and Dam or the Chicago River controlling Works, except in the event of flooding or as needed to protect public health and safety.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 25: 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 or enforce the Report and Order of the Federal Communications Commission relating to the matter of preserving the open Internet and broadband industry practices (FCC 10–201, adopted by the Commission on December 21, 2010).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL

AMENDMENT NO. 26: 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 for a project or program named for an individual serving in the United States Congress as a Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, Delegate to the House of Representatives, or Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MARKEY

AMENDMENT NO. 27: 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 issue any new lease that authorizes production of oil or natural gas under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et. seq.) to any lessee under an existing lease issued by the Department of the Interior pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Deep Water Royalty Relief Act (43 U.S.C. 1337 note), where such existing lease is not subject to limitations on royalty relief based on market price.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CHAFFETZ

AMENDMENT NO. 28: Page 240, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HELLER

AMENDMENT NO. 29: Page 326, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $44,935,065)''.

Page 326, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,642,900)''.

Page 326, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $136,634,225)''.

Page 326, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,918,415)''.

Page 326, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $19,514,825)''.

Page 326, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,599,270)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $211,244,700)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

AMENDMENT NO. 30: Page 263, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 263, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 31: 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 demolish structures within the Delaware Water Gap.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 32: 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 give assistance to any individual who is a member of, or affiliated with, an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 33: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a market access program under section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 34: Page 281, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $145,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $145,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 35: Page 303, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $265,869,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $265,869,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 36: Page 281, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $145,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $145,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 37: Page 354, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MATHESON

AMENDMENT NO. 38: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the Community Connect broadband grant program administered by the Rural Utilities Service of the Department of Agriculture.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. NORTON

AMENDMENT NO. 39: Page 243, strike lines 12 through 14.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. NORTON

AMENDMENT NO. 40: Page 243, strike lines 15 through 24.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. NORTON

AMENDMENT NO. 41: Page 234, line 10, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $2,300,000)''.

Page 234, line 11, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(reduced by $2,300,000)''.

Page 234, line 14, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 234, strike line 15 and all that follows through page 235, line 8.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SESSIONS

AMENDMENT NO. 42: 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 any policy, directive, administrative regulation, circular, or action to convert from private sector to public sector performance any functions or positions that are not inherently governmental in nature.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SESSIONS

AMENDMENT NO. 43: Page 348, line 2, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $446,900,000)''.

Page 359, line 22, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $446,900,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. NADLER

AMENDMENT NO. 44: Beginning on page 346, strike line 4 and all that follows through Page 351, line 17.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. BALDWIN

AMENDMENT NO. 45: At the end of division A, insert the following:

SEC. ____. Each amount made available by this division (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by a pro rata amount so that the total reduction resulting from the application of this section is $1,000,000,000.

Page 287, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 46: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to maintain an end strength level of members of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty in Europe in excess of 35,000 members and end strength levels for active duty members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force of 565,275, 328,250, and 329,275, respectively, and the amounts otherwise provided by this Act for ''Military Personnel, Army'', ''Military Personnel, Navy'' and ''Military Personnel, Air Force'' in title I of division A are hereby reduced by $155,914,688, $18,047,700, and $118,488,825, respectively.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LUETKEMEYER

AMENDMENT NO. 47: 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 for the study of the Missouri River Projects authorized in section 108 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (division C of Public Law 111–8).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 48: 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 enforce section 75.708 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations, as it relates to section 5205 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7221d).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. MCCOLLUM

AMENDMENT NO. 49: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Not more than $200,000,000 of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used for military bands, musical equipment, or musical performances.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. MCCOLLUM

AMENDMENT NO. 50: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense for sponsorship of NASCAR race cars.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. MCCOLLUM

AMENDMENT NO. 51: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''Related Agency, Broadcasting Board of Governors, International Broadcasting Operations'' shall be available for Radio and Television Marti, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by $30,474,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT NO. 52: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $586,600,000)''.

Page 217, line 13, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $586,600,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PAUL

AMENDMENT NO. 53: Strike section 2114 of the bill.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLEMING

AMENDMENT NO. 54: 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—

(1) finalize the proposed rule entitled ''Rescission of the Regulation Entitled 'Ensuring That Department of Health and Human Services Funds Do Not Support Coercive or Discriminatory Policies or Practices in Violation of Federal Law' '' published in the Federal Register on March 10, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 10207); or

(2) otherwise rescind or modify any provision of part 88 of subtitle A of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLEMING

AMENDMENT NO. 55: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The unobligated balance of funds made available by section 1005(b) of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152; 42 U.S.C. 18121(b)) is hereby rescinded.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MURPHY OF CONNECTICUT

AMENDMENT NO. 56: At the end of division A of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of seamless copper-nickel tubing, 4 inches and larger in outside diameter, used for shipboard pipe systems, that satisfies MIL–T–16420k unless the tubing is manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of seamless copper-nickel tubing, 4 inches and larger in outside diameter, used for shipboard pipe systems shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: *Provided further*, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MURPHY OF CONNECTICUT

AMENDMENT NO. 57: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract with a firm that engages in unfair trade practices as defined in subpart 9.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and any such firm shall be debarred from contracting with the Federal Government.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARDOZA

AMENDMENT NO. 58: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC.____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is hereby reduced to $0.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARDOZA

AMENDMENT NO. 59: 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 pay the travel expenses of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARDOZA

AMENDMENT NO. 60: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for ''Department of Housing and Urban Development, Management and Administration—Executive Direction'' for official reception and representation expenses of the Office of the Secretary is hereby reduced to $0.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARDOZA

AMENDMENT NO. 61: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the travel expenses of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amounts made available under this Act for travel shall instead be used for the purpose of educating the Administration's staff on the fundamentals of housing policy and its impact on the national economy.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARDOZA

AMENDMENT NO. 62: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the official reception and representation expenses of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amounts made available under this Act for official reception and representation shall instead be used for the purpose of educating the Administration's staff on the fundamentals of housing policy and its impact on the national economy.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GUTIERREZ

AMENDMENT NO. 63: Page 23, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $21,985,000)''.

Page 28, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $393,098,000)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $415,083,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA

AMENDMENT NO. 64: Page 357, after line 22, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2239. CLEAN ENERGY STANDARDS.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation shall adopt standards consistent with the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program of the Department of Energy. Such Association and Corporation shall issue guidance under which loans secured by property tax assessments consistent with such standards shall be considered to comply with the Uniform Instruments of such Association and Corporation, shall not be considered to constitute a default on an existing mortgage for a property with such a loan, and shall not require the borrower under the loan to pay off the assessment, except in the event that the assessment is delinquent, in order to refinance or transfer the property that is the subject of the loan. Lending standards of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation shall not discriminate against communities implementing or participating in a Property Assessed Clean Energy program.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 65: Page 276, line 11, insert ", except for expenditures that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency determines to be necessary to protect the public health or prevent severe environmental degradation" after "climate change".

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 66: Page 276, line 8, insert "or other authorities under the Clean Air Act that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency determines to be necessary to protect the public health or prevent severe environmental degradation" after "Clean Air Act".

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 67: Page 358, after line 8, insert the following:

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to funds appropriated or otherwise made available for paying the subsidy and administrative costs of projects eligible for Federal credit assistance under chapter 6 of title 23, United States Code, provided by division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 68: Page 357, beginning on line 25, strike "February 11, 2011" and insert "September 30, 2011".

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 69: Page 358, after line 8, insert the following:

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the creation of jobs.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 70: Page 358, after line 8, insert the following:

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the TIGER TIFIA Grant Program of the Department of Transportation.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 71: 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 enforce section 75.708 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations, as it relates to section 5205 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7221d).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROKITA

AMENDMENT NO. 72: 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 for doctoral dissertation research grants authorized under title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROYCE

AMENDMENT NO. 73: Page 321, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $10,716,000)".

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $10,716,000)".

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARRETT

AMENDMENT NO. 74: Page 228, line 12, after "more than" insert the following: "a total of".

Page 228, line 13, after "Protection" insert the following: "and the Secretary of the Treasury".

Page 228, line 16, after "fiscal year 2011," insert the following: "the Secretary of the Treasury and".

Page 228, line 17, after "than" insert the following: "a total of".

Page 228, after line 18, insert the following new subsection:

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on October 1, 2011, and thereafter, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection may not expend or obligate any funds authorized or made available by section 1017 of Public Law 111-203 unless the expenditure or obligation is included or approved in advance in an appropriation Act.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

AMENDMENT NO. 75: 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 for the roundups and removals of free-roaming wild horses and burros, unless for the purpose of fertility control.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROYCE

AMENDMENT NO. 76: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $17,676,000)".

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $17,676,000)".

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROYCE

AMENDMENT NO. 77: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) of the amounts made available to the General Services Administration by this Act for the acquisition of new vehicles for the Federal fleet for fiscal year 2011 and remaining unobligated as of the date of enactment of this Act, an amount equal to 20 percent of all such amounts is rescinded;

(2) for fiscal year 2012 and each fiscal year thereafter—

(A) the amount made available to the General Services Administration for the acquisition of new vehicles for the Federal fleet shall not exceed an amount equal to 80 percent of the amount made available for the acquisition of those vehicles for fiscal year 2011 (before application of paragraph (1)); and

(B) the number of new vehicles acquired by the General Services Administration for the Federal fleet shall not exceed a number equal to 50 percent of the vehicles so acquired for fiscal year 2011; and

(3) any amounts made available under Public Law 111-5 for the acquisition of new vehicles for the Federal fleet shall be disregarded for purposes of determining the baseline.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. OLSON

AMENDMENT NO. 78: Page 205, line 25, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by $517,000,000) (increased by $517,000,000)".

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARDNER

AMENDMENT NO. 79: 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 pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Department of Health and Human Services who develops or promulgates regulations or guidance with regard to Exchanges under subtitle D of title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18021 et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARDNER

AMENDMENT NO. 80: 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 for first-class or business-class airfare for Federal employees for domestic travel.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARDNER

AMENDMENT NO. 81: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amounts otherwise made available by this Act for expenses of official travel (within the meaning of chapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code) are hereby reduced by 50 percent.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GARDNER

AMENDMENT NO. 82: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The unobligated balance of funds made available by section 1005(b) of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18121(b)) is rescinded.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. EMERSON

AMENDMENT NO. 83: 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 Internal Revenue Service to implement or enforce section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 6055 of such Code, section 1502(c) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, or any amendments made by section 1502(b) of such Act.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POMPEO

AMENDMENT NO. 84: On page 273, line 6, insert "(reduced by $8,458,000)" after the aggregate dollar amount.

On page 359, line 13, insert "(increased by $8,458,000)" after the dollar amount.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POMPEO

AMENDMENT NO. 85: Page 277, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $7,400,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by $7,400,000)".

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POMPEO

AMENDMENT NO. 86: Page 32, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $3,200,000)".

Page 33, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $36,320,000)''.

Page 33, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $40,000,000)''.

Page 33, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 34, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $32,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $115,520,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POMPEO

AMENDMENT NO. 87: Page 22, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 22, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 27, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 27, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 31, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 31, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 32, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 32, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 33, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $105,000,000)''.

Page 33, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $105,000,000)''.

Page 34, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $105,000,000)''.

Page 34, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $124,200,000)''.

Page 34, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,200,000)''.

Page 34, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,200,000)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $502,400,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KIND

AMENDMENT NO. 88: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used to research, develop, test, evaluate, or procure any of the following:

(1) Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle.

(2) Surface-Launched Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile program.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KIND

AMENDMENT NO. 89: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide payments (or to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to provide payments) to the Brazil Cotton Institute.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HELLER

AMENDMENT NO. 90: At the end of the bill, after the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the storage of nuclear waste at the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HELLER

AMENDMENT NO. 91: Page 214, line 11, strike ''closure of''.

Page 214, lines 14 and 15, strike ''until the Commission reverses ASLB decision LBP–10–11''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HELLER

AMENDMENT NO. 92: 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 designate monuments under the Act of June 8, 1906, (commonly known as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906''; 16 U.S.C. 431, et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

AMEMDMENT NO. 93: Page 174, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $200,000,000)''.

Page 347, strike lines 8 through 10.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SULLIVAN

AMENDMENT NO. 94: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. No funds made available by this Act may be used to implement—

(1) the decision of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled ''Partial Grant and Partial Denial of Clean Air Act Waiver Application Submitted by Growth Energy To Increase the Allowable Ethanol Content of Gasoline to 15 Percent'' published in the Federal Register on November 4, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 68093 et seq.); or

(2) the decision of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled ''Partial Grant of Clean Air Act Waiver Application Submitted by Growth Energy To Increase the Allowable Ethanol Content of Gasoline to 15 Percent'' published in the Federal Register on January 26, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 4662 et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. JONES

AMENDMENT NO. 95: Page 127, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $400,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $400,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. DEFAZIO

AMENDMENT NO. 96: At the end of the bill, after the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Exploration''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. DEFAZIO

AMENDMENT NO. 97: Page 172, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 173, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 173, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. DEFAZIO

AMENDMENT NO. 98: Page 243, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $24,032,000)''.

Page 359, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $24,032,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCDERMOTT

AMENDMENT NO. 99: 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 plan for, begin, continue, finish, process, or approve the relocation of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Marine Operations Center-Pacific from Seattle, Washington, to Newport, Oregon.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WEINER

AMENDMENT NO. 100: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $42,676,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $42,676,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WEINER

AMENDMENT NO. 101: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for mohair under section 1201 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8731).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WEINER

AMENDMENT NO. 102: Page 195, line 6, strike ''in excess of $112,000,000''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WEINER

AMENDMENT NO. 103: Page 220, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $14,900,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. JORDAN

AMENDMENT NO. 104: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) Each amount made available by the following provisions of division B of this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by the following percentage:

(1) Section 1101(a)(5) and title IX, 11 percent.

(2) All other provisions of such division (except as provided by subsection (b)), 5.5 percent.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to amounts made available—

(1) by section 1101(a)(3) and title VI;

(2) by section 1101(a)(6) (with respect to division E of Public Law 111–117) and title X; and

(3) for Israel, by section 1101(a)(6) (with respect to division F of Public Law 111–117) and title XI.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

AMENDMENT NO. 105: Page 244, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,400,000)''.

Page 244, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,400,000)''.

Page 247, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $33,920,000)''.

Page 247, line 4, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $33,920,000)''.

Page 247, line 5, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $33,920,000)''.

Page 247, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $33,920,000)''.

Page 248, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,269,000)''.

Page 253, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $90,000,000)''.

Page 253, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $90,000,000)''.

Page 254, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,411,000)''.

Page 255, line 4, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 256, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WOLF

AMENDMENT NO. 106: At the end of title XI of division B of the bill (State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. (a) There is hereby established the Afghanistan-Pakistan Study Group (in this section referred to as the ''Group''). To the maximum extent practicable, the Group shall be modeled on the Iraq Study Group.

(b) The Group shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(1) 1 member shall be appointed by the President, who shall serve as a co-chair of the Group;

(2) 1 member shall be appointed by the leader of the Senate (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Republican Party, in consultation with the leader of the House of Representatives (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the Republican Party, who shall serve as a co-chair of the Group;

(3) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Democratic Party;

(4) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Republican Party;

(5) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Republican Party; and

(6) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Democratic Party.

(c)(1) Not more than 5 members of the Group shall be from the same political party. An individual appointed to the Group may not be a full-time officer or employee of the Federal Government or any State or local government.

(2) It is the sense of Congress that individuals appointed to the Group should be prominent United States citizens, with national recognition and significant depth of experience in such professions as diplomacy, the armed services, governmental service, law, intelligence gathering, and foreign affairs.

(d) The Group shall conduct a comprehensive assessment of the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan, its impact on the surrounding region, and its consequences for United States interests. Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Group shall submit to Congress a report on the assessment conducted under this subsection, including relevant policy recommendations relating thereto.

(e) Of the amounts provided under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', $1,000,000 shall be made available to the United States Institute of Peace to carry out this section.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BASS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

AMENDMENT NO. 107: Page 291, line 11, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $50,000,000)''.

Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

Page 293, line 8, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WHITFIELD

AMENDMENT NO. 108: Page 306, line 11, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(reduced by $1,500,000)''.

Page 359, line 16, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GRIFFITH OF VIRGINIA

AMENDMENT NO. 109: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act to the Environmental Protection Agency, the Corps of Engineers, or the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may be used to carry out, implement, administer, or enforce any policy or procedure set forth in—

(1) the memorandum issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of the Army entitled ''Enhanced Surface Coal Mining Pending Permit Coordination Procedures'', dated June 11, 2009; or

(2) the guidance (or any revised version thereof) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency entitled ''Improving EPA Review of Appalachian Surface Coal Mining Operations under the Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and the Environmental Justice Executive Order'', dated April 1, 2010.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. DUNCAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AMENDMENT NO. 110: Page 208, line 14, after the first dollar amount inside the quotes, insert ''(reduced by $324,400,000)''.

Page 208, line 15, after the first dollar amount inside the quotes, insert ''(reduced by $324,400,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BARLETTA

AMENDMENT NO. 111: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $42,676,000)''.

Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $42,676,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BARLETTA

AMENDMENT NO. 112: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $42,676,000)''.

Page 354, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $42,676,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BARLETTA

AMENDMENT NO. 113: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $42,676,000)''.

Page 202, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $42,676,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BARLETTA

AMENDMENT NO. 114: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $42,676,000)''.

Page 220, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $18,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BARLETTA

AMENDMENT NO. 115: Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $42,676,000)''.

Page 286, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $42,676,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BARLETTA

AMENDMENT NO. 116: Page 215, line 15, before the dollar amount, insert ''($16,000,000 is rescinded)''.

Page 220, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''($17,000,000 is rescinded)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOHMERT

AMENDMENT NO. 117: 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 General Services Administration for the construction or lease of buildings or space in the District of Columbia for any branch of the United States Government or any entity within such branch unless a contract for the construction or lease was entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOHMERT

AMENDMENT NO. 118: 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 General Services Administration for the construction or lease of buildings or space in the District of Columbia for any branch of the United States Government or any entity within such branch.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOHMERT

AMENDMENT NO. 119: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to carry out any program under, promulgate any regulation pursuant to, or defend against any lawsuit challenging any provision of, Public Law 111–148, title I of Public Law 111–152, or subtitle B of title II of Public Law 111–152, or any amendments made by Public Law 111–148, title I of Public Law 111–152, or subtitle B of title II of Public Law 111–152.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOHMERT

AMENDMENT NO. 120: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT OPPOSE THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Any United States assistance made available by this Act may not be provided to a country that opposed the position of the United States in the United Nations.

(b) EXEMPTION DUE TO CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may exempt a country from the prohibition described in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that since the beginning of the most recent session of the General Assembly—

(A) there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of a country to which the prohibition in such subsection applies; and

(B) as a result of such change, the government of such country will no longer oppose the position of the United States in the United Nations.

(2) DURATION OF EXEMPTION.—An exemption under paragraph (1) shall be effective only until submission of the next report required under section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 2414a) that is submitted after the Secretary makes such an exemption.

(3) NOTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION.—The Secretary shall notify Congress with respect to an exemption made under paragraph (1), together with a discussion of the basis for the Secretary's determination with respect to each such exemption.

(c) EXEMPTION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.—The President may exempt a country from the prohibition described in subsection (a) if the President determines that such exemption is in the national security interests of the United States and submits to Congress a written statement explaining such national security interest.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term ''opposed the position of the United States'' means, in the case of a country, that the country's recorded votes in the United Nations General Assembly during the most recent session of the General Assembly and, in the case of a country which is a member of the United Nations Security Council, the country's recorded votes both in the Security Council and the General Assembly during the most recent session of the General Assembly, were the same as the position of the United States less than 50 percent of the time, using for this purpose a comparison of the recorded vote cast by each member country with the recorded vote cast by the United States, as described in the annual report submitted to Congress pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991;

(2) the term ''most recent session of the General Assembly'' means the most recently completed plenary session of the General Assembly for which a comparison of the vote cast by each member country with the vote cast by the United States is described in the most recent report submitted to Congress pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991; and

(3) the term ''United States assistance'' means assistance under—

(A) chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund);

(B) chapter 5 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training);

(C) the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763); and

(D) any other monetary or physical assistance.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect upon the date of the submission to Congress of the report required under section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, that is required to be submitted by March 31, 2011.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LIPINSKI

AMENDMENT NO. 121: At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used, directly or indirectly, to develop, establish, implement, continue, promote, or in any way permit or approve a cross-border motor carrier demonstration program to allow Mexican-domiciled motor carriers to operate beyond the commercial zones along the international border between the United States and Mexico, including continuing, in whole or in part, any such program that was initiated prior to the date of the enactment of this Act without approval by Congress.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LIPINSKI

AMENDMENT NO. 122: At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used, directly or indirectly, to develop, establish, implement, continue, promote, or in any way permit or approve a cross-border motor carrier demonstration program to allow Mexican-domiciled motor carriers to operate beyond the commercial zones along the international border between the United States and Mexico, including continuing, in whole or in part, any such program that was initiated prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LIPINSKI

AMENDMENT NO. 123: Page 201, line 12, insert '': *Provided*, That no less than $710,614,000 shall be available for 'National Weather Service Local Warnings and Forecasts' and no less than $79,525,000 shall be available for 'National Weather Service Central Forecast Guidance' '' before the period.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. ROYBAL-ALLARD

AMENDMENT NO. 124: Page 287, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $250,000) (increased by $250,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WEINER

AMENDMENT NO. 125: Page 203, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $298,000,00)''.

Page 204, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $298,000,00)''.

Page 206, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $298,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WEINER

AMENDMENT NO. 126: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. II. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Saudi Arabia.

SEC. II. None of the funds made available by this Act for ''International Military Education and Training'' may be used for assistance for Saudi Arabia.

SEC. II. None of the funds made available by this Act for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' may be used for assistance for Saudi Arabia.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

AMENDMENT NO. 127: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Section 328(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7627(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking '', Arctic''; and

(2) in the fourth sentence, by inserting ''and this Act'' before the period at the end.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 128: 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 provide assistance to the Russian Federation, other than assistance provided to the following program areas: combating weapons of mass destruction, stabilization operations and security sector reform, counter-narcotics, transnational crime, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consenses-building, and civil society.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 129: 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 provide assistance to the People's Republic of China, other than assistance provided to the ''Rule of Law and Human Rights'' program area.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCGOVERN

AMENDMENT NO. 130: Page 354, strike the proviso beginning on line 11.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 131: Page 170, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $5,200,000)''.

Page 171, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $200,000)''.

Page 172, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 173, line 7, after '' '3,054,000';'' by striking ''by substituting '$0' for '$5,000,000';''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CHU

AMENDMENT NO. 132: Page 301, line 16, strike ''$4,015'' and insert ''$5,500''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CHU

AMENDMENT NO. 133: Page 234, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,585,000)''.

Page 234, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,585,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CROWLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 134: Under Section 1628, Page 252, line 8, strike all after ''$9,500,000'' through line 9 until the words ''in paragraph''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CROWLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 135: Strike section 2122(e)(2) of the bill and insert the following:

(2) In determining eligibility for funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for population planning activities or other population assistance, foreign nongovernmental organizations—

(A) shall not be ineligible for such assistance solely on the basis of health or medical services, including counseling and referral services, provided by such organizations with non-United States Government funds if such services do not violate the laws of the country in which they are being provided and would not violate United States Federal law if provided in the United States; and

(B) shall not be subject to requirements relating to the use of non-United States Government funds for advocacy and lobbying activities other than those that apply to United States nongovernmental organizations receiving assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CROWLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 136: 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 make any Government contribution with respect to a health benefit plan under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, of a Member of the House of Representatives who does not notify the Clerk of the House of Representatives during the 30-day period that begins on the date of the enactment of this Act that the Member elects to be covered under the plan.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CROWLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 137: 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 compel individuals who exceeded the initial prescription drug coverage limit of the Medicare Part D program to return any of the payments made under section 1860D–42(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–152(c)), as added by section 1101(a)(1) of Public Law 111–152.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CROWLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 138: Strike the first proviso in section 2122(e)(1) of the bill.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CROWLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 139: Strike section 2122(e)(2) of the bill.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 140: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act to any office of the legislative branch may be used for the procurement of an item that is not grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States, under the same terms and conditions applicable under section 2533a of title 10, United States Code, to funds made available by this Act to the Department of Defense.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. STARK

AMENDMENT NO. 141: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) None of the funds made available by division A of this Act for any account of the Department of Defense (other

than accounts listed in subsection (b)) may be used in excess of the amount made available for such account for fiscal year 2008.

(b) The accounts exempted pursuant to this subsection are the following accounts in division A:

(1) Military personnel, reserve personnel, and National Guard personnel accounts of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Defense Health Program account.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. MALONEY

AMENDMENT NO. 142: Strike the first and second provisos under section 2122(e)(1) of the bill.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 143:

SEC. ____. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for the ''Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Enforcement'', by $30,000,000, and on page 228, strike lines 10 through 18.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ISSA

AMENDMENT NO. 144: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement the Home Affordable Modification Program under the Making Home Affordable initiative of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–343).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FORBES

AMENDMENT NO. 145: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to take any action to effect or implement the disestablishment, closure, or realignment of the United States Joint Forces Command.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FORBES

AMENDMENT NO. 146: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division A of this Act for Department of Defense, Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide may be used for official representation purposes, as defined by Department of Defense Instruction 7250.13, dated June 30, 2009.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POSEY

AMENDMENT NO. 147: 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 or enforce the proposed amendments to Treasury Regulations sections 1.6049–4, 1.6049–5, 1.6049–6, 1.6049–8, and 31.3406(g)–1, as set forth in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published in the Federal Register on January 7, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 1105), and corrected on January 18, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 2852).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

AMENDMENT NO. 148: ''For the Alaska Native Educational Equity Act'' shall be $33,300,000.

Title VI. Strike Sec. 1617 and insert the following:

SEC. 1617. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Security Support'' shall be $955,338,000. *Provided*, That within ''Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Security Support'', funding for intelligence and international programs shall be no less than the level provided for such purposes for fiscal year 2010. *Provided further*, That within ''Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Security Support'', funding for headquarters administration and information technology shall not exceed $671,939,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LUETKEMEYER

AMENDMENT NO. 149: 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 for contributions to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. NEUGEBAUER

AMENDMENT NO. 150: Page 229, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,005,000)''.

Page 359, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,005,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. NEUGEBAUER

AMENDMENT NO. 151: 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 for repair, alteration, or improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. JENKINS

AMENDMENT NO. 152: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to remove (or to require the removal) at any former Army ammunition plant closed under the base closure process of pesticides that were applied in compliance with laws at the time of application and of polychlorinated biphenyls to an extent beyond that required by law.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MICHAUD

AMENDMENT NO. 153: Page 196, line 18, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $80,000,000)''.

Page 199, line 6, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $80,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BURGESS

AMENDMENT NO. 154: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out paragraph (11) of section 101 of Public Law 111–226 (124 Stat. 2389).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BURGESS

AMENDMENT NO. 155: At the end of Title VIII—Labor, Health and Human Service Education, and Related Agencies (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Section 101 of Public Law 111–226 (124 Stat. 2389) is amended by striking paragraph (11).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BURGESS

AMENDMENT NO. 156: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Section 101 of Public Law 111–226 (124 Stat. 2389) is amended by striking paragraph (11).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. DIAZ-BALART

AMENDMENT NO. 157: 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 or enforce the Report and Order of the Federal Communications Commission relating to the matter of preserving the open Internet and broadband industry practices (FCC 10-201, adopted by the Commission on December 21, 2010).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KINZINGER OF ILLINOIS

AMENDMENT NO. 158: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used to research, develop, manufacture, or procure a newly designed flight suit for members of the Armed Forces.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LANKFORD

AMENDMENT NO. 159: 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 carry out the American Community Survey.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

AMENDMENT NO. 60: Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $390,328,000)''.

Page 293, line 8, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $390,328,000)''.

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new sections:

SEC. 4002. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''End Big Oil Tax Subsidies Act of 2011''.

SEC. 4003. AMORTIZATION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 167(h)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''major integrated oil company'' and inserting ''covered large oil company''.

(b) COVERED LARGE OIL COMPANY.—Paragraph (5) of section 167(h) of such Act is amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) COVERED LARGE OIL COMPANY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'covered large oil company' means a taxpayer which—

''(i) is a major integrated oil company, or

''(ii) has gross receipts in excess of $50,000,000 for the taxable year.

For purposes of clause (ii), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for paragraph (5) of section 167(h) of such Code is amended by inserting ''AND OTHER LARGE TAXPAYERS''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 4004. PRODUCING OIL AND GAS FROM MARGINAL WELLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 45I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to credits determined for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 4005. ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 43 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 4006. INTANGIBLE DRILLING AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS IN THE CASE OF OIL AND GAS WELLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 263 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''This subsection shall not apply to amounts paid or incurred by a taxpayer in any taxable year in which such taxpayer is not a small, independent oil and gas company, determined by deeming all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 4007. PERCENTAGE DEPLETION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 613A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—This section and section 611 shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 613A(c)(1) of such Code is amended by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsections (d) and (f)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 4008. TERTIARY INJECTANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 193 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR QUALIFIED CARBON DIOXIDE DISPOSED IN SECURE GEOLOGICAL STORAGE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of any qualified tertiary injectant expense paid or incurred for any tertiary injectant is qualified carbon dioxide (as defined in section 45Q(b)) which is disposed of by the taxpayer in secure geological storage (as defined by section 45Q(d)).

''(3) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to expenses incurred after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 4009. PASSIVE ACTIVITY LOSSES AND CREDITS LIMITED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 469(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(ii) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of clause (i), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

SEC. 4010. INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the income derived from the production, transportation, or distribution of oil, natural gas, or any primary product (within the meaning of subsection (d)(9)) thereof by any taxpayer which for the taxable year is an oil and gas company which is not a small, independent oil and gas company.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 4011. PROHIBITION ON USING LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT ACCOUNTING FOR MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL COMPANIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 472 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL COMPANIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)) may not use the method provided in subsection (b) in inventorying of any goods.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(2) CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.—In the case of any taxpayer required by the amendment made by this section to change its method of accounting for its first taxable year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer,

(B) such change shall be treated as made with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and

(C) the net amount of the adjustments required to be taken into account by the taxpayer under section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be taken into account ratably over a period (not greater than 8 taxable years) beginning with such first taxable year.

SEC. 4012. MODIFICATIONS OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT RULES APPLICABLE TO DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

''(n) SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYERS.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any amount paid or accrued by a dual capacity taxpayer to a foreign country or possession of the United States for any period with respect to combined foreign oil and gas income (as defined in section 907(b)(1)) shall not be considered a tax to the extent such amount exceeds the amount (determined in accordance with regulations) which would have been required to be paid if the taxpayer were not a dual capacity taxpayer.

''(2) DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYER.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'dual capacity taxpayer' means, with respect to any foreign country or possession of the United States, a person who—

''(A) is subject to a levy of such country or possession, and

''(B) receives (or will receive) directly or indirectly a specific economic benefit (as determined in accordance with regulations) from such country or possession.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxes paid or accrued in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(2) CONTRARY TREATY OBLIGATIONS UPHELD.—The amendments made by this section shall not apply to the extent contrary to any treaty obligation of the United States.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. QUIGLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 161: Page 23, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,083,333,333.33)''.

Page 28, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $216,666,666.67)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,300,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. QUIGLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 162: Page 33, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $971,099,800)''.

Page 33, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,796,130,300)''.

Page 34, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,674,240,500)''.

Page 34, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,079,741,200)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,521,211,800)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MULVANEY

AMENDMENT NO. 163: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act for any account (other than an account of the Department of Defense, Homeland Security, or Veterans Affairs) may be used in excess of the amount available for such account during fiscal year 2006.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MULVANEY

AMENDMENT NO. 164: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act for any account may be used in excess of the amount available for such account during fiscal year 2006.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to funds made available—

(1) by division A;

(2) by section 1101(a)(3) and title VI of division B;

(3) by section 1101(a)(6) (with respect to division E of Public Law 111–117) and title X of division B; or

(4) for Israel, by section 1101(a)(6) (with respect to division F of Public Law 111–117) and title XI of division B.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARTER

AMENDMENT NO. 165: 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, administer, or enforce the rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry and Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency on September 9, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 54970 et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GUINTA

AMENDMENT NO. 166: 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 enter into, after the date of the enactment of this Act, a Government contract that requires a project labor agreement.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SHULER

AMENDMENT NO. 167: 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 for the Constellation Systems Program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT

AMENDMENT NO. 168: Page 33, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $225,000,000)''.

Page 34, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $225,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $450,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 169: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. Each amount of discretionary budget authority for the Elementary and Secondary Education program of the National Science Foundation made available by this Act is hereby reduced to $0.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCGOVERN

AMENDMENT NO. 170: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used by the Department of Defense to conduct military operations in Afghanistan during fiscal year 2011 unless the funds were fully offset by reductions in other spending accounts.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MATHESON

AMENDMENT NO. 171: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Each amount made available by this Act for any civilian agency listed in the worldwide inventory of the most recent Federal fleet report of the General Services Administration is hereby reduced by 20 percent.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MATHESON

AMENDMENT NO. 172: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The total amount of appropriations made available by this Act (other than for the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security) is hereby reduced by $600,000,000, to be derived from amounts provided for nonessential travel.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. COHEN

AMENDMENT NO. 173: Page 208, line 14, after the first dollar amount within the quotes, insert ''(increased by $70,000,000)''.

Page 208, line 15, after the first dollar amount within the quotes, insert ''(increased by $70,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HELLER

AMENDMENT NO. 174: At the end of the bill, after the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 175: Page 354, beginning on line 6, strike ''That the funds'' and all that follows through '': Provided further,''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 176: Page 232, beginning on line 3, strike section 1536.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HERGER

AMENDMENT NO. 177: 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 Secretary of Agriculture to implement or enforce Subpart B of the Travel Management Rule (subpart B of part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations), relating to the designation of roads, trails, and areas for motor vehicle use, in any administrative unit of the National Forest System.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. AKIN

AMENDMENT NO. 178: Page 33, line 22, insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, $222,265,000 is only for the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle program for the following system development and demonstration activities during fiscal year 2011: such activities that do not increase the price or materially change the scope of existing contracts; such activities that finish fiscal year 2011 test and demonstration events that are currently on-contract; and such activities that provide test data and information to the Department of Defense to support any future amphibious assault vehicle acquisitions for the Marine Corps

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. AKIN

AMENDMENT NO. 179: Page 33, line 22, insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, $222,265,000 is only for system development and demonstration of the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. AKIN

AMENDMENT NO. 180: Page 326, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $32,020,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $32,020,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. AKIN

AMENDMENT NO. 181: At the end of the bill, after the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for carrying out the programs authorized by the amendments made to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act by subtitle B of title III of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 182: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish or implement any requirement that individuals receive vaccination for human papillomavirus (HPV) as a condition of school admittance or matriculation.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 183: 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 the amendments to title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) made by section 2303 of Public Law 111-148.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 184: 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 Commissioner of Social Security or the Social Security Administration to pay the compensation of employees of the Social Security Administration to administer Social Security benefit payments, under any agreement between the United States and Mexico establishing totalization arrangements between the social security system established by title II of the Social Security Act and the social security system of Mexico, which would not otherwise be payable but for such agreement.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 185: 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 carry out subsection (a) or (c) of section 7131 of title 5, United States Code.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 186: 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 any agency of the Federal Government for any exercise of the power of eminent domain without the payment of just compensation.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CRITZ

AMENDMENT NO. 187: Page 286, line 11, after the second dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 286, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POLIS

AMENDMENT NO. 188: Page 246, line 14, strike ''fewer'' and insert ''more''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. WOOLSEY

AMENDMENT NO. 189: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used to research, develop, test, evaluate, or procure any of the following:

(1) Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle.

(2) V–22 Osprey aircraft.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. WOOLSEY

AMENDMENT NO. 190: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used to research, develop, test, evaluate, or procure the V–22 Osprey aircraft.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. WOOLSEY

AMENDMENT NO. 191: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used to research, develop, test, evaluate, or procure the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. BIGGERT

AMENDMENT NO. 192: Page 213, line 19, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $50,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. LUMMIS

AMENDMENT NO. 193: Page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,750,000)''.

Page 264, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,250,000)''.

Page 264, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,055,000)''.

Page 264, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

Page 278, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $9,100,000)''.

Page 278, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,400,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $35,055,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. LUMMIS

AMENDMENT NO. 194: Page 266, strike line 12 and insert ''on February 27, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 10514 et seq.) without''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. LUMMIS

AMENDMENT NO. 195: 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 for the payment of fees and other expenses under section 504 of title 5, United States Code, or section 2412(d) of title 28, United States Code.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WALBERG

AMENDMENT NO. 196: Page 281, line 21, insert ''(reduced by $20,594,000)'' after the dollar amount.

Page 359, line 13, insert ''(increased by $20,594,000)'' before the period at the end.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. WALBERG

AMENDMENT NO. 197: 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 for salaries and expenses of the ''Green the Capitol Office'' of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 198: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to implement, administer, or enforce—

(1) a cap-and-trade program; or

(2) any statutory or regulatory requirement pertaining to emissions of one or more greenhouse gases from stationary sources that is issued or becomes applicable or effective after January 1, 2011, including—

(A) any such requirement under section 111 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7411) or part C of title I of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7470 et seq.); and

(B) any such permitting requirement under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

(b) In this section:

(1) The term ''cap-and-trade program'' means any regulatory program established after the date of enactment of this Act that provides for the sale, auction, or other distribution of a limited amount of allowances that permit the emission of one or more greenhouse gases.

(2) The term ''greenhouse gas'' includes, with respect to a cap-and-trade program under subsection (a)(1) or a requirement under subsection (a)(2), any of the following:

(A) Carbon dioxide.

(B) Methane.

(C) Nitrous oxide.

(D) Sulfur hexafluoride.

(E) Hydrofluorocarbons.

(F) Perfluorocarbons.

(G) Any other anthropogenic gas designated as a greenhouse gas for purposes of such cap-and-trade program or such requirement.

(3) The term ''stationary source'' has the meaning given such term in section 111(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7411(a)(3)).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 199: 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 Department of Justice, or any other Agency, to litigate the continuation of the case *United States of America v. The State of Arizona and Janice K. Brewer* regarding Arizona law S.B. 1070.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BURGESS

AMENDMENT NO. 200: 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 pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight in the Department of Health and Human Services.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LABRADOR

AMENDMENT NO. 201: 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 Environmental Protection Agency—

(1) to finalize the proposed rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency on June 4, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 32006 et seq.); or

(2) to implement or enforce any finalized version of such rule.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LABRADOR

AMENDMENT NO. 202: At the end of the bill, after the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Council on Environmental Quality.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LABRADOR

AMENDMENT NO. 203: 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 designate monuments under the Act of June 8, 1906 (commonly known as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906''; 16 U.S.C. 431, et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SCALISE

AMENDMENT NO. 204: 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 pay the salaries and expenses for the following positions and their offices:

(1) Director, White House Office of Health Reform.

(2) Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change.

(3) Special Envoy for Climate Change.

(4) Special Advisor for Green Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation, Council on Environmental Quality.

(5) Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury assigned to the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry and Senior Counselor for Manufacturing Policy.

(6) White House Director of Urban Affairs.

(7) Special Envoy to oversee the closure of the Detention Center at Guantanamo Bay.

(8) Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation, Department of the Treasury.

(9) Associate General Counsel and Chief Diversity Officer, Federal Communications Commission.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. JONES

AMENDMENT NO. 205: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to advocate for, promote, develop, or approve a limited access privilege program (as that term is used in section 303A the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1853a) for any fishery under the jurisdiction of any Regional Fishery Management Council.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. JONES

AMENDMENT NO. 206: 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 for foreign travel by any employee of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of Law Enforcement.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. JONES

AMENDMENT NO. 207: 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 make payments under subsection (e)(1) of section 311 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861) for services of Administrative Law Judges to adjudicate cases brought under such section.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE

AMENDMENT NO. 208: 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 carry out chapter 95 or chapter 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROKITA

AMENDMENT NO. 209: 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 pay salary to any Federal employee for time used by that employee for or on behalf of a labor organization as described in section subsection (a) or (c) of section 7131 of title 5, United States Code.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. ROKITA

AMENDMENT NO. 210: 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 any increase in the rate of salary or basic pay for any office or position within the Federal Government.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

AMENDMENT NO. 211: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. For ''Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance'' for an additional amount to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for carrying out title I of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, as authorized by section 107 of such Act (Public Law 110-401), there is hereby appropriated, and the amount made available by this Act for ''Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance'' is hereby reduced by, $30,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

AMENDMENT NO. 212: Page 202, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $30,000,000) (increased by $30,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MARKEY

AMENDMENT NO. 213: Page 290, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,569,600,000)''.

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

TITLE ____—END BIG OIL TAX SUBSIDIES

SHORT TITLE

SEC. ____.

This title may be cited as the ''End Big Oil Tax Subsidies Act of 2011''.

AMORTIZATION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPENDITURES

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 167(h)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''major integrated oil company'' and inserting ''covered large oil company''.

(b) COVERED LARGE OIL COMPANY.—Paragraph (5) of section 167(h) of such Act is amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) COVERED LARGE OIL COMPANY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'covered large oil company' means a taxpayer which—

''(i) is a major integrated oil company, or

''(ii) has gross receipts in excess of $50,000,000 for the taxable year.

For purposes of clause (ii), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for paragraph (5) of section 167(h) of such Code is amended by inserting ''AND OTHER LARGE TAXPAYERS''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

PRODUCING OIL AND GAS FROM MARGINAL WELLS

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 45I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to credits determined for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY CREDIT

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 43 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) Exception for Taxpayer Who Is Not Small, Independent Oil and Gas Company—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

INTANGIBLE DRILLING AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS IN THE CASE OF OIL AND GAS WELLS

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 263 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''This subsection shall not apply to amounts paid or incurred by a taxpayer in any taxable year in which such taxpayer is not a small, independent oil and gas company, determined by deeming all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

PERCENTAGE DEPLETION

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 613A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—This section and section 611 shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.— Section 613A(c)(1) of such Code is amended by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsections (d) and (f)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

TERTIARY INJECTANTS

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 193 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR QUALIFIED CARBON DIOXIDE DISPOSED IN SECURE GEOLOGICAL STORAGE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of any qualified tertiary injectant expense paid or incurred for any tertiary injectant is qualified carbon dioxide (as defined in section 45Q(b)) which is disposed of by the taxpayer in secure geological storage (as defined by section 45Q(d)).

''(3) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to expenses incurred after December 31, 2011.

PASSIVE ACTIVITY LOSSES AND CREDITS LIMITED

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 469(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

''(ii) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of clause (i), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.''.

INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the income derived from the production, transportation, or distribution of oil, natural gas, or any primary product (within the meaning of subsection (d)(9)) thereof by any taxpayer which for the taxable year is an oil and gas company which is not a small, independent oil and gas company.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

PROHIBITION ON USING LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT ACCOUNTING FOR MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL COMPANIES

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 472 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL COMPANIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)) may not use the method provided in subsection (b) in inventorying of any goods.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(2) CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.—In the case of any taxpayer required by the amendment made by this section to change its method of accounting for its first taxable year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer,

(B) such change shall be treated as made with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and

(C) the net amount of the adjustments required to be taken into account by the taxpayer under section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be taken into account ratably over a period (not greater than 8 taxable years) beginning with such first taxable year.

MODIFICATIONS OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT RULES APPLICABLE TO DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYERS

SEC. ____.

(a) IN GENERAL—. Section 901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

''(n) SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYERS.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any amount paid or accrued by a dual capacity taxpayer to a foreign country or possession of the United States for any period with respect to combined foreign oil and gas income (as defined in section 907(b)(1)) shall not be considered a tax to the extent such amount exceeds the amount (determined in accordance with

regulations) which would have been required to be paid if the taxpayer were not a dual capacity taxpayer.

''(2) DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYER.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'dual capacity taxpayer' means, with respect to any foreign country or possession of the United States, a person who—

''(A) is subject to a levy of such country or possession, and

''(B) receives (or will receive) directly or indirectly a specific economic benefit (as determined in accordance with regulations) from such country or possession.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxes paid or accrued in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(2) CONTRARY TREATY OBLIGATIONS UPHELD.—The amendments made by this section shall not apply to the extent contrary to any treaty obligation of the United States.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KLINE

AMENDMENT NO. 214: 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—

(1) implement, administer, or enforce the final regulations on ''Program Integrity: Gainful Employment—New Programs'' published by the Department of Education in the Federal Register on October 29, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 66665 et seq.);

(2) issue a final rule or otherwise implement the proposed rule on ''Program Integrity: Gainful Employment'' published by the Department of Education on July 26, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 43616 et seq.);

(3) implement, administer, or enforce section 668.6 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations, (relating to gainful employment), as amended by the final regulations published by the Department of Education in the Federal Register on October 29, 2010 (75 Fed Reg. 66832 et seq.); or

(4) promulgate or enforce any new regulation or rule with respect to the definition or application of the term ''gainful employment'' under the Higher Education Act of 1965 on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. UPTON

AMENDMENT NO. 215: 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, administer, or enforce the rule entitled ''Interim Final Rules for Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Coverage Relating to Status as a Grandfathered Health Plan Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act'' published by the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services in the Federal Register on June 17, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 34537 et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCKINLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 216: 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 Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out section 404(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344(c)).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCKINLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 217: 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 Environmental Protection Agency to develop, propose, finalize, implement, administer, or enforce any regulation that identifies or lists fossil fuel combustion waste as hazardous waste subject to regulation under subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6921 et seq.) or otherwise makes fossil fuel combustion waste subject to regulation under such subtitle.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCKINLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 218: Page 226, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,300,000)''.

Page 227, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,300,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. JOHNSON OF OHIO

AMENDMENT NO. 219: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division B of this Act may be used to develop, carry out, implement, or otherwise enforce proposed regulations published June 18, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 34,667) by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement of the Department of the Interior or supporting environmental impact statements, other than to implement such Office's 2008 final regulations published December 12, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 75,814–75,885).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. JOHNSON OF OHIO

AMENDMENT NO. 220: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division B of this Act may be used to develop, carry out, implement, or otherwise enforce proposed regulations published June 18, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 34,667) by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement of the Department of the Interior, other than to implement such Office's 2008 final regulations published December 12, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 75,814–75,885).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

AMENDMENT NO. 221: Page 306, after line 7, insert the following:

SEC. 1852. (a)(1) Section 4002(b)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''80'' and inserting ''131''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''20'' and inserting ''34''.

(2) Section 4002(f) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) RULES RELATING TO ADDITIONAL WEEKS OF FIRST-TIER EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If a State determines that implementation of the increased entitlement to first-tier emergency unemployment compensation by reason of the amendments made by section 1852(a)(1) of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 would unduly delay the prompt payment of emergency unemployment compensation under this title, such State may elect to pay second-tier, third-tier, or fourth-tier emergency unemployment compensation (or a combination of those tiers) prior to the payment of such increased first-tier emergency unemployment compensation until such time as such State determines that such increased first-tier emergency unemployment compensation may be paid without undue delay.

''(B) SPECIAL RULES.—If a State makes an election under subparagraph (A) which results in—

''(i) the payment of second-tier (but not third-tier) emergency unemployment compensation prior to the payment of increased first-tier emergency unemployment compensation, then, for purposes of determining whether an account may be augmented for third-tier emergency unemployment compensation under subsection (d), such State shall treat the date of exhaustion of such increased first-tier emergency unemployment compensation as the date of exhaustion of second-tier emergency unemployment compensation, if such date is later than the date of exhaustion of the second-tier emergency unemployment compensation; or

''(ii) the payment of third-tier emergency unemployment compensation prior to the payment of increased first-tier emergency unemployment compensation, then, for purposes of determining whether an account may be augmented for fourth-tier emergency unemployment compensation under subsection (e), such State shall treat the date of exhaustion of such increased first-tier emergency unemployment compensation as the date of exhaustion of third-tier emergency unemployment compensation, if such date is later than the date of exhaustion of the third-tier emergency unemployment compensation.

''(4) COORDINATION OF MODIFICATIONS (RELATING TO ADDITIONAL FIRST-TIER EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION) WITH EXTENDED COMPENSATION.—Notwithstanding an election under section 4001(e) by a State to provide for the payment of emergency unemployment compensation prior to extended compensation, such State may pay extended compensation to an otherwise eligible individual prior to any additional emergency unemployment compensation under subsection (b) (payable by reason of the amendments made by section 1852(a)(1) of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Expansion Act of 2011), if such individual claimed extended compensation for at least 1 week of unemployment after the exhaustion of emergency unemployment compensation under subsection (b) (as such subsection was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this paragraph), (c), (d), or (e).''.

(3) Section 4004(e)(1) of such Act, as amended by section 501(b) of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–312), is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

''(H) the amendments made by section 1852(a)(1) of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; and''.

(4) Section 4007(b)(3) of such Act, as amended by section 501(a)(1)(C) of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–312) is amended by striking ''June 9, 2012'' and inserting ''September 22, 2012''.

(b) The Secretary of Labor may prescribe any operating instructions or regulations necessary to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section.

(c) The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–205), except that no additional first-tier emergency unemployment compensation shall be payable by virtue of the amendments made by subsection (a)(1) with respect to any week of unemployment commencing before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d)(1) The budgetary effects of this section, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the

Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

(2) This section—

(A) is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–139; 2 U.S.C. 933(g)); and

(B) is designated as an emergency pursuant to section 3(c)(1) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

AMENDMENT NO. 222: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) None of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used for any account of the Department of Defense (other than accounts excluded by subsection (b)) in excess of the amount made available for such account for fiscal year 2010, unless the financial statements of the Department for fiscal year 2010 are validated as ready for audit within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) The following accounts are excluded from the prohibition in subsection (a):

(1) Military personnel, reserve personnel, and National Guard personnel accounts of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Defense Health Program account.

(c) In this section, the term ''validation'', with respect to the auditability of financial statements, means a determination following an examination engagement that the financial statements comply with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable laws and regulations and reflect reliable internal controls.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PASCRELL

AMENDMENT NO. 223: Page 253, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $510,000,000)''.

Page 253, line 12, after the second dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $90,000,000)''.

Page 253, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $420,000,000)''.

Page 255, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $510,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. QUAYLE

AMENDMENT NO. 224: 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 carry out the requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Davis-Bacon Act''), with respect to any project or program funded by this Act.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOODLATTE

AMENDMENT NO. 225: 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 prepare for the fiscal year 2012 allotment of diversity immigrant visas under section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(c)).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOODLATTE

AMENDMENT NO. 226: 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 distribute cellular telephones under the Low Income program of the Universal Service Fund.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOODLATTE

AMENDMENT NO. 227: Page 251, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 252, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOODLATTE

AMENDMENT NO. 228: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided by this Act for ''Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Weapons Activities'' shall be available for the Los Alamos Neutron Science Center refurbishment, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by $20,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOODLATTE

AMENDMENT NO. 229: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided by this Act for ''Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be available for the International Labor Comparisons Program, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by $2,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. GOODLATTE

AMENDMENT NO. 230: 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 develop, promulgate, evaluate, implement, provide oversight to, or backstop total maximum daily loads or watershed implementation for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. CAPITO

AMENDMENT NO. 231: Page 213, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $47,000,000)''.

Page 217, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $30,600,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. NADLER

AMENDMENT NO. 232: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Not more than $10,000,000,000 of the funds made available by this Act may be used for United States military operations in Afghanistan.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KUCINICH

AMENDMENT NO. 233: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by division A of this Act may be used for the missile defense program of the Department of Defense.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KUCINICH

AMENDMENT NO. 234: Page 215, lines 8 and 9, strike ''(other than nuclear power facilities and front end nuclear facilities)''.

Page 215, line 13, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $26,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 235: Page 198, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $309,500,000)''.

Page 203, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $309,500,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 236:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the further acquisition or fielding of backscatter x-ray full body scanner technology as part of the Transportation Security Agency's Advanced Imaging Technology program.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 237: Page 131, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 238: Page 198, line 20, through page 199, line 3, strike sections 1317 through 1319.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 239: Page 301, at the end of line 16, strike ''$4,015'' and insert ''$4,860.''

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

AMENDMENT NO. 240: Amendment to Strike Section 1332 of Title III, which reduces the funding level for the Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services to $290,500,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARNEY

AMENDMENT NO. 241: 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 for the Oil and Gas Research and Development Program of the Department of Energy.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CARNEY

AMENDMENT NO. 242: 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 for commodity storage payments by the Department of Agriculture.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REYES

AMENDMENT NO. 243: Page 245, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $60,000,000)''.

Page 245, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $60,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REICHERT

AMENDMENT NO. 244: Page 199, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $298,000,000)''.

Page 203, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $298,000,000)''.

Page 204, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $298,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REICHERT

AMENDMENT NO. 245: Page 199, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $150,000,000)''.

Page 203, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $150,000,000)''.

Page 204, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $150,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 246: 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 for beach replenishment projects by the Army Corps of Engineers.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. STIVERS

AMENDMENT NO. 247: Page 187, strike the proviso beginning on line 6.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CANSECO

AMENDMENT NO. 248: Page 321, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,716,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,716,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CANSECO

AMENDMENT NO. 249: Page 282, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,500,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,500,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CANSECO

AMENDMENT NO. 250: Page 281, line 25, insert ''(reduced by $12,510,000)'' after the dollar amount.

Page 282, line 3, strike ''$130,700,000'' and insert ''$118,190,000''.

Page 359, line 13, insert ''(increased by $12,510,000)'' before the period at the end.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SCALISE

AMENDMENT NO. 251: 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 further delay the approval of any exploration plan, development operations coordination document, development production plan, application for permit to drill, or application to sidetrack for purposes of Outer Continental Shelf energy exploration.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 252: Page 182, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $24,010,000)''.

Page 359, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $25,010,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 253: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds by Section 1257 of this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide funds for the construction of ethanol blender pumps or of ethanol storage facilities.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. LUMMIS

AMENDMENT NO. 254: Page 170, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1)''.

Page 183, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HUELSKAMP

AMENDMENT NO. 255: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Labor Relations Board to certify the results of an election of a labor organization under section 9(c)(1) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 159(c)(1)) that is not conducted by secret ballot.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HUELSKAMP

AMENDMENT NO. 256: 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 pay the travel expenses of any employee of the U.S. federal government who travels using a ''first class'' ticket.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HUELSKAMP

AMENDMENT NO. 257: 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 pay the salaries and expenses for the Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HUELSKAMP

AMENDMENT NO. 258: 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 pay the salaries and expenses for the Department of State Special Envoy responsible for the closure of the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LATTA

AMENDMENT NO. 259: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $70,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $70,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LATTA

AMENDMENT NO. 260: Page 200, line 25, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 5, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LATTA

AMENDMENT NO. 261: At the end of the bill, after the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Program Office of the Department of Commerce to develop or implement the digital identity ecosystem described in the document entitled ''National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace: Enhancing Online Choice, Efficiency, Security, and Privacy''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. LATTA

AMENDMENT NO. 262: Amendment to page 333, lines 5–17

Eliminate the $440 million Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs funding for international population control, family planning, and reproductive health and transfer those funds to the Spending Reduction Account.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 263: 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 pay any dues to the United Nations.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 264: 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 for vacant Federal properties.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 265: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111–242) is further amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting ''April 4, 2011''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 266: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any previous Act may be used to carry out the provisions of Public Law 111–148, Public Law 111–152, or any amendment made by either such Public Law.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 267: 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 carry out the provisions of Public Law 111–148, Public Law 111–152, or any amendment made by either such Public Law.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 268: 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 pay the salary of any officer or employee of any Federal department or agency with respect to carrying out the provisions of Public Law 111–148, Public Law 111–152, or any amendment made by either such Public Law.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 269: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. All unobligated balances of the appropriations made by Public Law 111–148 and title I and subtitle B of title II of Public Law 111–152 that remain available as of the date of the enactment of this Act are rescinded.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 270: Page 288, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $750,000,000)''.

Page 288, beginning on line 21, strike ''$750,000,000'' through ''such Public Law; (2)''.

Page 289, line 1, strike ''(3)'' and insert ''(2)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 271: Page 288, line 20, and line 21, after the dollar amount on each such line, insert ''(reduced by $750,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 272: Page 287, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,026,000,000)''.

Page 288, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 292, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,930,000,000)''.

Page 293, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $125,000,000)''.

Page 294, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 295, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $105,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,201,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 273: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to administer the wage-rate requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, with respect to any project or program funded by this Act.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. MCMORRIS RODGERS

AMENDMENT NO. 274: 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 pay any employee, contractor, or grantee of the Internal Revenue Service to implement or enforce the provisions of, or amendments made by, Public Laws 111–148 and 111–152.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. MCMORRIS RODGERS

AMENDMENT NO. 275: At the end of title VIII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. The amounts otherwise provided by this title and title I of this division are revised by reducing the amounts made available for ''Department of Education, Education for the Disadvantaged'' (and the amounts specified under such heading for school improvement grants under section 1003(g) of the ESEA), by reducing the amounts made available for ''Department of Education, School Improvement Programs'' (and the amounts specified under such heading for part A of title II of the ESEA), and by increasing the amounts made available for ''Department of Education, Special Education'' (for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.)), by $336,550,000, $500,000,000, and $557,700,000, respectively.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. MCMORRIS RODGERS

AMENDMENT NO. 276: Page 296, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $336,550,000)''.

Page 296, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $336,550,000)''.

Page 297, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000,000)''.

Page 298, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000,000)''.

Page 299, line 20, after the first and second dollar amounts, insert ''(increased by $557,700,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

AMENDMENT NO. 277: 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 United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for the implementation of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–13).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 278: 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 transfer to the United States any individual who is—

(1) detained by the United States at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; or

(2) not a citizen of the United States and who is—

(A) captured or detained outside the United States as an enemy belligerent (including a privileged belligerent and an unprivileged enemy belligerent, as such terms are defined by section 948a of title 10, United States Code); and

(B) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 279: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to reevaluate the approved herbicide Atrazine, as proposed and published in the Federal Register as EPA–HQ–OPP–2009–0759.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 280: 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish, administer, or implement new flood maps for historically under populated areas that are protected by levees (those levee districts of less than 15,000 people) and have an expired provisionally accredited levee.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 281: 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, administer, or enforce the merit-based State personnel staffing requirements contained in section 618.890(a) of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 282: Page 322, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $110,920,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $110,920,000)''

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 283: Page 216, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $13,600,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $13,600,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 284: Page 322, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $29,757,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $29,757,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 285: Page 321, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,716,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,716,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 286: 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 for the Bureau of Reclamation, Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 287: Page 322, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,830,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,830,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 288: Page 323, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $790,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $790,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 289: 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 award grants under the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, WaterSMART grant program.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 290: Page 216, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $18,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 291: Page 324, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 292: 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 carry out the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 293: Page 265, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,430,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,430,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 294: 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 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 295: Page 264, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $7,537,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,537,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 296: 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 the Klamath Dam Removal and Sedimentation Study.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 297: Page 216, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,897,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,897,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 298: 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 Federal Aviation Administration to carry out the Century of Aviation Environmental Program.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 299: Page 346, line 6, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $26,509,000)''.

Page 359, line 22, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $26,509,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 300: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Biomass and Biorefinery Systems''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 301: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $220,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $220,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 302: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Building Technologies''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 303: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $220,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $220,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 304: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Science'' shall be available for biological and environmental research authorized under subtitle G of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16311 et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 305: Page 218, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $302,000,000)''.

Page 218, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $302,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $302,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 306: Page 216, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $586,600,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $586,600,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 307: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Geothermal Technologies''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 308: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $44,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $44,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 309: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 310: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $174,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $174,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 311: Page 215, line 13, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $22,000,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 312: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Industrial Technologies''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 313: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $96,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $96,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 314: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Solar Energy''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 315: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $247,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $247,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 316: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Vehicle Technologies''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 317: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $311,365,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $311,365,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 318: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Water Power''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 319: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $50,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 320: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds provided by this Act under the heading ''Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'' shall be available for ''Wind Energy''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 321: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $80,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $80,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT NO. 322: Page 354, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BLUMENAUER

AMENDMENT NO. 323: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide benefits described in section 1001D(b)(1)(C) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–3a(b)(1)(C)) to a person or legal entity in excess of $250,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BLUMENAUER

AMENDMENT NO. 324: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide any benefit described in section 1001D(b)(1)(C) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–3a(b)(1)(C)) to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity exceeds $250,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BLUMENAUER

AMENDMENT NO. 325: Page 303, strike lines 3 through 9 and insert the following:

(b) For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (''Corporation''), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2013, $460,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms of entertainment for Government officials or employees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be available or used to aid or support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be used to apply any political test or qualification in selecting, appointing, promoting, or taking any other personnel action with respect to officers, agents, and employees of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be used to support the Television Future Fund or any similar purpose.

(c) In addition to the amount appropriated in subsection (b), for payment to the Corporation for fiscal year 2013, $61,000,000 as follows:

(1) $36,000,000 shall be for costs related to digital program production, development, and distribution associated with the transition of public broadcasting to digital broadcasting, to be awarded as determined by the

Corporation in consultation with public radio and television licensees or permittees, or their designated representatives.

(2) $25,000,000 is available pursuant to section 396(k)(10) of the Communications Act of 1934 for replacement and upgrade of the public radio interconnection system.

(d) For taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, no deduction shall be allowed under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in the case of oil or gas wells.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BLUMENAUER

AMENDMENT NO. 326: Page 354, beginning on line 6, strike ''; Provided'' and all that follows through ''Initiative''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PERLMUTTER

AMENDMENT NO. 327: Page 214, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $53,000,000)''.

Page 214, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 214, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $9,000,000)''.

Page 214, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $46,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PALLONE

AMENDMENT NO. 328: Page 203, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $298,000,000)''.

Page 204, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $298,000,000)''.

Page 205, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $298,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. KAPTUR

AMENDMENT NO. 329: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for ''Department of Energy, Power Marketing Administrations, Operation and Maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration'' is hereby reduced to $0.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. KAPTUR

AMENDMENT NO. 330: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for ''Department of Energy, Power Marketing Administrations, Operation and Maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration'' is hereby reduced to $0.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. KAPTUR

AMENDMENT NO. 331: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for ''Department of Energy, Power Marketing Administrations, Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration'' is hereby reduced to $0.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. KAPTUR

AMENDMENT NO. 332: Page 198, line 13, strike the dollar amount and insert ''0''.

Page 198, after line 13, insert the following:

SEC. 1314A. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, salaries and expenses'' shall be $7,765,537.00.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. KAPTUR

AMENDMENT NO. 333: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program is hereby reduced by 75 percent.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. LOWEY

AMENDMENT NO. 334: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act for Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs may be used to provide grants under the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604) to more than 25 high-risk urban areas.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MRS. LOWEY

AMENDMENT NO. 335: Page 287, line 12, insert ''(increased by $317,491,000)'' after ''$5,313,171,000''.

Page 287, lines 17 and 18, strike ''no funds shall be for the program under title X of the Public Health Service Act'' and insert ''$317,491,000 shall be for the program under title X of the Public Health Service Act''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. BISHOP OF NEW YORK

AMENDMENT NO. 336: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall, jointly—

(1) study the effect that this Act will have on job levels; and

(2) report the findings of the study in the Employment Situation Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MORAN

AMENDMENT NO. 337: Page 276, beginning on line 12, strike section 1747.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. MORAN

AMENDMENT NO. 338: Page 265, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

Page 274, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $50,000,000)''.

Page 274, line 25, after the second dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $50,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. INSLEE

AMENDMENT NO. 339: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Each amount made available by division A of this Act (other than the amounts under title I of such division, the amount under the ''Defense Health Program'' heading under title VI of such division, and any amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 2.7 percent.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. INSLEE

AMENDMENT NO. 340: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Each amount made available by division A of this Act (other than the amounts under title I of such division, the amount under the ''Defense Health Program'' heading under title VI of such division, and any amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 1.6 percent.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 341: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the salary or expenses of any individual—

(1) who is serving as the head of any task force, council, policy office, or other component within the Executive Office of the President that is established by or at the direction of the President; and

(2) whose appointment does not require confirmation by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 342: 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 for the continued operation of the Mexican Wolf recovery program.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 343: 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 obligated or expended in excess of the amount authorized to be appropriated.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 344: 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 for the payment of attorneys' fees or other legal expenses of any person with regard to an action brought by that person seeking enforcement of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 345: 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 for the payment of attorneys' fees or other legal expenses of any person with regard to an action brought by that person seeking enforcement of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 346: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide trade adjustment assistance to wild blueberry producers under chapter 6 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.).

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 347: Page 199, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $913,707,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 348: 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 for the Climate Change Adaption Initiative within the Department of the Interior.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 349: Page 322, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $689,761,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $689,761,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 350: On page 263, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,590,000)''.

On page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,750,000)''.

On page 264, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $23,737,000)''.

On page 264, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,055,000)''.

On page 267, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $171,713,000)''.

On page 268, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $14,100,000)''.

On page 278, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $9,100,000)''.

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grants Program within the National Parks Service.

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the construction program within the Facilities activity within the U.S. Geological Survey.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 351: On page 263, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,590,000)''.

On page 264, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $23,737,000)''.

On page 267, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $171,713,000)''.

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the construction program within the Facilities activity within the U.S. Geological Survey.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 352: On page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,750,000)''.

On page 264, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,055,000)''.

On page 268, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $14,100,000)''.

On page 278, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $9,100,000)''.

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grants Program within the National Parks Service.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 353: On page 263, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,590,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 354: On page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,750,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 355: On page 264, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $23,737,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 356: On page 264, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,055,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 357: On page 267, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced By: $171,713,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 358: On page 268, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced By: $14,100,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 359: On page 278, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced By: $9,100,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 360: 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 for the construction program within the Facilities activity within the US Geological Survey.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PEARCE

AMENDMENT NO. 361: 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 for the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grants Program within the National Parks Service.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLORES

AMENDMENT NO 362. At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the amounts made available by this Act for ''Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President'' shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2011 in excess of the amounts available for such account during fiscal year 2008.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REICHERT

AMENDMENT NO. 363: Increase the Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services Hiring program by $150,000,000.

Reduce the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS by $150,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REICHERT

AMENDMENT NO. 364: Increase the Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services Hiring program by $298,000,000.

Reduce the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS by $298,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REICHERT

AMENDMENT NO. 365: On page 204, strike line 8 and insert: (5) ''$298,000,000'' for ''$298,000,000.

On page 208, decrease funds for the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Periodic Census and Programs by $298,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REICHERT

AMENDMENT NO. 366: On page 204, strike line 8 and insert: (5) ''$150,000,000'' for ''$298,000,000.

On page 208, decrease funds for the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Periodic Census and Programs by $150,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 367: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide any benefit described in section 1001D(b)(1)(c) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–3a(b)(1)(C)) to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity exceeds $250,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 368: Page 197, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $34,023,000)''.

Page 359, line 5, after the dollar amount, inserte ''(increase by $34,023,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 369: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''Related Agency, Broadcasting Board of Governors, International Broadcasting Operations'' shall be available for Radio and Television Marti, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by $30,474,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 370: Page 9, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,750,000)''.

Page 359, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $18,750,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 371: Page 294, line 1, insert ''reduced by $100,000,000)'' after the dollar amount.

Page 359, line 15, insert ''(increased by $100,000,000)'' before the period at the end.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 372: Page 326, line 21 after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $47,115,000)''.

Page 326, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $23,310,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $47,115,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $23,310,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 373: Page 326, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $100,500,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $100,500,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 374: Page 195, line 6, strike ''in excess of $112,000,000''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 375: Page 181, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,867,000)''.

Page 181, line 21, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,867,000)''.

Page 359, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $18,867,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 376: Page 273, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $64,100,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $64,100,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 377: 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 for the construction of an ethanol blender pump or an ethanol storage facility.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. HALL

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1 Making Continuing Appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes (Offered by Mr. Hall of Texas).

AMENDMENT NO. 378: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. 4002. ''None of the funds made available by this act may be used to establish a NOAA Climate Service (NCS) as described in the ''Draft NOAA Climate Service Strategic Vision and Framework'' published at 75 Fed. Reg. 57739 (September 22, 2010) and updated on 12/20/2010.''

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REED

AMENDMENT NO. 379: Page 274, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 274, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REED

AMENDMENT NO. 380: Page 323, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $112,800,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $112,800,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. REED

AMENDMENT NO. 381: Page 282, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $15,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $15,000,000)''.

Page 359, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $112,800,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 382: Page 216, strike lines 4 through 6.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 383: Page 263, strike lines 20 through 25.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 384: Page 242, strike lines 8 through 10.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 385: Page 197, strike lines 7 through 10.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 386: Page 287, strike lines 9 through 23.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 387: Page 293, strike lines 22 through 25.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 388: Page 294, strike lines 1 through 5.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 389: Page 354, strike lines 3 through 14.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 390: Page 296, strike lines 19 throgh 25.

Page 297, strike lines 1 through 12.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 391: Page 352, strike lines 14 through 24.

Page 353, strike lines 1 through 2.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. HANABUSA

AMENDMENT NO. 392: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 4002. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for ''Department of Housing and Urban Development, Management and Administration, Administration, Operations and Management'', and increasing the amount made available for ''Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants'', by $13,000,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. INSLEE

AMENDMENT NO. 393: Page 217, line 7, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $6,000,000)''.

Page 217, line 13, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $6,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. INSLEE

AMENDMENT NO. 394: Page 216, line 23, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $40,000,000)''.

Page 217, line 13, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $40,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. INSLEE

AMENDMENT NO. 395: Page 213, line 19, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

Page 217, line 13, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. COHEN

AMENDMENT NO. 396: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for ''Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Periodic Censuses and Programs; and increasing the amount made available for ''Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency, Minority Business Development'', by $2,500,000.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 397: Page 217, line 13, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced to $0)''.

Page 354, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $586,600,000)''.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 398: Beginning on page 290, line 11, strike section 1812.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 399: Strike section 1303.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 400: Page 357, beginning on line 24, strike section 3001.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 401: Page 358, beginning on line 9, strike section 3002.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

AMENDMENT NO. 402: Page 247, beginning on line 10, strike ''*Provided further*,'' and all that follows through ''equivalent screeners:'' on line 15.

H.R. 1

OFFERED BY: MR. POE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 403: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 4002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be appropriated to any agency for any activities in anticipation of, or related to implementing, administering, or enforcing the individual mandate to purchase health insurance pursuant to section 1501 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care, and the amendments made by such section, as amended.