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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Father Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day. We thank You that You give us a share in Your creative work, having endowed each with unique and important talents.

On this day we ask Your blessing on the men and women of the people's House, who have been entrusted with the care of this great Nation's people and, because of the great blessings You have bestowed on our Nation, the opportunity to build a better world beyond our borders as well.

Please teach each Member to be generous with the gifts You have given and the opportunities with which they have been presented. May they give and not count the cost; fight for the greater good and not count the wounds; toil in their efforts and not seek to rest; labor and not ask for reward, other than to know that they are doing Your will.

May all that they do this day be for Your greater honor and glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. JENKINS 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING LOCAL HERO ABBY BERANEK FOR FIRE SAFETY PREPAREDNESS

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a local hero from my home district. At just 7 years old, Abby Beranek of Lemont, Illinois, demonstrated quick thinking and courage when a fire broke out in her home, utilizing the fire safety skills she learned as a Girl Scout to keep her family safe.

When she realized her home was on fire, first-grader Abby Beranek remained calm and immediately put in action the lessons she learned when her troop visited the Lemont fire station. Because of Abby's courage and quick thinking, she was able to help her mom and keep her 18-month-old brothers and 3-month-old sister safe.

I also want to commend the Lemont Fire Protection District, especially Jeff Hawthorne and Chief Carl Churulo, for offering lifesaving educational safety courses for our children. Their hard work and willingness to reach out to the community has clearly made a difference and saved lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing a local hero, Abby Beranek of Lemont, Illinois, who has made her community and her family very proud.

JUST THE FACTS: REPUBLICANS WANT TO END MEDICARE AS WE KNOW IT

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

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, you know, we have all heard the jokes about how many people does it take to screw in a lightbulb? Well, I have a variation on that this morning.

How many seniors have to lose their Medicare in order to provide a $104,000 tax cut per year for every millionaire? The answer is 17.

Seventeen seniors will see a reduction in their Medicare or an additional cost of $6,000 a year in order to pay for the millionaire tax cut of $104,000.

Mr. Speaker, even The Wall Street Journal, the conservative Wall Street Journal, has said the House Republican plan will likely result in higher out-of-pocket costs and greater limits to coverage for all Americans.

House Budget Committee Chairman PAUL RYAN's solution is to end the current Medicare program for people.

CONGRATULATING MAJOR GENERAL VINCENT BROOKS ON PROMOTION TO THREE-STAR GENERAL

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

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and privilege of representing Fort Riley, home of the 1st Infantry Division, or the Big Red One, which has been under the command of Major General Vincent Brooks since April of 2009, a term that included a yearlong deployment to Iraq.

General Brooks is being promoted to a three-star general and will be moving on from Fort Riley. In his short time in Kansas, he has been a tremendous

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asset to Fort Riley, a devoted member of our community, and a wonderful adviser to me personally, and we are sad to see him go.

While I could not be in the district to attend the change of command ceremony, I wanted to take a moment and thank General Brooks for his dedication and service to our country, congratulate him on his promotion, and let him know that he will be truly missed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

REMEMBER THOSE WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN SERVICE TO OUR COUNTRY

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

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, this Monday, Memorial Day, will give citizens from around the country the opportunity to come together and remember those who have laid down their lives in defense of our freedom. The debt we owe our Nation's servicemembers and veterans is immeasurable. Therefore, it's fitting to honor those heroes by renewing our commitment in this House to caring for those servicemembers both while they are in the military and after they return home.

As a 24-year veteran of our armed services, I am proud of the work we have done in Congress to support our veteran servicemembers: Passed landmark budgets worthy of our veterans; made sure the VA health care budget was delivered a year in advance; expanded VA health care access for returning combat veterans; increased support for veteran caregivers; passed a 21st century GI bill and continue to improve upon it; and enhanced employment opportunities.

Although we have come a long way, our work is never done. We must make sure that our returning troops do not fall through the cracks and that they make the transition to civilian life with the full support of this Nation.

On behalf of that grateful Nation, we thank our current servicemembers, our veterans, and their families for their service.

HONORING AMERICANS WHO MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

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

Ms. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as you know, this Monday is Memorial Day, and Memorial Day reminds us that the most fundamental right of Americans, the one we cherish most, is to be free. But that freedom is purchased at a dear price.

I rise in gratitude to the millions of Americans who have made the sacrifice, the ultimate sacrifice, and to their family members. I remember in particular Private David R. Fahey of Yorktown Heights, New York, from our own District 19, who made the ultimate sacrifice this year.

Thanks to all of our veterans and all of our families who do so much to assure that we enjoy the freedoms that we cherish every day.

TRUE COSTS OF REPUBLICANS' MEDICARE PLAN

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

Mr. SIRES. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues across the aisle have recently claimed that current seniors won't be impacted by their plan to end Medicare as we know it. This simply is not true.

From day one their plan would force seniors to pay more for prescription drugs and health services because the doughnut hole will be reopened and free wellness visits under Medicare would be eliminated. As a consequence of the reopening of the doughnut hole in my State of New Jersey alone, an estimated 142,800 seniors will pay $80 million more for prescription drugs in 2012. Additionally, the majority's plan to rescind the ban on copays for wellness visits for seniors would force at least 30,000 New Jersey seniors to pay over 3 million more for annual wellness visits next year.

Once the plan takes effect in 2022, out-of-pocket expenses for seniors will soar. A typical 65-year-old in New Jersey would pay $7,060 more in 2022 for health care costs, more than double the cost under current law.

Mr. Speaker, the majority's plan for Medicare does not preserve the program as we know it. Rather, it takes money from seniors' pockets and places them at the mercy of rising insurance costs.

□ 1010

BILL JACKSON RETIREMENT SPEECH

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

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, this week, my district is losing one of its very best agricultural reporters to retirement. Bill Jackson will be leaving the Greeley Tribune, and in his place will be a big hole in coverage of agricultural issues in the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado.

He spent his entire childhood and early years in Fort Morgan but ultimately moved to my hometown of Yuma, Colorado, where he graduated high school. He served in the Navy, and after that he went to Arizona and Sterling before joining the Greeley Tribune in 1977, where he has spent the last many years.

In 2004, Bill was inducted into the Colorado Agricultural Hall of Fame. Mike Peters, one of Bill's colleagues at the Greeley Tribune, wrote a speech about Bill for his retirement, and it was so funny that I would like to share some of those excerpts with you today.

You know you're Bill Jackson if you go to cover a water meeting and you know what the heck they're talking about.

You know you're Bill Jackson if, when someone mentions Charlie or Dick Monfort, instead of talking Rockies baseball, you tell them how you changed their diapers when they were little.

You know you're Bill Jackson if you know every single farmer, rancher, milker, ditch rider, beet picker, cowboy, cowgirl, and rainmaker in Weld County.

You know you're Bill Jackson if the term ''NISP'' not only makes sense, but it also makes your heart race.

You know you're Bill Jackson if you know the path of a snowflake from the point it falls from the sky onto the mountain, it goes into a river and then a reservoir and down a river until it reaches your water cup.

We're going to miss Bill Jackson. I thank him for his service to Colorado and to Colorado agriculture.

INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, throughout its illustrious history, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway has served as the proving ground for many innovations that have become mainstays in automotive production and at raceways around the world. But it is the 500-mile race that is conducted at the end of May that makes the Indianapolis Motor Speedway so special. Every Memorial Day weekend, 300,000 fans from across the world gather at the historic track for ''The Greatest Spectacle in Racing,'' the Indianapolis 500.

This year, I, along with motor sports fans from around the world, am excited to be celebrating the 100th anniversary of this famous race. For 100 years now, legions of fans have traveled to the town of Speedway, Indiana, to witness the premier motor sports event in the world and to see which driver's likeness will be added to one of the most coveted trophies in the world of sports—the Borg-Warner Trophy.

As the largest single-day sporting event in the world, the Indianapolis 500 remains a great source of pride for my constituents in the Seventh Congressional District and for Hoosiers all across the United States.

WAITING FOR ICE

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

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago Tuesday, a police chief in my district stopped a man for speeding. The driver was an illegal alien. He didn't speak English, so a translator

was called. The man had been in the United States for 6 years. He had been arrested before. He had no job. He didn't know where he lived. He had $3,000 cash in his pockets, and he had two public benefit access cards. When the police chief called Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE said, ''Let him go.''

At a time when our Nation is broke and when programs for our elderly are being cut, ICE must not allow people like this to defraud the American taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago I asked ICE to explain this decision and put in writing the policy regarding the detention of illegal aliens found by local law enforcement. Why was this man let go? Three weeks later and I am still waiting. I demand an answer. My constituents deserve an answer, and millions of Americans deserve an answer. We're all still waiting.

MEMORIAL DAY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind Americans that on Monday we will commemorate those men and women that have fallen in battle. This morning we are laying a wreath in the Arlington Cemetery in reflection and remembrance of women who have fallen on behalf of their country.

We want to say to all those families, those mothers, fathers, and extended family members, we offer our deepest gratitude and sympathy, and as well to the Blue Star and Gold Star mothers who remain active in serving this country.

As a member of the Military Families Caucus, I'm delighted to be able to say that we will stand for our families. And our promise is to those who still live and still fight that we will fight for more resources for you, and we will fight for more opportunities that you will have when you return home: a good paying job, educational opportunities, and the ability to heal and mend and to provide for your families.

We mourn those who have been lost. We pay tribute to them. But we say that the Nation will never stop being grateful for those who have fallen in battle and who, in fact, have sacrificed their life for us for freedom, democracy, and justice. We pay tribute on this Memorial Day.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENT NO. 55 TO H.R. 1540

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 1540 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 276, amendment No. 55 in House Report 112–88 may be considered out of sequence.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCKEON. 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. 1540.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 276 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1540.

□ 1016

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1540) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. WOMACK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, May 25, 2011, proceedings on amendment No. 100 printed in House Report 112–88, offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS), had been disposed of.

The Chair understands that the proponents of amendment Nos. 101 through 109 will not individually offer their amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MR. INSLEE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 110 printed in House Report 112–88.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 345, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 731. PROVISION OF REHABILITATIVE EQUIPMENT UNDER WOUNDED WARRIOR ACT.

Section 1631 of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) REHABILITATIVE EQUIPMENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, the Secretary of Defense may provide an active duty member of the Armed Forces with a severe injury or illness with rehabilitative equipment, including recreational sports equipment that provide an adaption or accommodation for the member, regardless of whether such equipment is intentionally designed to be adaptive equipment.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs regarding similar programs carried out by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chair, we're offering a simple amendment that will make it much easier for our wounded warriors to obtain access to adaptive recreational equipment. We have these proud men and women coming back from the field of battle with obviously very, very severe wounds; and what we have found is some of the best things they could do to get back with their lives and professional development is to have access to adaptive recreation, both services and equipment. And I know some of these folks do incredible things with paralysis skiing, with severe injuries riding adaptive bicycles, people who have lost their vision, wounded warriors getting back up on the slopes, and it has been a tremendous thing for these men and women to help restore their confidence, rebuild their strength, and get back into the swing of things.

Research has shown this works not only from a psychological but also from a physical standpoint. But we have a little glitch that, whereas our veterans through the Veterans Administration can have access to this adaptive equipment, such as monoskis and adaptive hand-cranked bikes, our wounded warriors haven't necessarily had the authorization to be provided that equipment who are on active duty. So my amendment would simply authorize the Department of Defense to make that available.

And I have been inspired by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Dudek, who until today has been the commanding officer of the Warrior Transition Battalion at Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Tacoma. He is moving on to continue this work here at the Pentagon. He lost some function in his limbs and has done a tremendous job helping wounded warriors get back going.

We'd like to extend this systemwide now, and this would authorize the DOD to do that.

□ 1020

So we would commend this as one step forward to helping our proud men and women regain their confidence, enjoy life and professional abilities. We commend this.

For the young men and women who return from overseas with a severe injury or disability, recreational activities—spending time outdoors skiing or on the basketball court shooting hoops with friends—offer them a chance to forget their disability and focus on doing the things they love. Research has shown that engaging in physical activity regularly benefits wounded warriors' confidence and overall quality of life. Thanks to the incredible equipment available to these wounded warriors—such as "mono-skis" or sport

wheelchairs that have been adapted to fit their disability—participating in outdoor recreation is a real possibility. At this time, service-disabled veterans may receive such adaptive recreation equipment through the Department of Veterans Affairs. For the wounded warriors who remain on active duty, however, access to the rehabilitative equipment that can get them outdoors and active may be more difficult. Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Dudek, who until today served as the commanding officer of the Warrior Transition Battalion at Joint Base Lewis McChord, in Tacoma, WA, is one of these brave wounded warriors. My amendment would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide wounded warriors who remain on active duty the same recreational equipment that their retired comrades receive through the Department of Veterans Affairs. This amendment will open the door to daily exercise and friendly athletic competition with friends, and will give them independence to pursue the recreational activities that give them the most joy.

BRIEF BACKGROUND

After a scathing Washington Post investigation of their wounded warrior programs at Walter Reed, the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs overhauled their wounded warrior transition care programs. While I applaud the steps they have taken, I am introducing this amendment to fill a remaining benefit gap.

Previously, when a member of the Armed Services was found ''unfit to serve'' because of a disability—a process that included an appearance before a MedBoard—they were automatically retired and began receiving care through the VA. Now, you can apply to remain on active duty.

Active duty members, who have been declared unfit for duty and cannot transition back into, stay on in service of their country in other capacities. Many of these men, such as Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Dudek (who I mentioned earlier), are serving as inspirational mentors to other wounded warriors who are undergoing a difficult transition. Though they are not serving on the battlefield, they are providing our country a valuable service by assisting with this transition.

To account for the benefit gap that prevents active duty wounded warriors from receiving recreational equipment through TRICARE, the DoD has worked with VA to see that some active-duty members received assistance through the VA. However, this was inefficient and many active duty wounded warriors were still without the equipment they wanted. Further, the VA's authority to help active duty members is set to expire on December 31, 2012.

Beginning in 2008, the DoD developed a pilot program to provide rehabilitative equipment to active duty service members. However, the definition of rehabilitative equipment was restricted to simply provide ''hand bicycles.'' My amendment would give the DoD flexibility, and allow wounded warriors independence to choose the type of recreational rehab they want to pursue.

My amendment in no way abridges the rights or services currently enjoyed by wounded warriors. It simply gives them expanded access to rehabilitative, recreational equipment.

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Dudek (Commanding Officer of Joint Base Lewis McChord's Warrior Transition Battalion)—paralyzed from the feet down after an IED attack. Stayed in the service working with other wounded warriors as they transitioned back to active duty or retired. LTC Dudek wanted a ''mono-ski,'' but was unable to receive one through the DoD. Had he retired, he could have been provided a ''sit-ski'' by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Under my amendment, the Secretary of Defense will be authorized to provide this equipment.

I have spoken with another Army Colonel who is 100 percent disabled but was approved to stay on active duty. However, when he tried to get adaptive sporting equipment—in this case a mono-ski—through the caregivers at the DoD health facility Walter Reed, he was unable to get it as it wasn't covered through TRICARE. Again, the VA could have purchased it if he was a veteran, but since he had not yet retired he did not have access to the same equipment that he otherwise would have.

TESTIMONIALS FROM WOUNDED WARRIORS

''All the training and dedication pays off when you have crossed the finish line, you're standing completely exhausted next to your fellow service member, and for that moment, completely forgetting about your disabilities.''—Jose Ramos, Hospital Corpsman 3rd Class, U.S. Navy, Above Elbow Amputation, Iraq War Veteran

''Six months after my injury I was skiing again. You can't imagine the confidence that gives you and so you start seeing yourself doing things in life again . . . knowing that you're going to get a job, knowing that you're going to go to school because you're out there tearing up the slopes. It's just a super family here. It's a great experience, it's a family experience, and the whole community just gives its all to give you a group hug and I love coming here.''—Dennis Walburn, U.S. National Guard LTC, Wounded Warrior, Above Knee Amputee, Iraq War Veteran

''It was amazing, I was out there on the water, hearing everyone cheer me on. I was waterskiing! It's something I never thought I would be able to do again.''—Joey Bozik, U.S. Army SGT, Triple amputee, Iraq War Veteran

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I don't oppose the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman on his amendment. It think it will make the bill stronger. We should be doing all we can to help our wounded warriors. This is something that, fortunately, he picked up on. I think it is an exceptional idea. I thank him for it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 111 printed in House Report 112–88.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 531, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1099C. PROCLAMATION FOR NATIONAL DAY OF HONOR TO CELEBRATE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES RETURNING FROM IRAQ, AFGHANISTAN, AND OTHER COMBAT AREAS.

The President shall designate a day entitled a National Day of Honor to celebrate members of the Armed Forces who are returning from deployment in support of Iraq, Afghanistan, and other combat areas.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, earlier this morning, in fact just a few minutes ago, I spoke on the tribute that Americans will give to their fallen this coming Monday, sadly so, but with joy and appreciation for the bravery of those who sacrificed their lives and their families.

Today I rise with an amendment supported by my colleague and a member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. JOHNSON, to ask support for an amendment that can bring all us together, the designation of a national day of honor to celebrate the members of the Armed Services who will be returning from deployment in Iraq and Afghanistan and other combat areas. This national day of honor would recognize the enormous sacrifice and invaluable service that those phenomenal men and women have undertaken to protect our freedom and share the gift of democracy in other parts of the world.

How many of us have stopped to say ''thank you'' to a soldier walking alone in an airport, maybe having made a travel of millions of miles, thousands upon thousands of miles, to find himself or herself in their rural hamlet or urban center coming home. They have come home over the years, and they have come home not seeking glory or appreciation. That's our men and women. The men and women of the United States military and intelligence community who helped bring Osama bin Laden didn't ask for applause and appreciation.

My amendment will give all Americans, no matter what your political views, religion, ethnicity, gender or background, the chance to be able to say ''thank you.'' It is reminiscent of times that some of us did not live through. I am reminded of the pictures that I saw of those celebrating in the streets during World War II.

My uncle served in World War II. My grandmother sent her sons to war. She watched them one by one, and proudly so. As an immigrant American, she was glad to be able to send them to fight our battles.

Now, as we make our decisions to bring our troops home, to be able to provide them the opportunity of economic enhancement such as jobs and

education, let's have a day where all of us will be able to be in the streets, if you will, to simply say ''thank you;'' and job well done!

So I ask my colleagues to join me to say ''thank you'' to one of the most diverse exhibitions of American bravery and courage, and that is the United States military. As you can see, here they are, without fanfare, fighting for us in the midst of battle. And all I want to do is say ''thank you.''

Mr. Chair, I rise today offering my amendment No. 111 to H.R. 1540, ''National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2011,'' which HANK JOHNSON the gentleman from Georgia has joined me in offering as a Cosponsor. I thank Representative JOHNSON for his support. My amendment will designate a National Day of Honor to celebrate members of the Armed Services who are returning from deployment in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other combat areas. This National Day of Honor would recognize the enormous sacrifice and invaluable service that these phenomenal men and women have undertaken to protect our freedoms and share the gift of democracy to other parts of the world.

My amendment provides an opportunity for all Americans, regardless of political views, religion, ethnicity, gender, or background to come together, and to recognize and honor our nation's heroes. I believe the paramount and overwhelming conclusion is that our freedom is intertwined with the sacrifices of our Veterans, whose devotion to our way of life is unparalleled. I am privileged to honor their sacrifices and the role they play in our nation.

We are in the midst of ongoing conflict and warfare. We must show continued support of our troops and increase their moral. What better way to demonstrate our support than by celebrating their return from deployment with a National Day of Honor. Though we may be divided by our positions on the war in Iraq, Afghanistan and other combat areas, we stand together to support our veterans.

Currently, there are close to 100,000 troops serving in Afghanistan. And even in the aftermath of the death of Osama bin Laden, troops remain in Afghanistan to protect against retaliatory attacks and to help rebuild the country.

As of April 2011, close to 46,000 American troops are serving in Iraq. At the height of the Iraqi dispute, close to 170,000 U.S. troops were stationed in Iraq. These courageous men and women are mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, yet they have risked their lives and left their families to fight for what they believe in which is freedom, equality, and all the like principles that America stands on. The courage and sacrifice of the men and women are certainly well deserving of celebration. Their service is an extraordinary act of patriotism for which we should all be thankful.

Our nation has a proud legacy of appreciation and commitment to the men and women who have worn the uniform in defense of this country. We must be united in seeing that every soldier, sailor, airman, and marine is welcomed back with all the care and compassion this grateful nation can bestow.

The military represents America's diversity. A National Day of Honor will celebrate men and women of all races and backgrounds. There are 2.4 million African American, 1.1 million Hispanic, 320,000 Asian American and Pacific Islanders and 169,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives who are honored veterans of our nation's military. Nearly 266,00 African Americans, 157,000 Hispanic Americans, 44,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and more than 18,5000 American Indians and Alaska Natives have served are nation in Iraq and Afghanistan.

A National Day of Honor will welcome home the diverse group of soldiers upon their return from deployments. Currently there are more than 44,500 African Americans, 31,000 Hispanic Americans, 10,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, nearly 4,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan. When they return home they will find waiting for them a universal welcome and celebration of their service.

A designated National Day of Honor will bring Americans together to celebrate those who have returned from serving our country around the world in the name of freedom and democracy. The debt that we owe to them is immeasurable. Their sacrifices and those of their families are freedom's foundation. Without the brave efforts of all the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and Coast Guardsmen and their families, our country would not live so freely.

As we continue to be engaged in hostilities in Iraq and Afghanistan, our young men and women will pay the ultimate price while wearing the uniform of our nation. Let us honor the memory of the 4,400 Americans who have died in Iraq and more than 1,300 who have died in Afghanistan. We also honor the sacrifices of our wounded: nearly 32,000 U.S. troops in Iraq and 9,000 in Afghanistan. And we must not forget all the lives lost on battle fields as our troops stood to support our democracy. Remember the average age of the 58,148 men and women who gave their lives in Vietnam was 23 years old.

As we remember their patriotic sacrifices, we must renew our commitment to keep our promises to the nation's 3 million troops. A National Day of Honor is the perfect medium to welcome home troops.

I represent a district that is home to one of the largest populations of military servicemembers and their families in the nation. There are over 200,000 veterans of military service who live and work in Houston; more than 13,000 are veterans from Iraq and Afghanistan. They should return home to banners and to a community that recognizes their service after years of combat.

In the words of President John F. Kennedy, ''As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words, but to live by them.'' It is not simply enough to sing the praises of our nation's great veterans; I firmly believe that we must demonstrate by our actions how proud we are of our American heroes.

There are 23 million veterans in the United States. Currently, more than 1,626,000 veterans are living in Texas and more than 32,000 veterans live and work in my Congressional district alone.

It is my hope that by having a National Day of Honor we will take the time to show appreciation to those who have answered the call to duty upon their return home. As the great British leader Winston Churchill famously stated, ''Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.''

I firmly believe that we should celebrate our veterans after every conflict, and I remain committed to both meeting the needs of veterans of previous wars, and to provide a fitting welcome home to those who are now serving. Veterans have kept their promise to serve our nation; they have willingly risked their lives to protect the country we all love. We must now ensure that we keep our promises to our veterans.

We promise to leave no soldier or veteran behind. Politics and partisanship should never be a factor in our support for American veterans or troops. On the battlefield, the military pledges to leave no soldier behind. As a nation, let it be our pledge that when they return home, we leave no veteran behind. Celebrate their return home with a National Day of Honor. This day and every day, let us honor their service with actions that fulfill our commitment to our troops, their families, and our veterans—and that are worthy of our grateful nation.

Our nation is founded on the principles, laid out in the Declaration of Independence, that ''all men are created equal,'' ''that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights,'' and ''that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.'' At various points in our history as a nation, we have found need to send our sons and daughters, our most precious resources, overseas to fight in defense of these great principles. At times when the need is greatest, America's soldiers have always stepped up to protect our nation.

And so, today, I hope we will all take time from our daily lives to reflect upon the sacrifices made by those who serve in our armed forces, and to resolve together that we will provide returning veterans with the welcome, services, care, and compassion that they deserve. We should celebrate throughout the country to the sacrifices made by our men and women returning from their deployment to Iraq, Afghanistan, and other combat areas. Let us all remember that one of the things that makes our nation truly great are the young men and women willing to fight to defend it, to defend us, and to defend our way of life.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I don't oppose the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentlelady for doing this. I think she is exactly right on. I think everything that we can do to honor these warriors who are out there fighting for our freedoms and freedoms of those around the world we should do.

I thank you for this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the chairman very much for his kind words.

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to the ranking member, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlelady for bringing this very, very important amendment forward. I think the

most important thing that we can do for those who serve in the military is show them our support in every conceivable way, and especially when they come home from service. Iraq and Afghanistan have been very, very difficult fights. The men and women in our military have fought bravely and amazingly. Every time I meet one of them, I am just in awe of how great our military is, how brave they are, and what a tremendous job they have done for us; but it is really important that we don't forget that here at home.

A statistic that I have heard over and over again is that it is really only 1 percent of the population in the United States who is actually participating in this war. It is critically important that the rest of us remember it, support those who fought in every way possible. I can think of no better way to help make sure that happens than the amendment offered by the gentlelady from Texas, to give them a day when we all think about it and we all remember what they have done. It is critical that we do that every single day. This will help in that process.

I thank the gentlelady for offering the amendment, and I urge support.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me first of all thank the chairman of the full committee and the ranking member of the full committee. Although this is not an amendment that pertains only to my district, I want you to know that I represent a district that is home to one of the largest populations of military servicemembers and their families in the Nation. There are over 200,000 veterans of military service who live and work in Houston; more than 13,000 are veterans from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. They should return home to banners and to communities that recognize their service after years of combat. I might say that the State of Texas, along with all of the States, claim to have their wonderful share of our men and women of the United States military.

Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment so the children of America can likewise be with us as they wave their flags and welcome our men and women home.

As President John F. Kennedy said: As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words, but to live by them.

Let us live and act on our gratitude, and celebrate on this national day of honor the men and women who have served us so gallantly and bravely. I ask my colleagues to join me and Mr. JOHNSON in support of this amendment, to honor our returning troops by a national expression of thank you, again, for a job well done.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again, I want to thank the gentlelady for her amendment. We have a good bill, this National Defense Authorization Act of 2012. It is a very good bill. We have a lot of good things in it; but this amendment, this amendment alone is reason to vote for the bill. I think we should all, on Memorial Day, on the day that you are requesting, and throughout the year, honor those who are willing to lay their lives on the line every day for us.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Chair understands that the proponents of amendment Nos. 112 through 133 will not individually offer their amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 134 OFFERED BY MR. RUNYAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 134 printed in House Report 112–88.

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 364, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 825. COMPETITION AND REVIEW OF CONTRACTS FOR PROPERTY OR SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF A CONTINGENCY OPERATION.

(a) CONTRACTING GOALS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) establish goals for competition in contracts awarded by the Secretary of Defense for the procurement of property or services to be used outside the United States in support of a contingency operation; and

(2) shall develop processes by which to measure and monitor such competition, including in task-order categories for services, construction, and supplies.

(b) ANNUAL REVIEW OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS.—

(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—For each year the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program contract, or other similar omnibus contract awarded by the Secretary of Defense for the procurement of property or services to be used outside the United States in support of a contingency operation, is in force, the Secretary shall require a competition advocate of the Department of Defense to conduct an annual review of each such contract.

(2) COMPETITIVE AWARDS.—Based on the findings of a review conducted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify subcontracts that may reasonably be treated as prime contract for purpose of a competition and take such steps as may be necessary to establish a competitive award basis for such a contract in a timely manner.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON CONTRACTING IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.— Section 863(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (110–181; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (F) through (H) as subparagraphs (H) through (J), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraphs:

''(F) Percentage of contracts awarded on a competitive basis as compared to established goals for competition in contingency contracting actions.

''(G) Justification for any non-competitively awarded contingency contracts that are not otherwise deemed to be not suitable for competition''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

□ 1030

Mr. RUNYAN. Thank you, Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH, for your leadership and for working with me on this amendment. It, again, is an honor working with the both of you.

Mr. Chairman, the Commission on Wartime Contracting is an independent, bipartisan legislative commission established to study wartime contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan. This eight-member commission was mandated by Congress to study Federal agency contracting for reconstruction logistical support of coalition forces and the performance of security functions in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

In their latest report, the CWC found that, as contingency operations have stabilized, agencies have not shifted contracting approaches to introduce the much needed competition into long-term support contracts. Competition is the key in order to get our warfighters what they need through a fair and transparent contracting process and at the best value for taxpayers' money. I know this is something that we can all agree on.

My amendment would require the DOD to establish goals for competition and contracts awarded in support of a contingency operation and would require an annual review of omnibus contingency contracts to identify any subcontracts that can be completed as a standalone contract. It would also amend section 863 of the fiscal year 2008 NDAA to increase reporting requirements to competition in contingency contracting.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical amendment in support of the men and women serving in Iraq and Afghanistan and in support of the American taxpayer.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I rise to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank Mr. RUNYAN for bringing this to our attention. He has explained it very well, and I think this body should support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUNYAN. I thank the gentleman for his support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Chair understands that the proponents of amendment Nos. 135 through 140 will not individually offer their amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 141 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 141 printed in House Report 112–88.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 332, after line 24, insert the following:

SEC. 713. EXPANSION OF STATE LICENSURE EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs need to renew and improve efforts to reach out to rural America, which has less access to care;

(2) behavioral health services for active duty members of the Armed Forces, members of the reserve components, members of the National Guard, and veterans need to be more easily and readily accessible; and

(3) medical records and records of deployment need a ''warm transition'' and better collaboration between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) EXPANSION.—Section 1094(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''at any location'' before ''in any State''; and

(B) by striking ''regardless'' and all that follows through the end and inserting ''regardless of where such health-care professional or the patient are located, so long as the practice is within the scope of the authorized Federal duties.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''member of the armed forces'' and inserting ''member of the armed forces, civilian employee of the Department of Defense, personal services contractor under section 1091 of this title, or other health-care professional credentialed and privileged at a Federal health care institution or location specially designated by the Secretary for this purpose''.

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall submit to Congress separate reports on each of the following:

(1) The plans to develop and expand programs to use new Internet and communication technologies for improved access to care and resources, including telemedicine, telehealth care services, and telebehavioral health programs that ensure patient privacy.

(2) Any plans to improve the transition of health and battlefield deployment records to better assist and care for veterans.

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to carry out the amendments made by this section.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I thank the chairman and ranking member of this committee.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Thompson-Berkley amendment, which is nearly identical to H.R. 1832, the bipartisan Servicemembers' Telemedicine and E-Health Portability Act, or STEP Act. This amendment will bring essential reforms to how our servicemembers and veterans access care, and will bring commonsense, no-cost changes to how the Department of Defense administers health care.

Currently, the Department of Defense has a limited ability to allow its health care professionals to provide care when a patient is in a different State. The Department of Defense's hands are also tied when it comes to civilians or contractors who have stepped up to fill shortages in desperately needed positions, especially mental health.

As a result, many in the military are required to travel long distances in order to access care. This can add undue stress and financial burdens to the everyday lives of our service men and women. Too often these circumstances contribute to those going without who need help the most and, in some cases, contribute to their falling through the cracks.

By removing location requirements, this amendment will allow the Department of Defense qualified and credentialed health care professionals, including contractors and civilians, to get to their core mission of helping their compatriots in need.

This will allow our National Guard, Reserves, veterans, and retirees quicker and more efficient access to care, and will open the door to allow for the modernization of Department of Defense health care delivery.

This amendment will allow for new technologies in telephone and Internet communications to expand into the Department of Defense, which will greatly expand access, especially in rural America. It will also allow more specialists to be involved in providing care.

When it comes to behavioral health, the Guard and Reserves have been hit especially hard. This amendment will allow for the Guard and Reserves to access behavioral health care right from their homes, immediately, when they need it the most.

This has been a very important issue to me. I've met with our military and veterans over the past several months and have closely examined the behavioral health issues affecting our young men and women.

Recently, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, General Peter Chiarelli, said, ''The Army, like the larger American society, is suffering from a shortage of behavioral health specialists, and that is, in fact, a national crisis. Efforts in tele-behavioral health—allowing specialists to meet with patients through teleconferencing technology, for instance—could increase the effectiveness and reach of a limited number of providers.'' But the general then said, ''There are challenges regarding the credentialing and licensing of specialists to work across State lines.''

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will directly address this issue and has the means to dramatically improve and change how our Nation's warriors access care. With these restrictions removed, it opens new doors to how the Department of Defense can administer and expand its health care programs. To be clear, there is nothing in this amendment that is intended to change or to be the basis for any future change to the Department of Defense or State-based scope of practice laws or regulations.

Ultimately, this amendment is about technology and modernization. It is about new ways for servicemembers and veterans to access care. It is about fulfilling a pledge to take care of our veterans, regardless of where they live, at no new cost to the taxpayers.

This bipartisan amendment has broad support from the Pentagon and military community. Some of the most notable groups include the Air Force Association, the American Legion, the Association of the United States Navy, the Enlisted Association of the National Guard, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Mental Health America, Military Officers Association of America, National Guard Association of the United States, Reserve Enlisted Association, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense, bipartisan, no-cost amendment. As Memorial Day approaches, we owe our veterans and servicemembers as much.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the gentleman for offering the amendment. I have no opposition. I support it, and I appreciate his bringing it to our attention on the committee. I urge the body to pass the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Chair understands that the proponents of amendment Nos. 142 through 147 will not individually offer their amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 148 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 148 printed in House Report 112–88.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3____. LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR MIGRATION OF MANAGEMENT OF AIR FORCE ENTERPRISE LOGISTICS SYSTEMS PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICE PENDING COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2012 for procurement or operation and maintenance for the migration to management for the Enterprise Logistics System Program Executive Office by the Department of the Air Force, not more than 10 percent may be obligated or expended until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a report on the cost-benefit analysis of migrating the management headquarters for the Enterprise Logistics System Program Executive Office. The report shall address each of the following:

(1) The business case analysis supporting the decision.

(2) An analysis of alternatives to the decision that were considered.

(3) An economic analysis (including a lifecycle cost analysis) of the proposed transition, including a cost-benefit analysis and assessment of sustainment costs.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is really very simple. We've had a recent election where the tide of the taxpayers has spoken where they want this House and they want Congress to start making decisions and the government to start making decisions to address this issue of our debt and the existential threat that we have to our country of out-of-control spending.

We have an issue where the Enterprise Logistics Directorate is being moved by the Air Force without any analysis as to what is good for the taxpayers. It is an arbitrary decision that appears to have been made somewhere in the bureaucracy but needs the accountability of the taxpayers. Congress has to have the effective oversight to ensure that the taxpayers' dollars are being spent effectively.

What's interesting about this is that the Air Force first said, We're not going to move anybody. Then they said, We're going to move everybody to Ohio. Then they said, We're going to move everybody to Alabama. Then they said, We're not going to move anybody. Now they're back to moving everybody to Alabama. And when you ask them, they don't have one analysis or one scrap of paper that says what's best for the taxpayers. This is based on personalities and arbitrary actions.

This is an important directorate. This directorate mission is to empower the warfighter to leverage information as an effective weapon anywhere, anytime. It develops fields, sustains and operates worldwide communications, computer systems and capabilities for the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the unified combatant commanders, services and specified Department of Defense agencies. It contracts with the procurement of information technology systems and services supporting DOD-wide customers.

□ 1040

This should not be a parochial issue. This should not be a parochial fight. This should be an issue of what is best for the taxpayers. There has been no analysis done.

My amendment does not step in place of the decision-making of the Air Force. In fact, what it says is let's do a cost-benefit analysis and then the Air Force gets to decide. But it requires that that cost-benefit analysis be done before anybody moves.

You know, again, remember the Air Force has said leave everybody in place; move them all to Ohio; move them all to Alabama; leave them in place; now move them to Alabama. This should not happen until we have a cost-benefit analysis where we can spend all this money, move all of these people, find out in fact that it costs more after the move. We could even have made a situation where we have to move everybody back.

We're just saying let's do a cost-benefit analysis. This is an amendment for the taxpayers. This amendment needs to pass.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I stand before you today to urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment, very respectfully, from the gentleman from Ohio.

I would like to thank Chairman MCKEON and his staff for agreeing to allow me and others the opportunity to debate this specific amendment.

The Air Force recently made a decision to combine two programs that fall under the Air Force Program Executive Office. EIS, currently located at Gunter Annex, Alabama, and ELS, located at Wright-Paterson Air Force Base, would be consolidated at Gunter.

Basically, the job of EIS is to design, acquire, install, and maintain operation support systems for the Air Force and the Department of Defense. And the job of the ELS is to empower the warfighter to leverage information as an effective weapon.

It makes good common sense for the management of these functions to be consolidated. Additionally, Air Force Materiel Command has approved this decision, and Congress should allow this decision to move forward.

My understanding is that no jobs from Wright-Paterson would be transferred, only the management of Air Force Logistics Systems would be removed from Wright-Paterson, where it has been for only 2 years.

This management role of acquiring and sustaining enterprise-wide logistics systems would return to Gunter, where it had been located for more than 20 years. However, the Turner amendment would require a cost-benefit analysis of the consolidation that would then need to be approved by the House Armed Services Committee, and this action would be costly and further bind the hands of our military commanders.

It is very important to note that the 2005 BRAC Commission Report showed that doing these operations at Gunter is more cost effective than at Wright-Paterson. Therefore, there is no need for another costly, drawn-out study.

It is important for us to allow our military commanders to make decisions that help the warfighter by increasing efficiencies when completing their mission. If we adopt this amendment, it will represent congressional interference in a decision that our commanders and the United States Air Force have already made.

I encourage my colleagues to vote ''no.''

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, many times we talk about the taxpayers and saving the taxpayers money, but, unfortunately, sometimes when it comes down to parochial interests we get to the point where we say it doesn't really matter what's in the best interest of the taxpayers as long as it's coming my way or as long as it's my State.

All this amendment says is let's look at what's best for the taxpayers. That's all it requires is analysis of cost benefit. In fact, this issue was looked at by the 2005 BRAC process. The Air Force looked at merging these functions at Wright-Pat and Gunter, at Hanscom and then Wright-Pat and Gunter. In both cases, in both the 2005 and the 1995 BRAC process, this was rejected. This is going outside of BRAC.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague from Ohio (Mr. AUSTRIA).

Mr. AUSTRIA. I want to thank Mr. TURNER for yielding and offering this very important amendment.

You know, it's especially critical, as we continue our work in the House of cutting unnecessary spending and bringing transparency and accountability for taxpayer dollars, that we have an amendment like this in place. And this amendment, again, simply asks the Department of Defense and the Air Force to provide that same transparency.

The Air Force is merging, as we heard, two important areas of logistics with the Enterprise Logistics Systems, ELS, and the Enterprise Information Systems, EIS, into a new portfolio known as the Business Enterprise Systems Portfolio. Again, this amendment is simply saying, as you make this

merger, as you combine these two different portfolios, do a cost-benefit analysis.

EIS, which includes activities such as ECSS and others, has been shown to be cost efficient and much needed to modernize the Air Force's logistics and information technology systems and services. ELS currently manages some very large programs at Wright-Paterson Air Force Base and Gunter Annex. There are approximately 1,000 jobs, including military, civilians, and contractor employees within the Enterprise Logistic Directorate. Asking the Department of Defense to provide a cost-benefit analysis of their decision to combine these portfolios makes sense.

To respond to the comment of this being a costly study, this study will provide Congress the same transparency and accountability of taxpayer dollars that we here in Congress are being asked. And I support the Air Force's plan to become more efficient, but we need to make sure that there is a good business case and that these moves actually are efficient and are in the best interest of the taxpayers.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

First, I want to thank Chairman TURNER for his hard work and dedication when it comes to the national defense and well-being of our warfighters. I am privileged to be able to serve on the House Armed Services with my friend.

With that said, I disagree with my friend on this amendment. I believe this amendment calls for an unnecessary report to Congress meant to delay the Air Force's decision to consolidate and move the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems. This consolidation is at no cost to the Air Force.

Adequate cost studies already exist as a part of the 2005 BRAC Commission Report. Those reports show that executing these operations at Gunter Annex in Montgomery, Alabama, is more cost effective than at either Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, or Wright-Paterson Air Force Base in Ohio. The Air Force chain of command supports the decision to consolidate and relocate.

In short, Mr. Chairman, I believe that this amendment is an example of one of the ways that we can save money and make efficient choices when it comes to the Defense Department that doesn't come at the expense of the warfighter. At a time when our Nation is facing its dire fiscal situation, these are the types of small cost-saving decisions that add up over time.

I would also like to thank my colleague from Alabama, Mrs. MARTHA ROBY, for her leadership on this issue. She is a strong advocate for our brave warfighters, and I would like to associate myself with her remarks.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, the 2005 BRAC Commission actually rejected this consolidation and it was proposed at that time for Massachusetts. In 1995, it was proposed. We should not keep moving these jobs around until we have a cost-benefit analysis. All we're asking for is just the cost-benefit analysis to determine where they should be. This decision was just made last week. It needs to be reviewed.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would just like to say, again, that I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.'' The Air Force has made it clear that this is the consolidation that they want, that it is efficient for their operations at Gunter Annex.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

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

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The Chair understands that the proponents of amendment Nos. 149 through 151 will not individually offer their amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 152 OFFERED BY MR. CRAVAACK

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 152 printed in House Report 112–88.

Mr. CRAVAACK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. REPEAL OF UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE ACT.

Effective as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Institute of Peace Act (title XVII of Public Law 98–525; 22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.) is repealed.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. CRAVAACK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. CRAVAACK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I rise in support of my amendment. After years of excessive spending, the United States is facing difficult economic and fiscal straits, Mr. Chairman. Presently, our country is suffering under $14.39 trillion of national debt, and roughly 40 cents of every dollar that we spend must be borrowed and placed on the backs of our children. Make no mistake, funding for government programs and nonprofit organizations that are not critical to the functioning of core government services must be considered for cuts.

With an extensive lobbying effort to portray the Institute for Peace as incredibly important to our Nation's work on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan, a few U.S. officials have signed letters in its support.

□ 1050

While I have seen evidence to the contrary, I will, for the sake of argument and respect for the handful of generals that support the Institute for Peace cede their point.

However, I will note that the United States Institute for Peace grant program is entirely duplicative of existing grant programs of the United States, the private sector, and nonprofit organizations.

At a time when the government must do more with less, I remain convinced the research, training, workshop holding, and humanitarian work of the United States Institute for Peace, its small staff in Afghanistan and Iraq, can be replicated by divisions or offices with the Department of Defense, the State Department, or through entities like the Peace Corps and USAID. It must.

We are a Nation teetering on the edge of insolvency. Admiral Mike Mullen recently stated, The most significant threat to our national security is our debt.

Now is the time to make the tough calls, Mr. Chairman, and the United States Institute for Peace is a program that our children and our grandchildren should not be funding at the sake of their futures.

Mr. Chairman, therefore in close, I'd like to urge my colleagues to support amendment 152.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I do oppose the amendment, and I will yield to my colleagues to explain our side.

I will begin by yielding 1 minute to the ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN).

Mr. BERMAN. I have to say it boggles my mind how we can argue one minute about whether to withdraw troops from Afghanistan or authorize the use of force in Libya and in the next minute seek to eliminate the one U.S. government institution that is dedicated to resolving such conflicts peacefully.

No other institution can accomplish the mission Congress gave the USIP. No other agency has this peace-building mandate. General Petraeus called USIP's work invaluable, a potential key to the success in the enormous challenge we face; Under Secretary of

Defense Flournoy, talking about one specific example in Iraq where ''The USIP helped tribal and local government leaders forge a groundbreaking agreement viewed by local leaders and military officials as a turning point toward peace and stability in one of Iraq's most violent regions.''

I fail to understand what national interests could possibly be served by reducing the number of tools at our disposal. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. CRAVAAK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my esteemed colleague from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ).

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I rise in support of this amendment. I do believe we should defund the United States Institute of Peace.

In contrary to the comments from the gentleman from California, I believe every department, every agency in the United States of America stands for and fights for peace. We don't have to have some separate organization that is just built on peace. No. It is the Department of Defense. It is the State Department. In fact, it is every agency within the United States of America that fights for peace. That's what our country stands for. We don't need a separate organization.

We have spent over $700 million on this think tank that, while their intentions are good, quite frankly we can't afford and we don't need. It is the primary mission of the State Department and the Department of Defense to achieve the peace. It's not something we dole off to some separate agency in a fancy building kitty-corner to the State Department.

And if the State Department and the Department of Defense aren't fighting for peace, then maybe that's a discussion we should have. But it is not the sole and only agency that fights for peace. We all fight for peace. And I encourage my Members to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I thank my colleague and friend for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment, and I urge every single one of my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Every single one of the last five Presidents—including President Reagan and Bush—understood the importance of the United States Institute of peace. USIP is not a think tank. They don't sit in the clouds shouting recommendations. They jump into the conflicts and work side-by-side with DOD and with the Department of State in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Listen to the generals and the commanders who are telling us that USIP saves the life of our soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan. USIP saves American taxpayers dollars around the world. This is not a partisan issue. It is not hawk versus dove. This is basic, common sense—prevent and stop conflict, promote dialogue, build bridges, and save lives.

I ask all of my colleagues to vote ''no.'' It moves us away from peace, this amendment. Give peace a chance. Give peace a chance.

Mr. CRAVAAK. Mr. Chairman, as a 24-year naval veteran, there is no one that wants peace more than me. But I also want to leave a future for my children. And we cannot do that by mounting debt upon them. And though the U.S. Institute for Peace may be a good program, unfortunately it's a duplicative program that other programs can do that are already being paid for.

So, Mr. Chairman, I say once again, this program needs to be eliminated so that we can maintain the savings.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot imagine anything more shortsighted than cutting off funding for the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Since 2001, we've taken the militaristic approach to protecting America. And guess what? It has not worked. It's killed thousands of our people. It's cost us hundreds of billions of dollars. And it has not made us any safer.

For pennies on the dollar, we can have what I call ''smart security,'' investing in programs like USIP that use time-tested conflict prevention and resolution techniques. From Kosovo to Sudan to Iraq and Afghanistan, USIP personnel have been laying the building blocks of peace and stability. Created by Ronald Reagan's presidential signature, it has been called ''a striking success story'' by General Petraeus. It does extraordinary work that has earned praise from leaders across the ideological spectrum.

USIP saves lives. It's up to us to save USIP. Vote ''no'' on this misguided amendment.

Mr. CRAVAAK. Mr. Chairman, once again, I'd just like to remind the speaker that the U.S. Institute For Peace has been in existence since 1985 and spent $720 million, and we have had many conflicts since then. So the United States Institute for Peace is not the critical factor when we're talking about peace or war.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. I couldn't help but note my colleague from Minnesota's last comment. He seems to imply that because there have been wars since 1985 that somehow that is an indictment of the U.S. Institute of Peace. That's absurd and ridiculous.

But it always seems that we can find more money for defense spending but not for peace. It's a question of priorities.

Last night I was here trying to argue that when the GAO and the Subcommittee on Sea Power says that we don't need to spend $150 million on the LHA–7, friends on the other side of the aisle leaped to their feet and declared, ''We've got to have this.'' Well, the GAO doesn't think so.

But yet we're trying to zero out the U.S. Institute of Peace which can keep us out of conflict and is on the ground in Baghdad, Kosovo, Haiti, all kinds of places, trying to keep people safe and alive.

So faulty logic, poor argumentation won't justify this bad amendment. I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. CRAVAAK. Mr. Chairman, just a reminder that this is a duplicative program that other agencies can do.

When I was in high school, I wrestled. And on the wrestling mat up on the ceiling there was a sign. It said, ''If not you, who? If not now, when?''

Now's the time to start cutting programs that are duplicative and programs that go ahead and continue to spend our country's futures away.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

The CHAIR. The gentleman has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I have only been yielding 1 minute at a time. I had 5; I yielded 4. How do I get down to 45 seconds?

The CHAIR. The gentleman's opening statement consumed time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I didn't make an opening statement.

The CHAIR. The gentleman's opening statement consumed time. The gentleman has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I disagree with that but I'll live with it.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 45 seconds.

□ 1100

Mr. FARR. I can't believe what a stupid amendment this is because of the message it sends. The majority party whacked the hell out of the Peace Corps in your H.R. 1, and now you want to whack the heck out of the Institute of Peace. What message are you sending to the world? We can't put a price tag on peace. But we certainly can put a price tag on war. Try $6.7 billion. That's what we spend every month in Afghanistan. That amounts to $260 million a day. What a misguided amendment before us.

To eliminate the Institute of Peace only spends the equivalent of 5 hours, 5 hours in Afghanistan. Come on. You are surrounded by peace givers in this room. Look at the law givers. They are not warriors; they are people that tried to make peace. You are not going to win the war in Afghanistan militarily. You are going to win it through peace.

Mr. CRAVAACK. Mr. Chairman, everybody wants peace, I above all people. But the Department of Defense—we have plenty of agencies within the Federal Government that will go ahead and search for peace. We do not need another program to do it that we just cannot afford.

With that, sir, I would like to urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to amendment No. 92, which would eliminate the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Mr. Chair, the law creating the U.S. Institute of Peace was passed by a Republican-controlled Senate and signed into law by President Reagan.

That law cited a ''deep public need for the Nation to develop fully a range of effective options, in addition to armed capacity, that can leash international violence and manage international conflict.''

Is there anyone here who doubts that we still need a range of effective alternatives to armed conflict?

It boggles my mind how we can argue one minute about whether to withdraw troops from Afghanistan or to authorize the use of force in Libya, and the next minute seek to eliminate the one U.S. government institution that is dedicated to resolving such conflicts peacefully.

The State Department, USAID and the Defense Department each have their own important roles to play in preventing and resolving conflict. But none of them have the capacity to do what the U.S. Institute of Peace does: working ''outside the wire'' with all parties to conflict; acting as a bridge between governmental and non-governmental actors; conducting cutting-edge research and developing innovative peacebuilding tools; and training soldiers, diplomats, and aid workers prior to deployment in conflict zones.

No other institution can accomplish the mission Congress gave to USIP. No other agency has this peacebuilding mandate.

Under Secretary of Defense Michele Flournoy says that ''our long-term success in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as overall U.S. efforts to prevent conflict and strengthen peace-building globally, depend in part on USIP experts and programs in the field.''

She specifically cites an example in Iraq, where ''the USIP helped tribal and local government leaders forge a groundbreaking agreement, viewed by local leaders and military officials as ''a turning point'' toward peace and stability in one of Iraq's most violent regions.''

General Anthony Zinni writes in the New York Times, ''Congress would be hard-pressed to find an agency that does more with less. The institute's entire budget would not pay for the Afghan war for three hours, is less than the cost of a fighter plane, and wouldn't sustain even 40 American troops in Afghanistan for a year.''

General Petraeus calls USIP's work ''invaluable'' and a ''potential key to success in the enormous challenges we face.''

According to General Wesley Clark, ''Eliminating USIP funding is a jaw-dropping, backward step. Although other national security contributors can perform some of USIP's functions, none can perform them all in unity or has such convening power. More important, none can perform them as effectively.''

And the Deputy Commanding General of the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan says, ''USIP is at the center of work on doctrine, interagency cooperation, military-NGO relations, and cutting edge efforts on rule of law, reconciliation, minority rights in conflict zones, and democratization—all at the heart of what the military needs to succeed in complex operations.''

Mr. Chair, I fail to understand what national interest could possibly be served by reducing the number of tools at our disposal for preventing and resolving conflicts without putting the lives of our troops on the line. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. CRAVAACK).

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MC GOVERN

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate for consideration of amendment No. 55 be expanded by 10 minutes, and that such time shall be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and myself.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LATOURETTE). The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. PLAN WITH TIMEFRAME FOR ACCELERATED TRANSITION OF UNITED STATES FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN AND PLAN WITH TIMEFRAME FOR ACCELERATED TALKS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.

(a) PLAN WITH TIMEFRAME FOR ACCELERATED TRANSITION OF U.S. FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to Congress a plan with a timeframe and completion date for the accelerated transition of United States military and security operations in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan (including operations involving military and security-related contractors).

(b) PLAN WITH TIMEFRAME FOR ACCELERATED TALKS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to Congress a plan with a timeframe to pursue and conclude negotiations leading to a political settlement and reconciliation of the internal conflict in Afghanistan. Such negotiations will include the Government of Afghanistan, all interested parties within Afghanistan, and with the observance and support of representatives of donor nations active in Afghanistan.

(c) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE ON AL-QAEDA.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the President and Congress a new National Intelligence Estimate on the leadership, locations, and capabilities of al-Qaeda and its affiliated networks and cells. Such National Intelligence Estimate shall be submitted as soon as is practicable, but not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to limit or prohibit any authority of the President to—

(1) attack al Qaeda forces wherever such forces are located;

(2) gather, provide, and share intelligence with United States allies operating in Afghanistan and Pakistan; or

(3) modify the military strategy, tactics, and operations of the United States Armed Forces as such Armed Forces redeploy from Afghanistan pursuant to the accelerated transition timeframe and completion date developed under subsection (a).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, and the previous order, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Too many people have died in Afghanistan. Since January, I have attended three funerals in my district alone of young men who have sacrificed their lives there. Tens of thousands more have been wounded. And the suicide rate among our veterans from Afghanistan and Iraq is soaring. There is no clear mission. The Karzai government is corrupt. We continue to borrow money to pay for this war. We need to rethink what we're doing in Afghanistan. It's time to define the plan to bring our uniformed men and women home to their families and to their communities, where they belong.

Mr. Chairman, this is the longest war in our Nation's history. It's no longer about al Qaeda. I've met with our troops in Afghanistan. I've met with them after they have come home. They are incredible. Politicians put them into harm's way. And we now have an obligation to get them safely home.

President Obama has promised a drawdown of U.S. troops in July. Now we hear that might just be a token drawdown. This amendment, Mr. Chairman, and the vote on this amendment can send the President a clear signal of support for a meaningful drawdown of troops. Help him do what the American people want him to do: bring our troops home and invest in America.

We need to safeguard our national security. We all agree with that. But many of our greatest problems aren't halfway around the world; they are halfway down the block. And rather than nation building in Afghanistan, we need do some more nation building right here in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a partisan issue. It's about doing what's right for our troops and for the Nation. If you have ever once thought that we need to do something different in Afghanistan, that it's time to rethink our policy, that we need to bring our troops home to their loved ones, then this is the amendment that you need to support. I ask my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague,

the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the McGovern amendment. I would certainly agree that we have gone beyond our security objectives in Afghanistan by building the economy that they never had at U.S. taxpayers' expense, by trying to restructure their society, and giving them a government that doesn't reflect the political culture of the country. But at the same time, we have legitimate security objectives in Afghanistan to keep the Taliban out, to keep it from taking over the country, to keep al Qaeda out, and to have a permissive environment in which to conduct strikes into Pakistan at targets such as Osama bin Laden, or al Qaeda and Taliban leaders as they present themselves.

But this amendment speaks to an expeditious withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan at a time when we are very far down the path of a current strategy for which the President says that we will already reduce our footprint in Afghanistan this summer, as well as shift operational control to Afghan security forces by 2014. This would pull the rug out under that entire strategy. I would urge a ''no'' vote from my colleagues.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I am very proud to yield 2 minutes to the cosponsor of this amendment, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, on May 9 this year in an article in The Wall Street Journal—the title is ''Mission Accomplished''—the article stated al Qaeda is no longer based there in Afghanistan and the Taliban must be beaten by Afghans themselves. This is why it is the right time to support the McGovern amendment. It's a reasonable, balanced plan to bring our troops home from Afghanistan.

Mr. Chairman, 2 weeks ago Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Palmer and Sergeant Kevin Balduf, two Marines from my district, were shot and murdered by an Afghan officer while trying to train the Afghans. Here are these two great men, fathers, trying to train the Afghans, and somebody within the training area kills them, murders them. Yes, let's keep staying there. It's all worthwhile.

Mr. Chairman, the reason this amendment is so important is because Secretary Gates back in February at the Armed Services Committee made this statement. I am going to paraphrase it. That is why we believe that beginning in 2015—2015—the United States can, with minimal risk, begin reducing active duty end strength. 2015.

To quote the retired Marine Corps general that I respect so much, and I didn't serve in the military, and I quote him, ''What do we say to the mother and father, the wife, of the last Marine or soldier killed to support a corrupt government and a corrupt leader?'' The American people are tired and fed up. But let me say more importantly than the American people are our military; they are tired and fed up.

The wife of this sergeant who was murdered trying to train the Afghans, he had emailed her the day before. And I read the email. ''I don't trust them. I don't trust them for anything. Not for anything at all.'' And he died the next day, leaving two little girls. God bless our men and women in uniform.

Support the McGovern amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, the last time I was in Afghanistan a little over a month ago, I had a chance to visit with our Marines and troopers. They were so animated about their mission, so filled with the idea that they were able to fight for freedom.

They told me the thing that the people are asking them is when are you leaving now? They need to have the understanding that we're there to finish the mission, to be successful in the mission.

I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

□ 1110

Mr. CONAWAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding the time.

I have just recently gotten back from Afghanistan, and it is hard doing what we're trying to get done there, but the narrative we have in place today is better than at any point in time since I've been going to Afghanistan, and I've been going since 2005.

I've visited the Arghandab Valley, I've visited Marja, I've visited in Helmand Province, Kandahar Province, and seen with my own eyes the successes that last year's very difficult work done by the Marine Corps, done by the Army, has done in pushing the Taliban out of the settled areas and back into the desert and protecting the citizens of Afghanistan, to give them the breathing space they need to take over for themselves.

The work being done to establish the Afghan local police, that third layer of defense, that security by the Afghans, is in place and is working. The Special Forces teams that are co-located with those Afghan local police, particularly in the Arghandab Valley, have settled that and the Taliban has not come back this fighting season, as they expected them to do.

We have hard work to do. I understand the emotions, I understand the heartfelt tug that the previous speaker has brought to us, Mr. Chairman. It's hard not to listen to that and not make decisions, but decisions can't be made just simply on those emotions. You cannot separate what's going on in Afghanistan with Pakistan. We have to look at the entire package of that part of the world and our national security interests there, which are linked inexorably together with the interests in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

I rise to respectfully disagree with my colleagues on this amendment. There are better ways to elicit these kind of forward-looking plans than this amendment. I ask my fellow colleagues to vote against the McGovern amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to yield 2 minutes to the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern amendment, because I believe it puts us on the best path to successfully completing our mission in Afghanistan. I think it is very reasoned and very well thought out.

One of the keys to successfully completing this mission is to hand over responsibility to the Afghan people for their security and for their government. The McGovern amendment does not say pull all the troops out now at the end of the month or at the end of the year. It says we must begin, we must put in place a plan for drawing down so we can shift that responsibility.

I also agree with some of my colleagues who oppose the amendment. I think our men and women in the Armed Forces in the last 6 months to a year have made enormous progress in Afghanistan. The surge of troops that President Obama called for has made a big difference and has put us in a better position to be successful in Afghanistan. But the genius of the McGovern amendment is to recognize that there is also a trap in that, because if we stay too long, the Afghan Government becomes dependent upon us in a way that stops them from being independent.

Our goal, our mission in Afghanistan, is clear, despite many who say it isn't. We want a government in Afghanistan that can stand so that the Taliban and al Qaeda are not able to come back into that country. That is our goal, we're making progress towards it, but we will not complete that mission until the responsibility for that is turned over to the Afghan people. To do that, we need a plan and we need to recognize that that is the goal.

That is why the McGovern amendment calls for that plan, calls for us to step up negotiations with folks on the other side, between the Afghan Government and some of the Taliban leaders, which have been bearing fruit of late, so that we can begin that transition and bring our troops home and recognize the success that they've had.

A permanent or even lengthy occupation of a Muslim nation with U.S. troops is not going to work. We need a plan to properly disengage. That is how we will achieve what I think we all agree is the mission in Afghanistan.

I urge support for the McGovern amendment, and I thank him for bringing it. I think we need a plan for making that transition so we can have the success that we all want in Afghanistan.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague,

the chairman of the Subcommittee on Readiness, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES).

Mr. FORBES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We all know this: Every great champion knows that he hears from the sideline those voices who are constantly screaming for him to quit, those voices who tell him the race is just too tough, the finish line just too far away, just quit.

Mr. Chairman, when I listen to what I'm hearing today and I realize that both sides now in Afghanistan are working for a 2014 timetable, they're both serious about it, they're both pursuing it, I think, who would love this amendment?

Well, I've heard a lot about our troops, but I just got back last week and I talked to a lot of troops across Afghanistan, and I will tell you, I don't think there was a one of them that I talked to that would have supported this amendment.

The second thing is, I talked to young individuals who were elected to the Parliament in Afghanistan who were talking about concepts of freedom for the first time and transparency and who were working to change that government in Afghanistan. Not one of those individuals that I spoke to would have supported this amendment.

I saw young children for the first time in Afghanistan beginning to flood into school every day. Not one of them would have looked and supported this amendment.

I talked to Afghan soldiers who were being trained and who realize the importance they have of reaching that 2014 time period and taking over the reins, and not one of them would have supported this amendment. But I tell you who would have. The Taliban and al Qaeda would love any glimpse of hope that we're going to get out of there before we get the job done.

Mr. Chairman, I want to finish with this. I heard my friend from North Carolina talk about the price tag we pay. Let there be no question that we know the price tag we pay, that our men and women fighting over there know the price tag they are paying, but they also know that our failure to win in Afghanistan and meet the goals we have is a far greater price tag for us to pay. That is why we should defeat this amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I ask the previous speaker to go in his community to all those same institutions and see what they say.

I rise in support of this amendment as one who has supported this effort for all 10 years that we have been at it. In 2001, in response to the attacks of 9/11, the United States began a war in Afghanistan that targeted Osama bin Laden, al Qaeda, and the Taliban, which provided bin Laden with sanctuary and aid. I supported that effort.

We have been pursuing this conflict for nearly a decade now. The death of Osama bin Laden was a landmark moment in our ongoing struggle to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat the terrorist networks that intend to do Americans harm, and that struggle has not ended with bin Laden's death. But his death is a moment for reflection on that struggle and how we can best equip ourselves to win it. Many of the terrorists against which we are fighting are no longer located in Afghanistan but are in disparate locations, from Yemen to Somalia to southeast Asia. And bin Laden was found in Pakistan.

I support this amendment, because it focuses upon adjusting to a world of changing threats. It is essential that we fight the smartest war possible against terrorists—but it is fair to ask how a massive troop presence in Afghanistan continues to help us accomplish that goal.

We must plan to transfer responsibility for security in Afghanistan to the Afghan people and government after 10 years' presence there, and it is important to make an assessment of how that best can be done. That's what the McGovern amendment does.

Therefore, this amendment requires a national intelligence estimate of al Qaeda's current leadership, locations, and capabilities. It requires the President to convey to Congress how he intends to meet the goal he stated in December 2009 of a transition for lead security responsibility to the Afghan people, where it belongs. It also asks the President to clarify plans for advancing a political solution in Afghanistan, which all of our military leaders have said is the only ultimate solution.

Finally, nothing in this amendment limits or prohibits the President's authority to attack al Qaeda or gather or share intelligence, nor does it require the administration to modify its military strategy, as it should not. This amendment, however, helps to meet our shared goal of defeating terrorists who wish us harm.

I have no doubt that President Obama and every Member of this House believes that their very first duty is to keep our Nation safe. We must constantly challenge one another and our Nation to fight smarter and harder to ensure victory in this broader struggle.

I rise in support of this amendment and urge its adoption.

□ 1120

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chairman, I too was recently in Afghanistan there visiting our troops, visiting the folks on the ground there, getting briefings about what's going on. This amendment assumes that they are sitting there twiddling their thumbs saying, you know something, we really want to stay here for a long period of time.

Folks, that is not the case. They are doing everything as quickly as they can. I was there where they were training Afghans to be able to take control of that country while I was there. They turned over control of seven regions in that country.

To somehow believe that nothing is going on, that we need to accelerate is just ludicrous. They are going as fast as they can, but they are going at a rate to ensure that we are going to be there and be there successfully in helping the Afghan Government do what they need to do to make sure they assume control of the country and that they can maintain control and can make sure that they are there to defeat the Taliban. That's what the focus is.

That's what this mission is, and they are there doing that in a tremendous way. Somehow saying that we are going to go ahead and accelerate this, create artificial time frames without being aware of what's going on on the ground and saying somehow our military leaders aren't doing things as quickly and efficiently as they should, I think denies the reality of what they are doing, which is going as quickly as they can and doing a fantastic job of doing that.

Also, if you look at the requirements of the bill about determining time frames for negotiations, to me, requiring time frames on negotiations creates weakness in negotiations. I think you ought to make sure that it's the back and forth with the Taliban and the Afghan Government that determines where the negotiations are going, not artificial time frames. I think that creates, unfortunately, an imbalance in those deliberations, getting to what I believe is a satisfactory completion to the conflict there, but also to having an outcome that's satisfactory to the country, not just in the short term, but in the long term.

So I believe strongly that this amendment is not what we need to be doing there. Our effort needs to be left in the hands of our military leaders there and they are going as quickly as they can in their responsible way.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, for the sake of our troops and our country, I urge support of this amendment.

I yield 1 minute to the minority leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank him for his leadership and working with Congressman WALTER JONES on this bipartisan amendment, which has been brought to the floor. They have worked again in a bipartisan way, in a patriotic way, to ensure that U.S. troops are brought home from Afghanistan safely and expeditiously.

Listening to the debate, it's interesting because I don't know that we are that far apart because we all want

to ensure the national security of our country. We all respect our men and women in uniform and the job that they are doing to keep us the land of the free and the home of the brave.

We respect them when they come home as our veterans, but we have to know that involvement of nearly 10 years has serious consequences for our country.

I told the President of Afghanistan on my recent visit this spring that each time I go there I say the American people are growing tired of war; we are weary of war. We went into Afghanistan in the fall of 2001. For about 7 years, there was no plan. There was no plan on how we would execute what we went to do and how we would leave.

When President Obama became President, many of us who were eager to bring our troops home gave him a chance to put forth a plan, which he did, which calls for the drawdown of troops in July 2011, and drawing down more completely by 2014.

President Obama himself had said earlier this month, I have already made a commitment that starting in July of this year we are drawing down troops and we are transitioning. We are training Afghan forces so they can start securing their own country.

The President went on to say we don't need to have a perpetual footprint of the size we have now. So, therefore, I think it's really important for us to know what this amendment does that I think reflects the mood of the American people.

It requires within 60 days of enactment, a plan and time frame for the accelerated transition of military and security operations to the Government of Afghanistan; within 60 days of enactment, a plan and time frame for negotiations leading to a political solution and reconciliation in Afghanistan, and within 90 days of enactment, a National Intelligence Estimate on leadership, location and capabilities of al Qaeda and affiliated networks and cells.

Who can be against that? Who can be against that? We are talking about 60 days a plan for transition, and 60 days a plan for negotiations.

I appreciate the efforts of this amendment, as it underscores the importance of having a plan and a time frame for a transition of responsibility, a transition of responsibility for security and stability to the Afghans so that we can bring our troops home.

The National Intelligence Estimate on al Qaeda that is called for in the plan will also help ensure our policymakers that they have updated information on the threat posed by al Qaeda and its affiliates who remain a threat even following the death of Osama bin Laden. Careful intelligence analysis is essential to keeping the American people safe.

So as I salute our men and women in uniform, I also want to salute our men and women in the intelligence community who are an important part of keeping the American people safe. I commend them and CIA Director Panetta for his leadership in the Osama bin Laden operation.

But back to the specific point of this amendment. I have gone to Afghanistan year after year after year, never thinking that we would be engaged in the longest war in America's history. The first 7 years, not even a plan; but now the President has put into motion how we make judgments about how we stay and how we leave.

If you visit the women in Afghanistan, as many women in the Congress have done and some of our male colleagues as well, they will tell you whether you are talking to educated women in Kabul, but really more relevant to me, poor, poor women in the provinces, they are all saying the same thing.

I visited a group of women in the province of Zabul, just as I have visited a number of provinces and spoken to the women across Afghanistan. The women in Zabul said we really want to educate our daughters, we want to have access to health care clinics and the rest, but we can't have that until we have security, and we can't have security until we end corruption.

There are many things going on in Afghanistan that must change. There will be a better chance for change if we make an investment in the civilian side of this transition, whether it's diplomacy, whether it's part of the construction. They tell me not to say reconstruction because not much was there before. Construction there includes building schools. We visited little schools and schools in different parts of Afghanistan. It's very encouraging.

Our troops know that we have to leave, that we have to transition out. But as I told President Karzai also, we didn't come here, and we are not staying here 10 years so that when we leave women return to the subjugated position they were in under the Taliban.

So the answer to that is women must be at the table when you have the negotiations for reconciliation of the leadership of the Taliban, and reintegration of rank-and-file members of the Taliban. As we move toward more stability in Afghanistan, women must play a role. Women in America, women throughout the world care about how this all turns out there.

So here we are, almost 10 years later in a situation where we just want to have some management of this issue.

□ 1130

Let's have a plan for how negotiations will take place. Let's have a plan after we see the National Intelligence Estimate based on what the al Qaeda threat is.

This is a very wise amendment. I thank Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. JONES for how they put it together because it is very reasonable. It has a goal in sight. It has a reasonable approach as to how we get there. But make no mistake: in overwhelming numbers, the American people think we have done our job there in terms of helping the Afghan people. Our purpose there was to protect the American people. We can do both by focusing more on the civilian side of governance issues and how Afghanistan is governed on anti-corruption issues. And our initiatives that I have seen there on this recent trip are an improvement over the past, by training the national security forces of Afghanistan, be it police or the military, so they can maintain their own security, and by diplomatically enlisting other countries in the region because they all have a vested interest in the stability of Afghanistan.

But an open-ended, unending war there, which is costly but is nothing compared to the cost of the loss of our young men and women, that's our first and foremost concern. But there is also the cost in dollars, the cost in opportunity and in military strength. This involvement and engagement in Afghanistan is not strengthening our military.

So Americans are paying a big price. We want to make sure we are getting a return on that investment, and time is a very important factor. It's time for our troops to come home. And I thank Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. JONES for their leadership.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, might I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 2¼ minutes remaining. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to my friend and colleague, the vice chairman of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

Mr. THORNBERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is always tempting to say we ought to have a plan, but I think the purpose of this amendment is clear. It is to drive us out of Afghanistan on an accelerated time frame without regard for the conditions on the ground. And that is not only a mistake in strategy and detrimental to our security interests; it actually increases the danger to our troops and to coalition troops as well.

Timelines undermine their efforts. It discourages your friends, because they know you're not going to be there very long, it encourages your enemies because that helps them plan their assault against you, and it ensures that anybody on the fence hedges their bets because they know that you're not going to be around for very long.

And, Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me at a time when our government is wanting President Karzai to make difficult decisions, it is not particularly helpful for the minority leader to go over there and tell him how tired we are. Is that persuasive? Does that help him make the tough decisions to end

corruption and to stand up the Afghan police? Somehow I don't think so.

Mr. Chairman, I want our troops to come home as soon as they possibly can too, but I do not want the considerable sacrifice of blood and treasure that they have expended to be thrown away because of political impatience. That was the exact concern that numerous servicemen voiced to me when I was there with Speaker BOEHNER last month. They worry that Washington would throw away the important progress they have fought and died for.

Last Saturday, Mr. Chairman, in my district was a banquet to honor Armed Services Day. There were more than 1,200 veterans, people who are serving, the people who have served and their families. And numerous Gold Star families were there. The theme of the night was persistence. And you can tell from those families that have suffered the most and from those veterans that they did not want to have their sacrifice squandered away because of some Washington political compromise.

Mr. Chairman, I would suggest we need to learn from them and be inspired from them and reject this amendment.

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. On that I ask for a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 276, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 70, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105 printed in House Report 112–88 offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. PETRI

Page 775, line 8, insert '', including electricity and direct use'' after ''Solar''.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. BOUSTANY

Page 507, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1078. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT VISION PRESCRIBED IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an implementation plan for achieving the whole-of-government integration vision prescribed in the President's National Security Strategy of May 2010. The implementation plan shall include—

(1) a description of ongoing and future actions planned to be taken by the President and the Executive agencies to implement organizational changes, programs, and any other efforts to achieve each component of the whole-of-government vision prescribed in the National Security Strategy;

(2) a timeline for specific actions taken and planned to be taken by the President and the Executive agencies to implement each component of the whole-of-government vision prescribed in the National Security Strategy;

(3) an outline of specific actions desired or required by Congress to achieve each component of the whole-of-government vision prescribed in the National Security Strategy, including suggested timing and sequencing of actions proposed for Congress and the Executive agencies;

(4) any progress made and challenges or obstacles encountered in implementing each component of the whole-of-government vision prescribed in the National Security Strategy; and

(5) such other information as the President determines is necessary to understand progress in implementing each component of the whole-of-government vision prescribed in the National Security Strategy.

(b) ANNUAL UPDATES.—Not later than December 1 of each subsequent year, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update of the implementation plan required under subsection (a). Each such update shall include an explanation of—

(1) progress made in achieving each organizational goal; and

(2) modifications necessary to the implementation plan.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs, Committee on the Budget, Committee on the Judiciary, and Committee on Appropriations in the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee on Homeland Security, Committee on the Budget, Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''Executive agency'' has the meaning given that term by section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. CARNAHAN

Page 612, after line 11, insert the following:

(c) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, 25 percent of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2012 may not be used to carry out contracts unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that the Department of Defense has sufficient management and oversight mechanisms on such contracts.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1078. REPORT ON A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECYCLING PROGRAM FOR RARE EARTH MATERIALS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall prepare and submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the feasibility and desirability of recycling, recovering, and reprocessing rare earth elements, including fluorescent lighting in Department of Defense facilities and neodymium iron boron magnets used in weapon systems and commercial off-the-shelf items such as computer hard drives.

(b) REPORT.—The report required in subsection (a) shall contain, at minimum, the following information:

(1) AMOUNT AND FORM OF CERTAIN MATERIALS.—The amount and form of fluorescent lighting materials containing rare earth phosphors, such as terbium, europium, and yttrium, and the amount of neodymium iron boron magnets containing neodymium and dysprosium, currently being disposed of by or on behalf of the Department of Defense.

(2) ESTIMATE OF AMOUNTS.—An estimate of the amount of rare earth phosphors contained in such lighting materials and rare earth metal, alloy, and magnet material that is potentially available for recycling but is not currently recovered, using data from the most recent year for which a reasonable estimate can be made.

(3) FEASIBILITY OF RECOVERY.—The feasibility and desirability of recovering such rare earth phosphors and magnet materials and making this material available for reprocessing back into separated rare earth elements or reused as rare earth magnet materials by private-sector entities.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''rare earth'' means any of the following chemical elements in any of their physical forms or chemical combinations:

(1) Scandium.
(2) Yttrium.
(3) Lanthanum.
(4) Cerium.
(5) Praseodymium.
(6) Neodymium.
(7) Promethium.
(8) Samarium.
(9) Europium.
(10) Gadolinium.
(11) Terbium.
(12) Dysprosium.
(13) Holmium.
(14) Erbium.
(15) Thulium.
(16) Ytterbium.
(17) Lutetium.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN OF COLORADO

Page 203, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 547. REPORT ON TUITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR OFF-DUTY TRAINING OR EDUCATION.

Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on methods to increase the efficiency of the tuition assistance program under section 2007 of title 10, United States Code. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of the effect of the program on recruiting and retention within the Armed Forces;

(2) an analysis of other programs that provide benefits similar to those provided through the program, including the use of educational assistance programs under chapters 30 and 33 of title 38, United States Code, for education and training pursued by members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty while they are off-duty; and

(3) a description of the effects of modifying the program to require members of the Armed Forces participating in the program to pay for 25 percent of their education expenses and the Secretary concerned to pay the remaining 75 percent of such expenses.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle F of title XXVIII add the following new section:

SEC. 2864. REPORT ON THE HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on

the Homeowners Assistance Program under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374). The report shall include the following:

(1) The estimated cost if eligibility were expanded to include permanent change of station applicants who purchased a home after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2008.

(2) The estimated cost if eligibility were expanded to include members of the Armed Forces under paragraph (1) and permanent change of station applicants who received permanent change of station orders after September 30, 2010, and before September 30, 2011.

(3) The estimated number of members of the Armed Forces who received permanent change of station orders after September 30, 2010, and before September 30, 2011, and who suffered a decline of at least a 10 percent in home value from the date of purchase to the date of sale.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENTS.—Section 1704(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after the first sentence the following: ''The Associate Administrator shall be chosen on the basis of demonstrated knowledge and expertise in acquisition, human capital, and management.'';

(2) by striking ''The Associate Administrator for Acquisition Workforce Programs shall be located in the Federal Acquisition Institute (or its successor).'' and inserting ''The Associate Administrator shall be located in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.'';

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(4) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) implementing workforce programs under subsections (f) through (k) of section 1703 of this title; and''.

(b) FEDERAL ACQUISITION INSTITUTE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Division B of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 11 the following new chapter:

''CHAPTER 12—FEDERAL ACQUISITION INSTITUTE

''Sec.
''1201. Federal Acquisition Institute.

''§ 1201. Federal Acquisition Institute

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI) in order to—

''(1) foster and promote the development of a professional acquisition workforce Government-wide;

''(2) promote and coordinate Government-wide research and studies to improve the procurement process and the laws, policies, methods, regulations, procedures, and forms relating to acquisition by the executive agencies;

''(3) collect data and analyze acquisition workforce data from the Office of Personnel Management, the heads of executive agencies, and, through periodic surveys, from individual employees;

''(4) periodically analyze acquisition career fields to identify critical competencies, duties, tasks, and related academic prerequisites, skills, and knowledge;

''(5) coordinate and assist agencies in identifying and recruiting highly qualified candidates for acquisition fields;

''(6) develop instructional materials for acquisition personnel in coordination with private and public acquisition colleges and training facilities;

''(7) evaluate the effectiveness of training and career development programs for acquisition personnel;

''(8) promote the establishment and utilization of academic programs by colleges and universities in acquisition fields;

''(9) facilitate, to the extent requested by agencies, interagency intern and training programs; and

''(10) perform other career management or research functions as directed by the Administrator.

''(b) BUDGET RESOURCES AND AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Administrator of General Services shall provide the Federal Acquisition Institute with the necessary budget resources and authority to support government-wide training standards and certification requirements necessary to enhance the mobility and career opportunities of the Federal acquisition workforce.

''(2) ACQUISITION WORKFORCE TRAINING FUND.—Subject to the availability of funds, the Administer of General Services shall provide the Federal Acquisition Institute with amounts from the acquisition workforce training fund established under section 1703(i) of this title sufficient to meet the annual budget for the Federal Acquisition Institute requested by the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy.

''(c) FEDERAL ACQUISITION INSTITUTE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

''(1) REPORTING TO ADMINISTRATOR.—The Federal Acquisition Institute shall report through its Board of Directors directly to the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy.

''(2) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not more than 8 individuals from the Federal Government representing a mix of acquisition functional areas, all of whom shall be appointed by the Administrator.

''(3) DUTIES.—The Board shall provide general direction to the Federal Acquisition Institute to ensure that the Institute—

''(A) meets its statutory requirements;

''(B) meets the needs of the Federal acquisition workforce;

''(C) implements appropriate programs;

''(D) coordinates with appropriate organizations and groups that have an impact on the Federal acquisition workforce;

''(E) develops and implements plans to meet future challenges of the Federal acquisition workforce; and

''(F) works closely with the Defense Acquisition University.

''(4) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Board shall make recommendations to the Administrator regarding the development and execution of the annual budget of the Federal Acquisition Institute.

''(d) DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Federal Acquisition Institute shall be appointed by, and report directly to, the Administrator.

''(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives an annual report on the projected budget needs and expense plans of the Federal Acquisition Institute to fulfill its mandate.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1122(a)(5) of such title is amended to read as follows:

''(5) providing for and directing the activities of the Federal Acquisition Institute established under section 1201 of this title, including recommending to the Administrator of General Services a sufficient budget for such activities.''.

(c) GOVERNMENT-WIDE TRAINING STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION.—Section 1703 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) by striking ''The Administrator shall'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) GOVERNMENT-WIDE TRAINING STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator, acting through the Federal Acquisition Institute, shall provide and update government-wide training standards and certification requirements, including—

''(i) developing and modifying acquisition certification programs;

''(ii) ensuring quality assurance for agency implementation of government-wide training and certification standards;

''(iii) analyzing the acquisition training curriculum to ascertain if all certification competencies are covered or if adjustments are necessary;

''(iv) developing career path information for certified professionals to encourage retention in government positions;

''(v) coordinating with the Office of Personnel Management for human capital efforts; and

''(vi) managing rotation assignments to support opportunities to apply skills included in certification.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(l) ACQUISITION INTERNSHIP AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.—All Federal civilian agency acquisition internship or acquisition training programs shall follow guidelines provided by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to ensure consistent training standards necessary to develop uniform core competencies throughout the Federal Government.''.

(d) EXPANDED SCOPE OF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE TRAINING FUND.—Section 1703(i) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''to support the training of the acquisition workforce of the executive agencies'' and inserting ''to support the activities set forth in section 1201(a) of this title''; and

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking ''ensure that amounts collected for training under this subsection are not used for a purpose other than the purpose specified in paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''ensure that amounts collected under this section are not used for a purpose other than the activities set forth in section 1201(a) of this title''.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, shall be construed to preclude the Secretary of Defense from establishing acquisition workforce policies, procedures, training standards, and certification requirements for acquisition positions in the Department of Defense, as provided in chapter 87 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 11___. FEDERAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 31 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3111 the following:

''§ 3111a. Federal internship programs

''(a) INTERNSHIP COORDINATOR.—The head of each agency operating an internship program shall appoint an individual within such agency to serve as an internship coordinator.

''(b) ONLINE INFORMATION.—

''(1) AGENCIES.—The Office of Personnel Management shall make publicly available on the Internet—

''(A) the name and contact information of the internship coordinator for each agency; and

''(B) information regarding application procedures and deadlines for each internship program.

''(2) OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—The Office of Personnel Management shall make publicly available on the Internet links to the websites where the information described in paragraph (1) is displayed.

''(c) CENTRALIZED DATABASE.—The Office shall establish and maintain a centralized electronic database that contains the names, contact information, and relevant skills of individuals who have completed or are nearing completion of an internship program and are currently seeking full-time Federal employment.

''(d) EXIT INTERVIEW REQUIREMENT.—The agency operating an internship program shall conduct an exit interview, and administer a survey (which shall be in conformance with such guidelines or requirements as the Office shall establish to ensure uniformity across agencies), with each intern who completes such program.

''(e) REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each agency operating an internship program shall annually submit to the Office a report assessing such internship program.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) for an agency shall include, for the 1-year period ending on September 1 of the year in which the report is submitted—

''(A) the number of interns who participated in an internship program at such agency;

''(B) information regarding the demographic characteristics of interns at such agency, including educational background;

''(C) a description of the steps taken by such agency to increase the percentage of interns who are offered permanent Federal jobs and the percentage of interns who accept the offers of such jobs, and any barriers encountered;

''(D) a description of activities engaged in by such agency to recruit new interns, including locations and methods;

''(E) a description of the diversity of work roles offered within internship programs at such agency;

''(F) a description of the mentorship portion of such internship programs; and

''(G) a summary of exit interviews conducted and surveys administered by such agency with respect to interns upon their completion of an internship program at such agency.

''(3) SUBMISSION.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Office between September 1 and September 30 of each year. Not later than December 30 of each year, the Office shall submit to Congress a report summarizing the information submitted to the Office in accordance with paragraph (1) for such year.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'internship program' means—

''(A) a volunteer service program under section 3111(b);

''(B) the Student Educational Employment Program (hereinafter 'SCEP'), as established under section 213.3202 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2009); and

''(C) a program operated by a nongovernment organization for the purpose of providing paid internships in agencies pursuant to a written agreement comparable to an SCEP agreement under section 213.3202(b)(12) of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2009);

''(2) the term 'intern' means an individual participating in an internship program; and

''(3) the term 'agency' means an Executive agency.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 31 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3111 the following:

''3111a. Federal internship programs.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 46, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 147. PROCUREMENT OF TENTS OR OTHER TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In procuring tents or other temporary structures for use by the Armed Forces, and in establishing or maintaining an alternative source for such tents and structures, the Secretary of Defense shall award contracts that provide the best value to the United States. In determining the best value to the United States under this section, the Secretary shall consider the total life-cycle costs of such tents or structures, including the costs associated with any equipment or fuel needed to heat or cool such tents or structures.

(b) INTERAGENCY PROCUREMENT.—The requirements of this section shall apply to any agency or department of the United States that procures tents or other temporary structures on behalf of the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. CARSON OF INDIANA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. MATTERS COVERED BY PRESEPARATION COUNSELING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR SPOUSES.

Section 1142(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''job placement counseling for the spouse'' and inserting ''inclusion of the spouse, at the discretion of the member and the spouse, when counseling regarding the matters covered by paragraphs (9), (10), and (16) is provided, job placement counseling for the spouse, and the provision of information on survivor benefits available under the laws administered by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs'';

(2) in paragraph (9), by inserting before the period the following: '', including information on budgeting, saving, credit, loans, and taxes'';

(3) in paragraph (10), by striking ''and employment'' and inserting '', employment, and financial'';

(4) by striking paragraph (16) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(16) Information on home loan services and housing assistance benefits available under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and counseling on responsible borrowing practices.''; and

(5) in paragraph (17), by inserting before the period the following: '', and information regarding the means by which the member can receive additional counseling regarding the member's actual entitlement to such benefits and apply for such benefits''.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 547. TROOPS-TO-TEACHERS PROGRAM.

(a) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—The responsibility and authority for operation and administration of the Troops-to-Teachers Program is transferred from the Secretary of Education to the Secretary of Defense.

(b) ENACTMENT AND MODIFICATION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITY IN TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 58 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1154. Assistance to eligible members to obtain employment as teachers: Troops-to-Teachers Program

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) PROGRAM.—The term 'Program' means the Troops-to-Teachers Program authorized by this section.

''(2) CHARTER SCHOOL.—The term 'charter school' has the meaning given that term in section 5210 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7221i).

''(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The terms 'elementary school', 'highly qualified teacher', 'local educational agency', 'secondary school', and 'State' have the meanings given those terms in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

''(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a program (to be known as the 'Troops-to-Teachers Program')—

''(1) to assist eligible members of the armed forces described in subsection (c) to obtain certification or licensing as elementary school teachers, secondary school teachers, or vocational or technical teachers, and to become highly qualified teachers; and

''(2) to facilitate the employment of such members—

''(A) by local educational agencies or public charter schools that the Secretary of Education identifies as—

''(i) receiving grants under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) as a result of having within their jurisdictions concentrations of children from low-income families;

''(ii) experiencing a shortage of highly qualified teachers, in particular a shortage of science, mathematics, special education, or vocational or technical teachers; or

''(iii) a Bureau-funded school (as such term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)); and

''(B) in elementary schools or secondary schools, or as vocational or technical teachers.

''(c) ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION PROCESS.—

''(1) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—The following members of the armed forces are eligible for selection to participate in the Program:

''(A) Any member who—

''(i) on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, becomes entitled to retired or retainer pay under this title or title 14;

''(ii) has an approved date of retirement that is within one year after the date on which the member submits an application to participate in the Program; or

''(iii) transfers to the Retired Reserve.

''(B) Any member who, on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011—

''(i)(I) is separated or released from active duty after 4 or more years of continuous active duty immediately before the separation or release; or

''(II) has completed a total of at least ten years of active duty service, 10 years of service computed under section 12732 of this title, or 10 years of any combination of such service; and

''(ii) executes a reserve commitment agreement for a period of not less than 3 years under paragraph (5)(B).

''(C) Any member who, on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, is retired or separated for physical disability under chapter 61 of this title.

''(2) SUBMITTAL OF APPLICATIONS.—(A) Selection of eligible members of the armed forces to participate in the Program shall be made on the basis of applications submitted to the Secretary. An application shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary may require.

''(B) An application may be considered to be submitted on a timely basis under subparagraph (A)(i), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) if the application is submitted not later than 2 years after the date on which the member is retired or separated or released from active duty, whichever applies to the member.

''(3) SELECTION CRITERIA; EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND REQUIREMENTS AND HONORABLE SERVICE REQUIREMENT.—(A) Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary shall prescribe the criteria to be used to select eligible members of the armed forces to participate in the Program.

''(B)(i) If a member of the armed forces is applying for assistance for placement as an elementary school or secondary school teacher, the Secretary shall require the member to have received a baccalaureate or advanced degree from an accredited institution of higher education.

''(ii) If a member of the armed forces is applying for assistance for placement as a vocational or technical teacher, the Secretary shall require the member—

''(I) to have received the equivalent of one year of college from an accredited institution of higher education and have 3 or more years of military experience in a vocational or technical field; or

''(II) to otherwise meet the certification or licensing requirements for a vocational or technical teacher in the State in which the member seeks assistance for placement under the Program.

''(C) A member of the armed forces is eligible to participate in the Program only if the member's last period of service in the armed forces was honorable, as characterized by the Secretary concerned. A member selected to participate in the Program before the retirement of the member or the separation or release of the member from active duty may continue to participate in the Program after the retirement, separation, or release only if the member's last period of service is characterized as honorable by the Secretary concerned.

''(4) SELECTION PRIORITIES.—In selecting eligible members of the armed forces to receive assistance under the Program, the Secretary shall give priority to members who—

''(A) have educational or military experience in science, mathematics, special education, or vocational or technical subjects; and

''(B) agree to seek employment as science, mathematics, or special education teachers in elementary schools or secondary schools or in other schools under the jurisdiction of a local educational agency.

''(5) OTHER CONDITIONS ON SELECTION.—(A) The Secretary may not select an eligible member of the armed forces to participate in the Program and receive financial assistance unless the Secretary has sufficient appropriations for the Program available at the time of the selection to satisfy the obligations to be incurred by the United States under subsection (d) with respect to the member.

''(B) The Secretary may not select an eligible member of the armed forces described in paragraph (1)(B)(i) to participate in the Program under this section and receive financial assistance under subsection (d) unless the member executes a written agreement to serve as a member of the Selected Reserve of a reserve component of the armed forces for a period of not less than 3 years (in addition to any other reserve commitment the member may have).

''(d) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT.—(A) An eligible member of the armed forces selected to participate in the Program under subsection (c) and receive financial assistance under this subsection shall be required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary in which the member agrees—

''(i) within such time as the Secretary may require, to obtain certification or licensing as an elementary school teacher, secondary school teacher, or vocational or technical teacher, and to become a highly qualified teacher; and

''(ii) to accept an offer of full-time employment as an elementary school teacher, secondary school teacher, or vocational or technical teacher for not less than three school years with a local educational agency receiving grants under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.6311 et seq.), a Bureau-funded school (as such term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 11 2021)), or a public charter school.

''(B) The Secretary may waive the three-year commitment described in subparagraph (A)(ii) for a participant if the Secretary determines the waiver to be appropriate. If the Secretary provides the waiver, the participant shall not be considered to be in violation of the agreement and shall not be required to provide reimbursement under subsection (e), for failure to meet the three-year commitment.

''(2) VIOLATION OF PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT; EXCEPTIONS.—A participant in the Program shall not be considered to be in violation of the participation agreement entered into under paragraph (1) during any period in which the participant—

''(A) is pursuing a full-time course of study related to the field of teaching at an institution of higher education;

''(B) is serving on active duty as a member of the armed forces;

''(C) is temporarily totally disabled for a period of time not to exceed 3 years as established by sworn affidavit of a qualified physician;

''(D) is unable to secure employment for a period not to exceed 12 months by reason of the care required by a spouse who is disabled;

''(E) is a highly qualified teacher who is seeking and unable to find full-time employment as a teacher in an elementary school or secondary school or as a vocational or technical teacher for a single period not to exceed 27 months; or

''(F) satisfies such other criteria as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

''(3) STIPEND FOR PARTICIPANTS.—(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may pay to a participant in the Program selected under this section a stipend in an amount of not more than $5,000.

''(B) The total number of stipends that may be paid under subparagraph (A) in any fiscal year may not exceed 5,000.

''(4) BONUS FOR PARTICIPANTS.—(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may, in lieu of paying a stipend under paragraph (3), pay a bonus of $10,000 to a participant in the Program selected under this section who agrees in the participation agreement under paragraph (1) to become a highly qualified teacher and to accept full-time employment as an elementary school teacher, secondary school teacher, or vocational or technical teacher for not less than 3 school years in a high-need school.

''(B) The total number of bonuses that may be paid under subparagraph (A) in any fiscal year may not exceed 3,000.

''(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'high-need school' means a public elementary school, public secondary school, or public charter school that meets one or more of the following criteria:

''(i) At least 50 percent of the students enrolled in the school were from low-income families (as described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(i)).

''(ii) The school has a large percentage of students who qualify for assistance under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et. seq.).

''(5) TREATMENT OF STIPEND AND BONUS.—A stipend or bonus paid under this subsection to a participant in the Program shall be taken into account in determining the eligibility of the participant for Federal student financial assistance provided under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et. seq.).

''(e) REIMBURSEMENT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

''(1) REIMBURSEMENT REQUIRED.—A participant in the Program who is paid a stipend or bonus under subsection (d) shall be required to repay the stipend or bonus under the following circumstances:

''(A) The participant fails to obtain teacher certification or licensing, to become a highly qualified teacher, or to obtain employment as an elementary school teacher, secondary school teacher, or vocational or technical teacher as required by the participation agreement under subsection (d)(1).

''(B) The participant voluntarily leaves, or is terminated for cause from, employment as an elementary school teacher, secondary school teacher, or vocational or technical teacher during the 3 years of required service in violation of the participation agreement.

''(C) The participant executed a written agreement with the Secretary concerned under subsection (c)(5)(B) to serve as a member of a reserve component of the armed forces for a period of 3 years and fails to complete the required term of service.

''(2) AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—A participant required to reimburse the Secretary for a stipend or bonus paid to the participant under subsection (d) shall pay an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of the stipend or bonus as the unserved portion of required service bears to the three years of required service. Any amount owed by the participant shall bear interest at the rate equal to the highest rate being paid by the United States on the day on which the reimbursement is determined to be due for securities having maturities of 90 days or less and shall accrue from the day on which the participant is first notified of the amount due.

''(3) TREATMENT OF OBLIGATION.—The obligation to reimburse the Secretary under this subsection is, for all purposes, a debt owing the United States. A discharge in bankruptcy under title 11 shall not release a participant from the obligation to reimburse the Secretary under this subsection.

''(4) EXCEPTIONS TO REIMBURSEMENT REQUIREMENT.—A participant shall be excused from reimbursement under this subsection if the participant becomes permanently totally disabled as established by sworn affidavit of a qualified physician. The Secretary may also waive the reimbursement in cases of extreme hardship to the participant, as determined by the Secretary.

''(f) RELATIONSHIP TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER MONTGOMERY GI BILL.—The receipt by a participant in the Program of a stipend or bonus under this subsection (d) shall not reduce or otherwise affect the entitlement of the participant to any benefits

under chapter 30 or 33 of title 38 or chapter 1606 of this title.

''(g) PARTICIPATION BY STATES.—

''(1) DISCHARGE OF STATE ACTIVITIES THROUGH CONSORTIA OF STATES.—The Secretary may permit States participating in the Program to carry out activities authorized for such States under the Program through one or more consortia of such States.

''(2) ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may make grants to States participating in the Program, or to consortia of such States, in order to permit such States or consortia of States to operate offices for purposes of recruiting eligible members of the armed forces for participation in the Program and facilitating the employment of participants in the Program as elementary school teachers, secondary school teachers, and vocational or technical teachers.

''(B) The total amount of grants made under subparagraph (A) in any fiscal year may not exceed $5,000,000.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 58 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''1154. Assistance to eligible members to obtain employment as teachers: Troops-to-Teachers Program.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1142(b) (4)(C) of such title is amended by striking ''under sections 1152 and 1153 of this title and the Troops-to-Teachers Program under section 2302 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6672)'' and inserting ''under sections 1152, 1153, and 1154 of this title''.

(4) TERMINATION OF ORIGINAL PROGRAM.—

(A) TERMINATION.—

(i) Chapter A of subpart 1 of part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6671 et seq.) is repealed.

(ii) The table of contents in section 2 of part I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act 1965 is amended by striking the items relating to chapter A of subpart 1 of part C of such Act.

(B) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—The repeal of such chapter shall not affect the validity or terms of any agreement entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act under chapter A of subpart 1 of part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6671 et seq.), or to pay assistance, make grants, or obtain reimbursement in connection with such an agreement as in effect before such repeal.

(c) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall establish an Advisory Board composed of—

(A) a representative from the Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support Division of the Department of Defense;

(B) a representative from the Department of Innovation and Improvement of the Department of Education;

(C) a representatives from three State offices that operate to recruit eligible members of the Armed Forces for participation in the Troops-to-Teachers Program and facilitating the employment of participants in the Program as elementary school teachers, secondary school teachers, and vocational or technical teachers; and

(D) a representative from each of three veteran service organizations.

(2) DUTIES.—The Advisory Board established under this subsection shall—

(A) collect, consider, and disseminate feedback from participants and State offices described in paragraph (1)(C) on—

(i) the best practices for improving recruitment of eligible members of the Armed Forces in States, local educational agencies, and public charter schools under served by the Troops-to-Teachers Program;

(ii) ensuring that high-need local educational agencies and public charter schools are aware of the Program and how to participate in it;

(iii) coordinating the goals of the Program with other Federal, State, and local education needs and programs; and

(iv) other activities that the Advisory Board deems necessary; and

(B) not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, prepare and submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress, which shall include—

(i) information with respect to the activities of the Advisory Board;

(ii) information with respect to the Troops-to-Teachers Program, including—

(I) the number of participants in the Program;

(II) the number of States participating in the Program;

(III) local educational agencies and schools in where participants are employed;

(IV) the grade levels at which participants teach;

(V) the academic subjects taught by participants;

(VI) rates of retention of participants by the local educational agencies and public charter schools employing participant;

(VII) other demographic information as may be necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the Program; and

(VIII) a review of the stipend and bonus available to participants under the Program; and

(iii) recommendations for—

(I) improvements to local, State, and Federal recruitment and retention efforts;

(II) legislative or executive policy changes to improve the Program, enhance participant experience, and increase participation in the program; and

(III) other changes necessary to ensure that the Program is meeting its purposes.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committees on Armed Services and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(B) the Committees on Armed Services and Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''Troops-to-Teachers Program'' means the Troops-to-Teachers Program under section 1154 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (b)), as authorized before October 1, 2011, by chapter A of subpart 1 of part C of title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6671 et seq.).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) and the amendments made by subsection (b) shall take effect on October 1, 2011.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. DENT

Page 46, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 147. STUDY ON DOMESTIC CAPACITY FOR MANUFACTURE OF SHIP SHAFTS AND OTHER FORGED COMPONENTS.

The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to measure the domestic capacity in accordance with the Defense Acquisition Regulations System to manufacture ship shafts and other forged components used by surface and sub-surface vessels of the Navy.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

At the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. REPORT ON UNITED STATES MILITARY STRATEGY IN AFGHANISTAN IN LIGHT OF THE DEATH OF OSAMA BIN LADEN.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the United States military strategy in Afghanistan, including the extent to which the strategy has changed or is anticipated to change in light of the death of Osama bin Laden.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1099C. REQUIREMENT THAT WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS FROM CONGRESS BE MADE PUBLIC BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Any written communication from Congress, including a committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a member of Congress, an officer of Congress, or a congressional staff member, recommending that funds be committed, obligated, or expended on any project within a program element set forth in the funding tables in division D of this Act shall be made publicly available on the Internet by the receiving entity of the Department of Defense, not later than 30 days after receipt of such communication.

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Page 708, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 1699F-1. REPORTS ON INCREASED BUDGET ITEMS.

(a) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each program described in subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

(A) a justification of the use of the total amount appropriated for the program for fiscal year 2012; and

(B) the process by which such amounts were awarded.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall submit each report under paragraph (1) by not later than the date that is 180 days after the date on which the funds for the program for fiscal year 2012 have been allocated.

(b) PROGRAM DESCRIBED.—A program described in this subsection is a program element funded—

(1) with amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 201; and

(2) in an amount that is more than the amount requested by the President in the budget submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2012.

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28____. TRANSFER OF THE AIR FORCE MEMORIAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) TRANSFER OF MEMORIAL TO SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—Administrative jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Air Force Memorial (as defined in section 9784(d) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (b)) is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Air Force.

(b) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND MANAGEMENT OF MEMORIAL.—

(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—Chapter 949 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 9784. Air Force Memorial

''(a) RESPONSIBILITY.—The Secretary of the Air Force has jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Air Force Memorial and is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and management of the Memorial.

''(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE MEMORIAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Air Force Memorial Foundation or any other suitable entity to assist with the operation and maintenance of the Air Force Memorial.

''(c) DISPOSITION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—Any contribution made for the purpose of assisting in the operation and maintenance of the Air Force Memorial that is deposited into the Department of the Air Force General Gift Fund pursuant to section 2601 of this title shall be available only for the purpose of the operation and maintenance of the Air Force Memorial.

''(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'Air Force Memorial' means the memorial established pursuant to Public Law 103–163 to honor the men and women who have served in the United States Air Force and its predecessor organizations and that area of land occupied by that memorial, along with any facilities constructed thereon, and consisting of approximately three acres in Arlington, Virginia, made available by the Secretary of Defense for use as the location of the Air Force Memorial pursuant to section 2863(b)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (division B of Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1330).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''9784. Air Force Memorial.''.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 2872 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 562) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

Page 835, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 3125. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVIEW OF NUCLEAR WASTE REPROCESSING AND NUCLEAR REACTOR TECHNOLOGY.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study on waste reprocessing and Generation IV nuclear reactor technology.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a review of previous studies related to the subject of nuclear waste reprocessing as a point of reference;

(2) a determination of the feasibility of using nuclear reactor technology, particularly proven Generation IV nuclear reactor technology, created at the national labs at a site charged with meeting international agreements to dispose or decommission nuclear weapons which has substantial legacy waste in order to reprocess and reuse the materials in a proliferation-resistant process that will generate electricity;

(3) a determination of the resulting waste streams;

(4) an analysis of the nuclear proliferation risks, including effects on the nuclear nonproliferation efforts of the United States;

(5) a comparison to nuclear waste reprocessing technologies used in other countries and a comparison to the direct disposal of nuclear waste; and

(6) a detailed analysis of the feasibility of large-scale deployment of such technology at military installations.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) NNSA.—The National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Administrator for Nuclear Security a report containing the results of the study and any recommendations resulting from the study.

(2) CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which the contract is awarded under subsection (a), the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the report submitted under paragraph (1) and any comments or recommendations of the Administrator with respect to the report.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (2) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

At this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise to express my concerns about our strategic ports. First, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member, Mr. SMITH, and members of the Armed Services Committee for supporting an amendment that I offered with Ms. BORDALLO that would direct specific study and analysis of critical infrastructure needs at our Nation's DOD-designated strategic seaports. I think the chairman would agree that understanding and addressing vital infrastructure needs at our strategic seaports is of major importance.

Mr. MCKEON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. I do agree that assessing and correcting infrastructure problems at the Nation's strategic seaports, which are an integral part of our national defense readiness, is of vital importance.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the gentleman.

Since 1958, the strategic seaport program has facilitated the movement of military forces securely through U.S. ports. Each strategic seaport has individual capabilities that provide the Department of Defense with the port facilities and services that are critical in maintaining the operational flexibility and redundancy needed to meet a wide range of national security missions and timelines.

However, the existing infrastructure at many of the strategic ports may no longer be adequate to meet the needs of our military. Language included in the bill will help us identify the infrastructure improvements necessary to ensure our strategic ports remain accessible to our military, as well as determine whether existing authorities and funding sources are adequate to facilitate making the necessary infrastructure improvements.

This study is an important first step. I look forward to working with the Armed Services Committee on ways to improve our strategic ports to guarantee that they remain capable of supporting our military's operational needs.

Mr. MCKEON. As the gentleman knows, this committee has had a longstanding interest in our strategic ports, and I will be happy to work with the gentleman from Alaska and the gentlewoman from Guam to consider the appropriate measures to address the critical infrastructure needs of our strategic seaports.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Thank you, sir. I appreciate it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the ranking member. I rise to support the en bloc amendments and to add my understanding and support for the McGovern-Jones and a number of other Members' amendments.

Let me first make it clear that this is a bipartisan amendment, and there was a great deal of collaboration and sensitivity to formulating a structure that would be respectful of the men and women who serve us today. But I rise to support this amendment because I can clearly see the human and financial costs which have been so high—$10 billion a month, which in this climate where we are addressing franchise terrorism, where individuals can rise up and do harm to the United States at any time, it is time now to plan a time frame for accelerated transition for our troops to come home from Afghanistan, to find a political solution with diplomacy, to be able to deal with al Qaeda in a manner that will allow——

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentlewoman 30 additional seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. This amendment does not stop the reassessing of how al Qaeda is now functioning with its titular head, its inspirational head no longer, and whether or not the remaining members of al Qaeda will seep and spread into other places where we have to address this question, and, of course, the amendment does not limit existing authority on ongoing al Qaeda efforts by sharing intelligence or changing military

strategy, tactics or operations on the ground in Afghanistan. This amendment helps to bring our troops home. Remember Pakistan, how we have to work with them and try to help the Pakistan people, we need to focus broadly to help secure the homeland.

This is an important amendment. I support the en bloc amendment, and I support the McGovern amendment. Let us find a way to bring our troops home.

□ 1140

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN), my friend and colleague.

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I rise today in support of H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership on this committee and in particular their support for the issues I have been pursuing.

Including in this en bloc package are two amendments of mine, which I wanted to speak on briefly.

Amendment 48 requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of recycling rare earth elements used by the Department. This amendment, along with a provision in the chairman's mark requiring a Rare Earth Inventory Plan, are important steps in reconstituting the Nation's ability to access secure, reliable, and competitive market for rare earth products used to support our national security.

I have been particularly troubled by reports from the Department of Defense indicating that they are not concerned about our Nation's near total reliance on China for access to these critical materials. Last September's rare earth embargo of Japan by the Chinese should serve as an important reminder that this dependence leaves our military vulnerable to supply disruptions should a foreign nation choose to take advantage of its dominance in the market.

Our nation does not need to accept this dependence. With ample reserves in the United States, including Alaska, Colorado and California, we have the potential to meet our own demand for these materials, but steps must be taken in Congress to level the playing field in this market.

This amendment will require the Department of Defense to examine the feasibility of recycling rare earth materials that are currently disposed of. This is not only good stewardship, it is an important part of a complete plan to reconstitute our domestic rare earth industry and to meet our national security needs.

I have also introduced an amendment that will pave the way for meaningful reform of the Department of Defense Tuition Assistance program. This is an excellent program that provides educational opportunities to our servicemembers. When I was a young enlisted infantryman in the Army, I took advantage of this program.

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

Mr. MCKEON. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. When I was a young enlisted infantryman in the Army, I took advantage of this program to begin my own college education, but it has room to be perfected.

A change in cost sharing has caused funding for the Tuition Assistance program to increase from $157 million in FY 2001 to $531 million in FY 2010. Cost per credit hour of distance education, for instance, has risen dramatically since 2001. The services have had to deny tuition assistance benefits to some servicemembers because of the growing cost of this program.

My amendment calls for a study by the Department of Defense on ways to reform this program, including reinstating the 25/75 percent cost share. I believe that with ''skin in the game'' servicemembers will have incentives for high academic performance and that more servicemembers will be eligible for tuition assistance benefits.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1540.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I particularly want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their wonderful cooperation in putting together this en bloc set of amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I want to just highlight several with which I am associated.

Amendment 93, cosponsored by Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WELCH, and Mrs. CAPPS, will reduce fuel convoy deaths in Iraq and Afghanistan. Mr. Chairman, we have lost 3,000 lives trying to protect fuel convoys in those two countries. So we can actually save money and save lives with this amendment.

Amendment 91, cosponsored by Mr. PLATTS of Pennsylvania, improves the Federal Acquisition Institute. This is legislation also introduced by our Republican friend in the U.S. Senate, SUSAN COLLINS, and it has bipartisan support, makes the Federal Government a lot more efficient and will not build new bureaucracy or add expenses.

Amendment 92, cosponsored by Mr. BILBRAY of California, will actually try to systemize and make more effective the internship programs in the Federal Government so that we are taking advantage of those opportunities and making sure they also serve a better purpose for interns who sign up with the Federal Government.

Amendment No. 90, cosponsored by Mr. KISSELL, directs the Pentagon to report to Congress on the estimated cost of expanding the Homeowners Assistance Program. A lot of our active duty military, when they are called up or transferred, find themselves in enormous distress given the housing crisis. This amendment will help them and their families by extending their ability to try to manage that situation.

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate, as I said, the cooperation of the chairman and his staff, and the ranking member and his staff.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to read a sentence from a report that was recently released. It is something for us to think about: ''We are in uncharted territory here,'' says the Army Vice Chief of Staff. ''We have never fought for this long. In the history of the Republic, we have never fought for this long with an all-volunteer force that is only 1 percent of the population.''

Mr. Chairman, we see what is the result of this war. Tens of thousands of our young soldiers are maimed with life-altering conditions, complete loss of limbs, devastating head wounds which will change their lives forever, many younger than 20 years old.

Osama bin Laden has been captured and dealt with. That was the reason for us going in the first place. Only Congress, only Congress can stop this. We are so open ended. We have talked here today about how we can't leave until the Afghans say we are ready. That may be 50 years from now, Mr. Chairman, and it is time that we really got serious about what we are doing here, not only to the young men and women who go but for the $10 billion per month it adds to our deficit.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I see them at the airport every week. I see them, some of them on their fourth deployment, and they beg me, they beg me to come down here and try to get this to stop. They have literally said to me that they will send me back until I am dead, and I come home in a box. How dare we do this? It is time; it is time for us to face up to the fact that what we could do there has been done and that we need a definite timetable as quickly as possible to stop this war in Afghanistan.

I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Chair, the Department of Defense, DOD, has a statutory goal that 25 percent of the energy procured or produced for its facilities must come from renewable sources by 2025. My amendment would simply clarify that direct use solar energy is considered a renewable energy source for the purposes of this requirement.

Direct use solar energy technology channels solar energy—in the form of sunlight—into a building to provide interior lighting that is similar to traditional electrically-powered lighting. It

can result in tremendous energy savings because it allows much of a building's internal lighting to come from sunlight, relying on electric lighting only in the off-peak evening hours or when sunlight is diminished. It is considered direct use because the sunlight is not converted to electricity prior to being utilized.

It is similar to other types of direct use renewable energy technology—geothermal heat pumps and solar thermal devices, for example—that DOD can already use to meet its renewable energy statutory goal. This amendment simply clarifies that direct use solar is considered a renewable source of energy.

These changes will provide DOD with the flexibility to meet its energy requirements more quickly and in a more cost-effective way. I respectfully request that my colleagues support this amendment.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of this amendment, which conditions funding of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, ASFF, on assurance from the Secretary of Defense that sufficient management and oversight mechanisms on contracts are in place.

The proper accounting of U.S. funds and programs in Afghanistan is vital to operational effectiveness and is particularly poignant as Americans across this country face ongoing economic hardships. I offered this amendment because we have a responsibility to our military personnel and the American tax payers to ensure that U.S. resources are being effectively and efficiently utilized in Afghanistan, so we can quickly and responsibly bring our military and civilian personnel home.

As the primary means for training and equipping the Afghan National Security Forces, ANSF, the ASFF is a critical component of our overall strategy to build Afghan capacity and transition to an Afghan-led mission. Unfortunately, however, instances of mismanagement and lacking oversight of the ASFF point to another example of insufficient accounting over Department of Defense contracts. Specifically, failure to construct long-term plans and several occasions of corruption and poor oversight on contracts have been cited—not only putting the billions of dollars in ASFF programs at risk but threatening the operational success of ANSF training and overall accomplishment of strategic objectives.

While specific amounts of waste, fraud, and abuse related to DOD contracts for ASFF are incompletely documented, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction has estimated overall mismanagement of Afghanistan reconstruction funds as ranging anywhere from 10 percent to 100 percent. Using conservative estimates for anticipated levels of waste, fraud, and abuse, this amendment withholds 25 percent of ASFF funds until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that proper accounting mechanisms are in place.

Throughout hearings on the foreign affairs committee's oversight panel, we have consistently heard issues of contracting mismanagement to the tune of billions of unaccounted for dollars. The safety of our personnel, the integrity of tax payer dollars, and the overall achievement of our missions depend on the effectiveness of our management and oversight institutions. In short—our troops deserve better; the American people deserve better, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I rise this evening to express support for the Dent Amendment offered to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. The purpose of this amendment is to analyze the current manufacturing capabilities available in the United States to support a Nuclear Powered Navy. More specifically, this provision would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to measure the domestic capacity in accordance with the Defense Acquisition Regulations System to manufacture ship shafts and other forged components used by surface and subsurface vessels of the U.S. Navy. On the issue of "Forgings," the Defense Acquisition Regulations System restricts the production of ship propulsion shafts, periscope tubes and other forgings to domestic sources. Furthermore, this study will ensure that the Department of Defense has identified the domestic entities with the infrastructure and industrial resources to contribute to our national defense.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania continues to anchor this vital manufacturing sector. Lehigh Heavy Forge, headquartered in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is a final remnant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Today, the Forge is integral to the production of components needed for building U.S. Naval vessels. The ArcelorMittal Steelton Plant—located approximately 100 miles to the west of Bethlehem in Steelton, Pennsylvania—produces the steel ingots processed by Lehigh Heavy Forge to produce Navy ship shafts. In total, these two facilities provide over 700 jobs for Pennsylvanians, not to mention the additional 450 jobs at additional facilities across the Commonwealth with the infrastructure to meet this national need. While I am proud of the manufacturing tradition woven throughout Pennsylvania, I believe it is imperative for the Department of Defense to measure whether we have the domestic capacity to ultimately meet the challenges in the most treacherous corners of the world.

To that end, I am pleased that the underlying bill, H.R. 1540, authorized Navy shipbuilding as a permissible use of the Mission Enforcement Transfer Fund by the Secretary of Defense in FY 2012. The United States Navy is vital to our national security mission, including ongoing counterterrorism operations and irregular warfare. We need to ensure that the domestic capacity is in place to provide American sailors with the assets they need to succeed in our littoral zones, as well as on the high seas.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the Dent Amendment.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Chair, the Courtney/Petri/Matsui amendment would transfer the successful Troops to Teachers Program back to the Department of Defense and make important changes to the program to ensure it will continue to provide opportunities for veterans to transition into second careers as educators.

I have been a supporter of the Troops to Teachers program since its authorization in the 1994 Defense Authorization Act, and I am proud of its success in placing over 12,000 veterans in our nation's classrooms. Troops to Teachers is a unique program that provides veterans with a $5,000 stipend to help cover the costs of obtaining a teaching certification in exchange for three years service in an eligible school. An additional bonus of $5,000 is available for teaching in a "high need school."

This structure has proven very effective in transitioning qualified retiring military personnel into second careers in teaching. Indeed, Troops participants fill several critical needs among educators: eighty percent are male, over one-third are ethnic minorities, and a majority bring an expertise in science and math to the classroom. Furthermore, these troops also bring valuable life experience and character traits that are uncommon in our nation's classroom.

However, the success of this program is in jeopardy without the needed changes that are included in the Courtney/Petri/Matsui amendment. When the program was transferred to the Education Department, a simple drafting error in the 2002 No Child Left Behind Act resulted in a Education Department ruling restricting the number of school districts in which veterans can fulfill their teaching requirement. Since the implementation of this ruling in September 2005, retiring military have found the number of schools at which they would be eligible to teach drastically reduced.

The Department's new interpretation locks out schools in many rural areas and small communities. This is a shame, especially given the success of this program and its ability to meet some of our nation's greatest teaching needs. In my own state of Wisconsin, only 11 out of 395 school districts qualify for participants to fulfill their teaching requirements. A 2006 Government Accountability Report, GAO, of the program found that the 2005 ruling had reduced interest and participation in the program, as schools in regions where troops lived were no longer considered eligible.

Our amendment would correct this ruling and ensure that veterans participating in the Troops to Teachers program receive a $5,000 stipend for teaching three years in any school that is in a district receiving Title 1 funds. This would more than double the number of schools eligible under the program. The amendment does not change the criteria for the additional $5,000 bonus, maintaining the incentive for troops to teach in the highest need schools.

The amendment also makes the Troops to Teachers Program more accessible by reducing the length of service requirements for active military. The make-up of our military has drastically changed since this program was first authorized sixteen years ago. Many of our young men and women returning from service in Iraq and Afghanistan who would like to pursue teaching careers are currently ineligible for the program.

Third, to ensure continued success of the program the amendment creates an advisory board charged with improving awareness, increasing participation and ensuring the program meets the needs of schools and veterans.

This week I, along with Representatives COURTNEY and MATSUI, introduced the Post 9/11 Troops to Teachers Enhancement Act, that contains these needed improvements to the program. This bill has the support of both military and educational organizations. These include: the American Legion, National Education Association, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Military Officers Association of America, National Association of the State Boards of Education and many more.

Finally, our amendment transfers the Troops to Teachers Program back to the Department

of Defense. Currently, the program is operated by the Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES). The Department of Education simply transfers funds to DANTES. Both the Department of Defense and the Department of Education support this transfer, which is reflected in the Administration's Fiscal Year 2012 budget request.

I want to thank Representative COURTNEY and Representative MATSUI for their work on this amendment. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Chair, every year, thousands of troops return home from deployments in Iraq and Afghanistan prepared to separate from military service and begin their civilian lives. Many of these service members enlisted right out of high school or college and have spent their brief military service in the structured atmosphere of a military base or deployment operation. They have trained and disciplined themselves to become members of the greatest military the world has ever seen and have protected our nation diligently.

Yet, while serving our nation at home and abroad many have missed the opportunity to find reasonably priced housing, manage day-to-day bills associated with living on a civilian income, or have yet to start saving for their futures. These skills are absolutely critical for a smooth transition back to civilian life. For these service members, proper training can mean the difference between financial stability and long-term growth and foreclosure and unmanageable debt.

I believe that every service member, including those whose short careers have kept them from basic financial opportunities, deserves to leave military service with a full understanding of important financial principles. The Carson amendment seeks to add a personal finance component to the Department of Defense's mandatory pre-separation counseling program, which is already helping separating service members and their spouses become familiar with important VA programs and preparing them to seek an education and start a civilian career.

This amendment expands the current program to include training on saving, budgets, credit, taxes, mortgages and other important financial concepts. It also recognizes the important role spouses play in the financial health of families by ensuring that they are able to participate in counseling sessions as well. With this amendment, military families will leave the service with the type of knowledge that they need in order to adjust to civilian life.

The men and women of our armed services have put their lives on the line to protect our great nation. They deserve access to all the information they need to provide for themselves and their families after their transition to civilian life. I encourage all of my colleagues to support En Bloc Amendment No. 3, which contains the Carson amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I encourage all Members to support the en bloc amendments.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 276, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4, consisting of amendment Nos. 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126 printed in House Report 112–88 offered by Mr. MCKEON of California.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MS. HANABUSA

Page 325, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 705. TRICARE STANDARD FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE.

(a) COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN IRR MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1076e of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) ELIGIBILITY.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the following individuals are eligible for health benefits under TRICARE Standard as provided in this section:

''(A) A member of the Retired Reserve of a reserve component of the armed forces who is qualified for a non-regular retirement at age 60 under chapter 1223 of this title but has not attained the age of 60.

''(B) A member of the Individual Ready Reserve described in subsection 10144(b) of this title who served on active duty for an aggregate of not less than one year beginning on or after September 11, 2001.

''(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a member who is enrolled, or is eligible to enroll, in a health benefits plan under chapter 89 of title 5.''.

(2) TERMINATION.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''STANDARD'';

(B) by striking ''the member becoming'' and inserting ''a member described in subsection (a)(1)(A) becoming''; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or a member described in subsection (a)(1)(B) becoming eligible for TRICARE coverage under any other section of this chapter''.

(3) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended by striking ''**WHO ARE QUALIFIED FOR A NON-REGULAR RETIREMENT BUT ARE NOT YET AGE 60**'' and inserting ''**AND INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE**''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1076e and inserting the following new item:

''1076e. TRICARE program: TRICARE Standard coverage for certain members of the Retired Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve.''.

(c) FUNDING INCREASE AND OFFSETTING REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1406 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby increased by $5,000,000, with the amount of the increase allocated to the Defense Health Program, as set forth in the table under section 4501, to carry out the amendments made by this section; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for other procurement, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $5,000,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from Joint Tactical Radio System Maritime-Fixed radios under Line 039 Joint Tactical Radio System as set forth in the table under section 4101.

AMENDMENT NO. 107

Page 825, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 3114. HANFORD WASTE TANK CLEANUP PROGRAM REFORMS.

Section 4442 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2622) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking '', consistent with the policy direction established by the Department, all aspects of the River Protection Project, Richland, Washington'' and inserting ''all aspects of the River Protection Project, Richland, Washington, including Hanford Tank Farm Operations and the Waste Treatment Plant'';

(2) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) NOTIFICATION.—The Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives written notification detailing any changes in the roles, responsibilities and reporting relationships that involve the Office.''; and

(3) by striking subsections (e) and (f) and inserting the following new section:

''(e) TERMINATION.—The Office shall terminate on September 30, 2019. The Office may be extended beyond that date if the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management determines in writing that termination would disrupt effective management of the Hanford Tank Farm operations.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 108

At the end of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1099C. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEPLOYMENT OF ARMED FORCES WITHOUT CONSIDERABLE DELIBERATION.

It is the sense of the Congress that before voting begins with respect to funding of any deployment of the Armed Forces, Members of the Congress—

(1) should designate a time period in which Members consider the cultures, religions, ethnicities, geographies, histories, and politics of nations and regions in which the Armed Forces are engaged or are proposed to engage in military action;

(2) should be given access to in-depth briefings on the information described in paragraph (1); and

(3) fully consider and appreciate the enormous complexities and uncertainties inherent in the military engagements of the United States in certain regions, in particular the Middle East.

AMENDMENT NO. 109

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. FIRE SUPPRESSION AGENTS.

Section 605(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7671d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (3):

''(4) is listed as acceptable for use as a fire suppression agent for nonresidential applications in accordance with section 612(c).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 112

Page 345, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 731. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) post-traumatic stress disorder is an increasingly common disease suffered by returning members of the Armed Forces; and

(2) access to treatment for members with post-traumatic stress disorder should be expanded to include local and community medical facilities.

AMENDMENT NO. 113

At the end of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. ASSISTANCE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE MISSION TRAINING.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—Chapter 9 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 909. Training assistance

''(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—To improve the training of National Guard units and Federal agencies performing homeland defense activities, the Secretary of Defense may provide funding assistance through a special military cooperative agreement for the operation and maintenance of any State training center certified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as capable of providing emergency response training.

''(b) MERIT-BASED OR COMPETITIVE DECISIONS.—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds under subsection (a) with or to a specific entity shall—

''(1) be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k) and 2374 of title 10 or on competitive procedures; and

''(2) comply with other applicable provisions of law.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''909. Training assistance.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 114

Page 92, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 254. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR NEWLY DESIGNED FLIGHT SUIT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to research, develop, manufacture, or procure a newly designed flight suit for members of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 115

Page 92, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 254. NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

If the total amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the National Defense Education Program for fiscal year 2012 is less than the amount requested by the President for such program in the budget submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for such fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense may not derive the difference between such amounts from the K–12 component of such program.

AMENDMENT NO. 116

At the end of subtitle A of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish a fund, to be known as the Global Security Contingency Fund, which shall consist of such amounts as may be contributed under paragraph (2) to the fund, to provide assistance to a foreign country described in subsection (b) for the purposes described in subsection (c). The program authorized under this subsection shall be jointly financed and carried out by the Department of State and the Department of Defense in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(2) CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2012 through 2015, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense may contribute not more than $300,000,000 of amounts made available to carry out the provisions of law described in subsection (d).

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts contributed under this paragraph to the fund shall be merged with amounts in the fund and shall be available for purposes of carrying out the program authorized under this subsection.

(3) LIMITATION.—The authority of this subsection may not be exercised with respect to a fiscal year until—

(A) the Secretary of State contributes to the fund not less than one-third of the total amount contributed to the fund for the fiscal year; and

(B) the Secretary of Defense contributes to the fund not more than two-thirds of the total amount contributed to the fund for the fiscal year.

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The ratios of contributions described in paragraph (3) shall be determined at the beginning of a fiscal year and may not be determined on a project-by-project basis.

(b) ELIGIBLE FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—A foreign country described in this subsection is a country that is designated by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, and is eligible to receive assistance under one or more of the provisions of law described in subsection (d).

(c) PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The program authorized under subsection (a) may provide assistance to enhance the capabilities of military forces, and other security forces that conduct border and maritime security, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces, in order to strengthen a foreign country's national and regional security interests consistent with United States foreign policy interests.

(d) PROVISIONS OF LAW DESCRIBED.—The provisions of law described in this subsection are the following:

(1) Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3456; relating to program to build the capacity of foreign military forces).

(2) Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 111 Stat. 1881; relating to authority to provide additional support for counterdrug activities of other countries).

(3) Amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 301 for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide activities, and available for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency for the Warsaw Initiative Funds (WIF) for the participation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members in the exercises and programs of the Partnership for Peace program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(4) Section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to foreign military financing program).

(5) Section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291; relating to international narcotics control and law enforcement).

(6) Chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training program).

(7) Chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.; relating to antiterrorism assistance).

(e) FORMULATION AND EXECUTION OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The program authorized under subsection (a)—

(A) shall be jointly formulated by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense; and

(B) shall, prior to its implementation, be approved by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense.

(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The program authorized under subsection (a) shall include elements that promote—

(A) observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

(B) respect for legitimate civilian authority.

(f) RELATED AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The program authorized under subsection (a) shall be—

(A) jointly financed by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense through amounts contributed to the fund under subsection (a)(2) from one or more provisions of law described in subsection (d) under which the foreign country is eligible to receive assistance; and

(B) carried out under the authorities of such provisions of law and the authorities of this section.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.—Funds made available under a program authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to the same administrative authorities as apply to funds made available to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

(3) LIMITATION ON ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—The program authorized under subsection (a) may not include the provision of assistance to—

(A) any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such assistance under any other provision of law; or

(B) Iraq, Afghanistan, or Pakistan.

(g) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 15 days before implementing an activity under the program authorized under subsection (a), the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the congressional committees specified in paragraph (2) a notification of—

(A) the name of the country with respect to which the activity will be implemented; and

(B) the budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for the activity.

(2) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees specified in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to constitute an authorization or extension of any of the provisions of law described in subsection (d)

(i) TERMINATION OF PROGRAM.—The authority to carry out the program authorized under subsection (a) terminates at the close of September 30, 2015. An activity under the program directed before that date may be completed after that date, but only using funds made available for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

AMENDMENT NO. 117

At the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON FUNDS TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OR BASES IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.

(a) NO PERMANENT MILITARY BASES IN IRAQ.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended by the United States Government to establish any military installation or base

for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(b) NO PERMANENT MILITARY BASES IN AFGHANISTAN.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended by the United States Government to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 118

Page 531, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1099C. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN WAR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Korean War was fought between the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of 16 different nations including the United States, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and People's Republic of China from June 1950 to July 1953.

(2) This conflict was prompted by the invasion of the Republic of Korea by the communist Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(3) 5,700,000 Americans served during the war and 36,574 died in the conflict, making it the fifth deadliest war in United States history.

(4) 133 Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded for service during the conflict.

(5) The first integration of black and white American members of the Armed Forces in combat occurred during the Korean War.

(6) The first use of helicopters and the first air-to-air combat between modern jets occurred during the Korean War.

(7) There are currently an estimated 2,440,000 living American veterans of the Korean War.

(8) The United Nations deployed troops into combat for the first time during the Korean War.

(9) The conflict marked the first armed struggle between democracy and communism, as well as the first time the advance of communism was halted.

(10) After the signing of the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, ending hostilities, there was established the Demilitarized Zone, which has allowed the Republic of Korea to grow into a dynamic and stable democracy while situated on the border of one of the least free countries in the modern world.

(11) An official national museum honoring the conflict and all those who served does not currently exist.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) efforts to increase education and public awareness of the Korean War and to honor and promote gratitude for those who served in the Korean War should be encouraged;

(2) the people who have demonstrated leadership and spearheaded the development of a museum to promote awareness of the Korean War and honor those who served in it should be commended; and

(3) a national museum, to be located in Chicago, Illinois, should be established to—

(A) educate visitors on the service, sacrifices, and contributions of those who fought in Korea;

(B) honor Korean War veterans;

(C) preserve the legacy and history of the Korean War conflict; and

(D) celebrate the advances in democracy and freedom made by the people of the Republic of Korea.

AMENDMENT NO. 119

Page ____, after line ____, insert the following:

SEC. 355. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON SEAD/DEAD MISSION REQUIREMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Section 334 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4188) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''August 1, 2011'';

(B) by striking ''designating'' and inserting ''expanding the role of the Air National Guard in conducting''; and

(C) by striking ''as a responsibility of the Air National Guard''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by adding at the end the following:

''(D) The capacity and capability of the Air National Guard to assume an increased level of the Department's SEAD/DEAD mission responsibilities.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 120

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. REVIEW REGARDING AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO JEWISH AMERICAN WORLD WAR I VETERANS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall review the service records of each Jewish American World War I veteran described in subsection (b) to determine whether that veteran should be posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

(b) COVERED JEWISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.—The Jewish American World War I veterans whose service records are to be reviewed under subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Any Jewish American World War I veteran who was previously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy Cross, or other military decoration for service during World War I.

(2) Any other Jewish American World War I veteran whose name is submitted to the Secretary concerned for such purpose by the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America before the end of the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) CONSULTATIONS.—In carrying out the review under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall consult with the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America and with such other veterans service organizations as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) RECOMMENDATION BASED ON REVIEW.—If the Secretary concerned determines, based upon the review under subsection (a) of the service records of any Jewish American World War I veteran, that the award of the Medal of Honor to that veteran is warranted, the Secretary shall submit to the President a recommendation that the President award the Medal of Honor posthumously to that veteran.

(e) AUTHORITY TO AWARD MEDAL OF HONOR.—A Medal of Honor may be awarded posthumously to a Jewish American World War I veteran in accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary concerned under subsection (a).

(f) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—An award of the Medal of Honor may be made under subsection (e) without regard to—

(1) section 3744, 6248, or 8744 of title 10, United States Code; and

(2) any regulation or other administrative restriction on—

(A) the time for awarding the Medal of Honor; or

(B) the awarding of the Medal of Honor for service for which a Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, or other military decoration has been awarded.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Jewish American World War I veteran'' means any person who served in the Armed Forces during World War I and identified himself or herself as Jewish on his or her military personnel records.

(2) The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of the Army, in the case of the Army; and

(B) the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

(3) The term ''World War I'' means the period beginning on April 6, 1917, and ending on November 11, 1918.

AMENDMENT NO. 121

Beginning on page 513, line 17, strike section 1091 and insert the following:

SEC. 1091. TREATMENT UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 130e, as added by section 1055, the following new section:

''§ 130f. Treatment under Freedom of Information Act of critical infrastructure security information

''(a) EXEMPTION.—Department of Defense critical infrastructure security information that, if disclosed, may result in the disruption, degradation, or destruction of operations, property, or facilities of the Department of Defense, shall be exempt from disclosure pursuant to section 552(b)(3) of title 5, if the Secretary of Defense determines that the public interest consideration in the disclosure of such information does not outweigh preventing the disclosure of such information.

''(b) INFORMATION PROVIDED TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Department of Defense critical infrastructure security information obtained by a State or local government from a Federal agency shall remain under the control of the Federal agency, and a State or local law authorizing or requiring such a government to disclose information shall not apply to such critical infrastructure security information.

''(c) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY INFORMATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'Department of Defense critical infrastructure security information' means sensitive but unclassified information related to critical infrastructure information owned or operated by or on behalf of the Department of Defense that could substantially facilitate the effectiveness of an attack designed to destroy equipment, create maximum casualties, or steal particularly sensitive military weapons including information regarding the securing and safeguarding of explosives, hazardous chemicals, or pipelines.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to implement this section. Such regulations shall ensure the consistent application of the exemption in subsection (a) across the military departments and that specifically identify officials in each military department who shall be delegated the Secretary's authority under this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''130f. Treatment under Freedom of Information Act of certain critical infrastructure security information.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 122

At the end of subtitle J of title V of Division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 598. LIMITATION ON MILITARY MUSICAL UNITS.

Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in this Act for

military musical units (as defined in section 974 of title 10, United States Code) may not exceed $200,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 123

At the end of title X, add the following:

SEC. ___. INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall collaborate with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to identify equipment and technology used by the Department of Defense that could be used by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to improve the security of the international borders between the United States and Mexico, and the United States and Canada, by—

(1) detecting anomalies such as tunnels and breaches in perimeter security;

(2) detecting the use of unauthorized vehicles;

(3) enhancing wide-area surveillance;

(4) using autonomous vehicles for security; and

(5) otherwise improving the enforcement of such borders.

AMENDMENT NO. 124

At the end of title XXVII, add the following new section:

SEC. 2707. LIMITATION ON BRAC 133 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

The Secretary of Defense may not use more than 1,000 parking spaces provided by the combination of spaces provided by the BRAC 133 project and the lease of spaces in the immediate vicinity of the BRAC 133 project until both of the following occur:

(1) The Secretary of Defense documents either a Record of Environmental Consideration or a Supplemental Environment Assessment for the finding in the 2008 BRAC 133 Environmental Assessment of no significant impact.

(2) The Secretary of Defense certifies that all defense access road-certified mitigation projects related to the BRAC 133 project have been constructed.

AMENDMENT NO. 125

At the end of subtitle G of title VI (page 319, after line 3), add the following new section:

SEC. 662. REPORT ON INCENTIVES FOR RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS FOR RESERVE COMPONENTS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, and Air Force shall submit to Congress a report on their staffing needs for health care professionals in the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces. Such report shall—

(1) identify the positions in most critical need for additional health care professionals, including—

(A) the number of physicians needed; and

(B) whether additional behavioral health professionals are needed to treat members of the Armed Forces for post traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury; and

(2) recommend incentives for healthcare professionals with more than 20 years of clinical experience to join the active or reserve components, including changes in age or length of service requirements to qualify for partial retired pay for non-regular service.

AMENDMENT NO. 126

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 845. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WAIVERS UNDER THE BUY AMERICAN ACT BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 812 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 10 U.S.C. 2501 note) is amended in subsection (c)(2)(A) by striking clause (vi) and inserting the following:

''(vi) An itemized list of all waivers granted with respect to such articles, materials, or supplies under chapter 83 of title 41 (commonly referred to as the Buy American Act), including—

''(I) an analysis of the domestic capacity to supply the articles, materials, or supplies; and

''(II) an analysis of the reasons for an increase or decrease in the number of waivers granted from fiscal year to fiscal year.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes on the amendments en bloc.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I support this en bloc amendment, but I would like to speak on behalf of one of the amendments included in it. I greatly thank the chairman and the ranking member for including it.

This fall, 6,400 Department of Defense employees are scheduled to occupy an office complex less than 5 miles from the U.S. Capitol. It is known as the Mark Center. It is on U.S. Route 395 and Seminary Road.

□ 1150

According to five separate transportation studies, including the Army's own Transportation Management Plan and a highly critical Department of Defense Inspector General report, this location was improperly chosen and inadequately designed to handle the traffic it will create. It will, thus, result in severe congestion on 395 and on all of the roads surrounding the site. The problem is that about 200,000 commuters use 395 every day. We estimate it will cause a 1- to 2-hour additional delay for those commuters.

The National Academy of Sciences looked at it. They said, if this goes through in the fall, it will compromise the military mission that is the responsibility of the Washington Headquarters Services people who would occupy the building, and it will cause severe damage to the regional economy. What this amendment does is to simply limit the number of vehicles that can come to this site to no more than 1,000 until traffic mitigation measures are in place.

The Department of Defense has finally reprogrammed $20 million for some of the needed improvements. Governor McDonnell of Virginia has allocated $80 million for a ramp that would come off the HOV lanes onto the site. But, the Pentagon's money won't be in place for another couple of years. Governor McDonnell's project will not be completed for 5 years. This limits the number of vehicles that can drive to this site until these improvements are in place. It needs to be included on behalf of those 200,000 commuters, and the surrounding residents.

Again, I want to greatly thank the chairmen of the full committee and the subcommittee and the ranking member for including the amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of these en bloc amendments.

The Korean War is often referred to as ''the Forgotten War,'' but the toll it took on those who served and the mark it left on America, American veterans, Korea, and the world is indelible. A group of dedicated individuals, led by Korea veteran Denis Healy, has begun work on the Korean War National Museum to be located in Chicago.

This amendment, which I introduced with my colleague from Illinois, PETER ROSKAM, supports increased efforts to educate and raise public awareness of the Korean War and of the establishment of such a museum. This museum will preserve the legacy and history of the war, commemorate the sacrifices made by those who served, and celebrate the advances in freedom and democracy made by the Republic of Korea.

The veterans of this important conflict deserve our recognition, honor, and appreciation. A national museum will ensure that what they accomplished will be remembered.

I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for supporting this amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER).

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to rise in support of an amendment that would allow for the review of service records of eligible Jewish American veterans from World War I.

I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH, along with my colleagues who sponsored this legislation, for their support of this important issue.

We owe much to the patriotic Americans who have worn and are wearing the uniforms of our Nation's Armed Forces. Our country has been blessed to have citizens who have selflessly volunteered to defend our Nation and our freedom. Unfortunately, due to discrimination, qualified soldiers have not been considered for the Medal of Honor, which is the highest military decoration awarded by our government.

In 2001, Congress passed the Leonard Kravitz Jewish War Veterans Act, which had broad bipartisan support.

This important piece of legislation presented Jewish soldiers the opportunity to receive the Medal of Honor for their service in World War II. However, Jewish veterans of World War I faced similar discrimination, and have not yet been afforded the opportunity to receive recognition for their service.

Last Congress, this amendment was included as part of an en bloc group of amendments that was agreed to by the House by a vote of 416–1. We urge its adoption.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I rise to support the en bloc amendments and particularly my amendment dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder.

My amendment sends a clear and resounding message that we take all wounds endured by our veterans seriously. Although their wounds may be invisible, we recognize that they should be properly treated. One of the best ways to increase the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder is to access treatment and to increase treatment in a number of local and community medical facilities.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for accepting this amendment and for recognizing the enormous burden that has come about through PTSD.

According to the Defense Medical Epidemiology Database, the number of hospitalizations and outpatient visits in which PTSD was a primary diagnosis between 2000 and 2009 was 5,307 hospitalizations and 578,120 outpatient visits.

I also rise today in honor of my friend and late colleague, Congressman John Murtha, who worked with me to establish an outsourcing clinic in the Houston area at the Riverside Hospital. What a difference it makes. If proper medical care is given, about 40 percent to 60 percent of people who develop PTSD can get better care.

How many of us can even talk about this experience short of our Members who have experienced combat who are here in the United States Congress? The average American who has not does not know the trauma of experiencing danger every day in protecting themselves and their comrades.

They come home. They deserve not only our celebration of their return but to be treated so that they can go on with their lives. Since October 2004, approximately 1.64 million U.S. troops have been deployed for the OEF and OIF in Afghanistan and Iraq. Let's say to our soldiers: You are deserving of our care.

Let us provide more access to care for post-traumatic stress disorder. I appreciate your support for this en bloc amendment.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment #112 to H.R. 1540, "National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2011," as it will send a clear message on the importance of increasing access to treatment for those suffering from post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). As a Member of Congress from Texas, a state which has sustained more casualties in the ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq than all but one other state, I am pleased to offer this amendment.

My amendment is intended to address the urgent need for access to post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) treatment and counseling facilities servicing veterans. This includes veterans living in some of the more distressed areas of our country.

We must encourage the establishment of innovative public-private partnerships for the treatment and research of PTSD in teaching hospitals across the country by placing a focus on the importance of caring for those who live with post traumatic stress disorder.

We can never do enough to honor our wounded veterans. The Congressional Research Service puts the number of troops deployed since 2000 suffering from post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at nearly 67,000.

Post traumatic stress disorder is one of the most prevalent and devastating psychological wounds suffered by the brave men and women fighting in far off lands to defend the values and freedom we hold dear. This country has the necessary resources to provide Veterans and members of the Armed Forces with world class care.

I represent a district that is home to one of the largest populations of military service members and their families in the nation. There are over 200,000 veterans of military service who live and work in Houston; more than 13,000 are veterans from the Iraq and Afghanistan. For the brave men and women who have been wounded in combat, help is on the way.

Mr. Chair, my amendment sends the clear and resounding message that we take all wounds endured by our veterans seriously. Although a soldier's wounds are invisible to the naked eye; they are still wounds that should be properly treated. One of the best ways to increase access to treatment is to increase the number of medical facilities specializing in post traumatic stress disorder located in underserved urban areas. Access to post traumatic stress disorder treatment is especially important since veterans living in such areas are less likely to be diagnosed and treated for post traumatic stress disorder.

In Houston the Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) is the primary point of care for most returning veterans. It serves over 6,000 veterans in the area. 90% of those served at the VAMC are men, and 21% have been diagnosed with some form of depression or PTSD. We need to include community based health care providers to reach veterans living in underserved urban areas. The treatment of PTSD should be community based.

As a senior member of the Judiciary and the Homeland Security Committees, I agree with President Obama and the Administration in reaffirming our commitment to supporting our veterans and military warriors. The $1,000,000 Department of Defense (DOD) awarded grant recognized the importance of expanded efforts in diverse communities around the country, as the government seals its promise to ensure our Military Personnel and Veterans have the best medical care available.

It has been a long fought battle, as I have worked tirelessly with the late John Murtha, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense, of the House Appropriations Committee and Senior Leaders from DOD for more than four years to secure $1,000,000 in federal funding in the 2010 Defense Appropriations Bill for Riverside General Hospital. These funds provided facilities and services to treat Post Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD) for National Guardsmen, Reservists and Veterans discharged and/or on leave.

These funds represented a major step towards providing expanded resources in the heart of the city of Houston for those suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorders.

The DOD awarded grant recognized the importance of expanded efforts in diverse communities around the country, as the government seals its promise to ensure our veterans and warriors in uniform have the best medical care available.

These funds provided trained experienced physicians, nurses, therapists and other healthcare professionals the necessary services to treat Post Traumatic Stress Disorders for Military Personnel and Veterans discharged and/or on leave of duty. In addition, Riverside General Hospital is now able to provide psychiatric, medical emergency medical inpatient, and outpatient services.

There are currently close to 200,000 military and civilian personnel in the state of Texas, many living in the Houston area. Riverside General Hospital, located in the 18th Congressional District, is the only hospital in Texas privately owned by African-Americans.

Riverside General Hospital was founded due to the heroic efforts of veterans in the First World War. Riverside General Hospital, formerly the Houston Negro Hospital, was erected in 1926 in memory of Lieutenant John Halm Cullinan, US. Army. Riverside General Hospital is the only private African-American-owned hospital in the state of Texas that is contracted to provide inpatient psychiatric and inpatient detoxification services to TRICARE beneficiaries.

POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

I have always been a supporter of the men and women in the military, visiting every combat zone, including Bosnia, Kosovo, Albania, with numerous visits to Afghanistan and Iraq. After interacting with our deployed warriors, I began to understand the actual devastation caused by PTSD, which fueled my passion to help create a facility to help and provide care for those military members and veterans affected.

There have been several reports of Military Personnel to include National Guardsman, Reservists and Veterans suffering from PTSD-like symptoms for well over 100 years. Some examples are veterans of the US Civil War, who suffered emotional problems and were said to be afflicted with "soldier's heart" or "Da Costa's Syndrome"; veterans of World War I was diagnosed as "shell Shocked"; and veterans of World War II were classified with "battle fatigue" or "combat fatigue". Other terms used to describe military-related mood disturbances include "nostalgia", "not yet diagnosed nervousness", "irritable heart", "effort syndrome", "war neurosis" and "operational exhaustion".

War veterans are the most publicly-recognized victims of PTSD; long-term psychiatric illness was formally observed in World War I and the syndrome entered public consciousness after the Vietnam War.

TREATING THE ''INVISIBLE WOUNDS OF WAR''

According to the Defense Medical Epidemiology Database, the number of hospitalizations and outpatient visits in which PTSD was the primary diagnosis between 2000 and 2009 were:

5,307 Hospitalizations

578,120 outpatient visits

Military Personnel and Veterans with PTSD have lived through traumatic events, causing many of them to fear for their lives, bear witness to horrible things, and feel helpless and hopeless. PTSD symptoms usually start soon after the traumatic event, but they may not appear until months or years later. If provided proper medical care, about half (40% to 60%) of people who develop PTSD get better at some time.

Since October 2001, approximately 1.64 million U.S. troops have been deployed for Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom (OEF/OIF) in Afghanistan and Iraq. Early evidence suggests that the psychological toll of these deployments—many involving prolonged exposure to combat-related stress over multiple rotations—may be disproportionately high compared with the physical injuries of combat.

In the face of mounting public concern over post-deployment health care issues confronting OEF/OIF veterans, several task forces, independent review groups, and a President's Commission have been convened to examine the care of the war wounded and make recommendations. Many recent reports have referred to PTSD as the signature wound of the Afghanistan and Iraq conflicts. With the increasing incidence of suicide and suicide attempts among returning veterans, concern about depression is also on the rise. PTSD impacts not only the service member as the aftershock of this invisible wound victimizes the families as well feel.

The Army says that for the first time the rate of suicide in the military exceeded that of the general population last year—20.2 per 100,000 people in the military, compared with the civilian rate of 19.5 per 100,000. (The Centers for Disease Control say the overall civilian suicide rate was 11 per 100,000 for 2005—the most recent year available—but the Army adjusts the figure to reflect the military's younger and much more heavily male demographics.) The Army's suicide rate was 12.7 per 100,000 in 2005, 15.3 in 2006 and 16.8 in 2007.

Although veterans who served in combat are most frequently afflicted by PTSD, events such as the Fort Hood shooting highlight the physical and psychological dangers facing military personnel in all roles.

Consequently, I believe it is extremely vital to extend to our civilian personnel the same benefits and support that we give to our active duty military. Civilians and military members on Fort Hood have equal responsibility to protect our nation and, as such, it is morally imperative that we work to honor these civilians by providing them with equal support in the aftermath of such traumatic incidents.

As our nation continues to fight injustices at home and abroad, we must remain committed to caring for those who give life and limb, so that we can enjoy our daily freedoms.

According to a National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study there are differences among Hispanic, African American, and White Vietnam Theater Veterans in terms of readjustment after military service. Both Hispanic and African American male Vietnam theater Veterans had higher rates of PTSD than Whites. Rates of current PTSD in the 1990 study were 28% among Hispanics, 21% among African Americans, and 14% among Whites.

African Americans had greater exposure to war stresses and had more predisposing factors than Whites, which appeared to account for their higher rate of PTSD. After controlling for these factors, the differences in PTSD rates between Whites and African Americans largely disappeared. On the other hand, the difference in rates of PTSD between Hispanics and Whites remained even after controlling for the fact that Hispanics had greater exposure to war stresses. African Americans and Hispanics often live in communities that do not have adequate access to health care services. I again stress that veterans who live in underserved areas should have adequate access to services.

For those of us whose daily existence is not lived in harm's way, it is difficult to imagine the horrific images that American servicemen and women deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other theaters of war see on a daily basis. In an instant a suicide bomber, an TIED, or an insurgent can obliterate your best friend and right in front of your face. Yet, you are trained and expected to continue on with the mission, and you do . . . you do this for your country.

Mr. Chair, according to surveys conducted of troops in Iraq, 15–20% of Army soldiers have demonstrated signs of post traumatic stress. Symptoms of this serious disorder include nightmares, flashbacks, emotional detachment, dissociation, insomnia, loss of appetite, memory loss, clinical depression, and anxiety. One year after returning from combat, approximately 35% of soldiers are seeking some kind of mental health treatment. Among soldiers still stationed in Iraq and Afghanistan, many incidents of abuse, including killings and rapes by U.S. soldiers, have been attributed to ethics lapses caused by the strain of combat.

Most people with PTSD repeatedly relive the trauma in their thoughts during the day and in nightmares when they sleep. These are called flashbacks. Flashbacks may consist of images, sounds, smells, or feelings, and are often triggered by ordinary occurrences, such as a door slamming or a car backfiring on the street. A person having a flashback may lose touch with reality and believe that the traumatic incident is happening all over again.

The current conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq are the most continuous combat operations since Vietnam. Soldiers in Iraq are at risk for being killed or wounded themselves, are likely to have witnessed the suffering of others, and may have participated in killing or wounding others as part of combat operations. All of these activities have a demonstrated association with the development of PTSD. One study published in the American Journal of Medicine indicated that 94% of soldiers in Iraq reported receiving small-arms fire. In addition, 86% of soldiers in Iraq reported knowing someone who was seriously injured or killed, 68% reported seeing dead or seriously injured Americans, and 51% reported handling or uncovering human remains. The majority, 77%, of soldiers deployed to Iraq reported shooting or directing fire at the enemy, 48% reported being responsible for the death of an enemy combatant, and 28% reported being responsible for the death of a noncombatant. (Hoge et al., 2004).

For those of us whose daily existence is not lived in harm's way, it is difficult to imagine the horrific images that American servicemen and women deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other theaters of war have faced. At the height of the insurgency, the Congressional Research Service places the number of attacks against American and coalition forces at 1,400 per day. The Armed Forces reports over, 4,000 troops have died and tens of thousands have been wounded in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. According to the Department of Defense (DOD), 36,471 military personnel were medically evacuated from Iraq between 2003 and 2007 alone.

My amendment recognizes that these soldiers are first and foremost, human. They carry their experiences with them. In order to increase access we must first increase the number of medical facilities specializing in PTSD that are located in underserved urban areas, and conducting a concurrent study on increasing access to PTSD treatment at these facilities and that those soldiers will never feel forgotten or taken for granted. These soldiers can be certain that Members of Congress will ensure that they receive the necessary treatment to guarantee that their adjustment back into society is a successful one.

As the war in Iraq continues to drag on, and with our country continuing to send military personnel to Afghanistan, the military has been overwhelmed with returning soldiers suffering from mental health problems.

I am committed to improving the lives of thousands of veterans who have risked their lives for our nation, and I believe my amendment plays a crucial role in ensuring that veterans suffering from post traumatic stress disorder receive the medical treatment they desperately need.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in favor of the en bloc amendments, specifically amendment No. 124, introduced by my colleague Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

I think it is absolutely critical that this gets passed. Mr. MORAN knows the potential problems with the BRAC facility there in Alexandria if we don't limit the number of parking spaces there. He knows clearly there are a number of challenges that if not addressed in a timely fashion are going to create unacceptable traffic problems in the region.

We have worked with the Governor, and we have worked with the Congress to make sure that resources are flowing in a proper way and to make sure that we have a breather by which to put in the infrastructure to make sure that traffic can efficiently get in and out of that facility. If we're going to be creating bigger problems than what we're trying to solve with this, then we are not going to be doing what is in the best interest of the public.

Limiting the spaces there to 1,000 gives us that breathing space as well as makes sure that the Federal Government and the State government put in the necessary traffic infrastructure improvements there to make sure we can

accommodate that traffic and to make sure we aren't interfering with what is happening elsewhere.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would basically ensure that the total cut to the National Defense Education Program does not come from its K–12 education program, which links DOD scientists and engineers with students and teachers in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics, or STEM, fields. We know that our Nation is woefully behind in these subject matters. If we don't engage future generations to excel in these fields, it will hurt both our capability for innovation and our national security.

NDEP supports national competitions to create locally based, content-rich environments and robust learning opportunities for students and teachers with an understanding of the real-world application of the STEM fields. Just last year, 1,750 DOD scientists and engineers from 48 DOD laboratories in 26 States engaged more than 180,000 students and 8,000 teachers in outreach and informal education initiatives.

□ 1200

So, Mr. Chairman, I believe that we actually have to make investment in these STEM programs, and I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER).

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I rise today in support of amendment No. 114.

A few months ago, the DOD awarded a $99 million contract for the redesign of the flight suit. While the intentions are definitely good, at a time when we find ourselves in fiscal strains and finding ways to spend money most efficiently, I believe this isn't it.

As an Air Force pilot, somebody that wears the current flight suit, I believe—and I've talked to many of my colleagues in the military, as I currently serve, that believe the current flight suit works just fine. It serves the purpose that it was designed for and in fact does a very good job.

So again, while we're looking at ways to have efficiencies and ways to spend our money most wisely, I ask that you adopt amendment No. 114, which would stop this $99 million redesign of the flight suit worn by only a few thousand people.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. First, let me thank Chairman MCKEON and also Ranking Member SMITH for agreeing to include my amendment in this en bloc amendment for consideration. I urge support for these en bloc amendments and specifically for my amendment, 117, which prohibits funding to construct permanent military bases in Iraq and Afghanistan.

I have consistently, and we have successfully, worked to include this prohibition of funding for permanent bases in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2001. Due to our efforts and the support of all of our colleagues here on a bipartisan basis who understand the importance of prohibiting permanent bases in these countries, this language has historically been included in the Defense authorization and appropriations bills and signed into law by President Bush and President Obama. In fact, in working with our colleagues, we were successful in placing the same language in the continuing resolution which was passed by the House and signed into law by President Obama in April of 2011.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentlewoman 1 additional minute.

Ms. LEE. By including this language in this bill, we are absolutely being clear that the policy of the United States in Afghanistan and Iraq has never included permanent bases and will never include permanent bases.

However, I'm disappointed that we didn't go one step further today by considering my amendment to begin a sizeable and significant reduction of our Armed Forces beginning this July so that we can begin to end the longest war in American history.

But I am urging our colleagues to support the amendment prohibiting permanent military bases in Iraq and Afghanistan. It's critical in fighting the perception held by many in Iraq and Afghanistan that we are an occupying army or that we intend to remain as an occupying force. That perception fuels the insurgency and the Taliban and makes our troops more vulnerable and further threatens our national security.

So I want to thank the chairman again and our ranking member for the time and for including this amendment in the en bloc package of amendments.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I stand in support of the amendment and the passage of the bill, but I want to raise a point which is of great concern to me as an appropriator and as a fiscal conservative, and that is the Pentagon's practice—and it's being practiced by the Obama administration as it was by the Bush administration—of putting the war on terrorism money for Afghanistan and Iraq and other places around the globe off the military budget.

We are debating a budget today which is about $550 billion, but there is another $120 billion which goes under Overseas Contingency Operations which we do not debate or scrutinize nearly as much as we should. What that money does is actually brings us to a military spending bill that is not in the 500 billions but is $670 billion.

A lot of that money is not going to emergency spending but ongoing operations. Did anybody last year think we were going to be out of Afghanistan or Iraq this year? No. That money should be in their base budget.

As a member of the Defense appropriations committee, I have submitted language on our bill to straighten this out, and I hope that Congress will take a look at it down the road. I do support this amendment, however, and I thank the gentleman from California for the time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak about my amendment to the Defense Authorization bill.

This amendment establishes a Global Contingency Security Fund, jointly administered by the Department of State and Department of Defense.

This fund is meant to build the capacity of foreign nations to combat terrorist organizations and to stabilize their regions, goals consistent with U.S. national security interests. The defense and security infrastructure of foreign nations varies and this fund provides State and DOD the flexibility necessary to provide training and equipment to our foreign partners where it will have the best effect.

My amendment spends no new money—rather, it allows resources to be pooled from existing monies available to State and DOD.

Additionally, it requires that human rights and legitimate civilian authority and governments are respected in every activity and use of the fund.

The best thing we can do to stabilize and strengthen volatile regions of the globe is to build partner capacity, something my amendments aims to achieve.

I thank Armed Services Committee Chair MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and Foreign Affairs Committee Chair ROS-LEHTINEN and Ranking Member BERMAN for their support and cosponsorship of the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I ask my colleagues to support these amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 276, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 46, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 147 printed in

House Report 112–88 offered by Mr. MCKEON:

AMENDMENT NO. 127 OFFERED BY MR. NUGENT

At end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 527. RETROACTIVE AWARD OF ARMY COMBAT ACTION BADGE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO AWARD.—The Secretary of the Army may award the Army Combat Action Badge (established by order of the Secretary of the Army through Headquarters, Department of the Army Letter 600-05-1, dated June 3, 2005) to a person who, while a member of the Army, participated in combat during which the person personally engaged, or was personally engaged by, the enemy at any time during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 18, 2001 (the date of the otherwise applicable limitation on retroactivity for the award of such decoration), if the Secretary determines that the person has not been previously recognized in an appropriate manner for such participation.

(b) PROCUREMENT OF BADGE.—The Secretary of the Army may make arrangements with suppliers of the Army Combat Action Badge so that eligible recipients of the Army Combat Action Badge pursuant to subsection (a) may procure the badge directly from suppliers, thereby eliminating or at least substantially reducing administrative costs for the Army to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 128 OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 845. ASSESSMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTING ACTIONS AND THE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct an assessment of consolidated contracting actions of the Department of Defense relating to base services and construction activities from October 2009 through October 2011 to ensure the Department's compliance with the provisions of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240). The assessment shall, at a minimum, examine—

(1) compliance with the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240), the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-135), the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) and all relevant provisions in the Federal Acquisition Regulation and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement;

(2) justification for contract consolidation;

(3) scope of services provided by category, contract award ceiling, and period of performance;

(4) identification of any shortages in trained acquisition personnel that may have contributed to a determination to consolidate contracting actions;

(5) potential for alternative contracting approaches that would increase small business participation;

(6) any negative impact by such contract consolidations on contracting with small business concerns; and

(7) recommendations to improve or enhance Department of Defense policy, guidance, or execution of contracting actions to ensure compliance with the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010.

(b) BRIEFING.—The Inspector General shall brief the congressional defense committees on the findings of the assessment required under subsection (a) not later than April 1, 2012.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MR. POMPEO

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO EMIL KAPAUN FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE KOREAN WAR.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President is authorized and requested to award the Medal of Honor posthumously under section 3741 of such title to Emil Kapaun for the acts of valor during the Korean War described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the actions of then Captain Emil Kapaun as a member of the 8th Cavalry Regiment during the Battle of Unsan on November 1 and 2, 1950, and while a prisoner of war until his death on May 23, 1951, during the Korean War.

AMENDMENT NO. 130 OFFERED BY MR. POMPEO

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR DETERMINATION MADE IN RESPONSE TO REVIEW OF PROPOSAL FOR AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR NOT PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED IN TIMELY FASHION.

Section 1130(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''If the determination includes a favorable recommendation for the award of the Medal of Honor, the Secretary of Defense, instead of the Secretary concerned, shall make the submission under this subsection.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR. REED

At the end of title X of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 1099C. DESIGNATION OF "TAPS" AS NATIONAL SONG OF REMEMBRANCE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Chapter 3 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 306. National Song of Remembrance

''(a) DESIGNATION.—The bugle call commonly known as 'Taps', consisting of 24 notes sounded on a bugle or trumpet performed by a solo bugler or trumpeter without accompaniment or embellishment, is the National Song of Remembrance.

''(b) CONDUCT DURING SOUNDING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—During a performance of 'Taps' at a military funeral, memorial service, or wreath laying—

''(A) all present, except persons in uniform, should stand at attention with the right hand over the heart;

''(B) men not in uniform should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold the headdress at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart; and

''(C) persons in uniform should stand at attention and give the military salute at the first note of 'Taps' and maintain that position until the last note.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply when 'Taps' is sounded as the final bugle call of the day at a military base.

''(c) DEFINITION OF MILITARY BASE.—In this section, the term 'military base' means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility.''.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CHAPTER HEADING.—The heading of chapter 3 of title 36, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 3—NATIONAL ANTHEM, MOTTO, AND OTHER NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS".

(2) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The item relating to chapter 3 in the table of chapters for such title is amended to read as follows:

''3. National Anthem, Motto, and Other National Designations ..... 301''.

(3) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''306. National Song of Remembrance.''.

Amend the table of contents in section 2(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 1099B the following new item:

Sec. 1099C. Designation of ''Taps'' as National Song of Remembrance.

AMENDMENT NO. 132 OFFERED BY MS. RICHARDSON

Page 531, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1099C. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND PREPAREDNESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States Northern Command plays a crucial role in providing additional response capability to State and local governments in domestic disaster relief and consequence management operations;

(2) the United States Northern Command must continue to build upon its current efforts to develop command strategies, leadership training, and response plans to effectively work with civil authorities when acting as the lead agency or a supporting agency; and

(3) the United States Northern Command should leverage whenever possible training and management expertise that resides within the Department of Defense, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private sector businesses and academic institutions to enhance—

(A) its Defense Support to Civil Authorities and incidence management missions;

(B) relationships with other entities involved in disaster response; and

(C) its ability to respond to unforeseen events.

AMENDMENT NO. 133 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

Page 377, after line 7, insert the following:

SEC. 845. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATIONAL CONTRACT SUPPORT PLAN.

The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan to address shortfalls in operational contract support requirements determination, management, oversight, and administration. The plan shall include each of the following:

(1) The provision of operational contract support training and information-sharing roadmaps, including a description of the roles and responsibilities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the military departments, and defense agencies.

(2) The identification and development of training venues to incorporate appropriate operational contract support training and education for all operational contract support functions in both acquisition and non-acquisition roles.

(3) The integration of operational contract support into Department of Defense exercises and experiments.

(4) Updating and aligning Department of Defense policy, doctrine, joint capability area definitions, corresponding universal joint task lists, and agreements to address shortfalls as discrepancies in areas of operational contract support.

(5) A method of ensuring that sufficient capacity and capability to conduct operational contract support missions is addressed in the total workforce plan required by section 129a

of title 10, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 135 OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 825, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 3114. ADDITIONAL BUDGET ITEM RELATING TO GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION INITIATIVE.

(a) FUNDING INCREASE AND OFFSETTING REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 3101 for defense nuclear nonproliferation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby increased by $20,000,000, with the amount of the increase allocated to the global threat reduction initiative as set forth in the table under section 4701; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $20,000,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from the Aerostat Joint Project Office as set forth in the table under section 4201.

(b) MERIT-BASED OR COMPETITIVE DECISIONS.—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds referred to in subsection (a)(1) with or to a specific entity shall—

(1) be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k) and 2374 of title 10, United States Code, or on competitive procedures; and

(2) comply with other applicable provisions of law.

AMENDMENT NO. 136 OFFERED BY MR. SHUSTER

At the end of subtitle A of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. THREE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO USE ACQUISITION AND CROSS-SERVICING AGREEMENTS TO LEND MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONNEL PROTECTION AND SURVIVABILITY.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1202 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2412), as amended by section 1203(a) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4386), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Iraq or''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''Iraq or''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''Iraq, Afghanistan, or'' and inserting ''Afghanistan or''.

(b) EXPIRATION.—Subsection (e) of such section, as amended by section 1204(b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4623), is further amended by striking ''September 30, 2011'' and inserting ''September 30, 2014''.

AMENDMENT NO. 137 OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 594, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 1231. REPORT ON RUSSIAN NUCLEAR FORCES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2012, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the nuclear forces of the Russian Federation and the New START Treaty (as defined in section 1229(d)).

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under section (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) The assessed number of nuclear forces by category of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles relative to New START levels by 2017 and by 2022, including potential shifts of such numbers during such periods.

(2) Options with respect to the size and composition of Russian nuclear forces that Russia is considering, including decreases below the New START levels and plans for maintaining New START levels, including options related to developing and deploying a new heavy intercontinental ballistic missile and multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle capability.

(3) Factors that are likely to influence the number and composition of Russian nuclear forces.

(4) Effects of shifts in the number and composition of Russian nuclear forces on strategic stability.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(3) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 835, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 3202. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

(a) FUNDING INCREASE.—The amount set forth in section 3201 for the operation of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board is hereby increased by $2,500,000.

(b) OFFSETTING REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for other procurement, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $2,500,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from Joint Tactical Radio System Maritime-Fixed radios under Line 039 Joint Tactical Radio System as set forth in the table under section 4101.

AMENDMENT NO. 139 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1043. NATIONAL SECURITY PLANNING GUIDANCE TO DENY SAFE HAVENS TO AL-QAEDA AND ITS VIOLENT EXTREMIST AFFILIATES.

(a) PURPOSE AND FINDINGS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to improve interagency strategic planning and execution to more effectively integrate efforts to deny safe havens and strengthen at-risk states to further the goals of the National Security Strategy related to the disruption, dismantlement, and defeat of al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates.

(2) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) In Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas where stabilization operations are carried out, the lack of an integrated, coordinated planning effort in which the goals, objectives, and priorities of the United States effort and the roles and missions of the various agencies of the United States were clearly delineated has hampered the efforts of the United States in such operations and may have contributed to increased costs in funding, time, effort, and other terms.

(B) The fight against al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates, and the threat to the United States by transnational terrorism, will continue for the foreseeable future.

(C) A key component of success in the struggle against al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates is the ability to deny safe havens to al-Qaeda, its violent extremist affiliates, and other violent extremist organizations, and United States national security interests will sometimes require the United States to assist in building the capabilities of other countries and entities to deny such violent extremist organizations safe havens and to participate in regional efforts to deny such violent extremist organizations safe havens.

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY PLANNING GUIDANCE.—

(1) GUIDANCE REQUIRED.—The President shall issue classified or unclassified national security planning guidance in support of objectives stated in the national security strategy report submitted to Congress by the President pursuant to section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404a) to deny safe havens to al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates and to strengthen at-risk states. Such guidance shall serve as the strategic plan that governs United States and coordinated international efforts to enhance the capacity of governmental and nongovernmental entities to work toward the goal of eliminating the ability of al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates to establish or maintain safe havens.

(2) CONTENTS OF GUIDANCE.—The guidance required under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

(A) A prioritized list of specified geographic areas that the President determines are necessary to address and an explicit discussion and list of the criteria or rationale used to prioritize the areas on the list, including a discussion of the conditions that would hamper the ability of the United States to strengthen at-risk states or other entities in such areas.

(B) For each specified geographic area, a description, analysis, and discussion of the core problems and contributing issues that allow or could allow al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates to use the area as a safe haven from which to plan and launch attacks, engage in propaganda, or raise funds and other support, including any ongoing or potential radicalization of the population, or to use the area as a key transit route for personnel, weapons, funding, or other support.

(C) A list of short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals for each specified geographic area, prioritized by importance.

(D) A description of the role and mission of each Federal department and agency involved in executing the guidance, including the Departments of Defense, Justice, Treasury, and State and the Agency for International Development.

(E) A description of gaps in United States capabilities to meet the goals listed pursuant to subparagraph (C), and the extent to which those gaps can be met through coordination with nongovernmental, international, or private sector organizations, entities, or companies.

(3) REVIEW AND UPDATE OF GUIDANCE.—The President shall review and update the guidance required under paragraph (1) as necessary. Any such review shall address each of the following:

(A) The overall progress made toward achieving the goals listed pursuant to paragraph (2)(C), including an overall assessment of the progress in denying a safe haven to al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates.

(B) The performance of each Federal department and agency involved in executing the guidance.

(C) The performance of the unified country team and appropriate combatant command, or in the case of a cross-border effort, country teams in the area and the appropriate combatant command.

(D) Any addition to, deletion from, or change in the order of the prioritized list maintained pursuant to paragraph (2)(A).

(4) SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC AREA DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''specified geographic area'' means any country, subnational territory, or region—

(A) that serves or may potentially serve as a safe haven for al-Qaeda or a violent extremist affiliate of al-Qaeda—

(i) from which to plan and launch attacks, engage in propaganda, or raise funds and other support; or

(ii) for use as a key transit route for personnel, weapons, funding, or other support; and

(B) over which one or more governments or entities exert insufficient governmental or security control to deny al-Qaeda and its violent extremist affiliates the ability to establish a large scale presence.

(5) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 days after the President issues the guidance required under paragraph (1) or reviews or updates such guidance under paragraph (3), the President shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate a copy of such guidance.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REQUIRED.—The head of each agency listed in the national security planning guidance required under subsection (b) shall enter into a memorandum of understanding regarding matters related to the implementation of such guidance.

(2) MATTERS COVERED.— The memorandum of understanding required by paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

(A) An identification of the positions supplied by each department or agency to country teams or teams and the appropriate combatant command in each specified geographic area that are critical for carrying out the national security planning guidance.

(B) The criteria used by each department or agency for the selection of appropriate personnel to fill the positions identified as critical pursuant to subparagraph (A), including the manner of soliciting the input from other departments and agencies regarding appropriate personnel and expertise.

(C) The manner in which performance in furtherance of the national security planning guidance shall be considered in evaluating the performance of personnel designated to fill the positions identified as critical pursuant to subparagraph (A), including the consideration of input from personnel from other departments and agencies who filled senior positions on the country team or relevant combatant command, in particular the appropriate United States ambassador.

(D) The manner for implementing lessons learned in the course of reviewing the performance of a country team or multiple country teams and relevant combatant command in the course of reviewing the national security planning guidance under subsection (b)(3).

(E) The manner in which disputes related to carrying out the national security planning guidance between members of the country team, the relevant combatant command, or departments and agencies shall be handled.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.— Not later than 120 days after the memorandum of understanding required by paragraph (1) is signed, the heads of those departments and agencies listed in the national security planning guidance shall issue such policies and guidance and prescribe such regulations as are necessary to implement the memorandum of understanding for the relevant matters pertaining to their respective departments and agencies.

(4) UPDATE AND REVIEW.—The memorandum of understanding as required under paragraph (1) shall be updated and reviewed as necessary, but at a minimum shall be reviewed with each review of the national security planning guidance under subsection (b)(3).

AMENDMENT NO. 140 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Page 345, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 731. REPORT ON RESEARCH AND TREATMENT OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The high-incidence rate of neurological trauma in members of the Armed Forces needs to be addressed.

(2) Critical research using neuroimaging that is concentrated on post-traumatic stress disorder offers great hope in identifying conditions allowing for a separate and distinct classification of post-traumatic stress disorder.

(3) The Telemedicine and Advanced Technology Research Center within the Army Medical Research and Materiel Command has engaged the National Resources for Neuroscience and Neuroimaging to develop collaborative and inter-agency research linking the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs with appropriate and established university-affiliated partnerships.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the benefits of neuroimaging research in an effort to identify and increase the diagnostic properties of post-traumatic stress disorder.

AMENDMENT NO. 142 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY

Page 429, after line 13, insert the following:

SEC. 965. CLARIFICATION OF STATUS OF PARTICIPANTS OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE ACTIVE CYBER DEFENSE PILOT PROJECT.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any non-Government entity or personnel participating in the 90-day Defense Industrial Base Active Cyber Defense pilot project shall not be considered an agent of any local or State government or the Federal Government by reason of such participation.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY

Add at the end of subtitle I of title X the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1099C. OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, AS THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In 1629, Captain John Endicott organized the first militia in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in Salem.

(2) The colonists had adopted the English militia system, which required all males between the ages of 16 and 60 to possess arms and participate in the defense of the community.

(3) In 1636, the Massachusetts General Court ordered the organization of three militia regiments, designated as the North, South, and East regiments.

(4) These regiments drilled once a week and provided guard details each evening to sound the alarm in case of attack.

(5) The East Regiment, the predecessor of the 101st Engineer Battalion, assembled as a regiment for the first time in 1637 on the Salem Common, marking the beginning of the Massachusetts National Guard and the National Guard of the United States.

(6) Since 1785, Salem's own Second Corps of Cadets (101st and 102nd Field Artillery) has celebrated the anniversary of that first muster.

(7) As the policy contained in section 102 of title 32, United States Code, clearly expresses, the National Guard continues its historic mission of providing units for the first line defense of the United States and current missions throughout the world.

(8) The designation of the City of Salem, Massachusetts, as the Birthplace of the National Guard of the United States will contribute positively to tourism and economic development in the city, create jobs, and instill pride in both the local and State communities.

(b) RECOGNITION.—Section 102 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''In accordance'' and inserting ''(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—In accordance''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) RECOGNITION OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, AS NATIONAL GUARD BIRTHPLACE.—The City of Salem, Massachusetts, the site of the first muster of a militia regiment in 1637 in what became the United States, is hereby recognized as the Birthplace of the National Guard of the United States.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 143 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1099C. REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURING POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) For many years, manufacturing has been the backbone of the United States economy, leading to good jobs, technological innovation, and the production of high quality commodities.

(2) In addition, the superiority of the United States manufacturing industry ensured a reliable supply of raw and finished goods to support the defense and security operations of the United States Government.

(3) Over the past few decades, the manufacturing industry of the United States and the jobs associated with it have suffered a dramatic decline as manufacturing processes have been outsourced to foreign nations.

(4) This decrease in domestic manufacturing capability has forced the Department of Defense to acquire supplies and materials necessary for the national defense from foreign companies and governments, thereby subjecting the critical defense needs of the United States to geopolitical forces beyond its control.

(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) SUBMISSION REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the manufacturing industry of the United States. Such report shall be submitted as soon as is practicable, but not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) NOTICE OF SUBMISSION.—If before the end of the 180-day period specified in paragraph (1) the Secretary determines that the

report required by that paragraph cannot be submitted by the end of such period as required by such paragraph, the Secretary shall (before the end of such period) submit to Congress a report setting forth—

(A) the reasons why the report cannot be submitted by the end of such 180-day period; and

(B) an estimated date for the submission of the report.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex. Consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, an unclassified summary of the key judgments of the report may be submitted.

(4) ELEMENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the current manufacturing capacity of the United States as it relates to the ability of the United States to respond to both civilian and defense needs.

(B) An assessment of tax, trade, and regulatory policies as they impact the growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States.

(C) An analysis of the factors leading to the increased outsourcing of manufacturing processes to foreign nations.

(D) An analysis of the strength of the United States defense industrial base, including the security and stability of the supply chain, and an assessment of the vulnerabilities and weak points of that supply chain.

(E) An analysis of the capacity of the civilian manufacturing industry to fulfill defense manufacturing needs when necessary.

(F) An analysis of the ability of the United States to access necessary raw materials for the defense industry, including rare earth minerals.

(G) A quantitative analysis of the position of the United States relative to the global defense market.

(H) An analysis of the changes in supply-side economics resulting from shifts in globalization trends.

(I) An analysis of the vulnerability of the United States defense products that could potentially be corrupted by malicious software, such as spyware, malware, and viruses.

(J) A quantitative analysis of the risk facing the defense supply chain of the United States and the processes currently in place to manage such risk.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL REPORT ON POLICY OBJECTIVES AND UNITED STATES STRATEGY REGARDING THE UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—As soon as is practicable, but not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on—

(A) the objectives of United States policy regarding the manufacturing industry of the United States; and

(B) the strategy for achieving those objectives.

(2) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) address the role of diplomacy, incentives, sanctions, other punitive measures and incentives, and other programs and activities relating to the manufacturing industry of the United States for which funds are provided by Congress; and

(B) summarize United States planning regarding the range of possible United States actions in support of United States policy objectives with respect to the manufacturing industry of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 144 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY

At the end of subtitle A of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON FOREIGN POLICE TRAINING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT; DUTIES.—There is established an interagency working group to monitor the foreign police training programs, projects, and activities of the various Federal departments and agencies and coordinate and unify such programs, projects, and activities under a single strategic framework.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the interagency working group should establish a strategy to specify the goals of the foreign police training programs, projects, and activities described in subsection (a), the strategies for achieving such goals, and quantifiable metrics for measuring success. The strategy should also include an interagency mechanism to coordinate the actions of the Federal departments and agencies carrying out such programs, projects, and activities.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The interagency working group shall consist of representatives from the Departments of Defense, State, Justice, Homeland Security, Treasury, and Energy, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

(2) CHAIRPERSON.—The representative from the Department of Defense shall serve as the chairperson of the interagency working group.

(d) REPORT.—The interagency working group shall submit to Congress an annual report on the activities of the interagency working group for the preceding year.

AMENDMENT NO. 145 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY

At the end of subtitle F of title IX, add the following new section:

SEC. 965. EXPANSION OF OVERSIGHT OFFICES IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING.—Section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

''(7) One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Contingency Contracting. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Contingency Contracting is the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics on matters relating to planning, funding, staffing, and managing contingency contracting of the Department of Defense.''.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH OFFICE OF CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING.—The Secretary of Defense shall rename and expand the Office of Program Support in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics as the Office of Contingency Contracting. The Office of Contingency Contracting shall be headed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Contingency Contracting and shall be responsible for planning, funding, staffing, and managing contingency contracting in the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 146 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

Page 473, line 23, insert ''or (4)'' after ''(2)''.

Page 476, after line 8, insert the following:

(4) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to activities determined by the Secretary of Defense to be necessary to ensure the continued safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

Page 477, strike line 14 and all that follows through line 17 and insert the following:

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to—

(A) the dismantlement of legacy warheads that are awaiting dismantlement on the date of the enactment of this Act or have been designated for retirement by the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) activities determined by the Secretary of Defense to be necessary to ensure the continued safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

Page 478, line 3, strike ''The'' and insert ''Except as provided by subsection (c), the''.

Page 478, line 21, strike the closed quotation mark and second period.

Page 478, after line 21, insert the following:

''(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to activities determined by the Secretary of Defense to be necessary to ensure the continued safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 147 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

Page 593, line 3, strike ''or''.

Page 593, line 15, strike the period and insert ''; or''.

Page 593, after line 15, insert the following:

(3) the reduction, consolidation, or withdrawal of such nuclear forces is—

(A) pursuant to a treaty or international agreement specifically approved with the advice and consent of the Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution; or

(B) specifically authorized by an Act of Congress.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my revised amendment, No. 144, which will address concerns I have regarding the DOD contract bundling process.

The current DOD process encourages wrapping together projects for bid proposals. This process unfairly distributes DOD resources and often allows outside companies to get contracts on bases where local businesses have better regional and technical knowledge to perform the service. The winning bidder then subcontracts with the local businesses, often underfunding the subcontractor and pocketing the rest. The local companies in the State where the base is housed lose out on significant revenue and job opportunities.

An example of this was recently in my district. A man that makes radios and radio antennas was called by DOD, asked if he could make a radio antenna that would fit in the pocket like a cigarette package. While they were speaking on the phone, he actually built one of these. The DOD contractor asked him how much it would be. He said somewhere between $1.50 and $3. DOD said the lowest bid they had had for the same antenna was over $150,000.

We run into this all of the time. At a time when we have deficits soaring, I think it's time for us to spend our money wisely and efficiently and use local contractors.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, which incorporates four of my amendments as part of the en bloc, and I want to therefore thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for the bipartisan approach in which they have dealt with these amendments today.

One of my amendments officially recognizes Salem, Massachusetts, as the birthplace of the National Guard. Salem was the site where the country's first military regiment mustered in 1637. The militia was the foundation of what would become the National Guard.

It is in commemoration of the celebration of the men and women who serve our country and those Salem residents who came together almost 375 years ago to protect our Nation that I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. Next year will be the 375th anniversary of the first muster, and so it's particularly pleasing to see this matter passed in time to celebrate that.

In my limited time, I also want to touch on the other three amendments that are included in the en bloc. Those are good government amendments, which were the result of oversight work done by the Subcommittee on National Security which I chaired in the last two Congresses, but which reflect a good bipartisan oversight effort. These amendments will be seeking to strengthen our manufacturing and defense industrial base, will be increasing coordination of foreign police training programs which currently involve efforts by no less than seven different United States Government departments and agencies, and we will be creating a new leadership position within the Pentagon to ensure appropriate oversight on wartime contracting.

At a time when every line item in the budget is being scrutinized, these amendments are intended to make our country stronger, to make systems work better, and to make sure taxpayer dollars are spent wisely.

□ 1210

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. I thank the ranking member for his leadership, I thank him and Chairman MCKEON for the bipartisan approach of including amendments in the en bloc, and I thank you for including my amendment in en bloc No. 4.

My amendment, No. 121, would narrow an overly broad exemption under FOIA.

We must protect certain critical security infrastructure information to keep our defense operations, properties, and facilities safe from terrorists. But we must not be overly broad in our definition. My amendment strikes a balance between safeguarding our critical infrastructure security information and the public's right to know.

Withholding certain information could endanger the public. And to give one example is the case of the Marine Corps Camp Lejeune water contamination tragedy. For three decades, thousands of marines and their families consumed tap water contaminated with chemicals, the likely cause of their cancers.

Led by Members of Congress, victims and supporters have blamed Marine Corps leadership for hiding the problem and for failing to act.

My amendment would prevent another Camp Lejeune from happening. I thank the chairman and ranking member for including it in en bloc No. 4.

Mr. MCKEON. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Thank you, Ranking Member.

There are three amendments on this en bloc that I have submitted and that the majority and the minority have agreed to.

The first one, No. 137, is a report on the Russian nuclear forces, and this amendment requires a report on what the Russians are doing with respect to their nuclear forces in relation to the New START, or the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

We are told that Russia will be taking a look at some of its older weapons and probably be decommissioning them, and there might be an opportunity in the coming couple of years to maybe bring down the stockpile of nuclear weapons even more below some of those limits with respect to the New START Treaty.

So this report will help to inform Congress on the opportunities and the challenges for further verifiable nuclear weapon reductions, which I believe would strengthen strategic stability, maintain a strong nuclear nonproliferation treaty, as well as enable progress on preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear bomb-grade materials. I think this is one of the biggest areas where we have a chance to make the world safer.

The second amendment that I have on this en bloc is for the Global Threat Reduction initiative, and I would like to thank the chairman for including amendment No. 135, which would increase funding for Global Threat Reduction initiative by $20 million. Again, supported by both sides. This also will help to reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism.

The danger that nuclear materials or weapons might spread to countries hostile to the United States or to terrorists represents one of the gravest dangers that we have here to the United States. So I believe that nonproliferation programs are critical to our national security and that they must be a top priority.

This funding specifically supports securing vulnerable nuclear material around the world in the next 4 years in order to prevent such deadly material from falling into the hands of the terrorists.

Again, I believe that nonproliferation programs are the most cost-effective way to achieve these goals. And that's also mirrored in the 9/11 Commission report, as well as our nuclear posture commission, which says the urgency arises from the imminent danger of nuclear terrorism if we pass a tipping point in nuclear proliferation.

The third amendment, No. 138, that I have in this en bloc is for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, or this amendment provides for an increase of $2.5 million for the DNFSB. Now, this funding is important because fiscal year appropriations cut it by nearly 20 percent.

So, again, I think these three are very important. I thank both the chairman and the ranking member for putting them in this en bloc.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of En Bloc Amendment 5 to H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012.

I thank the Rules Committee for making my amendment in order and the Armed Services Committee for its work on this important legislation.

Among the reasons why I support the En Bloc Amendment is because it includes an amendment that I offered to increase the effectiveness of the Northern Command ("NORTHCOM").

NORTHCOM was created on 1 October 2002 in the aftermath of the 11 September 2001 attacks, its mission is to protect the United States homeland and support local, state, and federal authorities.

In case of national emergencies, natural or man-made, which are happening all too frequently these days, its Air Forces Northern National Security Emergency Preparedness Directorate will take charge of the situation or event.

My amendment expresses the Sense of Congress that NORTHCOM: Develop and have in place a leadership strategy that will strengthen and foster institutional and interpersonal relationships with state and local governments and; utilize training programs to teach key personnel how to lead effectively in the event of a disaster and during uncertain times.

The purpose for NORTHCOM's existence is to bring the capabilities and the resources of the U.S. military to the assistance of the American people during a catastrophic disaster.

NORTHCOM leaders will be much more effective in saving lives, protecting assets, and enhancing resilience after the disaster has occurred if they are trained in the techniques of effective engagement with civilian leadership. My amendment represents Congress's support for such training.

I am disappointed that another amendment I offered to this bill was not made in order. This amendment would have instructed the TRANSPORTATION COMMAND (TRANSCOM) to update and expand the PORT LOOK 2008 Strategic Seaports study. Although this amendment was not made in order, I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that port infrastructure receives the programmatic support it deserves.

Finally, let me note my strong opposition to Section 1034 of the bill. Section 1034 is a broad and unwarranted expansion of executive power and an ill-considered enlargement of the "War on Terror."

This expansive new definition for the use of force is both unnecessary and potentially dangerous, particularly since Section 1034 does not require the President to obtain the express approval of Congress prior to using military force. I support efforts to strike this provision as the bill moves forward.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support En Bloc Amendment 5 to the Defense Authorization bill.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chair, as we approach this Memorial Day holiday, I am humbly reminded of the distinguished service and sacrifice of so many of our fellow Americans, who are proudly serving our country in the armed forces around the world. Many of those men and women are members of the National Guard and Reserve Components. Many are from my home state of West Virginia.

For 35 years, I have been privileged to represent the people of southern West Virginia, and it is with humble sincerity I say, our West Virginia National Guard is a model example of a commitment to excellence, and professional dedication to America's defense. From the home front to the front lines, they are a well-trained, highly dedicated force empowered by Congress to protect life and property.

Since the terrorist attacks on September 11th nearly a decade ago, we have called upon our National Guard and Reserve Components to assume more mission responsibility with far more complexity, not only here at home, but in theaters around the globe.

Our Guardsmen and Reservists are true American patriots. We have asked them time and again to mobilize and deploy with more frequency than any other time in our history.

We call upon our men and women to fulfill missions of public safety and security on and between our borders here at home, and send them to foreign lands to combat terrorism abroad. They are among the first to be called in a domestic disaster and often the last to leave a battlefield. Maintaining this ability—their capability to "turn on a dime"—does not come easy and quite frankly, it comes with much sacrifice.

Mr. Chair, the amendment I offer with my colleagues, Mr. McNerney and Mr. Young, would restore $10 million of critical funding to the Integrated Readiness Training Program and protect what has been proven to be a very effective and very successful training and readiness initiative of the National Guard and Reserves.

This Department of Defense program was established by Congress in 1998 to assist the National Guard in building facilities to train guardsmen, but also to provide an ancillary benefits to the communities where facilities are constructed and available for other purposes. Integrated Readiness Training projects are initiated by nonprofits, community organizations, and state and local governments.

The results are significant and have been above expectation. The cross-purpose projects have honed skills and capabilities of the Army Guard and created excellent partnerships between military branches and local community organizations, without significantly increasing training costs.

The Army National Guard supplemental federal funding requests have consistently surpassed $10 million annually. Cutting funding by 50 percent, as the underlying bill proposes to do, would drastically jeopardize current IRT commitments to organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America. It would reduce current and future training abilities, and diminish opportunities for our soldiers to interact directly with civilian agencies to provide a service or accomplish a mission.

Changing the process for budgeting for IRT projects at this point would disrupt projects already being negotiated and penalize our National Guard and Reserve Components.

I urge my colleagues to support Amendment 133. We have a responsibility to respectfully and gratefully fulfill our duty to support the integrity and intent of our Guard and Reserve forces, and effectively support and acknowledge the great sacrifice so many willingly make for all of us.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chair, in keeping with the spirit of the Warrior Ethos, on May 2, 2005, the Department of the Army authorized the creation of the Combat Action Badge. The Combat Action Badge provides special recognition to Soldiers who personally engaged the enemy, or are engaged by the enemy during combat operations.

The bayonet and grenade on the badge are associated with active combat. The oak wreath on the badge signifies strength and loyalty.

Unfortunately, current Army policy limits eligibility to those individuals who meet the criteria of the Combat Action Badge after September 18, 2001. In doing so, it overlooks the thousands of veterans who made similar sacrifices in previous wars.

This legislation would expand the eligibility for the Combat Action Badge to include those who served honorably from December 7, 1941 to September 18, 2001.

Additionally, in accordance with the wishes of those veterans who first pursued this legislation, the costs of the Combat Action Badge would be borne by these individuals, not the military. Therefore, this measure costs American taxpayers nothing.

In closing, it is important to mention that our nation's veterans have made tremendous sacrifices in defense of our freedom. As a nation, we owe our veterans a debt that can never fully be repaid.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 276, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 6 consisting of amendment Nos. 18, 20, 84, 22, 23, 57, 72, 96, 150, 151, and 149 printed in House Report 112–88 offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. BOSWELL

Page 316, line 15, in section 646 relating to the enhanced commissary stores pilot program, strike "(e)" and insert the following:

"(e) SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.—On account of the types of merchandise authorized to be sold in an enhanced commissary store, the Secretary of Defense may use amounts retained under subsection (d)(1) for the enhanced commissary store to support substance abuse prevention programs for patrons of the store while ensuring that the store receives necessary operating funds.

"(f)".

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. BOSWELL

Page 345, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 731. STUDY ON BREAST CANCER AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly conduct a study on the incidence of breast cancer among members of the Armed Forces (including members of the National Guard and reserve components) and veterans. Such study shall include the following:

(1) A determination of the number of members and veterans diagnosed with breast cancer.

(2) A determination of demographic information regarding such members and veterans, including—

(A) race;

(B) ethnicity;

(C) sex;

(D) age;

(E) possible exposure to hazardous elements or chemical or biological agents (including any vaccines) and where such exposure occurred;

(F) the locations of duty stations that such member or veteran was assigned;

(G) the locations in which such member or veteran was deployed; and

(H) the geographic area of residence prior to deployment.

(3) An analysis of breast cancer treatments received by such members and veterans.

(4) Other information the Secretaries consider necessary.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study required under subsection (a).

(c) FUNDING INCREASE AND OFFSETTING REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1406 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby increased by $10,000,000, with the amount of the increase allocated to the Defense Health Program, as set forth in the table under section 4501, to carry out this section;

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for other procurement, Navy, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $8,800,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from Joint Tactical Radio System Maritime-Fixed radios under Line 075 Shipboard Tactical Communications as set forth in the table under section 4101; and

(3) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for other procurement,

Air Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $1,200,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from Joint Tactical Radio System Maritime-Fixed radios under Line 049 Tactical Communications-Electronic Equipment as set forth in the table under section 4101.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. BOSWELL

Page 113, after line 17, insert the following:

(g) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that favorable consideration of energy-efficient or energy reduction technologies or processes under this section should include a focus on alternative, self-sufficient energy sources that reduce costs in the long term.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

Page 345, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 731. TRANSFER OF DEFENSE CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan to transfer the Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury from the TRICARE Management Activity to a military department, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees of the plan under subsection (a), including the military department determined by the Secretary.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

Page 345, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 731. REPORT ON MEMORANDUM REGARDING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Secretary will identify, refer, and treat traumatic brain injuries with respect to members of the Armed Forces who served in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom before the date in June, 2010, on which the memorandum regarding using a 50-meter distance from an explosion as a criterion to properly identify, refer, and treat members for potential traumatic brain injury took effect.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MRS. DAVIS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS FROM AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND.

Not more than 75 percent of amounts made available to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund for fiscal year 2012 may be used to provide assistance to the Government of Afghanistan unless the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, determines and certifies to Congress that women in Afghanistan are an integral part of the reconciliation process between the Afghan Government and the Taliban.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MRS. DAVIS OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. _____. MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND OVERHAUL CAPABILITY OF NAVY UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the efforts being made to establish maintenance, repair, and overhaul capability for Navy unmanned aerial systems.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MRS. DAVIS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 345, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 731. FREQUENCY OF REPORTS ON CONTINUED VIABILITY OF TRICARE STANDARD AND TRICARE EXTRA.

Section 711(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ''bi-annual'' and inserting ''biennial''.

AMENDMENT NO. 150 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF INDIANA

SEC. ____. REAUTHORIZATION OF AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS FOR REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1216 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4392) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012''.

(b) EXPIRATION.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended by striking ''December 31, 2011'' and inserting ''December 31, 2012''.

AMENDMENT NO. 151 OFFERED BY MR. WALZ OF MINNESOTA

Page 507, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1078. REPORT ON THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the National Guard and the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include a plan to—

(1) ensure that each military department has access to trained, experienced, and ready members of the National Guard and reserve components of the Armed Forces for any mission less than war;

(2) capitalize on the gains made in the readiness of the National Guard and the reserve components during the previous 10-year period; and

(3) ensure the total force is able to sustain commitments throughout the world using the unique skills and capabilities of the National Guard and the reserve components in a predictable and consistent manner.

AMENDMENT NO. 149 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

Strike section 911 and insert the following new section:

SEC. 911. HARMFUL INTERFERENCE TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Communications Commission shall not lift the conditions imposed on commercial terrestrial operations in the Order and Authorization adopted on January 26, 2011 (DA 11-133), or otherwise permit such operations, until the Commission has resolved concerns of widespread harmful interference by such commercial terrestrial operations to the Global Positioning System devices of the Department of Defense.

(b) NOTICE AND COMMENT ON WORKING GROUP REPORT.—Prior to permitting such commercial terrestrial operations, the Federal Communications Commission shall make available the final working group report mandated by such Order and Authorization and provide all interested parties an opportunity to comment on such report.

(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the conclusion of the proceeding on such commercial terrestrial operations, the Federal Communications Commission shall submit to the congressional committees described in paragraph (2) official copies of the documents containing the final decision of the Commission regarding whether to permit such commercial terrestrial operations. If the decision is to permit such commercial terrestrial operations, such documents shall contain or be accompanied by an explanation of how the concerns described in subsection (a) have been resolved.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DESCRIBED.—The congressional committees described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 18

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that amendment No. 18 be modified in the form I have placed at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of section 646 (page 316, after line 21), relating to the enhanced commissary stores pilot program, add the following new subsection:

(c) SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 301 for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is increased by $1,000,000 to support substance abuse prevention programs for patrons of enhanced commissary stores,

(2) FUNDING REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $1,000,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from the Aerostat Joint Project Office as set forth in the table under section 4201.

Mr. MCKEON (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the modification be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is modified.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 276, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. I'd like to thank our chairman and ranking member for including amendment No. 149 and my ranking member of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, LORETTA SANCHEZ, for joining me in an important amendment. We are deeply concerned about a commercial company,

LightSquared, that is developing a communications service that will harm our GPS system and interfere with the military's use of GPS.

The military is heavily reliant on GPS. The potential GPS interference would also affect first responders, air traffic management and safety, and commercial GPS users. The Deputy Secretary of Defense wrote to the FCC chairman that there is a ''strong potential for interference to critical national security systems.'' We need the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that the Defense Department's concerns about GPS interference are resolved before it moves ahead with the final decision on LightSquared.

This is a bipartisan and bicameral concern.

The defense bill contains a provision addressing this concern, and the amendment I and my ranking member Ms. SANCHEZ offered strengthens this position by saying that the FCC shall not permit LightSquared operations until the commission has resolved concerns of widespread harmful interference to GPS devices used by the Department of Defense.

I also thank our colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee for working with us.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ).

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. I thank the ranking member and the chairman for their work on this important piece of legislation.

In this en bloc amendment, I have an amendment that identified by DOD some important goals in maintaining the operational force of our Reserve and National Guard. These current conflicts have shown the Nation the incredible professionalism and the transformation from a strategic reserve to an operational reserve; and the three things that DOD identified are ensure that the armed services have access to trained, experienced, and ready Guard forces for missions short of war; capitalize on the gains made in readiness in the Reserve component; and ensure that the total force is able to sustain commitments around the world utilizing the unique skills and capabilities of the Reserve component.

What this does is it gives DOD—and it is a very limited scope—the ability to be able to access under title 10 those National Guard and Reserve forces for missions short of war at the end of the conflicts or as we wind down these conflicts.

My experience with this was after the first gulf war as our artillery units—and some of them were coming back—in training them, we ended up with no pieces of equipment and ended up taking tape and marking on the floor what a Howitzer looked like and using toilet paper rolls as the training aid for that. That is no way to maintain the incredible professionalism that we have in this force. It's no way to use the investment that we've made in this force in the proper manner. I'm very pleased that the ranking member and the chairman have agreed to put this in. I think it's the right thing to do for our security.

□ 1220

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time to close. I believe, if I am correct, this is the last amendment in the process.

I just want to thank Chairman MCKEON, his staff, for their outstanding leadership. As has been said many times but cannot be emphasized enough, this committee prides itself on being bipartisan, and Mr. MCKEON and his staff have more than upheld that tradition. We appreciate that.

We have worked together on a large number of issues, also worked together with Members of the Congress not just on the committee, as we have seen with many of the amendments processed. We have been able to include the ideas from a great many Members, both Republican and Democrat, from across this House. And I feel we have produced an outstanding product as a result.

I also want to take a moment to recognize this is the last markup or last House Defense bill we will be sending with Secretary Gates as our Secretary of Defense. And I want to honor him for his service. He has served seven, maybe eight Presidents, both Republicans and Democrats, has done an outstanding job for this country in all of those roles, and in particular as Secretary of Defense for the last 5 years. His leadership has been outstanding for this country. I will also note that he is retiring to the State of Washington. So that, too, shows great judgment on his part. We appreciate it's been great working with him. He will be missed.

We are excited to start working with the new Secretary of Defense, Mr. Panetta, as soon as he gets confirmed and moves into that role.

So I thank the chairman. And I guess I want to conclude by thanking my staff. This is my first time as the ranking member on this committee. It is a great honor that the caucus gave me, and I absolutely could not have gotten it done without the help of the staff that we have on the Armed Services Committee, both minority and majority for that matter. So I thank them for their help and their assistance.

I urge support for the bill, and I again thank the chairman. It has been great working with him on this.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank my good friend. And, you know, we use that word a lot around here, but I really feel that Ranking Member SMITH is my friend. And we have worked well together on this bill. I really appreciate his seriousness, the effort that he has put in to working, his staff. They have done an outstanding job.

I also want to echo your remarks about Secretary Gates—many, many years of outstanding dedication, devotion, of service to his Nation. I asked him what he was going to do. He said he had a long honey-do list. He was going to be working on that and probably a book.

I also want to welcome Mr. Panetta, Director Panetta, and wish him all the best on confirmation in the Senate. I look forward to working with him here as the new Secretary of Defense.

I want to thank the vice chairman of the committee, Mr. THORNBERRY, who has been a great right-hand man through all of this process, as well as all of the subcommittee chairs and ranking members for their hard work at the subcommittee level, and then helping out through this whole process.

I want to thank our staff director, Bob Simmons, and the minority staff director, Paul Arcangeli. They have been just magnificent through this process, as well as all of the staff here on the floor and those working back in their offices who worked so tirelessly on behalf of our troops, the men and women serving throughout the world in various uniforms of the service.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage all to support the bill.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, as Co-Chair of the Congressional Brain Injury Task Force, for the last ten years I have fought for patients with brain injuries. Traumatic brain injury (TB!) is the signature wound of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. While we made great progress on ensuring our soldiers have the best care, today we must make two corrections to better identify and treat our service members with brain injuries.

My first amendment addresses a February GAO report which found major problems in the management of the Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury (DCOE) by TRICARE. My amendment would require the Secretary to transfer this agency to another appropriate branch in order for it to be more effectively managed.

My second amendment will help identify the soldiers with brain injuries who have slipped through the cracks as they returned home from the battlefield. Prior to June 2010, the Department had a disjointed screening system in which a pre-deployment service member received a computerized test, but post-deployment they filled out a paper questionnaire. My amendment today would require the Department to come up with a plan to identify, refer, and treat service members that did not benefit from the new policy that was implemented in June 2010.

We have made a promise to our men and women in uniform that we would take care of them when they returned from the battlefield. In order to do so, we need to at least identify these service members. This Memorial Day weekend we must honor our veterans by protecting the benefits they have earned and deserve. I ask that my colleagues support these amendments for their service members who are struggling with invisible wounds.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc, as modified, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments, as modified, were agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 112–88 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 38 by Mr. MICA of Florida.

Amendment No. 40 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 42 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Amendment No. 43 by Mr. BUCHANAN of Florida.

Amendment No. 47 by Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

Amendment No. 48 by Mr. MACK of Florida.

Amendment No. 49 by Mr. LANGEVIN of Rhode Island.

Amendment No. 50 by Mr. AMASH of Michigan.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

Amendment No. 54 by Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

Amendment No. 56 by Mr. CHAFFETZ of Utah.

Amendment No. 60 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

Amendment No. 61 by Mr. CONYERS of Michigan.

Amendment No. 62 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 63 by Mr. ELLISON of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 64 by Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

Amendment No. 111 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 148 by Mr. TURNER of Ohio.

Amendment No. 152 by Mr. CRAVAACK of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 55 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. MICA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 260, noes 160, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

AYES—260

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Wu
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—160

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berg
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Conyers
Courtney
Crenshaw
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Doggett
Dold
Doyle
Duffy
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fleming
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kildee
Kinzinger (IL)
Kucinich
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKeon
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Boustany
Dingell
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1251

Ms. MCCOLLUM, Messrs. COHEN, ISRAEL, MARKEY, VISCLOSKY, and AL GREEN of Texas changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. FORBES, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. BERKLEY, Messrs. CARTER, INSLEE, NEAL, SESSIONS, CROWLEY, and PALAZZO changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 354, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 246, noes 172, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

AYES—246

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
DesJarlais
Doggett
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Myrick
Nadler
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rehberg
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—172

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bilbray
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly (VA)
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Ellison
Engel
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fudge
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
King (NY)
Kissell
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Maloney
Marino
Markey
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rivera
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tonko
Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—13

Boustany
Conyers
Dingell
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne
Stutzman

□ 1257

Mr. SIMPSON changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 355, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 165, noes 253, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 356]

AYES—165

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—253

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar

Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peters
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
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 (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Boustany
Dingell
Filner
Flake
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne
Smith (TX)

□ 1300

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 356, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 246, noes 173, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 357]

AYES—246

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
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)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
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 (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
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 (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—173

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Doggett
Dold
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
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)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—12

Boustany
Dingell
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1304

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. CAPITO. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 357 change my vote to an "aye." Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 357, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MRS. MALONEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 91, noes 329, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 358]

AYES—91

Ackerman
Andrews
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Berkley
Berman
Braley (IA)
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Critz
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Deutch
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Hinchey
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Kaptur
Kildee
Kissell
Kucinich
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Nadler
Pallone
Pascrell
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Rangel
Richardson
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schakowsky
Schrader
Serrano
Sewell
Slaughter
Speier
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Velázquez
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—329

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Cicilline
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinojosa
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Wu
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Boustany
Dingell
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1309

Ms. BROWN of Florida and Mr. LOEBSACK changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Ms. WILSON of Florida changed her vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 358, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. MACK

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 227, noes 193, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 359]

AYES—227

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clarke (MI)
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Cooper
Costa
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Ribble
Rivera
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Womack
Yoder
Young (FL)

NOES—193

Ackerman
Akin
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline

Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Critz
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Dreier
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Flores
Forbes
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gardner
Gonzalez
Granger
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Harris
Heck
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Maloney
Markey
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKeon
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Olson
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Boustany
Dingell
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1312

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 359, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 246, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 360]

AYES—172

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Farr
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lowey
Luján
Lummis
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Stark
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—246

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
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
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richmond
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
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Boustany
Dingell
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne
Sutton

□ 1316

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 360, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 187, noes 234, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 361]

AYES—187

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—234

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
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
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
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
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Boustany
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1321

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. LYNCH and ROHRABACHER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 361, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 63, noes 354, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 362]

AYES—63

Amash
Benishek
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Burgess
Campbell
Chaffetz
Clarke (NY)
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cooper
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Griffith (VA)
Hensarling
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Kingston
Kucinich
Labrador
Landry
Lummis
Mack
McClintock
Mica
Miller (FL)
Mulvaney
Myrick
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peters
Petri
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Renacci
Rokita
Royce
Rush
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Sensenbrenner
Stutzman
Walsh (IL)
Webster
Yoder

NOES—354

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gonzalez
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley

McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Polis
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Barton (TX)
Boustany
Cantor
Conyers
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Grijalva
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1324

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 362, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 98, noes 321, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 363]

AYES—98

Amash
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Biggert
Black
Bono Mack
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Campbell
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Conyers
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Dent
Dold
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Emerson
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Garamendi
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
Landry
Lofgren, Zoe
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
McClintock
McHenry
Mica
Miller (FL)
Mulvaney
Nadler
Neugebauer
Nunnelee
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Peters
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Royce
Rush
Schock
Scott (SC)
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (NE)
Southerland
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Tiberi
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Woodall
Yoder

NOES—321

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Weiner
Welch
West
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Boustany
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne
Wolf

□ 1328

Messrs. WELCH and GRIFFIN of Arkansas changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 363, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. CHAFFETZ

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 123, noes 294, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 364]

AYES—123

Amash
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Campbell
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Heinrich
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Inslee
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Jones
Kaptur
Kucinich
Labrador
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lummis
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Posey
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richardson
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walsh (IL)
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—294

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Webster
West
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Wu
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Barrow
Boustany
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (CT)
Olver
Payne
Westmoreland

□ 1331

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 364, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 96, noes 323, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 365]

AYES—96

Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Benishek
Blumenauer
Braley (IA)
Campbell
Capuano
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Deutch
Doggett
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jones
Keating
Kind
Kingston
Kucinich
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Lummis
Markey
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Miller, George
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Pallone
Paul
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Quigley
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Rohrabacher
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schakowsky
Schrader
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Velázquez
Walsh (IL)
Waters
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—323

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hirono
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer

Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Wu
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Moore

NOT VOTING—11

Boustany
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1336

Mr. WATT changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 365, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 416, noes 5, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 366]

AYES—416

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

NOES—5

Berkley
King (IA)
Moore
Moran
Rohrabacher

NOT VOTING—10

Boustany
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1339

Ms. HAYWORTH and Mr. HIGGINS changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 366, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 269, noes 151, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 367]

AYES—269

Ackerman
Aderholt
Altmire
Amash
Baca
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crowley
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Guinta
Gutierrez
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Jones
Jordan
Keating
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kissell
Kucinich
Labrador
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ross (AR)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Yoder

NOES—151

Adams
Akin
Alexander
Andrews
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Brady (PA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Buerkle
Calvert
Canseco
Carter
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cole
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Doyle
Dreier
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gerlach
Gibson
Gohmert
Granger
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Heck
Herger
Holden
Hultgren
Hunter
Issa
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kaptur
Kelly
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Lamborn
Latham
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marino
McCaul
McKeon
McKinley
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Platts
Posey
Rangel
Reichert
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Runyan
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Scott, Austin
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Wasserman Schultz
Webster
West
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Boustany
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1344

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mr. ROONEY changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. GARRETT, and Ms. WATERS changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 367, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 241, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 368]

AYES—176

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Crowley
Cuellar
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huizenga (MI)
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kingston
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lummis
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—241

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Himes
Holden
Huelskamp
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
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 (AR)
Ross (FL)
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Bishop (GA)
Boustany
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
Marchant
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne
Westmoreland

□ 1347

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 368, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 234, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 369]

AYES—184

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kingston
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Renacci
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—234

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Capito
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
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
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Boustany
Brady (TX)
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Gutierrez
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1350

Mrs. SCHMIDT changed her vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rolcall 369, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 419, noes 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 370]

AYES—419

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
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
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Weiner
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Boustany
Cantor
Conyers
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1354

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 370, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 148 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 300, noes 120, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 371]

AYES—300

Ackerman
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Camp
Canseco
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Herger
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kissell
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Lummis
Lynch
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Rigell
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (IN)

NOES—120

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Bachus
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Campbell
Capito
Cardoza
Cassidy
Cicilline
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cooper
Crawford
Crenshaw
DeGette
Denham
DesJarlais
Doggett
Dold
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fleming
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Gardner
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Graves (GA)
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kind
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Landry
Lee (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Luetkemeyer
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Napolitano
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Palazzo
Perlmutter
Posey
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Richmond
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (FL)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Smith (NE)
Southerland
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Towns
Velázquez
Walden
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Boustany
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1357

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 371, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 152 OFFERED BY MR. CRAVAACK

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 194, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 372]

AYES—226

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Cooper
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Denham
DesJarlais
Dingell
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
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 (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—194

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Granger
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Boustany
Cantor
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

□ 1401

Mr. ROSS of Arkansas changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 372, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 204, noes 215, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 373]

AYES—204

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps

Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Garrett
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nugent
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—215

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Walberg
Walden
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Boustany
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Hanna
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
McHenry
Olver
Payne

□ 1405

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 373, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 373, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YODER) having assumed the chair, Mr. LATOURETTE, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1540) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 276, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. SCHRADER. I am in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Schrader moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1540 to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of subtitle B of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 617. INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF SPECIAL PAY FOR DUTY SUBJECT TO HOSTILE FIRE OR IMMINENT DANGER.

(a) HOSTILE FIRE OR IMMINENT DANGER PAY UNDER EXISTING SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY.—Section 310(b)(1) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking "$225 a month" and inserting "$325 a month".

(b) IMMINENT DANGER PAY UNDER CONSOLIDATED SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITIES.—Section 351(b)(3) of such title is amended by striking "$250 per month" and inserting "$325 per month".

(c) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2011, and apply with respect to months beginning on or after that date.

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

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the House, we have come here today to fulfill our constitutional duty and provide for the common defense of this great country.

As we finish consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2012, I believe we have one more duty to fulfill. Mr. Speaker, my final amendment to this bill offers an opportunity for all of us to come together and recognize the supreme sacrifice our fellow citizens populating our armies and Navy make on our behalf.

Regardless of how one feels about the underlying bill or the mission of our troops in Iraq or in Afghanistan, we can all agree, I hope, on the valor, the sacrifice, that we see in our soldiers, marines, airmen, and sailors who put themselves in harm's way for our protection. They have been sent overseas to face hostile fire and imminent danger to themselves in service to the Constitution of this great United States. They do an extraordinary job and, I believe, are deserving of our utmost support.

My amendment proposes an additional authorization for an increase in combat pay for troops deployed in the field to be added to the underlying bill. In the coming months, we are going to debate appropriations for FY 2012 and beyond. I hope this body will engage in a successful debate to put the United States on a fiscally responsible path, but budgets should not be balanced on the backs of our troops.

Our fiscal situation is well-known to each and every Member of this body.

□ 1410

We all know the task before us will be very, very difficult. We know that fiscal decisions we make in the coming months will determine our ability to provide for the defense and security of the United States. And without question, the Federal deficit and national debt are national security concerns. This issue before us at this moment does not go against that recognition.

This body has already recognized the need to look at defense and security spending in order to meet fiscal objectives. I believe we can find enough savings within the Department of Defense to make a few necessary reinvestments like this. If we do our job well enough this summer, my amendment will allow us to put a small portion of the savings we find into an increase in the maximum amount of special pay we make available to our troops facing hostile fire or imminent danger in 2012 by a mere $100 a month.

I have the distinct honor of representing thousands of Oregon National Guard troops and veterans who serve bravely in Iraq and Afghanistan. They have left their families and their jobs to face death, injury, and combat. They deserve our support.

Current compensation levels for special combat pay were set back in 2003. This was before ''insurgency'' and ''IEDs'' were commonly understood terms. For 10 years, we have asked men and women of our Armed Forces to face great danger. It's time we provide them with more for the risks they're willing to take on all our behalves.

Voting ''yes'' for this final amendment will not change the fate of the underlying bill or increase Federal spending. It simply offers us all the option of giving ourselves a chance to do the right thing and support our troops.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on this final amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for 2012.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit on H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012.

The authorizing language we have before us is a result of extensive bipartisan collaboration and unprecedented transparency, and to offer this motion at this time and on this very important bill is poor form and smacks of pure politics. It pains me that after such an effort on our part to work across the aisle, the Democrats have offered this motion. I fail to see where there's not been ample time and opportunity for input, discussion, debate, and resolution prior to this moment. I am dismayed that they would deem it necessary and prudent to play politics with this very important bill.

I need not remind all here that we're a Nation at war with troops in harm's way in combat every day fighting for our security and the future of our Nation.

During full committee markup, a total of 281 amendments were filed with 224 adopted. This compares to 172 filed and 137 adopted the year before.

This process, throughout, has been historically collaborative and resulted in the legislation being passed overwhelmingly 60–1 out of committee. We had all kinds of time to bring an amendment that would be helpful like this, then they bring this one. There's no offset. This would just put us again above the allocation from the chairman. This is really more Democrat increasing spending.

I oppose this motion and ask my colleagues to stand with me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 233, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 374]

AYES—185

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Inslee
Israel
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
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—233

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
Hayworth
Heck
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
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
Paul
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 (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Akin
Boustany
Filner
Flake
Garamendi
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Olver
Payne

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery in violation of the rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms is directed to restore order.

□ 1433

Ms. HAYWORTH and Mr. YOUNG of Florida changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 374, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 322, noes 96, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 375]

AYES—322

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Clarke (NY)
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—96

Ackerman
Amash
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berman
Blumenauer
Braley (IA)
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Crowley
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Keating
Kucinich
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schrader
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Boustany
Filner
Flake
Garamendi
Giffords
Hastings (WA)
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
Myrick
Olver
Payne
Shimkus

□ 1440

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: ''A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 375, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I voice my strong opposition to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2012, H.R. 1540. Unfortunately during a busy legislative day, I missed the roll call for this important bill, which passed the House of Representatives today. Had I been present on the House Floor, I would have cast a ''no'' vote on the legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote cast my vote on rollcall 374 and rollcall 375. Had I cast my vote, I would have voted ''nay'' for rollcall 374 and ''yea'' for rollcall 375. I am proud to support the men and women of the Armed Forces and I appreciate the work of my colleagues to pass the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2012 (H.R. 1540).

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on May 25, 2011, I inadvertently cast a ''nay'' vote on the Murphy amendment #25 to H.R. 1540. I am very supportive of this amendment and Mr. Murphy's efforts to promote manufacturing and a national jobs agenda through our federal contracting procedures. I am pleased the amendment was adopted by the House.

On May 26, 2011, I was absent and unable to vote on the PATRIOT Act. Had I been present; I would have voted ''nay.''

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1540, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1540, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross-references, and the table of contents, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1380

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1380.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1380

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 1380.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1845

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BASS of New Hampshire) at 6 o'clock and 45 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:

MAY 26, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 26, 2011 at 2:50 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1082.

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 13.

Appointments:

Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

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:

MAY 26, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The 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, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 26, 2011 at 6:25 p.m.:

That the Senate concur in House amendment with an amendment S. 990.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

REPORT ON H.R. 2017, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2012

Mr. ADERHOLT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–91) on the bill (H.R. 2017) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE AMENDMENT TO S. 990, PATRIOT SUNSETS EXTENSION ACT OF 2011

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–92) on the resolution (H. Res. 281) providing for consideration of the bill (S. 990) to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow; and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, May 31, 2011, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

PATRIOT SUNSETS EXTENSION ACT OF 2011

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 281 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 281

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution, it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 990) to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment to the House amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment. The Senate amendment shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one 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 previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my good friend from Boulder, Colorado (Mr. POLIS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. All time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DREIER. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, we have before us a hard-fought compromise for a 4-year extension of the Patriot Act. We know that there are two priority items that need to be addressed here: Number one, ensuring that we do not face another terrorist attack against the United States or our interests; and number two—equally important—to preserve the civil liberties and the constitutional protections that the American people have. This compromise does just that.

□ 1850

We had a 3-month extension, the House Judiciary Committee, and specifically Mr. SENSENBRENNER's subcommittee, had three hearings. We see a bipartisan and bicameral compromise before us, and I urge my colleagues to

support the rule and the underlying legislation.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, there has been a major development in the war on terror in the last few weeks with the successful defeat of Osama bin Laden, striking a major blow to al Qaeda. At a time like this, we should reexamine the restoration of our constitutional protections. There's no reason to continually extend these Patriot Act provisions without taking a close look at them.

My colleague from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) put forward an excellent proposal that's an example of the many thoughtful bipartisan proposals that would improve the Patriot Act, keep the American people safe, and protect our constitutional rights. Unfortunately, discussion of that proposal and debate, and a vote on that proposal, is not allowed under this rule. Therefore, I'm opposed to the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would specifically reauthorize three provisions: sections 215, 206, and 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act.

Section 215 allows the government to capture any tangible thing that might be relevant to a terrorist investigation. That could include medical records, your diary, even what books you've checked out at a library. Now, in the past, these orders were limited to narrow classes of businesses and records, but the Patriot Act has stripped away these basic requirements and continues to violate a basic American principle of privacy.

Section 206, the second provision of the bill, allows the government to conduct roving wiretaps. This allows the government to obtain surveillance warrants that don't specify the person or the object to be tapped. It could be an entire neighborhood. So much for the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution, which states that warrants must specify the person and place to be seized and searched with ''particularity.'' This is to make sure the executive branch doesn't have the unfettered powers that this version of the Patriot Act would continue to give them for 4 years.

The final section that would be reauthorized under this bill, section 6001, deals with the ''lone wolf'' provision. This allows secret surveillance of noncitizens in the U.S. even if they're not connected to any terrorist group or foreign power. This authority is only granted in secret courts and threatens our understanding of the limits of our own government's investigatory powers within our own country's borders.

Now, we're told that government has never used this power, so I ask my colleagues, why should we reauthorize? If it hasn't even been used, shouldn't it be allowed to expire, particularly in light of our recent successes in the war on terror and the defeat of Osama bin Laden?

My friends on the other side of the aisle say they're worried about the growth of the government. Yet in spite of the rhetoric, this bill grows government and takes away privacy and respect for our private lives. This is the type of government intrusion which the Bill of Rights was designed to prevent.

The provisions in the Patriot Act continue to be an affront to our most basic liberties as American citizens. I urge anyone who's worried about the unchecked growth of the State to think twice about this bill, perhaps look at a short-term extension, and have a real discussion of restoring the balance between individual rights and security. I urge a ''no'' vote on the rule and the underlying bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to simply say that this is a hard-fought compromise. This is a 4-year extension. We've had exhaustive hearings on this issue. We need to ensure our security, number one, and we also need to ensure our civil liberties, and I believe that this measure does just that. It passed the Senate by a vote of 72–23. I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 281, I call up the bill (S. 990) to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment to the House amendment thereto, and I have a motion at the desk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment to the House amendment.

The text of the Senate amendment to the House amendment is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''PATRIOT Sunsets Extension Act of 2011''.

SEC. 2. SUNSET EXTENSIONS.

(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 ''May 27, 2011'' and inserting ''June 1, 2015''.

(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; 50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended by striking ''May 27, 2011'' and inserting ''June 1, 2015''.

MOTION TO CONCUR

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Smith of Texas moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to S. 990.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the motion shall be debatable 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 990.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, 4 months from now, America will mark the 10-year anniversary of the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history. Tonight at midnight, three national security provisions that have helped prevent another 9/11 attack will expire. Congress must do its job and approve this legislation to reauthorize them before time runs out.

Some argue that since we haven't had a major terrorist attack since September 11, we no longer need these laws. Others argue that the death of Osama bin Laden brought an end to al Qaeda and the war on terror, but both of these claims lack merit.

The Patriot Act provisions continue to play a vital role in America's counterterrorism efforts not only to prevent another large-scale attack but also to combat an increasing number of smaller terrorist plots.

Earlier this year, a 20-year-old student from Saudi Arabia was arrested in my home State of Texas for attempting to use weapons of mass destruction. Khalid Aldawsari attempted to purchase chemicals to construct a bomb against targets including the Dallas residence of former President George W. Bush, several dams in Colorado and California, and the homes of three former military guards who served in Iraq. Information obtained through a section 215 business records order was essential in thwarting this plot.

Make no mistake, the threat from terrorists and spies is real. These provisions are vital to our intelligence investigations, and they are effective.

□ 1900

We also have heard repeatedly from the Obama administration about the critical importance of extending these laws. S. 990, the Patriot Sunsets Extension Act of 2011, is a bipartisan, bicameral compromise to reauthorize the existing Patriot Act provisions for another 4 years. By doing so, Congress is ensuring that critical intelligence will be collected and terrorist plots will be disrupted.

In February, Congress approved a 90-day extension of these provisions. During the last 3 months, the House Judiciary Committee has thoroughly reviewed the Patriot Act and how its provisions are used in national security investigations. The Crime Subcommittee has held three hearings specifically on the Patriot Act, the full committee held oversight hearings of the FBI and the Department of Justice, and all committee members were provided a classified briefing by the administration. Attorney General Eric Holder told the committee that he supports these provisions and encouraged Congress to reauthorize them for as long of a period of time as possible.

The roving wiretap provision allows intelligence officials, after receiving approval from a Federal court, to conduct surveillance on terrorist suspects, regardless of how many communication devices they may use. We know terrorists use many forms of communication to conceal their plots, including disposable cell phones and free email accounts. Roving wiretaps are nothing new. Domestic law enforcement agencies have had roving wiretaps for criminal investigations since 1986. If we can use roving wiretaps to track down a drug trafficker, why shouldn't we also use it to prevent a terrorist attack?

The business records provision allows the FBI to access third-party business records in foreign intelligence, international terrorism, and espionage cases. Again, this provision requires the approval of a Federal judge. That means the FBI must prove to a Federal judge that the documents are needed as part of a legitimate national security investigation. These two provisions have been effectively used for the last 10 years without any evidence of misuse or abuse.

Our national security laws allow intelligence gathering on foreign governments, terrorist groups, and their agents. But what about a foreign terrorist who either acts alone or cannot be immediately tied to a terrorist organization? The lone wolf definition simply brings our national security laws into the 21st century to allow our intelligence officials to answer the modern-day terrorist threat.

Since 9/11, we have seen terrorist tactics change. In addition to coordinated attacks by al Qaeda and other groups, we face the threat of self-radicalized terrorists who are motivated by al Qaeda but may not be directly affiliated with such groups. The lone wolf definition ensures that our laws cover rogue terrorists even if they aren't a card-carrying member of al Qaeda or another terrorist organization.

The terrorist threat will not sunset at midnight and neither should our national security laws. The Patriot Act is an integral part of our offensive against terrorists and has proved effective at keeping Americans safe from terrorist attacks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this reauthorization.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this extension of the three expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. When we last considered these expiring provisions, it was to extend them temporarily so that the House could review them and consider whether to improve them or allow them to expire. Many Members on both sides of the aisle objected to extending these provisions without so much as a hearing or an opportunity to debate changes to the law. In fact, the extension was rejected the first time with the votes of both Democrats and Republicans.

Since that debate, Chairman SENSENBRENNER did in fact hold a series of hearings in which members of the Judiciary Committee were able to consider the issues and hear from many thoughtful experts who were able to make helpful suggestions. These three provisions dealing with roving wiretap authority, expansion of the definition of an agent of a foreign power to include so-called lone wolfs, and section 215, which allows the government to obtain business and library records using an order from the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court instead of the normal methods have aroused a great deal of controversy and concern, and rightly so.

Section 215 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. Section 215 is sweeping in its scope, and the government is not required to show reasonable suspicion or probable cause before undertaking an investigation that infringes upon a person's privacy. Congress should either ensure that things collected with this power have a meaningful nexus to suspected terrorist activity or should allow this provision to expire.

Section 206 provides for roving wiretaps, which permit the government to obtain intelligence surveillance orders that identify neither the person to be tapped nor the facility to be tapped. There is virtually no particularity required. This seems a clear violation of the Fourth Amendment. There are almost no limits on this authority and no requirement that the government name a specific target, either a person or a location.

Section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, the so-called lone wolf provision, permits secret intelligence surveillance of non-U.S. persons who are not affiliated with a foreign government or organization. According to government testimony, this provision has never been used; yet we are told it is vital that it remain on the books.

Surveillance of an individual who concededly is not working with a foreign government or with a terrorist organization is not normally what we understand as foreign intelligence. There may be many good reasons for government to keep tabs on such an individual, but there is no reason to suspend all our normal laws under the pretext that this is a foreign intelligence operation.

We are now told we must simply punt for a few years. No need, we have been told, to consider any of the many improvements that many Members believe are important. No need, in fact, even to have a debate or a vote on those changes. It's another ''my way or the highway'' vote. That is no way to protect our Nation from terrorism while protecting our fundamental liberties from government intrusion.

I realize that the Republican majority has the votes to extend these expiring authorities, but I am proud to stand with my colleagues of both parties in opposition to the flippant and reckless way in which our liberties are being treated today.

I urge my colleagues to reject this dangerous legislation and demand that the House have a serious debate on the important issues impacted by this legislation affecting our security and our liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman very much.

I rise today to support a 7-day extension, which means I believe that we can fix these problems. And I am disappointed that we again, having been given the responsibility of oversight, now rush for a two-page document, a two-page document that is now the essence of the Patriot Act, which in fact will provide some challenge to the civil liberties of all Americans. I highlight just one or two.

The business records applies to citizens and noncitizens alike, where law enforcement or government authorities can come and take items, no matter what their relevance, if they think that they might have some relevance to terrorism. Any tangible thing. Restaurants, where you are going to a restaurant. They can ask for what you ate. A hotel, your records. Libraries, your records.

Why couldn't we do this with a 7-day review time? Extend it for 7 days today and allow us from New Hampshire to Texas to California to be able to say that we stand with our soldiers in securing the Nation, but we also believe in civil liberties.

Let me remind my colleagues, 9/11 and the terrorists that we were shocked that could find their way to lift off and not take off, that was a question of not connecting the dots. Not that we didn't have the information; we didn't connect the dots of information that were sitting on the desks of an agent in the Midwest and information that was somewhere else. Intelligence, getting information, analyzing it is part of securing the homeland, not violating the rights of Americans.

So here we go again. Business records with no restraint, not adding the civil liberties and oversight provisions that were found in JOHN CONYERS' legislation, the ranking member on Judiciary, and as well the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, Senator LEAHY.

What is the rush to protect those who are in fact citizens of the United States—what is the rush not to protect them? Support a 7-day extension. Don't vote for legislation that violates the civil liberties of Americans.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I understand the importance of national security, and the challenges we face as we strive to protect our nation from foreign threats. I appreciate the need to ensure that the law enforcement and intelligence communities are equipped with the tools necessary to carry out investigations. And with certain improvements to protect individuals' privacy rights and civil liberties, I believe the PATRIOT Act can continue to achieve that goal.

However, as members of Congress, we have the role of oversight, and I am deeply concerned when our Constitutional rights run the risk of being infringed upon, even if it is in the name of national security.

This bill would extend three provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, commonly known as the business records, lone wolf, and John Doe roving wiretap provisions, for four years to June 1, 2015, with no changes, alterations, or considerations of the constant concerns about privacy rights and civil liberties.

This bill is reflective of a deal between Senate Leadership and Republican House Leadership, however, it does not contain any of the considerations and meaningful improvements which were included Senator LEAHY's version of the PATRIOT Act Sunset extension bill that passed the Senate Judiciary Committee with bipartisan support and the backing of the intelligence community. It makes no improvements to the PATRIOT Act. It includes no new protections for privacy. It requires no reporting to Congress.

Nor does this bill take into account any of the meaningful improvements or additions which were included in H.R. 1805, Representative CONYERS' House counterpart to Senator LEAHY's Senate Bill.

The proposals introduced by Senator LEAHY and Representative CONYERS make meaningful improvements to the PATRIOT Act and related authorities, and have the support of the Obama Administration and the intelligence community.

They reauthorize the Business Records, Lone Wolf, and Roving Wiretaps provisions for two and a half years—until December 2013—allowing for greater Congressional oversight, which was the original intent of Congress when it originally included sunsets in these provisions. For the first time, a sunset was included on the use of National Security Letters. Finally, it moves the sunset on the FISA Amendments Act from the end of 2012 to 2013 so that all these inter-related surveillance authorities can be considered together in a non-election year to avoid reconsideration in the midst of a politicized environment.

This proposal modifies the standard for obtaining a FISA court order to obtain business records by eliminating the overbroad presumption of relevance in these cases, and requires the Government to provide a written statement of the facts and circumstances that justify the applicant's belief that the tangible things sought are relevant. Furthermore, these bills contain additional protections for bookseller or library records.

Additionally, these proposals would have made a number of changes to NSL practices and procedures, in response to the numerous abuses of this tool, including clarifying the standards for including a gag order, significantly improving the process for challenging gag orders, and adding a factual basis requirement.

Furthermore, the Leahy and Conyers bill would have eased the concerns of many Americans by enhancing public reporting and requiring audits.

The bill before us now, which was rushed through at the final hour despite multiple extensions, includes none of the thoughtful enhancements and improvements which have been carefully considered and crafted over the past several months. It ignores the results of countless oversight hearings, legislative hearings, and committee markups. It completely ignores the concerns that many Americans have voiced and continue to raise.

These three provisions of the PATRIOT Act extend overstep the bounds of the government investigative power set forth in the Constitution.

The "roving wiretap" provision allows a roving electronic surveillance authority, allowing the government to obtain intelligence surveillance orders with not particularity, that identify neither the person nor the facility to be tapped.

The "business records" 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.

The "lone wolf" provision permits secret intelligence surveillance of non-US 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.

This bill fails to address National Security Letters (NSLs) all together. 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.

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. It has been examined in the Judiciary Committee numerous times. 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, but also National Security Letters and the lax standards of intent.

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.

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.

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.

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

□ 1910

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 990, to reauthorize the three expiring provisions of the PATRIOT Act for 4 years. This legislation provides much-needed certainty to our intelligence officials, who rely on these tools to prevent terrorist attacks, monitor foreign spies, and prevent espionage.

Unfortunately, this bill does not go as far as legislation reported by the Judiciary Committee earlier this month. H.R. 1800, the bill I sponsored along with Judiciary Chairman SMITH, Intelligence Chairman ROGERS, and House Administration Chairman LUNGREN, permanently reauthorizes the lone wolf definition and extends section 206 roving authority and section 215 business records authority for 6 years.

The PATRIOT Act has been plagued by myths and misinformation for 10 years. We've heard some of those tonight, and we'll probably hear more. In the last 3 months, myths have become

even more outlandish—claims of warrantless wiretapping, monitoring entire neighborhoods, and blatant constitutional violations. Make no mistake: Each and every one of these claims are patently false, and if Congress fails to reauthorize these laws before they expire, America's national security and that of its citizens will be the most vulnerable in a decade.

The lone wolf definition closes a gap in FISA by allowing the government to track a foreign national, not a U.S. person, who engages in acts to prepare for a terrorist act against the United States but is not affiliated, or cannot immediately be shown to be affiliated, with a foreign terrorist organization. The lone wolf definition is in fact quite narrow. It cannot be used to investigate U.S. persons and only applies in cases of suspected international terrorism. The government cannot use this provision to investigate domestic terrorism.

Although the lone wolf provision has yet to be used, it is an important provision that recognizes the growing threat of individuals who may subscribe to radical and violent beliefs, but do not clearly belong to a specific terrorist group. The recent death of Osama bin Laden only strengthens its importance, as the fear of individual retaliatory acts increases.

Section 206 of the PATRIOT Act authorizes the use of ''roving'' or multipoint wiretaps for national security and intelligence investigations. This allows the government to use a single wiretap order to cover any communications device that the target is using or is about to use. Without roving wiretap authority, investigators must seek a new court order each time a terrorist or spy changes cell phones or computers. In today's world of disposable cell phones, free e-mail accounts, and prominent social media, roving authority is a crucial tool.

Section 215 allows the FISA Court to issue orders granting the government access to business records in foreign intelligence, international terrorism, and clandestine intelligence cases. This authority is similar to the widely accepted grand jury subpoena in criminal investigations.

There are numerous protections written into the law to ensure that the authority is not misused. Under section 215, only an article III FISA judge can issue an order for business records; an investigation of a U.S. person cannot be based solely on activities protected by the First Amendment; the records must be for a foreign intelligence or international terrorism investigation; and minimization procedures must be utilized.

In addition, requests for records of library circulation, book sales, firearms sales, and the like must first be approved by the FBI director, his deputy, or head of the FBI's national security division. By contrast, a grand jury subpoena can obtain all of these records in a criminal investigation with simply the signature of a line prosecutor. Finally, business records, which by definition reside in the hands of a third party, do not—and I repeat, do not—implicate the Fourth Amendment.

Since this law was first enacted over 10 years ago, these provisions have been scrutinized to the fullest extent of the law and have been either unchallenged or found constitutional. The lone wolf definition has never been challenged. Section 206 roving wiretaps have never been challenged. But four appellate courts, including the Ninth Circuit, have upheld criminal roving wiretap authority under the Fourth Amendment.

Section 215 business records were challenged, but after Congress made changes to that provision in the 2006 reauthorization, which many people who are complaining about this bill voted against, the lawsuit was withdrawn.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. 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 safe.

The death of Osama bin Laden proves that American intelligence gathering is vital to our national security. The fight against terrorism, however, did not die with bin Laden, and neither did the need for the PATRIOT Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. NADLER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to another abdication of our constitutional duty to conduct oversight and protect our most basic civil liberties. This bill extends through June 1, 2015, three provisions contained in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act and the USA PATRIOT Act that, at the time of their passage, constituted an unprecedented expansion of government power and infringement on the American people's privacy.

Earlier this month, the Department of Justice released its annual report on surveillance activities for 2010. The report reveals that the government quadrupled its use of section 215 orders, named after one of the provisions, poised to extend until 2015 with no reform. Section 215, also known as the business records provision, allows the FBI to order any person, any business, to turn over any tangible things as long as it specifies it's for an authorized investigation. Orders executed under section 215 constitute a serious violation of Fourth Amendment 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 other amendments to be extended include section 601, the lone wolf surveillance provision, contained in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which authorizes the government to conduct investigations of non-U.S. individuals not connected to any foreign power or terrorist group. It effectively allows the government to circumvent the standards that are required to obtain electronic surveillance orders from criminal courts.

Lastly, section 206, known as the John Doe wiretap, allows the FBI to obtain an order from the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court to wiretap a target without having to specify the target or the device. These provisions were given a sunset for a reason.

There's an abundance of evidence over the last 10 years that these powers have given the government license to infringe on constitutionally protected privacy of the American people with no accountability. It's time we stop rubber-stamping these provisions, reform the PATRIOT Act, and stop Big Government from reaching into people's private lives.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 9 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York has 12½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, the House is once again in an unexamined rush to make semi-permanent the government's ability to seek all matter of records on citizens without having to demonstrate to a court that citizens under suspicion are actually engaged in terrorist activities.

The power of government for surveillance and enforcement are among the most important but also the most fearsome. We know these authorities and others have been abused, because the Department of Justice Inspector General has told us so. I know it, because for 8 years I served on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Let me tell you, American freedom and security are not well-served by the excessive secrecy imposed on our society and government by this legislation.

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, which is responsible for approving government surveillance requests under the PATRIOT Act, is the kind of court that should be used only rarely and in the most special circumstances. Instead, it has become part of a kind of routine clandestine government.

□ 1920

Treating some Americans as above suspicion and others as suspect without cause has made us a less just and also a less secure society.

The PATRIOT Act was originally passed at a time of high emotion in this country. Nearly a decade at the PATRIOT Act enactment, the death of Osama bin Laden has provided us with an opportunity to stop and reflect on all that has transpired over the last 10 years. It is past time for us to pause and reexamine the validity of the assumptions that led to the passage of the PATRIOT Act and the validity of its current application.

But, you say, we cannot debate the validity of its current application because those applications are classified at a very high level. That is precisely one of the points we should be debating thoroughly before any reauthorization.

Sitting on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for 8 years, let me tell you, that secrecy does not serve America well.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN), chairman of the House Administration Committee and also a senior member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I know we want to get to a vote very, very soon and normally I would refrain from speaking on this except that because this is such an important issue and some of the things that have been stated on the floor are so patently untrue, there is an obligation for those of us who have been working on this issue for some period of time to make sure that the public is not misled by statements that have been made here on the floor.

Number one, the Fourth Amendment is not implicated.

We have heard statements on this floor that are absolutely not true. They are the same statements that were made the last time we had this on the floor, the same statements that were made when we reauthorized this a few years ago. And one of the most amazing things is there is a continuation of this argument that we haven't done proper oversight. I don't know where you have been, but many of us on this side of the aisle have been in briefings and on hearings on these very issues seeking out the truth on these things.

The canard that somehow we are tearing the Constitution up just does not stand any kind of inquiry whatsoever. The suggestion that somehow we are invading the civil liberties of citizens is negated by the language in the three sections of the bill that we have before us. And the argument that somehow, since we got rid of Osama bin Laden, we don't need this, is the most absurd at all.

One of the lessons of our successful mission being executed against Osama bin Laden is that you need actionable intelligence over a long range of time that you can connect together with analysis to give you the information that you need. It doesn't fall from heaven. It doesn't come like manna. You have to go get it. We have carefully constructed these provisions to allow us to do the kind of work that is necessary not to collect the bodies after a successful terrorist attack has occurred but, rather, to prevent these terrorist attacks.

One of the things people should keep in mind is that we have the intervention of Federal judges in these three different areas of the law. It is not something where the executive branch is allowed to go unfettered into looking for this information. Rather, they must justify it to an independent Federal court; and some say, oh my gosh, it is a secret court. It is a secret court because, in fact, there are certain secrets that must be maintained as we attempt as best we can to save this Nation and our citizens from those who would attack us.

One wonders at times whether we have the sense of urgency that is necessary to continue with the efforts to make us safe. The fact that we have thwarted successfully terrorist attacks is not a reason to dismantle the means which allowed us to do that. It is, in fact, a reason why we should continue this.

Any honest examination of the history of this Judiciary Committee and the Crime Subcommittee will reveal that we have done the oversight necessary to ensure that we have the tools to fight the threat of terrorism and at the same time preserve the civil liberties of American citizens.

To suggest otherwise is to ignore the record. To suggest it's unconstitutional is to somehow ignore the decisions made by every Federal court that has looked at this.

But you can continue to make these statements, you can continue to confuse the public, you can continue to raise alarm where alarm ought not to be raised.

With all due respect, while everybody is entitled to their opinions, they are not entitled to their own facts. They must take the facts as they are. And the facts are this is constitutional, it is workable, it is necessary. We have to do it, and we have to do it now.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 990. These three provisions of the PATRIOT Act provide important tools that help keep America safe.

I am pleased that this bill includes sunsets. Our Founding Fathers created a system of government that included checks and balances among the three branches of government: the legislative, executive and judicial. Sunsets allow for the legislative branch to conduct meaningful oversight on an ongoing basis.

I will support this extension because I believe that these provisions are consistent with the Constitution and provide the tools the government needs to keep us safe while protecting civil liberties.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that we have heard all these arguments before many times on this floor. It's hard for me to believe that a proper investigation and proper procedures would not have been able to improve these provisions in any way, that all the hearings, all the suggestions that were made came to no changes at all.

I am not going to debate for the fifth time with Mr. LUNGREN his statements. I do not believe they are accurate. He does not believe what I said is accurate. We are on similar ground there.

Let me just say that I believe that these provisions should be amended, they should be changed. They are an overbroad violation of our rights and leave it at that and, therefore, I will oppose it.

Before we conclude, I want to recognize Judiciary Committee counsel Sam Sokol, who is leaving the committee tomorrow for what I know is a bright future. I know that I speak for every member of the committee in thanking Sam for his wise counsel, his prodigious capacity for work, and his friendship. He has been a valued member of our team, and we will miss him greatly. We wish you the best of luck, Sam.

With that, I urge the defeat of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MARINO), a member of the Judiciary Committee Crime Subcommittee. He is also both a former U.S. Attorney and district attorney.

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, it's incredulous what I am hearing here today from my friends on the other side of the aisle. I was a U.S. Attorney and used the PATRIOT Act. I debated it, I lectured it, and I put a terrorist away by using the PATRIOT Act.

I was also a district attorney, and it was easier for me to get a warrant for documents as a district attorney than it was for me to get documents pursuant to the PATRIOT Act.

I just could not sign a document and go get papers and have a wiretap. I had to go through a FISA judge. It had to go through my first assistant, myself, the Justice Department, a judge, and then back to the office for a signature.

□ 1930

There are absolutely no circumstances where I could get information from a citizen who we believed to be a terrorist or to be involved in terrorism by not getting a warrant.

An example is the roving wiretap. The roving wiretap was designed for one specific reason. Wiretaps, when the wiretap law went into effect, were based on a phone being on a wall in a particular location. Over the years, because of cell phones, terrorists, criminals, and drug dealers were buying—

and are still buying—cell phones in the 5, 10, and 20 batches, using them for several minutes, dropping them, continuing the same crime, and just switching to a new cell phone. The law allowed us not to have to go after a new warrant for each cell phone. That was logical because the phone was not attached to a wall in a particular location; they were roving. It has done its job not only in drug work but terrorism work as well.

The same thing for documents and information from business records and bank records. In some instances, as a district attorney, I didn't even need a warrant. All I had to do was subpoena those documents. That is not possible under the Federal system. We have to go through a FISA court to get those warrants. I've done that for 6 years as a U.S. attorney and for 12 years as a district attorney. What we are hearing from the other side is absolutely not true about warrantless searches.

Earlier today, the Senate approved Senate 990 by a vote of 72–23, with overwhelming bipartisan support. It is time for the House to do the same thing. Time is of the essence. We have until midnight tonight to help keep America safe because the terrorists are out there continually working. They aren't taking breaks.

These are commonsense provisions that have worked effectively for 10 years to prevent terrorists attacks, protect the American people, and preserve civil liberties. They need to be extended for another 4 years.

The terrorist threat we face as a Nation has not expired. Neither should these important provisions that have helped keep us safe from terrorist attacks.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this critical national security bill.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, we can defeat our enemies without surrendering the rights and freedoms that are the foundation of our republic.

Our men and women in uniform put their lives on the line every day to defend the liberties that we hold dear. In light of their bravery and commitment to the highest standards of human rights—even in war—we must ask ourselves if, through this vote on S. 990, the PATRIOT Sunsets Extension Act of 2011, we are willing to freely give up those very rights for which they are willing to die.

The PATRIOT Act can be a law worth preserving. Many of its provisions have enhanced our security. But several of its prescriptions would undermine our cherished protections of civil liberties and American freedom. That is not the American way.

As we approach Memorial Day, a day when we reflect on the sacrifices made by our fallen warriors, let us give them and the defenders of our security the legal tools they need to protect us all and to seek out and descend upon those who would do us harm. But let us sensibly discard those provisions of law which do not uphold those standards and would instead give away the precious liberties which millions of Americans have died defending throughout the history of our country.

Mr. Speaker, today I vote against S. 990 because this Congress did not move sensibly to amend the PATRIOT Act to bolster our security while respecting our civil liberties and freedoms.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, in February of this year, I voted to support a three-month extension of the PATRIOT Act provisions in today's underlying legislation in order to give Congress time to build a consensus around necessary, common sense reform. Today, it is with great reluctance that I must stand in opposition to an additional extension of these provisions, as Congress has failed to make reforms to safeguard civil liberties.

This is a missed opportunity. Senators LEAHY and PAUL offered a bipartisan amendment that included a sunset date for National Security Letters, enhanced oversight of PATRIOT Act authorities, and more focused standards of relevance for business record requests—changes that would provide meaningful improvements to the balance between national security and civil liberties. However, this proposal was not given a vote on the floor of the Senate.

I believe there are important provisions in this bill that should be extended. However, there is also a clear need for improved oversight and privacy protections. We must not be stampeded into continuing to pass bad policy, especially when credible solutions are well within reach. I voted to give Congress time to responsibly reform these provisions. But I cannot in good conscience support a four-year extension that makes no effort to ensure that the authorities under this law are being exercised responsibly.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been prepared to support a balanced PATRIOT Act that defends Americans without eroding our freedom. Unfortunately, S. 990 is not that legislation.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I do not support S. 990, which extends three controversial PATRIOT Act provisions. There is a much better way to safeguard our national security without jeopardizing the privacy and civil liberties of American citizens. This legislation reauthorizes these sections of the PATRIOT Act without making necessary improvements, and it fails to even address other problematic practices, including the use of National Security Letters.

Among the provisions included in this extension is Section 215, which expands the government's ability to private, confidential records, without showing probable cause or direct connection to a foreign power or agent. This includes library, and bookstore records, as well as highly personal information such as medical records.

In addition to my concerns about what is in this bill, I am concerned about what is not in it. Instead of engaging in a real debate about reforming the PATRIOT Act, we are simply continuing the bad policies of the past. Tonight's bill fails to address the widespread use (and abuse) of National Security Letters. The National Security Letters provisions of the PATRIOT Act, which drastically expand government authority to demand private records without prior court approval, have been used hundreds of thousands of times since 2001.

There is another way to protect our citizens, without treading on their rights. Congressman CONYERS has offered an alternative proposal, H.R. 1805, laying out a compromise approach to improving the PATRIOT Act. I am a cosponsor. Congressman CONYERS' legislation, which has the support of the Obama Administration and the intelligence community, as well as bipartisan Senate support, reauthorizes the three expiring provisions for two and a half years, rather than the six-year extension in S. 990. It makes critical improvements to prevent the abuse of fundamental civil liberties, including tightening the requirements on roving wiretaps (and eliminating the so-called ''John Doe Roving Wiretap,'' under which the government can obtain surveillance orders that identify neither the person nor the facility to be tapped).

In addition, for the first time, Congressman CONYERS' bill sunsets the use of National Security Letters (NSL) and makes a number of changes to abusive NSL practices. H.R. 1805 strengthens the factual basis required for use of an NSL, clarifies the standards for including a gag order in an NSL, and improves public reporting on the number of NSLs issued each year.

I do not believe that these invasive authorities should be extended in the absence of real improvement in the civil liberties protections. As a member of the Intelligence Committee, I know that we can protect our citizens without treading on their rights. We do not have to choose between our security and our values. Instead, we should pass legislation that grants the intelligence community the tools they require while also protecting the rights and liberties of all Americans.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today I will vote against an extension of the PATRIOT Act because Congress should be refining and narrowing the scope of the Act, not extending it as-is, until 2015.

There are real concerns on both sides of the aisle about granting the federal government too much power with little to no mechanisms for oversight by Congress. We are missing an opportunity in the House for bipartisan reform by rushing this extension to the floor. It's time for a more accountable approach that balances individual privacy with our national defense.

Our intelligence community has the tools necessary to keep us safe without compromising our privacy. This hasty four-year extension is disappointing because the Act could be more effective if it included the auditing requirements for which many in Congress have advocated.

Mr. WEST. Mr. Speaker, deep within my heart I have a mistrust of the Obama Administration when it comes to the PATRIOT Act. However, I do have a greater trust in the law enforcement and judges on the FISA court to keep Americans safe.

I support the work that law enforcement does around the nation each and every day in order to protect our citizens and apprehend individuals who want to kill innocent people and try to destroy our way of life.

The PATRIOT Act was enacted shortly after September 11 to deal with the threat of international terrorism. Indeed, we are engaged in a global conflict against radical Islam. Those who are captured on this truly global battlefield should be treated as non-state, non-uniform belligerents, not as common criminals.

As you are well aware, I spent 22 years in the United States Army—the tip of the spear tasked with protecting the citizens of this great nation. As a Member of the House of Representatives, I have taken an oath to protect the constitutional rights of the citizens of the 22nd Congressional District of Florida and all Americans.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of our nation wrote ''They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety.''

For many weeks I have reflected on this quote as I have studied this issue to make a decision on how I should cast my vote on the reauthorization of provisions of the PATRIOT Act. I have spoken with numerous individuals, including my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Robert Mueller, and the Chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, MIKE ROGERS in order to try to understand the facts.

I have spoken to numerous constituents who are both experts on this issue and constituents who, while not experts, have a concern about these provisions. I reviewed testimony to Congressional Committees and have studied many documents in order to determine the proper balance between individual's rights and the responsibility of the Federal Government to protect Americans.

I have done what I was sent to Capitol Hill to do, to make an informed decision based on the facts and represent the people of the 22nd Congressional District of Florida. I have determined that the most important constitutional right, one which I have taken an oath to protect, is the right to life for all Americans. We must do whatever is necessary to prevent another terrorist attack on our soil and how to do this must be fully and openly debated.

When we killed Osama bin Laden, we may have killed the face of evil and the mastermind of numerous terrorist attacks, however, we face an emboldened enemy who now operates on a 21st century battlefield. The perpetrators of September 11th lived in South Florida and planned their attacks upon our nation there. And just this month, individuals were arrested in South Florida sending funds to terrorists in Pakistan.

The complexities of the 21st Century Battlefield require us to reassess and redefine how we confront our enemy. The men and women who serve in law enforcement throughout our country today face this non-state, non-uniform belligerent who has no regard for international borders or boundaries, to include our homeland. As we have seen by the terrorist attacks in Little Rock and Fort Hood, our fight against radical Islam is not just against the Taliban in Afghanistan or al Qaida in Iraq, but against a global movement who has infiltrated our borders.

We are at war with a radical ideology that has brought the fight to us time and time again. From Fort Hood, Texas, to Little Rock, Arkansas, Islamists have targeted American citizens. After each of these brutal attacks, I, like many Americans, was shocked at how this could happen on American soil. Political Correctness allowed Major Nidal Hassan to have so-called ''spiritual conversations'' with a radical element who preached and advocated violence against American citizens. Under the protection of the First Amendment, Carlos Bledsoe was able to travel overseas, become radicalized, return home to purchase weapons, plan and execute an attack against a Little Rock Army Recruiting Depot.

As I outlined to a letter I sent to FBI Director Robert Mueller earlier this month, I believe the execution of these provisions should be moved to the Counter Terrorism Division instead of the Criminal Division. Further, I do not support the extension of these provisions for four years and I am gravely disturbed that we did not allow an open process to review the extension of these provisions.

We must clearly focus on the enemy, not permit political correctness to drive our domestic security policy. No one recognizes the security situation better than I. However, I have not been fully persuaded that these provisions make us safe . . . as opposed to the illusion of feeling safe.

Based upon my research, I shall not vote for extending these provisions for four years. The most integral part of our focus on security against radical Islamic terrorism is to recognize and confront this enemy. And to do this we must openly debate the best way for this to be accomplished.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 153, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 376]

YEAS—250

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boren
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
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)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Hartzler
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holden
Hoyer
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Wasserman Schultz
Webster
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—153

Ackerman
Amash
Baldwin
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Inslee
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Jones
Kaptur
Kildee
Kucinich
Labrador
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Rangel
Rehberg
Richardson
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
West
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—28

Akin
Baca
Becerra
Berman
Bono Mack
Boustany
Buchanan
Castor (FL)
Conyers
Dingell
Filner
Flake
Giffords
Green, Gene
Hastings (WA)
Huelskamp
Jackson (IL)
Long
McCarthy (NY)
McKeon
Miller, George
Myrick
Olver
Owens
Pompeo
Sanchez, Loretta
Sires
Sullivan

□ 1956

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. YODER, SCOTT of South Carolina, and POE of Texas changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 376, Consideration of PATRIOT Act Extension, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall vote 376.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "nay" for rollcall vote 376.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for personal reasons, and missed a recorded vote for S. 990, the PATRIOT Sunsets Extension Act of 2011. If present, I would have recorded my vote as "nay" for rollcall vote 376.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 376, I was away from the Capital region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders' 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROOKS). Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, clause 10 of rule I, and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly:

Mr. LARSON, Connecticut

FAREWELL, TOM MCAVOY

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

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, times have been hard for the newspaper business; but this week, the Pueblo Chieftain experienced an especially tough loss—the retirement of its editorial research director, Tom McAvoy.

Tom is a native of Pueblo, Colorado. He graduated from Central High School in 1964 and from CSU-Pueblo. After receiving a master's degree in journalism from Ohio State University in 1969, he spent a year working in the AP's Denver bureau until he accepted a teaching position at his alma mater back in Pueblo, Colorado.

During the summers, he worked part time in the Chieftain's newsroom; and in 1977, the position became full time. When Tom began his career, these were the days of Woodward and Bernstein, Hunter S. Thompson, and Gloria Steinem. Investigative reporting and gonzo journalism just don't exist like that anymore. These were also the days before emails and cell phones, and stories were literally filed over the wires. Tom is, without a doubt, what one would consider ''old school.''

In 1983, Tom took over as the political beat reporter for the Chieftain, working out of its Denver bureau for the next 21 years. He covered the State capitol, three Governors; and he remembers what the Colorado legislature was like before term limits.

I've had the opportunity to work with Tom not only at the State capitol in Denver, Colorado, but at the Chieftain. He knows a great deal and cares a great deal about Colorado, southeastern Colorado, and the water law that has made Colorado the great State that it is today. Not only am I going to miss Tom McAvoy, but I know the people of Pueblo and the people of southeastern Colorado will as well.

Tom, thank you for your service to the people, and I look forward to working with you because I know, in retirement, you're still not going away.

□ 2000

MEMORIAL DAY: REMEMBERING OUR WAR HEROES

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Veterans Day is the day we honor our veterans who go overseas and they return. Memorial Day is the day we honor our soldiers, our sailors, our airmen who go overseas and they don't return. Monday is Memorial Day, and all Americans should give homage and honor, praise and prayers for those that served and gave up their lives for the rest of us. They gave their youth for our future.

Not far from where we are today, right down The Mall, is the newest memorial on The Mall; it's the World War II Memorial. It's a massive memorial to those World War II—the ''Greatest Generation''—veterans that served. On the back wall there it looks like a bronze plate. And if you get closer, Mr. Speaker, you notice that it's not a bronze plate at all, but there are thousands of stars; 400,000 stars on the World War II Memorial, and each one of those represents a young American that went overseas in the great World War II and did not return; 400,000 Americans. Those are just a few that have served and given their lives.

Patriotism is a good thing. This Memorial Day we praise those who served, and we praise the families of those who served.

And that's just the way it is.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RUSSELL SKINNER

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Our postman is retiring this weekend. Normally that wouldn't be national news, but this is no ordinary man. Russell Skinner has been serving our community and our neighborhood for more than 30 years. He's more than that; he's an entrepreneur. He has his own flooring company. You'll see him on evenings and weekends working to try to provide not just good service to his customers, but to take care of his family as well. He runs a Christian gospel singing group. You will see him in our local churches around the region bringing God's songs and music across our region.

Russell Skinner loves his country, he loves our soldiers, he loves his family, and he loves his God. And he is just part of the American dream, living it, working it, fighting it. Russell Skinner will be missed in our community. He is what's great about America.

THE PATRIOT ACT

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it's my honor to be recognized to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives and this great deliberative body that we have, and especially immediately in the aftermath of this historic vote that has just gone up on the Patriot Act.

As we have debated this and worked with an amendment process and negotiations that took place in the Senate, we got down to the last minutes here. And I presume final passage of the Patriot Act is now on its way to the President's desk to be signed tonight so that there's not a window of vulnerability with regard to the intelligence that we can gather against our enemies that are evermore coming into the United States and plotting against us globally.

This is an issue that emerged when we saw our vulnerabilities in the immediate aftermath of September 11. And as that was dealt with here in this Congress—and I will say that of pieces of legislation that have been passed in a relative emergency situation, the Patriot Act among them stands out as something that came together with—it was clearly a bipartisan effort to put the Patriot Act language together; it was done so with the information that we had at the time. Some of that information was gathered in a hasty fashion—the smoke was certainly rolling up out of Ground Zero in New York while the Patriot Act was passed here in the House of Representatives.

It was also passed with the idea that it had sunsets on it so it required reauthorization so that Congress would come back and have oversight over the authority that was granted in the Patriot Act to do surveillance. For example, roving wire taps. Clear back in the 1980s it was understood with cell phones that when investigators were investigating organized crime, for example, the Mob had it figured out

where they could pick up a cell phone, use it for a while, dispose of it, go grab another cell phone, use it for a while and dispose of it. The old wiretap laws that would allow for a judge to grant a warrant to tap a land line at, say, a residence or a business of the suspected mobster were archaic in the 1980s because of cell phone emergence, and so Congress acted and provided for the roving wiretap for investigations domestically. But it didn't cover the investigations that had to do with noncitizens and terrorist activities, and so that's something that the Patriot Act addressed.

As I look at the components of the Patriot Act one after another, it comes down to this: That the constitutional protections that are there for the individuals that are being investigated are equal to or greater than those protections for American citizens in domestic investigations unrelated to terrorist charges. So the roving wiretap is a piece that was a natural, that had to be part of the Patriot Act, and it is. And we also have the FISA courts, the special courts that evaluate the investigations and yield a judgment as to whether they're in compliance. The national security letters, of which there have only been about 300 requested national security letters—yes, there is a confidentiality that's attached to that. If a Federal agent goes into an entity and issues a national security letter, first of all, that's reported later on to the court, and the individual or the company that's required to produce that information is bound by confidentiality for obvious reasons. If Osama bin Laden or Zarqawi or any of the plotting terrorists were planning against the United States, the subject of the investigation, they would be tipped off. They would be tipped off on the national security letter request, which means the investigation would be blown up by that lack of confidentiality, the lone wolf piece of this.

So there is piece after piece of the Patriot Act that has stood up very well. And one of the people that has stood up on this issue that understands this very thoroughly, and one of the people who is on the Select Committee on Intelligence—which will prevent her from talking about some of the things that are confidential because of the deep intelligence knowledge that goes on in a secure room in this Capitol—is my friend from Minnesota whom I would like to yield to, MICHELE BACHMANN.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding.

This is a very important issue and a very important vote that we have just taken here in the House Chamber. It is dealing with the Patriot Act. We have had calls, we have had requests on our Facebook, Twitter, and in our emails urging a ''no'' vote tonight on the Patriot Act. I cast a ''yes'' vote on this act. The Patriot Act did pass. This is why. This is an authorization for the next several years in three areas. One is the lone wolf exception. We have a new war, a new enemy, new tactics. The lone wolf is one actor acting alone. And if we get a tip, it may be at the last minute, and we've got to go in for national security reasons and find that actor. That is an appropriate use of gaining this intelligence and information.

Number two, roving wiretaps. We have changed from the days of telephones being wired into the walls; now we use a cell phone. A lot of modern terrorists will buy a thousand ''go'' phones. They'll make one call, use a cell phone, throw it away like it's a disposable phone, pick up another cell phone, make another call. So we have to have the ability to be able to go to whichever phone a potential alleged terrorist may be using.

Now the third exception is the business records section; this is section 215. This is the section that most people have the greatest worries about. They worry about the infringement of Fourth Amendment rights. I worry about that too. I spent all week this week going to Members who I felt would oppose the Patriot Act. I went to people who are national voices who oppose the Patriot Act to find out what their concerns were, because I'm a lawyer. I genuinely am concerned about making sure that we never cross the line as a Federal Government.

□ 2010

Why? Because I think government is too big. I think we intervene too much in people's lives. I certainly don't want to give the government the unfettered right to go in and access my personal private records. This is what I know to be true about section 215 and why I could vote for it.

Number one, no right of gaining access to records can be given unless a Federal agent goes to a judge first. They have to go to the FISA court. Also, there has to be a connection to national security interests or to a foreign government. We've got that level of protection. When they go and make these requests, of which there have been 300-some requests, then they can go and they can gain access to a record.

Now, these are business records. These aren't records in my basement or your basement. These are records that a company has, like a phone company or a bank, but they're used in only the limited case where a judge first grants permission.

So what does that mean?

That means that it is constitutional in that the individual American's due process rights are observed because a Federal agent first has to go to a judge, a judge has to apply due process to that request, and then from there then access can be given to records, not in an individual's house but from a business. And then during the course of investigation—again, remembering, this is if there is a threat of a national security incident only.

Then during the course of an investigation, it's well understood if we're investigating a terrorist, if we get a lead that Khalid Sheikh Mohammed has a phone, we get his information, we are able to access records that are somehow connected to an alleged terrorist—or now an admitted terrorist, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed—we have to be able to have the means. Do we tip off someone like a Khalid Sheikh Mohammed that we're looking at his records? Of course not. That would be absurd.

So, it's a very different time and a very different war and we're observing Fourth Amendment rights. Now, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed is not an American. He is not an American citizen. He is not an American. But for Americans, when we are seeking a request for a record of an American, the Federal agent first has to go and get this approved by a judge.

I urge people, Mr. Speaker, go to my Facebook site. We have all of the documents up to verify and show all of the reasoning behind the Patriot Act.

And again, this is a very important discussion this evening. I want to thank my colleague STEVE KING for bringing this to people's attention. It's a very important vote. I've spent all week trying to get the basis for whether the vote should be ''yes'' or the vote should be ''no,'' and I have confidence this evening that it was the right vote to cast a ''yes'' vote.

And again, I encourage anyone who is interested to go to my Facebook site and get all of this documentation. Read for yourselves. Make up your mind. But in my opinion, this passes constitutional muster. And I can assure every American I would not vote for this bill unless I thought it did pass constitutional muster.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, and thanking the gentlelady from Minnesota for coming to the floor on short notice to add clarity to this discussion and this debate and having the courage to stand up on these constitutional principles.

I have had it pointed out to me that the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution limits the Patriot Act. It's the protection against unreasonable search and seizure. Unreasonable. And these searches and seizures that have been found to be reasonable, in many cases by our Supreme Court across this land, are very well settled law, and the Patriot Act fits within the parameters of existing domestic surveillance.

And I would add that this Congress has protected itself in this fashion: that the major components of this Patriot Act that have been extended are extended for 4 years. That means that this Congress comes back again and evaluates the Patriot Act for constitutional and functionality within this 4-year period of time, and it will require reauthorization again. So we're carefully walking down this path making sure that the abuses do not take place.

And I, as a member of the Judiciary Committee and as one who has gone up

to the secure room and gone through a number of secure briefings that had to do with the functionality of the Patriot Act—it's a requirement on some of our parts here in this Congress to do that. I have also made a pledge to a number of other Members that I'll keep an eye on these constitutional functions and the respect for this statute that's given by the Federal agents that are allowed to utilize the Patriot Act. And that will be a never-ending vigilance here in this Congress. It always is. And protecting constitutional rights is a never-ending vigilance.

One of the people who is very duly vigilant who, when the rest of us take a little break and catch some sleep at night, is back keeping his eye on the functions of government, one of the relentless and incessant providers of protection of liberty and constitutional protection and one of the scholars on the Constitution here is the gentleman from Texas.

I'd be happy to yield such time as he may consume to Mr. LOUIE GOHMERT.

Mr. GOHMERT. I thank my friend from Iowa, my very dear friend.

As my friend knows, he and I've both been extremely vigilant in following up on these issues. But I wanted to point out, there is a lot of confusion. There are people on television that are just making these claims that the Constitution has been thrown away, and they haven't looked at how these three provisions that have been extended for 4 years were being used.

Now, my first year here, 2005, we were taking up the Patriot Act, and I had concerns then. I still have concerns, because these things, these powers, these three have been held constitutional, and I think they are. The problem comes in the potential for abuse.

And the reason I ended up catching a lot of grief from some of the leaders in our party back in 2005 as a freshman was I wanted to have sunsets on some provisions so that we could get leverage, because as we saw from Attorney General Gonzales, when he was head of the Justice Department, and as we have seen with Attorney General Holder, Departments of Justice are not very forthcoming no matter what party they are when the Congress asks for information. Now, they will say, Oh, yeah, we'll give you whatever you need, but they're not very forthcoming.

And it's not until powers that they want to keep come up for sunset, that they could go away and they need them renewed, and they know they need them renewed because they are helpful in keeping the country safe, but it's only then that they come forward and say, Oh, by the way, what was it that you made in your request a year ago that we never did provide you? And that basically happened back in 2004 and 2005.

And that was one of the reasons I was pushing we've got to have sunsets, because the only way to deal with these issues and make sure the abuses are not occurring of these constitutional powers is to put sunsets, and that way they come forward with the information and those of us that have the security clearances can go in. Now, not everybody who has security clearances has enough interest to go wading through this material like my friend from Iowa and I have.

But I think part of the problem has been people have been confused with the abuses that occurred, the outrageous abuses that occurred with the national security letter power, which has been reined in some, still not enough for my liking. And I really would like to rein in the national security letter power even further because it is not required to go before a district judge like these powers that we extended tonight for 3 years. That's where the abuses were. That's where the IG report said they were. And so that's where a tremendous amount of vigilance needs to be placed in making sure that the Justice Department does adequate vigilance themselves in not abusing the power they have.

And I'm sure I didn't make the Director of the FBI very happy when I pointed this out to him in committee, but it's what I believe, and that is that this Director came in to the FBI and eventually implemented—he called it a 5-year up-or-out policy. So that if you were a supervisor in the FBI, of a field office anywhere in the country, and you did 5 years in that location, at the end of 5 years, you had to either move to Washington, move up to Washington, or get out of the FBI. Move out, basically.

□ 2020

We have lost thousands of years of experience from our FBI. Now, I know what it is to be an aggressive prosecutor, young, out of law school. Had a little more hair back then. And boy, we are going to get the bad guys. There's something to be said for experience.

So it's not been uncommon to have FBI field offices around the country go, for example, from having a supervisor with 25 years of experience, he or she had seen it, done it, been there, and able to learn from mistakes, make wise decisions, and yet because of the 5-year up-or-out policy, they end up having to leave because they're not moving to Washington. And when they do, we have had offices, for example, come in and the new supervisor has 5 or 6 years' experience, the head supervisor. We go from 25, 26 years to 5 or 6; it's not good for the FBI. These are fantastic agents. Take nothing away from their knowledge and ability, but there is something to be said for 25 years of experience as a law enforcement officer. We lost that.

As we lost that, we began to see these vast abuses of the National Security Letters. And people need to know that the National Security Letter power was not up for renewal tonight. It is something I would like to address further because it has such tremendous potential for abuse. I am hoping we can deal with that. I also further hope that those who were really upset or concerned will not just take demagogued statements, but will actually look into this, as I have.

And I have spent no telling how many hours pouring through material, classified material, pouring through the laws, the interpretation of the laws. These powers are basically the same powers the FBI has, these three that we renewed tonight, basically the same powers the FBI has to go after organized crime; and now they're allowed to do it with terrorism.

They pertain to terrorists, or agents, foreign agents of foreign powers. So if they're properly supervised, as I know my friend from Iowa and I will do unless we get kicked off of the Judiciary Committee, but as long as we're allowed to be there, and as unpleasant as some people find our positions at times, we want to make sure there's adequate supervision.

That's what I intend to do. That's what I know my friend from Iowa intends to do. That is what our friend MICHELLE BACHMANN from Minnesota will do. That's one of the most diligent people I have ever seen in anything. And I'm not sure there is another Member of Congress or the Senate that has a master's in any area of law. She has a master's in law.

So you have got people that are diligent, that understand the law, have studied it, and are looking into the allegations. I am comfortable with what we did tonight only to the extent that I know that there will be an awful lot more nights like I have had the last two nights where I get 1½, 2 hours sleep because there is so much to review, so much to cover, so much to read because of this important responsibility we have been handed.

But I hope people understand National Security Letters have been the area where there has been great abuse. Supposedly that's been reined in. But the reason some of us on the Republican side demanded sunsets on these is not because we think they are unconstitutional, but because we have got to have leverage to use with the Justice Department, no matter which party is in power in the White House, to make sure that our freedoms are preserved and Congress can use its power, have power, have leverage that gets respected by the Justice Department.

I appreciate my friend for yielding.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time and thanking the gentleman from Texas, Judge Gohmert, who does do due diligence in this Congress, it occurs to me as I listen to the discussion here and participate in it, that there was a decided lack of enthusiasm for the Patriot Act on the part of Barack Obama when he was a partisan Senator. The most liberal Senator by voting record out of the 100 Senators in the United States Senate, and that includes BERNIE SANDERS, the self-professed socialist who voted somewhat to

the right of Barack Obama when they were in the Senate together.

This candidate for President then, Barack Obama, had a position that was less than favorable towards this Patriot Act, but as he became President, sat down with his briefings, which I presume and hope are daily briefings, and he began to understand the threat against the United States that exists domestically and abroad. His position on the Patriot Act began to migrate. And perhaps as we speak now he is picking up his pen to sign the Patriot Act, the extensions of the three provisions that were approved here tonight that extends them for a 4-year period of time.

That, Mr. Speaker, brings this back before this Congress. And it means also that all of the people that are utilizing the Patriot Act within the sections 206, the roving wiretap; and 215, the business records component of this; and section 6001(a), the lone wolf component, each of which were extended here by this Congress for 4 years, all of the Federal agents that would be utilizing these provisions will be very well aware that Congress will be reviewing these provisions within 4 years of today. So they will be very careful I think to comply with the law. And I think this is a prudent extension rather than the effort to make it permanent. I think it's prudent to temporarily extend these provisions of the Patriot Act.

As the gentleman from Texas alluded, and I will just say I would like to reiterate and emphasize this point, of all of the things that we have heard and the things that we have heard up in the secure room from the classified standpoint, the things that we have heard before the Judiciary Committee and the many hearings that we have had, the challenge that was put out towards President Bush in a partisan effort, I think, to undermine the Patriot Act before the last Presidential election in November of 2008, all of those efforts, not one individual was produced who had had their constitutional rights usurped. Not one. Not one had lost their constitutional rights under the Patriot Act.

It would seem to me that of all of the encounters that have taken place under the Patriot Act for all these years, if there had been serious abuses of people's constitutional rights, we would have heard from an individual. And then a statement is made that, well, we won't know because we don't have access to these records, that they are all secret. Well, but the records are reported to the FISA court, and the FISA court evaluates them. And the reason we know that those records exist is because there is a requirement of the court reporting. But still, not an individual has come forward who has had their constitutional rights and their civil rights abused.

Now, that doesn't mean I am not taking a position here, Mr. Speaker, that it has not happened. And I am not taking the position that it could not happen. My position is that if it had been endemic, if it had been something that was systematically grinding through the civil rights of Americans or individuals that are in the United States and under the protections of our laws and our Constitution, we would know some of those names, we would know some of those faces, we would understand those incidents.

And one of the hardest things you can do in this business is to try to explain something that is law without putting a face on it; to try to explain a flaw that they argue might exist within the Patriot Act without being able to give an example or an anecdote to put that face on it so people can see by example how things work.

We are only dealing with data here. We are dealing with data here because we don't have the individual examples. They have not come forward. They have not been identified, however mightily some have tried to produce them. So I support the extensions that we passed here tonight. It is something that I have worked with here in this Congress into my ninth year. It's very much something we have examined, I think, very thoroughly with hearing after hearing, and intense debate, and amendments that were offered, as well as the secure briefings that take us much deeper into the practices of the Patriot Act.

So the three components that were extended here tonight for 4 years, the roving wiretaps, which are just absolutely necessary. If you can imagine Khalid Sheikh Mohammed running around, or Moussaoui running around the United States with a gym bag full of disposable cell phones, using one for a little while and tossing it in the trash, and then another and another and another, you have got to be able to switch and have the roving wiretap follow the individual rather than follow a single land line that might be there.

□ 2030

It just makes simple sense. It existed since the eighties for domestic investigations of crime, including organized crime.

We have the business records component of this, also extended for 4 years, that allows those business records to be accessed, to be able to look for patterns, patterns that would indicate the acts, the planning of terrorism against the American people.

We have the lone wolf provision, which says an agent of a foreign power, if that agent of a foreign power is operating, under the suspicion that that's the case, they can go in and do investigations, that also is extended for 4 years.

It was a difficult negotiation here in the House and in the Senate. It did come down to the last minute. Sometimes here in Congress we can only do things at the last minute.

I would like to, Mr. Speaker, transition this subject matter into another subject matter that I understand the gentleman from Texas is prepared to discuss. In this brief segue, and I expect to yield so the gentleman from Texas can take this subject matter up, but in this transition and in this week, I think it's important that the House of Representatives and the American people consider what has happened with regard to especially the Middle East. Having come back from a trip through that area of the world and been briefed on a lot of our national security issues over in that part of the world, it comes to mind as I watched President Obama's speech last week about the Global War on Terror and about his efforts from a tactical, a geopolitical and a diplomatic effort in the Middle East, naming country after country that have gone through the Arab spring, as we now call it, the unrest in places like Egypt and Tunisia, and the list goes on. Certainly Libya is part of this. As I read carefully through President Obama's speech that I understand he delivered at the State Department about a week ago or so, if you take Israel out of the speech, the rest of it read like George W. Bush delivering the Bush Doctrine. A lot of that philosophy I support, that if you give people an opportunity to grasp and achieve and succeed with the beginnings of freedom, they'll turn their focus from hatred and from terrorism towards building their communities, their families and their countries and towards commerce. That philosophy is beginning to emerge with a level of success in Iraq, for example. It has been a belief of George Bush and known as the Bush Doctrine for a long time. As I listened to President Obama, who was critical of that approach and that doctrine and our involvement in places like Iraq and Afghanistan, I would point out that he gave a Bush Doctrine speech, with the exception of Israel. There, President Obama, I'll say, broke the mold and went down a new path, a bit of a surprising path, unless you are reading between the lines on his position on Israel in prior times, to make the argument that there would be a two-state solution between Israel and the Palestinians, that the Palestinians would have a single contiguous country. Right now it's either two pieces, West Bank and Gaza, or three pieces, West Bank, Gaza and whatever their claim might be to the Golan Heights. If you look at the map, it's not possible to tie together a contiguous Palestinian state without severing Israel from its components.

It was interesting, also, that President Obama said, well, this is how we want to do this, a contiguous Palestinian state, a two-state solution, and the issue of Jerusalem, we'll just set that aside for now but they have to go back to the '67 borders. That had to have caused a lot of Israelis and American Jewish people and those of us who have a strong support and affinity for Israel to take a deep breath and gasp and wonder what did the President

mean? Why did he throw all that confusion into the situation in Israel? And the statement that he made resulted in putting Israel at even greater risk, undermining their security, making their negotiating position less stable and encouraging more pushback from the Palestinian effort and their sympathizers and the terrorists that are part of the government, the Palestinians, who refuse to acknowledge Israel's right to exist. You cannot negotiate with people who are determined to annihilate you, and as Binyamin Netanyahu said, they're not going to concede the strategic locations that allow Israel to defend itself.

When Prime Minister Netanyahu spoke behind where I stand right now a couple of days ago, I think it was an historic speech, I think that he laid out the parameters that can allow the Jewish State of Israel to survive and defend itself against its enemies—and there are many—and I think he went about as far as he could without openly challenging the President of the United States who, by the way, had to walk back some of his comments a few days after his speech. So I'm happy with what has happened in the aftermath of President Obama's speech that I believe erroneously said that Israel would have to go back to the pre-'67 war boundaries.

But I want to, Mr. Speaker, as I turn this floor over to the gentleman from Texas, say to you and here before the American people that that speech took place here in the United States Congress because of the activism and the foresight and the effort of Congressman GOHMERT who put that request together and got a lot of us to sign the letter of invitation and with that support took it to Speaker BOEHNER who, as I understand it, issued the invitation, and the timing of it was impeccable timing in the aftermath of President Obama's speech, and at the time that there are critical issues taking place in the world, the Prime Minister of Israel, Binyamin Netanyahu, stepped here on the floor of the United States Congress and spoke before a joint session of Congress, and the joint session of Congress that received him as a representative of Israel with the warmest of welcomes that anyone could ask for, with instantaneous and spontaneous standing ovations, two or three of those before a word was uttered and several more before there was any word of substance uttered, the warmth and the bond and the commitment to stand up and support Israel not just in spirit, not just politically, but tactically and monetarily as well, was clearly demonstrated here in the joint session of Congress. That is thanks to the gentleman from Texas.

And so, Mr. Speaker, as I wrap this up, I would thank you for your attention and your indulgence, and I would yield back the balance of my time.

ISRAEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) will control the remainder of the hour.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I am so grateful that I have such a dear friend from Iowa as Mr. STEVE KING. There's no price you can put on a dear friend like that. Thank you.

I would like to continue on in this discussion about the President's speech. I'm not quite sure what the President had in mind when he decided to rush over to the State Department and make a speech, when he knew the Prime Minister of our dear ally, Israel, was traveling to come to the United States. He knew that when he gave the speech that the Prime Minister would be at a great disadvantage. It was a speech, as I understand it, that wasn't run by the Prime Minister, was quite a surprise to him, and, in fact, when there were hints that the President might make the statements he did, there was a pleading not to do so.

□ 2040

I don't know if those are stories or, actually, how it occurred. That's no way to carry on international relations. It's certainly no way to treat our friends. It's not hard to understand that when it comes to international relations, if you treat your enemies better than you treat your friends, then your friends will desire to be your enemies, and you will get what you desire.

I don't know what the people in the White House are thinking; this is a friend. You don't do this to friends. So he jumps out and goes to the State Department where he has got a captive audience. Well, I say captive, apparently from what's on statements that have been made, the president of the Islamic Society of North America, which is a listed coconspirator in the Holy Land Foundation trial for funding Hamas, a terrorist organization, this president of the listed coconspirator of funding, or in the Holy Land Foundation trial for funding Hamas, made comments about the speech because he had been invited to be in the inner sanctum of our State Department by this administration.

This administration, this President, chose to make a speech, basically slapping a friend in the face, and at the same time invite the president of a listed coconspirator for funding terrorism to be in attendance so he could talk about how wonderful the speech was. The same Imam Majid, the president of the Islamic Society of North America that we find from reading the transcript of the speech that the number two person in the National Security Administration, the deputy National Security Adviser, said this spring, as he addressed the All Dulles Area Muslim Society, which they like to call ADAMS, for short, he thanked Imam Majid, the president, this listed coconspirator, for his remarks and also to talk about how wonderful his prayer was at the White House Iftar celebration last year, which is the celebration in Islam that marks the end of the fasting of Ramadan.

And in the remarks, the deputy National Security Adviser of the United States commented on the President noting that this was really a continuation of the Iftar celebration that Thomas Jefferson had, once again, marking that the President is not getting good information about our Nation's history.

There are not 57 States; we are not, as the President said, producing more oil now than we ever have. You don't have to go back that far. We were producing 9.6 million billion barrels a day, and now we are producing 5.5. Do the math, if somebody will be honest enough to give the President the right information.

He says we never had more people on the border than we do right now. Somebody show the history of 1916 when a President—who I don't have a great deal of admiration for, Woodrow Wilson—knew that it was wrong to have a Mexican bandit, or a bandit group led by Pancho Villa come into the United States and be responsible for killing a handful of American citizens.

That was enough to motivate the President at that time to call up something new called the National Guard and to send General Pershing down there with over 10,000 troops to go into Mexico, root out the troublemakers—many were killed even though he didn't catch Pancho Villa, but the murders stopped. The intrusions into the United States across our sovereign border stopped. The 100,000-plus National Guard troops that were placed on our border in 1916 made sure that the intrusions stopped.

And by General Pershing going in, they made sure that they were not going to want to come try that again. That's how you deal with domestic or foreign terrorism. You can't try to love people and you can love your enemies and in Christianity we are taught to do that. And as individual Christians, that's what we are supposed to do.

But when we take an oath to defend this Constitution, when we have the responsibility of an oath to defend this Nation, to provide for the common defense, then it is incumbent upon us to provide for the common defense, and we have a different standard for which we have to answer.

So, yes, Christians are supposed to love one another. But the government's responsibility, as noted in Romans 13, is, as the scripture tells, someone tempted to do evil. If you do evil, be afraid, because God does not give the government the sword in vain.

We have a responsibility to provide for a free society and a safe society where people will be free to love each other and to make free choices. And, yes, when there is a religion that has

been hijacked by radicals that says you give people freedom of choice, that's wrong, we need to have a caliphate. We need to have a religious leader that tells everybody what they can do. That way we avoid all the debauchery that you can see on any evening news in America.

The trouble is, God gave us freedom of choice. We can choose well or we can choose poorly, and the government ought to ensure, any government ought to ensure that people have that opportunity to do that as well.

So, after the President's speech, which basically amounted to a slap in the face of the leader of our friend, Israel, after the inaccurate representation by the White House that, gee, this is where all the talks have always started, well, not exactly. That was the point to which the Clinton administration pushed Prime Minister Barak, when he was the Prime Minister of Israel and, who knows, God knows, I think God hardened Arafat's heart so that when the Clinton administration had pushed Prime Minister Barak, what I think was far too far, which would have made Israel indefensible by any conventional means when Arafat had basically everything that he wanted, except the extinction of Israel, Arafat's heart was hardened and he said, no, I am not entering the deal, thank goodness for Israel. So Israel remained a defensible Nation.

Now, when the White House, when the President tried to walk back his comments and explain—and as someone besides me has said before, when you hear someone say what I said was, it normally means that it isn't what they said. It's them trying to get a better twist than actually was the words that were said.

But in the President's speech, where he tried to massage the words that he had given on Thursday, the President's word, and I have got a transcript of his speech here, President Obama said, ''The United States believes that negotiations should result in two states, with permanent Palestinian borders with Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, and permanent Israeli borders with Palestine.''

He goes on and says, ''The Palestinian people must have the right to govern themselves and reach their potential in a sovereign and contiguous state.''

So this is the President's speech after he has been chastised by so many in his own party and so many across America who apparently are better friends to Israel than our President. He has had time to think about it, to pour over and make sure he doesn't make a mistake of saying something this time that he doesn't mean.

□ 2050

So if we want to give the President the benefit of the doubt that he made mistakes on what he said Thursday, then let's look at what he said this past weekend, and that should be what he really meant because he had time to massage the words he said.

I think it is helpful to look at a map of Israel right now. This is the West Bank where Palestinians are located, but it's under the control, ultimately, of Israel right now. This was originally Israel's territory after 1967. This down here is the Sinai Peninsula where Egypt is now.

After Israel was attacked unprovoked, Israel defended itself and took the Sinai Peninsula, took over the West Bank, took over Jerusalem, and took over the Golan Heights up here. And that was a defensible state. But Israel—and I didn't really understand it fully until I went to Israel for the first time. I couldn't understand, Why do you guys not get it, that when you unilaterally give away land trying to buy peace, you lose the land and you provide a staging area from which you are ultimately attacked again?

But once I had been in Israel and I saw locations of families and friends being blown up by suicide bombers, saw the location of children and families that were killed, terrorized by rockets, now about 12,000 of them, I understood a little better. They are so tired of being terrorized and losing friends and family that they're willing to say, Look, we'll give you this area up here in Lebanon that we were able to control after the '67 war when you attacked us, we will give it back to you if you'll just leave us alone.

Patrick Henry said, People cry, peace, peace, but there is no peace. Israel wanted peace, so they gave away northern Israel, what's now colored as part of Lebanon. And so it wasn't but a few years ago Lebanon starts attacking, comes across the border, takes hostages, attacks Israel from the very area which Lebanon had been given in Israel's unilateral quest for peace.

Now, during the times before they controlled the Golan Heights, this area is quite high. It overlooks the Sea of Galilee and the Jordan River. And it was real easy to just lob artillery shells from the Golan Heights into Israel, terrorizing farmers and killing. It was indefensible. So by the grace of God, after they were attacked, they took the Golan Heights, and they still hold them. And it is an area that by holding they can avoid having cheap mortars that are a lot cheaper than rockets just being lobbed over into their settled areas, their civilized areas, killing and terrorizing all the more.

The West Bank—my hats go off to Prime Minister Fayyad for the efforts he has made in trying to bring up the West Bank and the Palestinian areas. I was critical because Palestinians have received billions of dollars, and yet they have not been building homes for the rank-and-file refugees, which seems to indicate to me they wanted to keep fomenting hatred toward the Jews, toward the Israelis.

Now let's take the President's words that he had time to massage. He learned from his mistake on Thursday, supposedly. He says that it should result in two states with permanent Palestinian borders with Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. Well, you've got the Gaza Strip that Israel unilaterally gave back, and now they have suffered thousands and thousands of rockets, terrorism, and death as a result of that generous gift of the Gaza Strip back. If you'll just leave us alone, we'll give you this wonderful strip. They gave it back. People cried peace, peace, but there was no peace. There is no peace now. They're still ready—if you'll just leave us alone—to make peace.

But under the President's words, gee, he uses the statement, in a sovereign contiguous state. Well, Palestinians have the Gaza Strip and they are occupying the West Bank. For that to be contiguous, there's only one of two things that can happen, and that is, if you cut Israel up, or you give all of this area to the Palestinians that are now completely in signed agreement with a terrorist group, Hamas, then you give all of this for the use of a terrorist group, Hamas. And so then that would fulfill the President's desire as he had time to massage it and think about it, giving all of this land to Hamas, Palestinians, all of this area up here.

Well, but wait a minute. He said that after he described the borders that we would demand for the Palestinians, he said they would have a border with Egypt and with Jordan, comes clear up here, and that Israel would have permanent Israeli borders with Palestine. Well, he described the borders he wanted for the Palestinians. So his massage words, it seems, would mean that for Israel to only have borders with the Palestinians, you also have to give Palestine up here into Lebanon so that you have this little area, this little strip left for Israel, because that's what the President said.

After he had days to think about his mistake on Thursday, this is the best that he can do? We're going to give Israel a little strip?

And, by the way, can you imagine if Canada or Russia or China, one of their leaders, made a speech and said, United States, by the way, we think you ought to give away Arizona? You know, you've got drug smugglers up there; it would be a lot safer. You basically let them have it anyway. Why don't you just give it to the drug smugglers?

Can you imagine that? Well, that's the interdiction of a meddling President. He is trying to tell another sovereign state where they can have their borders and where they can't. That is not what you do to a friend.

And I know that we're winding down to the minutes, and I know that some people have been taught or miseducated about our history. Well, we are not going to be in session here on June 6. June 6 is the anniversary of D-day, when we lost thousands and thousands of Americans who were trying to retake a beachhead in Europe

and eliminate the horrible force that was taking away freedoms and killing 6 million Jews.

And so to conclude tonight, Mr. Speaker, I want to read a prayer. Since we are not going to be in session on June 6, I want to read the prayer that Franklin Delano Roosevelt read live on national radio on June 6, 1944.

President Roosevelt said these words:

''My fellow Americans, last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far. And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer.''

And then Roosevelt's prayer begins:

''Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity. Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

''They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph. They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

□ 2100

''For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

''Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom. And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

''Many people have urged that I call the Nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

''Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our Armed Forces. And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

''And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

''With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all of men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

''Thy will be done, Almighty God, Amen.''

The words of Franklin D. Roosevelt on D-day, June 6, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. OWENS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 2:30 p.m. on account of a family emergency.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution honoring the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces who are serving in, or have served in, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn; to the Committee on Armed Services; 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.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 990. An act to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House reports that on April 15, 2011 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 1473. 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.

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House further reports that on May 2, 2011 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 1308. To amend the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission Act to extend the termination date for the Commission, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 27, 2011, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1688. 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 Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Shrimp Fishery Off the Southern Atlantic States; Closure of the Penaeid Shrimp Fishery Off South Carolina [Docket No.: 930792-3265] (RIN: 0648-XA305) received April 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1689. 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 Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No.: 001005281-0369-02] (RIN: 0648-XA01) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1690. 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; Pollock in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 101126522-0640-02] (RIN: 0648-XA362) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1691. 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; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Trip Limit Adjustments for the Common Pool Fishery [Docket No.: 0910051338-0151-02] (RIN: 0648-XA304) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1692. 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; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 101126521-0640-02] (RIN: 0648-XA347) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1693. 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.: 101029427-0609-02] (RIN: 0648-XA338) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1694. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Limited Access for Guided Sport Charter Vessels in Alaska [Docket No.: 110325225-1224-02] (RIN: 0648-BA96) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1695. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #1, #2, #3, and #4 [Docket No.: 100218107-0199-01] (RIN: 0648-XA293) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1696. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Documents Acceptable for Employment Eligibility Verification [CIS No.: 2441-08; Docket No.: USCIS-2008-0001] (RIN: 1615-AB69) received April 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1697. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, office of Diversion Control, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Self-Certification and Employee Traning of Mail-Order Distributors of Scheduled Listed Chemical Products [Docket No.: DEA-347I] (RIN: 1117-AB30) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1698. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model BD-100-1A10 (Challenger 300) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1200; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-136-AD; Amendment 39-16647; AD 2011-07-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1699. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Piper Aircraft, Inc. (Type Certificate Previously Held by The New Piper Aircraft, Inc.) Models PA-46-310P, PA-46-350P, and PA-46R-350T Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1295; Directorate Identifier 2010-CE-060-AD; Amendment 39-16635; AD 2011-06-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1700. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D-209, -217, -217A, -217C, and -219 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0452; Directorate Identifier 98-ANE-80-AD; Amendment 39-16639; AD 2011-07-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1701. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A340-200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0256; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-114-AD; Amendment 39-16645; AD 2011-07-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1702. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Model F.28 Mark 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1304; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-254-AD; Amendment 39-16644; AD 2011-07-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1703. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France (Eurocopter) Model EC130 B4 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0212; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-055-AD; Amendment 39-16632; AD 2011-06-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1704. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes, CL-600-2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, & 702) Airplanes, CL-600-2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705) Airplanes, and CL-600-2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0703; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-040-AD; Amendment 39-16633; AD 2011-06-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1705. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 Series Airplanes, and Airbus Model A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4-600R Series Airplanes, and Model C4-605R Variant F airplanes (Collectively Called A300-600 Series Airplanes) [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1162; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-099-AD; Amendment 39-16634; AD 2011-06-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. HALL: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 1425. A bill to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112–90, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ADERHOLT: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2017. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–91). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 281. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the bill (S. 990) to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–92). 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 Mr. SHULER (for himself, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. NUNNELEE):

H.R. 2000. A bill to provide immigration reform by securing America's borders, clarifying and enforcing existing laws, and enabling a practical employer verification program; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, Oversight and Government Reform, Armed Services, Agriculture, and Natural Resources, 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. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 2001. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent the payment of unemployment compensation to individuals discharged for drug or alcohol use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2002. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit disabled or injured members of the Armed Forces to transfer Post 9/11 Educational Assistance benefits after retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 2003. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on transactions in oil futures, options, and swaps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. BERMAN:

H.R. 2004. A bill to authorize the President to control the transfer of goods, services, technology, and software to protect the national security, and to promote the foreign policy, of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 2005. A bill to reauthorize the Combating Autism Act of 2006; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 2006. A bill to establish a National Autism Spectrum Disorders Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 2007. A bill to establish programs to provide services to individuals with autism and the families of such individuals, and to increase public education and awareness of autism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. AMASH, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. KELLY):

H.R. 2008. A bill to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit inserting politics into the Federal acquisition process by prohibiting the submission of political contribution information as a condition of receiving a Federal contract; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 2009. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to define next generation biofuel, and to allow States the option of not participating in the corn ethanol portions of the renewable fuel standard due to conflicts with agricultural, economic, energy, or environmental goals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ROSKAM, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. DENT, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. ROONEY):

H.R. 2010. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve access to health care through expanded health savings accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, 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. LAMBORN (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BOREN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee):

H.R. 2011. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an assessment of the capability of the Nation to meet our current and future demands for the minerals critical to United States manufacturing competitiveness and economic and national security in a time of expanding resource nationalism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BASS of California (for herself and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 2012. A bill to support the establishment or expansion and operation of programs using a network of public and private community entities to provide mentoring for children in foster care; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. NUNES:

H.R. 2013. A bill to empower States with programmatic flexibility and financial predictability to improve their Medicaid programs and State Children's Health Insurance Programs by ensuring better health care for low-income pregnant women, children, and families, and for elderly individuals and disabled individuals in need of long-term care services and supports, whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, House Administration, Natural Resources, the Judiciary, Rules, 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. CARTER (for himself, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama):

H.R. 2014. A bill to encourage greater use of propane as a transportation fuel, to create jobs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 2015. A bill to establish the Commission on American Discoveries and American Jobs to study and recommend improvements to the federal funding of research; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 2016. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve education and prevention related to campus sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 2017. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SHUSTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. SCHMIDT, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky):

H.R. 2018. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to preserve the authority of each State to make determinations relating to the State's water quality standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CHU, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BACA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MEEKS, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H.R. 2019. A bill to prevent and remedy discrimination with respect to federally funded transportation projects, programs, and activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. BURGESS (for himself, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS):

H.R. 2020. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to, and utilization of, bone mass measurement benefits under the Medicare part B program by extending the minimum payment amount for bone mass measurement under such program through 2013; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. OLSON, and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS):

H.R. 2021. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act regarding air pollution from Outer Continental Shelf activities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BASS of California:

H.R. 2022. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on the recruitment and retention of foster parents in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. JONES, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. BARTON of Texas):

H.R. 2023. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States to prevent the use of the legal system in a manner that extorts money from State and local governments, and the Federal Government, and inhibits such governments' constitutional actions under the first, tenth, and fourteenth amendments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 2024. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that the procedures governing the closure or consolidation of postal branches and stations shall be the same as those applicable in the case of post offices; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CARTER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 2025. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to provide funds to support the use by a State of the National Guard, State defense forces, and law enforcement agencies in securing an international border that forms part of the border of the State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BOREN,

Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HIGGINS, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H.R. 2026. A bill to provide grants to establish veteran's treatment courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2027. A bill to revise the boundaries of John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Sachuest Point Unit RI-04P, Easton Beach Unit RI-05P, Almy Pond Unit RI-06, and Hazards Beach Unit RI-07 in Rhode Island; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. STARK, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. WATT, Ms. CHU, and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 2028. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to modify the dischargeability of debts for certain educational payments and loans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HALL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LANCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2029. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to establish and implement a birth defects prevention, risk reduction, and public awareness program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. STARK, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. HOLT, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2030. A bill to establish centers of excellence for green infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. FINCHER:

H.R. 2031. A bill to amend the Plant Protection Act to expedite the process for approval of certain biotechnology products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. FILNER):

H.R. 2032. A bill to protect the interests of each resident of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded in class action lawsuits by federally-funded entities involving such residents and in Department of Justice actions that could result in an agreement to move such a resident from that resident's facility; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself and Mr. GONZALEZ):

H.R. 2033. A bill to authorize and support psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis data collection, to express the sense of the Congress to encourage and leverage public and private investment in psoriasis research with a particular focus on interdisciplinary collaborative research on the relationship between psoriasis and its comorbid conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 2034. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to include fire police officers in the list of officers who are eligible for public safety officers' death benefits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas:

H.R. 2035. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for greater disclosure in the process for waiving annual limitation requirements under that Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia (for himself, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.R. 2036. A bill to repeal certain barriers to domestic fuel production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, Armed Services, and Science, Space, and Technology, 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. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2037. A bill to establish the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 2038. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for limitations on expenditures in elections for the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2039. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on nightlights of plastic; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Ms. FOXX, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 2040. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KINGSTON (for himself, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia):

H.R. 2041. A bill to reduce Federal spending in a responsible manner; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California):

H.R. 2042. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to establish a program to issue Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 2043. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States to authorize vicarious liability in certain civil actions dealing with the deprivation of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2044. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act concerning claims about the effects of foods and dietary supplements on health-related conditions and disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2045. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act concerning the burden of proof in false advertising cases involving dietary supplements and dietary ingredients; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 2046. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the Armed Forces who are being separated from active duty receive comprehensive employment assistance, job training assistance, and other transitional services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MACK, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. WEST, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 2047. A bill to amend the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 to exclude from the United States aliens who contribute to the ability of Cuba to develop petroleum resources located off Cuba's coast and to provide for the imposition of sanctions and prohibition on facilitation of development of Cuba's petroleum resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, and Oversight and Government Reform, 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. RYAN of Ohio:

H.R. 2048. A bill to expand the eligibility for the provision of Government headstones, markers, and medallions for veterans buried at private cemeteries; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 2049. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on capital losses to $10,500 and to index such limitation to inflation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 2050. A bill to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions located on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. TIBERI (for himself and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 2051. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assist in the identification of unclaimed and abandoned human remains to determine if any such remains are eligible for burial in a national cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2052. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a registry of certain veterans who were stationed at Fort McClellan, Alabama, and for other purposes;

to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. WALZ of Minnesota (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 2053. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of processing certain claims for disability compensation by veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 2054. A bill to provide for the reenrichment of certain depleted uranium owned by the Department of Energy, and for the sale or barter of the resulting reenriched uranium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PITTS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.J. Res. 66. A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLORES:

H. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Members of Congress, the President, and the Vice President should donate their salaries to the Treasury for reducing the national debt if members of the Armed Forces do not receive pay or allowances because of a shutdown of the Federal Government or because the Government is unable to fund such pay and allowances because the public debt limit has been reached; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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 Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H. Res. 280. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prevent any Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House from benefitting financially from a vote to change the statutory limit on the public debt; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, and Mr. ROHRABACHER):

H. Res. 282. A resolution expressing the regret of the House of Representatives for the passage of discriminatory laws against the Chinese in the United States, including the Chinese Exclusion Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HONDA, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. CHU, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. STARK, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MORAN, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. FILNER):

H. Res. 283. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Government should take steps to counter the growth in anti-Muslim sentiments, targeted rhetorical attacks, and violence against the Muslim, Arab, Sikh, and South Asian American communities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H. Res. 284. A resolution honoring wild horses and burros as important to our national heritage; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. DOYLE):

H. Res. 285. A resolution expressing support for designation of June 2011 as ''National Aphasia Awareness Month'' and supporting efforts to increase awareness of aphasia; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

29. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, relative to House Resolution No. 6008 memorializing the Congress to impose a moratorium on promulgation of any new air quality regulation by the EPA; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 2000.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have power to establish a Rule of Naturalization, and uniform laws the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 2001.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the 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. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2002.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This law is enacted pursuant to article 1, section 8, clauses 11–14 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 2003.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1.

By Mr. BERMAN:

H.R. 2004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 2, Clause 3.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2007.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 2008.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18. ''To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers . . .''

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 2009.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 2010.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 2011.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, section 3

By Ms. BASS of California:

H.R. 2012.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 1

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 2013.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 grant Congress broad financial powers, including the power to tax and spend for the general welfare and to impose conditions on the receipt of federal monies by the states.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 2014.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

''Article(s) I, Section 8, Clause 1, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and the Sixteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.''

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 2015.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which states the Congress shall have 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 the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 2016.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, which reads: 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.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 2017.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which

states: ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . . .'' In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: ''The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . .'' Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 2018.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce among the several States).

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 2019.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 2020.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Congress' legislative powers under Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution. Under this provision, Congress has the authority to regulate ''commerce among the several states'' ''To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises,'' and ''To make Rules for the Government.''

By Mr. GARDNER:

H.R. 2021.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Ms. BASS of California:

H.R. 2022.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 2023.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 9 and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 2024.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 2025.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: To Provide for the common defence; To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2026.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2027.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2028.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 2029.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I. Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.R. 2030.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section I.

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. FINCHER:

H.R. 2031.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause I.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2032.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 2033.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 2034.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas:

H.R. 2035.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia:

H.R. 2036.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2037.

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 the power of Congress to provide 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 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. HIGGINS:

H.R. 2038.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of chusing Senators.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2039.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 2040.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This Act erases the forced-dues clauses in the National Labor Relation Act (NLRA) and Railway Labor Act (RLA). It does not add a single letter to federal law. As such, this bill makes specific changes to existing law in a manner that returns power to the States and to the people, in accordance with Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KINGSTON:

H.R. 2041.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution which states: 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 and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 2042.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution, ''the House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States.'' As described in Article 1, Section 1 ''all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress.'' I was elected in 2010 to serve in the 112th Congress as certified by the Secretary of State of Washington state.

Article III, Section 2 states that the Supreme Court has ''the judicial power'' that ''shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States.'' Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution provides that the Supreme Court is the supreme law of the land when stating ''The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court.''

The power of judicial review of the Supreme Court was upheld in Marbury v Madison in 1803, giving the Supreme Court the authority to strike down any law it deems unconstitutional. Members of Congress, having been elected and taken the oath of office, are given the authority to introduce legislation and only the Supreme Court, as established by the Constitution and precedent, can determine the Constitutionality of this authority.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 2043.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2044.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Health Freedom Act is justified by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which, by protecting the people's right of free speech, clearly gives Congress the power to stop the executive branch from censoring speech related to the health benefits of foods and dietary supplements.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2045.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Health Freedom Act is justified by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which, by protecting the people's right of free speech, clearly gives Congress the power to require federal agencies to bear

the burden of proof when bringing legal actions to restrict the dissemination of information related to the health benefits of foods and dietary supplements.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 2046.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress is given the power under the Constitution ''To raise and support Armies,'' ''To provide and maintain a Navy,'' and ''To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.'' Art. I, §8, cls. 12–14. See also: ROSTKER V. GOLDBERG, 453 U.S. 57 (1981)

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H.R. 2047.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

H.R. 2048.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

''The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.''

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 2049.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 2050.

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 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide 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 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. TIBERI:

H.R. 2051.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2052.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 1 of article 1 of the Constitution, which states, ''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. WALZ of Minnesota:

H.R. 2053.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WHITEFIELD:

H.R. 2054.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.J. Res. 66.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 10: Mr. BOREN and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 23: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 58: Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 91: Mr. TURNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. GARRETT, and Mrs. NOEM.

H.R. 114: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 135: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 139: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WEINER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SERRANO, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 152: Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 153: Mrs. BLACK.

H.R. 157: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 290: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 298: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 304: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 333: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 371: Mr. AUSTRIA.

H.R. 376: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 436: Mr. LABRADOR, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. QUAYLE.

H.R. 440: Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 451: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 458: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 501: Mr. FARR and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 507: Mr. HOLT, Mr. PAUL, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 515: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 605: Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. QUAYLE.

H.R. 607: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 616: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 654: Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 674: Mrs. ELLMERS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 694: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 704: Mr. HURT.

H.R. 721: Mr. BONNER and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 735: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 756: Mr. BACA and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 757: Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 787: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 789: Mr. SIRES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 808: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 822: Ms. SEWELL, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. MCCARTHY of California.

H.R. 886: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WEST, Mr. LANDRY, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. FORBES, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. DENT, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. YODER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. MICA.

H.R. 894: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 905: Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 911: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BOREN, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 923: Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 935: Mr. SHUSTER and Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 942: Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 965: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 984: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 998: Mr. DICKS.

H.R. 1001: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 1002: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. AUSTRIA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YODER, Mr. HURT, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. DOLD, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. REYES, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 1005: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1041: Mr. HIMES, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. RIVERA.

H.R. 1048: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1063: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1070: Mr. QUAYLE and Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 1082: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1119: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1124: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HOLT, and Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 1147: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 1150: Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.

H.R. 1161: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 1186: Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 1195: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1208: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1219: Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 1236: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1240: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 1244: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1259: Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 1262: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1265: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1269: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1288: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1299: Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 1311: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1342: Mr. RUNYAN.

H.R. 1350: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. WU.

H.R. 1351: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1370: Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. ROSKAM.

H.R. 1380: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1391: Mr. ROSS of Florida and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1397: Mr. TONKO and Mr. DICKS.

H.R. 1406: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1418: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 1427: Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 1429: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1432: Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 1440: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1449: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 1465: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1466: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1489: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 1505: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. ROYCE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 1515: Mr. CARNEY and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 1523: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1527: Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 1537: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 1538: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 1551: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MARINO, Mr. TURNER, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 1558: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 1565: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1580: Mr. POSEY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. BLACK, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 1588: Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 1596: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1616: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BACA, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 1635: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 1642: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1645: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 1648: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. REYES, and Mr. DICKS.
H.R. 1681: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 1683: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 1703: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 1704: Ms. BASS of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 1706: Mr. PETERS, Mr. SHULER, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. DREIER.
H.R. 1716: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1720: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1723: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 1724: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 1738: Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 1744: Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 1747: Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 1753: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1756: Mr. GRIMM, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 1758: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1802: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 1803: Mr. WESTMORELAND.
H.R. 1805: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1815: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COBLE, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PENCE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 1819: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 1832: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 1839: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 1845: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 1852: Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 1861: Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 1865: Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. SCHMIDT, and Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 1872: Mr. JONES, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 1873: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 1880: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 1901: Mr. GONZALEZ and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 1903: Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 1904: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 1905: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROOKS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DOLD, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HECK, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. POLIS, Mr. REICHERT, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. LANCE, and Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 1906: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 1908: Mr. BARTLETT and Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 1912: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1938: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FLORES, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BOREN, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 1941: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SHULER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1953: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1955: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. STARK, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 1966: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1980: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1996: Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 1997: Mr. KIND.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H. Con. Res. 25: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. CHAFFETZ.
H. Res. 13: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H. Res. 16: Mr. RIGELL.
H. Res. 47: Mr. CONYERS.
H. Res. 111: Mr. ISRAEL.
H. Res. 137: Mr. RUSH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SHULER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WITTMAN, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H. Res. 231: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.
H. Res. 268: Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BONNER, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. HURT, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

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 DAVE CAMP

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 1194 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1380: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

3. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Califorina State Lands Commission, relative to supporting the San Francisco Bay Restoration Act (Senate Bill 97); which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.