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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 21, 2012, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 2012

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We pray for the gift of wisdom to all with great responsibility in this House for the leadership of our Nation.

As the Members disperse to their various districts and our Nation enters a week which ends with the Memorial Day, may we all retreat from the busyness of life to remember our citizen ancestors who served our Nation in the armed services.

Grant that their sacrifice of self and, for so many, of life, would inspire all of America's citizens to step forward, in whatever their path of life, to make a positive contribution to the strength of our democracy.

Bless us this day and every day, and may all that is done within these hallowed Halls 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 gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. COURTNEY 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 from each side of the aisle.

THE PHOTO ID

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, you need a photo ID to rent a car, open a bank account, get admitted to a hospital, get out of the country, get into the country, buy a gun, check into a hotel, rent a U-Haul, use a credit card, buy a lottery ticket, serve on a jury, get a fishing license, pick up a package at the post office, rent an apartment, visit a public school, and sell scrap metal at a junkyard or hear the Attorney General speak. You even need a photo ID to vote—in Mexico, but not the U.S.

Yesterday, it was reported that 53,000 dead people and thousands of noncitizens may be illegally registered to vote in Florida. Sixty-four percent of U.S. voters think that voter fraud is a problem.

Even though the Supreme Court has ruled voter ID laws are constitutional, the Attorney General is fighting against those legal laws. Why? It seems the people who would be disenfranchised by voter ID laws would be unlawful voters.

And that's just the way it is.

PREPARE FOR PEACE

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, if you want peace, you prepare for peace. If you want war, you prepare for war.

The NDAA prepares for war against Iran. It calls for pre-positioning planes, bombs, ships, munitions, and for naval maneuvers in the Strait of Hormuz. This is not about defense; this is about offense.

I was a third-string quarterback on a not-very-good varsity football team, and I knew the difference and know the difference between defense and offense.

We're preparing to go on offense against Iran, which does not have nuclear weapons and has no intention or real capability to attack the United States. We're about to make the same disastrous mistake we made against Iraq.

This bill does not explicitly authorize war, perhaps, but that's beside the point. It's licensing it. It sets the stage for it in an election year.

Wake up, Congress.

Printed on recycled paper.

NO BUDGET NO PAY ACT

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

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an important piece of legislation that I am proud to cosponsor, the No Budget No Pay Act. It says if we, the Members of the House and the Senate, don't adopt a budget and pass all of the appropriations bills by October 1, we don't get paid.

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the Congress complete a budget annually, and for over 1,000 days, we have not done so. The deadlines for the budget and appropriations bills are missed so often that they're meaningless. This kicking the can down the road mentality has got to stop. People are fed up. And, frankly, America cannot afford it anymore. We have to balance our books just like American families do.

Our constituents have to perform their job duties to collect a paycheck, and so should we. I urge you to support this commonsense legislation. Not only will it help us get our fiscal house in order, it will help restore trust in this institution.

PREVENTING CUTS TO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, as we begin voting on the National Defense Authorization Act later today, I want to remind people that, earlier this year, the Air Force proposed cutting 5,100 Air National Guard positions from our military. Part of this plan eliminates three C–130s and 800 jobs from the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station in my own district.

Transparency in government is important to all of us. Yet in this decision, no information was provided to us as to how these decisions were made to cut that many across the country. It's clear we need to reduce our spending, but we need to do it in a transparent and open way.

Last week, I was proud to join Republicans and Democrats on the Armed Services Committee in offering an amendment to restore these positions. When our citizens need help, whether it's fighting terrorism in Afghanistan or being rescued from floods in upstate New York, I say: Who you gonna call?

I want to make sure that the Air National Guard is prepared to protect us; and therefore, today, we need to protect them.

COMBAT ACTION BADGE AMENDMENT

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 2005, the Department of the Army authorized the creation of the Combat Action Badge. This badge provides special recognition for soldiers who personally engage the enemy or are engaged by the enemy during combat operations. The bayonet and grenade on the badge are associated with the act of combat. The oak wreath on the badge signifies strength and loyalty.

Current Army policy limits the eligibility to those individuals who meet the criteria of the Combat Action Badge after September 18, 2001. Unfortunately, this overlooks thousands of veterans who made similar sacrifices in previous wars. That's why I offered this amendment that would expand the eligibility for the Combat Action Badge to also include those who served honorably from December 7, 1941, to September 18, 2001.

Additionally, in accordance with the wishes of those veterans who approached me about the expanded eligibility of this badge, the costs of the Combat Action Badge would be borne by those individuals, not the taxpayers. Therefore, this measure will cost American taxpayers nothing.

I was proud to introduce this identical amendment last year to the National Defense Authorization Act, which passed the House en bloc. So I'm back this year continuing to fight for combat veterans of the past to receive the recognition they rightfully deserve. With that, I ask for your support.

RECOGNIZING UNIVERSITY WITHOUT WALLS

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of Massachusetts' popular and successful University Without Walls program as it celebrates its 40th anniversary at the end of this academic year.

The University Without Walls program was established in 1971 to give adults an opportunity to complete their bachelor's degrees at a world-class public university while simultaneously maintaining a job.

Over these past 40 years, the program has awarded degrees to more than 4,000 men and women ranging in age from 20 to 80. From the Facebook generation to the Greatest Generation, this program continues to make a difference in the lives of ordinary people.

While many colleges and universities across the country now have similar programs on their campuses, the program at UMass is one of the oldest and most well-regarded adult bachelor's degree completion initiatives in the Nation. I know many of the successful individuals from western Massachusetts who have benefited professionally from this initiative.

I applaud Dr. Ingrid Bracey and her extraordinary team at the UMass campus in Amherst for their dedication to nontraditional students in both the classroom and the workplace. As one of their strongest and most outspoken supporters, I'm happy to share their success story with the American family here today in the House of Representatives.

□ 0910

HONORING BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS

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

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two very special schools in the Sixth District of Maryland which were honored this year as Federal Blue Ribbon Schools: Bel Air Elementary School in Cumberland and Oklahoma Road Middle School in Eldersburg.

Since 1982, the National Blue Ribbon Schools Program of the Department of Education has recognized schools where students achieve the very highest academic level.

I would like to particularly mention the women who lead these schools.

Mrs. Autumn Eirich brings a spark of excitement to Bel Air Elementary with her positive attitude and her dedication to the school community. She facilitated the Bel Air philosophy: School Centered on Reaching Excellence, or SCORE.

The Oklahoma Road Middle School has adopted the motto, ''Good, Better, Best,'' to encourage educational and social achievement for all their students. Ms. Catherine Hood symbolizes that motto with her leadership style of collegiality and stewardship, which has created an atmosphere of trust and fosters a positive learning environment.

With educational leaders like Autumn Eirich and Catherine Hood and dedicated students like those at Bel Air Elementary and Oklahoma Road Middle School, America's future is bright.

STUDENT LOAN CRISIS

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in a few hours, one of the least productive, most unpopular Congresses in American history is going to go on another recess, despite the fact that in 43 days interest rates for the Stafford student loan program will double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent on July 1, 43 days away from today.

What's happened in the last week or so? The Senate Republican leadership led a filibuster to block not only the consideration of a bill to prevent this, but discussion or debate on a bill. In this House, after 3 months of stonewalling, Speaker BOEHNER brought a bill to the House which cynically took money out of a preventive health care fund for cancer and heart disease screening to pay for a 1-year

Band-Aid for Stafford student loans, a measure which the Hartford Courant this morning—the oldest published newspaper in America—described as ''just sick.''

My bill, H.R. 3826, will lock in the lower rate at 3.4 percent, providing students and families with a real horizon to budget for college. It has over 150 bipartisan cosponsors. It is time for us to move, fix this issue, and allow students and families the ability to plan for next year's college year.

IN RECOGNITION OF PATTY MOZLEY

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Patty Mozley for 43 years of dedicated service to the students of The Walker School in Marietta, Georgia.

Patty moved to Marietta in 1969 and began teaching third grade, and she held that position for 17 years. She also served as interim principal and spent the last 26 years as an enrollment adviser.

An avid playwright, Mozley also began The Walker School's drama program, writing and directing the first script. Before her retirement, The Walker School renamed the studio theater in Mozley's honor. Students, parents, and communities need more educators like her. She has inspired countless lives, and she has fostered a love for learning in her students.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Patty Mozley's outstanding accomplishments and her unwavering commitment to education.

DEPUTY JAMES ''J.D.'' PAUGH

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

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Deputy James ''J.D.'' Paugh of the Richmond County Sheriff's Office in Augusta, Georgia.

Deputy Paugh was killed in the line of duty when he stopped to help what appeared to be a stranded motorist on the Bobby Jones Expressway. As Deputy Paugh stopped his vehicle, Christopher Michael Hodges opened fire, striking Deputy Paugh nine times before turning his gun on himself.

I had the opportunity to visit with members of Deputy Paugh's family on Tuesday at the 31st Annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, where family and friends of peace officers who died in the line of duty came together from all over the Nation to remember their loved ones.

As National Police Week comes to a close this week, we honor J.D. Paugh, all peace officers who have given the ultimate sacrifice, and the families of fallen officers throughout the Nation.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GINGREY of Georgia). Pursuant to House Resolution 661 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. 4310.

Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD) kindly take the chair.

□ 0916

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. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes, with Mr. DOLD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 55 printed in House Report 112–485 offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) had been postponed.

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 112–485 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 46 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Amendment No. 45 by Mr. GOHMERT of Texas.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

Amendment No. 18 by Mr. KEATING of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 19 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 20 by Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. CUMMINGS of Maryland.

Amendment No. 29 by Mr. SABLAN of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Amendment No. 30 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Amendment No. 31 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Amendment No. 32 by Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 38 by Mr. RIGELL of Virginia.

Amendment No. 42 by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment No. 47 by Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 48 by Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

Amendment No. 49 by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment No. 54 by Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

Amendment No. 55 by Mr. PEARCE of New Mexico.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 46 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 of 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 238, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 270]

AYES—182

Ackerman
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—238

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann

Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
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
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
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
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Rogers (AL)
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

□ 0945

Messrs. NEUGEBAUER, RIVERA, DESJARLAIS, STEARNS, MICA, STUTZMAN and Mrs. LUMMIS changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, during rollcall No. 270 on H.R. 4310, I mistakenly recorded my vote as "no" when I should have voted "aye."

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 270, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY GOHMERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) 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 243, noes 173, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 271]

AYES—243

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
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
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
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
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
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 (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
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 (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—173

Ackerman
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Israel
Jackson (IL)
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
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—15

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
McDermott
Nunnelee
Pascrell
Paulsen
Rangel
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier
Sutton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 0948

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 271, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 271, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN OF COLORADO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) 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 209, noes 211, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 272]

AYES—209

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
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)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—211

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner (OH)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Ros-Lehtinen
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 0952

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 272, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) 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 192, noes 229, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 273]

AYES—192

Ackerman
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costa
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fleming
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guinta
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nunnelee
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Poe (TX)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell

Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stutzman
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—229

Adams
Akin
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
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
Cooper
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
Denham
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
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)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
Long
Lucas
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Watt
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 0956

Mrs. MALONEY 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 273, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 256, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 274]

AYES—164

Adams
Amash
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Bishop (UT)
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Camp
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Cassidy
Chabot
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Coble
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Dent
Doggett
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Garamendi
Garrett
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Green, Gene
Hahn
Harris
Hayworth
Heinrich
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Jones
Jordan
Keating
King (IA)
Kingston
Kissell
Kucinich
Labrador
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lucas
Luján
Lynch
Manzullo
Matsui
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Poe (TX)
Polis
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Rush
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Stark
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Towns
Turner (NY)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Waters
Watt
Webster
Whitfield
Wolf
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—256

Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Bachmann
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Calvert
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Edwards
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meehan
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pelosi
Pence
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (OH)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1000

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 274, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. CARSON OF INDIANA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) 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 180, noes 241, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 275]

AYES—180

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bonamici
Bono Mack
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
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
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—241

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
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
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1004

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 275, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. CUMMINGS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) 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 394, noes 27, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 276]

AYES—394

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
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
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
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 (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly

Garamendi
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
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
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
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
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—27

Amash
Chaffetz
Crenshaw
Duncan (SC)
Flake
Flores
Franks (AZ)
Garrett
Graves (GA)
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Huelskamp
Jenkins
Kingston
Labrador
Lummis
McClintock
Mulvaney
Myrick
Neugebauer
Paul
Pompeo
Rokita
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (NE)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

□ 1010

Ms. JENKINS changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. ROSKAM 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 276, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) 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 118, noes 303, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 277]

AYES—118

Altmire
Amash
Baca
Baldwin
Becerra
Benishek
Bilbray
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Brown (FL)
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Denham
Dreier
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Frank (MA)
Garamendi
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Harris
Heck
Heinrich
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hultgren
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Kingston
Kissell
Kucinich
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Matsui
McCotter
McGovern
Meeks
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Simpson
Sires
Stark
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Welch
Woodall
Woolsey
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—303

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Andrews
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Cleaver
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peters
Petri
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)

Upton
Van Hollen
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1013

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 277, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) 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 160, noes 261, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 278]

AYES—160

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richmond
Rigell
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—261

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
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
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
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
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 (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Watt
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1017

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 278, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) 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 175, noes 245, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 279]

AYES—175

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
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
Garamendi
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney

Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—245

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (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
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
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 (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Watt
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Johnson (IL)
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1020

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 279, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 279, I was present for rollcalls 278 and 280. I was talking to constituents from Canby, Illinois, off the floor, and inadvertently missed the vote. I support reduction in worldwide nuclear armaments, but felt this amendment was excessively micromanagerial.

Had I been present, I would have voted "present."

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) 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 241, noes 179, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 280]

AYES—241

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
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
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
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 (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—179

Ackerman
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui

McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Issa
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1024

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 280, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL) 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 220, noes 201, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

AYES—220

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
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, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—201

Ackerman
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garrett
Gibson
Gonzalez
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Simpson
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Clay
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

□ 1027

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 281, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. LEE 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. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 252, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 282]

AYES—170

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
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
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt

Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—252

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
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
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stivers
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—9

Amodei
Cardoza
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1031

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 282, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. DUNCAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) 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 229, noes 193, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 283]

AYES—229

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
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
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
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 (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—193

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Granger
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui

McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Renacci
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Stivers
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—9

Amodei
Cardoza
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1034

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 283, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN OF COLORADO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) 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 226, noes 196, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]

AYES—226

Ackerman
Adams
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Benishek
Berman
Bilbray
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Camp
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Cravaack
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Garrett
Gibson
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kingston
Kissell
Kucinich
Labrador
Landry
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nunes
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stark
Stivers
Stutzman
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder

NOES—196

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Clay
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Runyan
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tipton
Towns
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—9

Amodei
Cardoza
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1038

Mr. CUMMINGS changed his 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 284, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. LEE 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. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 77, noes 344, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

AYES—77

Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Capps
Capuano
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fudge
Garamendi
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Heinrich
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Kucinich
Lee (CA)

Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Napolitano
Olver
Pastor (AZ)
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Rahall
Richardson
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Stark
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tonko
Towns
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Welch
Woolsey

NOES—344

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Coble
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
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)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Coffman (CO)
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1043

Ms. SEWELL and Mr. RANGEL changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Ms. FUDGE and Messrs. RICHMOND, POLIS, and LUJÁN 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 285, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) 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 241, noes 181, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 286]

AYES—241

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
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
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
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
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
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)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—181

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

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

NOT VOTING—9

Amodei
Cardoza
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1047

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chair, on rollcall Number 286 on the Franks Amendment No. 54 to H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, I intended to vote "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 286, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) 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 121, noes 300, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 287]

AYES—121

Amash
Baldwin
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Campbell
Canseco
Capps
Capuano
Carter
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Conyers
Courtney
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Doggett
Edwards
Ellison
Farenthold
Farr
Flake
Frank (MA)
Garamendi
Gardner
Gohmert
Graves (MO)
Grijalva
Hahn
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jones
Keating
King (IA)
Kingston
Kucinich
Labrador
Lance
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Lummis
Maloney
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Michaud
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Olson
Olver
Pallone
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Posey
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rokita
Roybal-Allard
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schwartz
Serrano
Sherman
Shimkus
Smith (NE)
Stark
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Visclosky
Walberg
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
Woodall
Woolsey

NOES—300

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Hoyer
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Landry
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Pence
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
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)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Towns
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei
Cardoza
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Johnson (GA)
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

□ 1051

Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. OLSON changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 287, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 661, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YODER). The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 56, 58, 61, 67, 68, 78, 79, 106, 113, 114, 115, 116, 120, 122, 123, and 125, printed in House Report No. 112–485, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. HEINRICH OF NEW MEXICO

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

SEC. 3158. PILOT PROGRAM ON TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Technology Transfer Coordinator appointed under section 1001(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005

(42 U.S.C. 16391(a)), may carry out a competitively awarded pilot program involving one non-profit entity and a national laboratory within the National Nuclear Security Administration for the purpose of accelerating technology transfer from national laboratories to the marketplace.

(b) SELECTION OF ENTITY AND NATIONAL LABORATORY.—In carrying out a pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy and the Technology Transfer Coordinator shall jointly select a non-profit entity and a national laboratory for the purpose of carrying out the pilot program under this section. In making such selections, the Secretary and Coordinator shall consider each of the following:

(1) A commitment to participate made by a national laboratory within the National Nuclear Security Administration being considered for selection.

(2) The availability of technologies, licenses, intellectual property, and other matters at a national laboratory being considered for selection.

(c) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The pilot program shall be carried out as follows:

(1) Under the pilot program, the Secretary and the Coordinator shall evaluate and validate the performance of technology transfer activities at the selected laboratory.

(2) The pilot program shall involve collaboration with other offices and agencies within the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(3) Under the pilot program, the non-profit entity selected to carry out the pilot program shall work to create business startups and increase the number of cooperative research and development agreements and sponsored research projects at the selected laboratory. The non-profit entity shall work with interested businesses in identifying appropriate technologies at the national laboratory and facilitating the commercialization process.

(4) The Secretary of Energy and the Coordinator shall use the results of the pilot program as the basis for informing key performance parameters and strategies that could be implemented in various national laboratories across the country.

(d) DURATION.—A pilot program carried out under subsection (a) shall be not more than two years in duration.

(e) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date on which a pilot program under subsection (a) begins, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Science and Technology in the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation in the Senate, a report that provides an update on the implementation of the pilot program under this section, including an identification of the selected non-profit entity and national laboratory.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Science and Technology in the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate a report on the pilot program, including any findings and recommendations of the Secretary. The non-profit entity shall submit a report detailing its experiences working with the laboratory and submit recommendations for improvement of technology commercialization.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term ''national laboratory'' means—

(1) a national laboratory (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)); or

(2) a national security laboratory (as defined in section 3281 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471)).

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 453, after line 16, insert the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1069. REPORT ON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report assessing the manufacturing industry of the United States. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) 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.

(2) An assessment of the tax, trade, and regulatory policies of the United States as such policies impact the growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States.

(3) An analysis of the factors leading to the increased outsourcing of manufacturing processes to foreign nations.

(4) 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 of that supply chain.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

Page 81, line 2, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 81, line 6, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 81, after line 6, insert the following:

(4) an assessment of any challenges that may exist in the manufacturing capability of the United States to produce three-dimensional integrated circuits (including a review of the challenges that may exist in the manufacturing capability of the United States to produce small-lot quantities of advanced chips (200mm and 300mm)) and a general analysis on potential ways to overcome these challenges and encourage domestic commercial capability to develop and manufacture three-dimensional integrated circuits for use in military systems.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. KIND OF WISCONSIN

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. 68 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 116, after line 23, insert the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 347. REPORT ON STATUS OF TARGETS IN OPERATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annually to the relevant congressional committees a report on the status of the targets listed in the document entitled ''Operational Energy Strategy: Implementation Plan, Department of Defense, March 2012'', including—

(1) the status of each of the targets listed in the implementation plan;

(2) the steps being taken to meet the targets;

(3) the expected date of completion for each target if such date is different from the date indicated in the report; and

(4) the reason for any delays in meeting the targets.

(b) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. KIND OF WISCONSIN

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

SEC. 5___. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO FIRST LIEUTENANT ALONZO H. CUSHING FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE CIVIL 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 to award the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of such title to then First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing for conspicuous acts of gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life and beyond the call of duty in the Civil War, as described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the actions of then First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing while in command of Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1863, during the American Civil War.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. NUGENT OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle F of title V of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. 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. 106 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

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

SEC. 1084. REPORT ON DEFENSE FORENSIC DATA.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Director of the Defense Forensic Office within the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics may evaluate opportunities to increase the matching success rate when forensic data is collected during site exploitation to match forensic data stored in DNA databases. Among other items, the Defense Forensic Office may evaluate opportunities to assist other countries with moving forward with DNA database programs that require a defined category of criminal offender to submit DNA to a foreign country's national DNA database.

(b) REPORT.—The Defense Forensic Office shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing its findings and solutions no later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

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

SEC. 1084. DISPLAY OF STATE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TERRITORIAL FLAGS BY ARMED FORCES.

Section 2249b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

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

''(c) DISPLAY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIAL FLAGS BY ARMED FORCES.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that whenever the official flags of all 50 States are displayed by the armed forces, such display shall include the flags of the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.''; and

(2) in the section heading, by striking the colon and all that follows.

AMENDMENT NO. 114 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

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

SEC. 10___. DISSEMINATION ABROAD OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

(a) UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1948.—Section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461) is amended to read as follows:

''GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

''SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors are authorized to use funds appropriated or otherwise made available for public diplomacy information programs to provide for the preparation, dissemination, and use of information intended for foreign audiences abroad about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, the Internet, and other information media, including social media, and through information centers, instructors, and other direct or indirect means of communication.

''(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors may, upon request and reimbursement of the reasonable costs incurred in fulfilling such a request, make available, in the United States, motion pictures, films, video, audio, and other materials prepared for dissemination abroad or disseminated abroad pursuant to this Act, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.), or the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465aa et seq.). The Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall issue necessary regulations—

''(A) to establish procedures to maintain such material;

''(B) for reimbursement of the reasonable costs incurred in fulfilling requests for such material; and

''(C) to ensure that the persons seeking release of such material have secured and paid for necessary United States rights and licenses.

''(2) With respect to material prepared for dissemination abroad or disseminated abroad before the effective date of the Smith-Mundt Modernization Act of 2012—

''(A) the Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall make available to the Archivist of the United States, for domestic distribution, motion pictures, films, videotapes, and other material 12 years after the initial dissemination of the material abroad; and

''(B) the Archivist shall be the official custodian of the material and shall issue necessary regulations to ensure that persons seeking its release in the United States have secured and paid for necessary United States rights and licenses and that all costs associated with the provision of the material by the Archivist shall be paid by the persons seeking its release, in accordance with paragraph (3).

''(3) The Archivist may charge fees to recover the costs described in paragraph (2), in accordance with section 2116 (c) of title 44. Such fees shall be paid into, administered, and expended as part of the National Archives Trust Fund.

''(c) Nothing in this section may be construed to require the Secretary or the Broadcasting Board of Governors to make material disseminated abroad available in any format other than in the format disseminated abroad.''.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the allocation of funds appropriated or otherwise made specifically available for public diplomacy.

(c) FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987.—Section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 1461-1a) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 208. CLARIFICATION ON DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAM MATERIAL.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall be used to influence public opinion in the United States. This section shall apply only to programs carried out pursuant to the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.), and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465aa et seq.). This section shall not prohibit or delay the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors from providing information about its operations, policies, programs, or program material, or making such available, to the media, public, or Congress, in accordance with other applicable law.

''(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors from engaging in any medium or form of communication, either directly or indirectly, because a United States domestic audience is or may be thereby exposed to program material, or based on a presumption of such exposure. Such material may be made available within the United States and disseminated, when appropriate, pursuant to sections 502 and 1005 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1462 and 1437), except that nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors to disseminate within the United States any program material prepared for dissemination abroad on or before the effective date of the Smith-Mundt Modernization Act of 2012.

''(c) APPLICATION.—The provisions of this section shall apply only to the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors and to no other department or agency of the Federal Government.''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is amended—

(1) in section 502 (22 U.S.C. 1462)—

(A) by inserting ''and the Broadcasting Board of Governors'' after ''Secretary''; and

(B) by inserting ''or the Broadcasting Board of Governors'' after ''Department''; and

(2) in section 1005 (22 U.S.C. 1437), by inserting ''and the Broadcasting Board of Governors'' after ''Secretary'' each place it appears.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect and apply on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 115 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

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

SEC. 1084. IMPROVING ORGANIZATION FOR COMPUTER NETWORK OPERATIONS.

(a) CHARTER.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a charter to establish an interagency body or organization to coordinate and deconflict full-spectrum military cyber operations for the Federal Government.

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

(1) business rules and processes for the functioning of the body or organization established by such charter;

(2) interagency guidance clarifying roles and responsibilities for full-spectrum military cyber operations;

(3) clarification and defined membership for such body or organization; and

(4) accommodation for documentation of the activities of such body or organization, including minutes and historical archives.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report outlining the charter required under subsection (a), and plans to ensure the implementation of such charter.

(d) BUDGET JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the

congressional defense committees dedicated budget documentation materials to accompany future budget submissions, including a single Depart of Defense-wide budget estimate and detailed budget planning data for full-spectrum military cyberspace operations (computer network defense, attack, and exploitation) in both unclassified and classified funding data.

AMENDMENT NO. 116 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title X, add the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1084. IMPROVING UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICE ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.

(a) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the relevant congressional committees the final report from the National Security Council's Interagency Policy Committee on Security Sector Assistance.

(b) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Defense and State shall jointly submit to the relevant congressional committees a plan to institute mechanisms to better coordinate, document, disseminate, and share information analysis and assessments regarding United States foreign police assistance activities.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 120 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

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

SEC. 12xx. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 385), as most recently amended by section 1218(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1632), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED ON AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES.—In reporting on performance indicators and measures of progress required under subsection (d)(2)(D), the report required under subsection (a) shall assess the following:

''(1) For overall Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF):

''(A) Overall Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) literacy rate; ANA and ANP literacy rate by region; ANSF literacy rate by Kandak, Brigade, and Corps; trends over time; and how literacy improvements have enhanced associated mission essential competencies and professionalization of the ANSF.

''(B) An assessment of the ANA and the ANP interaction with the Afghan civilian population, respect for human rights, and associated professional education.

''(C) By fiscal year (current and one-year projected) budget requirements.

''(D) A by-country outline of contributions for the current fiscal year and one-year projected fiscal year.

''(E) By-Kandak Mission Essential Task List proficiency.

''(2) For recruitment:

''(A) Outline of screening criteria.

''(B) Literacy rate of all recruits.

''(C) Outline of the security vetting procedures.

''(D) Percentage screened that are not eligible to serve.

''(E) Percentage screened that report for entry level training.

''(F) Percentage attained of the required ANA end strength, of the ANP end strength, and overall ANSF end strength.

''(G) Trends in each above mentioned category from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

''(3) For entry-level training:

''(A) Percentage that entered and successfully complete training.

''(B) A by-specialty list of all recruits that fail to graduate entry level training for the ANA and ANP.

''(C) Percentage of recruits that become unaccounted (UA) for or are 'Absent Without Leave' (AWOL) during training.

''(D) Trends in each above mentioned category from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

''(4) For personnel administration:

''(A) Percentage of the ANSF that was paid on time.

''(B) UA/AWOL rate by Kandak, Brigade, and Corps.

''(C) Trends in each above mentioned category from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

''(5) For professionalization of the ANSF:

''(A) Percentage of noncommissioned officer corps personnel as compared to noncommissioned officer corps end-strength requirements.

''(B) Number of enlisted, noncommissioned officer corps, and officers that complete continuing education.

''(C) An assessment of the noncommissioned officer corps continuing education program.

''(6) For retention:

''(A) On average time ANA and ANP personnel remain in their respective units.

''(B) By-fiscal year, by-Kandak percentage of personnel retained and personnel attrition from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

''(7) For logistics:

''(A) On average percentage shortfall, by Kandak, of Class I-IX supplies, which includes Class I - Food, rations, and water; Class II – Clothing; Class III - Petroleum, oils, and lubricants; Class IV - Fortification and barrier materials; Class V – Ammunition; Class VII - Major End Items; Class VIII - Medical supplies; and Class IX - Repair Parts.

''(B) On average number of days to fill supply requests to address operational shortfalls.

''(C) Operational readiness rate for all mission essential equipment by Kandak, Brigade, and Corps.

''(8) For transition:

''(A) Provide the framework that ISAF, in conjunction with the Afghan government, uses to synthesize ANSF performance metrics and adjudicate transition of ANSF units through proficiency levels.

''(B) A by-Kandak analysis of the on average time to transition between proficiency levels since inception of the ANSF transition.

''(C) A by-region overview of the force structure mix that is correlated with the evolution of threat picture in the region.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made this section apply with respect to any report required to be submitted under section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 385) on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 122 OFFERED BY MR. CONAWAY OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title XII of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 12xx. ENHANCING THE DEFENSE OF ISRAEL AND UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should take the following actions to assist in the defense of Israel:

(1) Provide Israel such support as may be necessary to increase development and production of joint missile defense systems, particularly such systems that defend the urgent threat posed to Israel and United States forces in the region.

(2) Provide Israel defense articles, intelligence, and defense services through such mechanisms as appropriate, to include air refueling tankers, missile defense capabilities, and specialized munitions.

(3) Allocate additional weaponry and munitions for the forward-deployed United States stockpile in Israel.

(4) Provide Israel additional surplus defense articles and defense services, as appropriate, in the wake of the withdrawal of United States forces from Iraq.

(5) Offer the Israeli Air Force additional training and exercise opportunities in the United States to compensate for Israel's limited air space.

(6) Expand Israel's authority to make purchases under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (relating to the ''Foreign Military Financing'' program) on a commercial basis.

(7) Seek to enhance the capabilities of the United States and Israel to address emerging common threats, increase security cooperation, and expand joint military exercises.

(8) Encourage an expanded role for Israel within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including an enhanced presence at NATO headquarters and exercises.

(9) Support extension of the long-standing loan guarantee program for Israel, recognizing Israel's unbroken record of repaying its loans on time and in full.

(10) Expand already-close intelligence cooperation, including satellite intelligence, with Israel.

(b) REPORT ON ISRAEL'S QUALITATIVE MILITARY EDGE.—

(1) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(A) to help Israel preserve its qualitative military edge amid rapid and uncertain regional political transformation; and

(B) to encourage further development of advanced technology programs between the United States and Israel in light of current trends and instability in the region.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of Israel's qualitative military edge in light of current trends and instability in the region.

(c) REPORT ON OTHER MATTERS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on each of the following:

(1) Taking into account Israel's urgent requirement for F–35 aircraft, actions to improve the process relating to Israel's purchase of F–35 aircraft to improve cost efficiency and timely delivery.

(2) Efforts to expand cooperation between the United States and Israel in homeland defense, counter-terrorism, maritime security, cybersecurity, and other appropriate areas.

(3) Actions to integrate Israel into the defense of the Eastern Mediterranean.

SEC. 12xx. PLAN TO ENHANCE MILITARY CAPABILITIES OF PERSIAN GULF ALLIES.

(a) PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall develop a plan to enhance the military capabilities of Persian Gulf allies to bolster the posture of such allies in relation to Iran.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the means to augment the offensive strike capabilities of key Gulf Cooperation Council allies, including the potential sale or upgrades of strike attack aircraft and bunker buster munitions, to augment the viability of a credible military option and to strengthen such allies' self-defense capabilities against retaliation or military aggression by Iran.

(2) A needs-based assessment, or an update to an existing needs-based assessment, of the military requirements of Persian Gulf allies to support a credible military option and to defend against potential military aggression by Iran.

(3) A detailed summary of any arms sales and training requests by Persian Gulf allies and a description and justification for United States actions taken.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the plan required under subsection (a) shall be construed to alter Israel's qualitative military edge.

(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) FORM.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 12xx. PLAN TO INCREASE STRATEGIC REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States should ensure that it has the broadest set of geographic approaches to militarily access Iran.

(2) United States Armed Forces and support staff currently have access from the eastern, southern, and western borders of Iran.

(3) Azerbaijan borders the northern frontier of Iran closest to nuclear sites near Tehran and the Government of Azerbaijan cooperates with the United States on Caspian Sea security and energy issues.

(b) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to—

(1) increase pressure on Iran by providing United States Armed Forces with the broadest set of geographic approaches to militarily access Iran; and

(2) explore means to enhance access to military facilities on the northern border of Iran.

(c) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall develop a plan to increase the strategic partnership with regional allies to provide United States Armed Forces with the broadest set of geographic approaches to militarily access Iran.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall include the following information:

(A) Mechanisms to broaden the geographical approaches to militarily access Iran.

(B) The need, if any, to strengthen the self-defense capabilities of regional allies as a result of such partnerships.

(C) The viability of increasing access for United States Armed Forces to bases in Azerbaijan to augment the viability of a credible military option.

(3) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 12xx. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) QUALITATIVE MILITARY EDGE.—The term ''qualitative military edge'' has the meaning given the term in section 36(h)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(h)(2)).

AMENDMENT NO. 123 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS OF MICHIGAN

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

SEC. 12xx. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. DUNCAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES WITH EGYPT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available for United States participation in joint military exercises with Egypt if the Government of Egypt terminates or withdraws from the 1979 Israeli-Egypt peace treaty.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, 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.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, it is imperative that the new government in Egypt adhere to the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

This amendment conditions U.S. funding for U.S. military participation in joint military exercises with Egypt. If Egypt abrogates, terminates, or withdraws from the 1979 Israeli-Egypt peace treaty, then the U.S. will not fund any joint military exercises with Egypt.

I urge adoption.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. I thank the gentleman.

There are three amendments that I speak to, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their support and for including these in the en bloc amendment. These amendments are examples of areas where we can work together to provide better information to this body about the status of our Nation's security. We can hold the administration and the executive branch accountable for the goals that are set, and we can make certain that these programs are more efficient.

The Government Accountability Office report that I commissioned made a specific recommendation that the National Security Council complete its efforts to define the agency roles and responsibilities with respect to foreign policing and that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State establish mechanisms to better share and document information among these various agencies. The first amendment, No. 116, addresses that and holds them responsible to do just that.

Secondly, the Department of Defense Operational Energy Strategy Implementation Plan is about energy security while saving lives, improving capabilities, cutting costs, and lowering risks for both our personnel and the Nation. We have to make sure that this amendment, No. 68, is passed to ensure that accountability.

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

Mr. TIERNEY. The third amendment, No. 58, is along the same line.

I thank the gentleman for recognizing me.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank my colleague and friend, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN from Florida, for agreeing to allow amendment No. 114 to proceed on the NDAA in the en bloc package, a matter that is within the rule X jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of the Sensenbrenner-Kind Amendment to the fiscal year 2013 National Defense Authorization Act. This amendment waives the time restrictions to award the Medal of Honor to Lieutenant Alonzo Cushing.

This award is long overdue as Lt. Cushing heroically served his country during the Civil War. Lt. Cushing was born in Delafield, WI, which is located within my district, and raised in New York. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, and after graduating, was put in command of Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac for the Union Army. Lt. Cushing was praised for his valor and heroics throughout the Civil War, but it was his actions at the Battle of Gettysburg which have led to his consideration for our nation's highest award.

Cushing's battery was at the focal point of the Confederate attack on July 3rd at the Battle of Gettysburg. The intense bombardment preceding the charge by General George Pickett's troops left Cushing wounded by shell fragments, many of his men also wounded, and with only two working guns. Rather than withdraw, Lt. Cushing continued to lead his unit before succumbing to a fatal gunshot wound.

The Medal of Honor was not awarded posthumously during the Civil War, so Lt. Cushing was not considered. Years later, after the policy was changed to award the medal to the dead, Lt. Cushing's name simply did not come up. My office became aware of Lt. Cushing's heroic feat almost ten years ago, and I am pleased that while it has taken almost 150 years for Lt. Cushing to be honored for his actions, we are one step closer to making this happen. I urge my colleagues to support the Sensenbrenner-Kind Amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, my amendment would require the President to create a charter that codifies the formal establishment of an interagency body to coordinate and deconflict full-spectrum military cyber operations for the Federal Government. It supports and complements initiatives already included in the National Defense Authorization Act to improve the efficient use of military cyber operations that support military missions and objectives. At the same time, I want to be clear what this amendment does not do. I want to assure those who may have been confused by the language that it does not authorize the interagency body to manage spectrum resources, whether federal, state, or non-governmental. Nor does it authorize the interagency body to impose obligations or other regulations on the private sector. It is based on research the Government Accountability Office carried out for the committee, and it will improve the ability of the Department to integrate cyber effects into its operational planning.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WESTMORELAND). 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. 661, 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. 62, 64, 70, 72, 73, 76, 81, 82, 88, 90, 99, 101, and 112, printed in House Report No. 112–485, offered by Mr. McKeon of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. MCDERMOTT OF WASHINGTON

Page 93, after line 10, insert the following new paragraph:

(6) A status report on the sharing of environmental exposure data with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on an ongoing and regular basis for use in medical and treatment records of veterans, including using such data in determining the service-connectedness of health conditions and in identifying the possible origins and causes of disease.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. PIERLUISI OF PUERTO RICO

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

SEC. 3___. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DECONTAMINATION OF FORMER BOMBARDMENT AREA ON ISLAND OF CULEBRA, PUERTO RICO.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following—

(1) Section 2815 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4464) requires the Secretary of Defense within 270 days of receiving a request from the government of Puerto Rico, to conduct a study assessing the presence of unexploded ordnance, and any threat to public health, public safety and the environment posed by such unexploded ordnance, in the portion of the former bombardment area on the island of Culebra, Puerto Rico, that was transferred to the government of Puerto Rico by quitclaim deed on August 11, 1982.

(2) On April 25, 2011, the Governor of Puerto Rico formally requested by letter that the Secretary of Defense commence this study.

(3) On May 25, 2011, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment acknowledged receipt of the Governor's letter on behalf of the Secretary of Defense, and affirmed that the Department of Defense would conduct the study in accordance with such section 2815 and provide the final report to Congress no later than 270 days from the date of the Governor's letter.

(4) January 20, 2012, marked the date 270 days after the Governor's letter of April 25, 2011.

(5) Section 204(c) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93–166; 87 Stat. 668) stated that ''the present bombardment area on the island of Culebra shall not be utilized for any purpose that would require decontamination at the expense of the United States.'' The Department of Defense has interpreted this provision to constitute a permanent prohibition on the use of Federal funds in the area of Culebra referenced in such section to pay for decontamination and removal of unexploded ordnance, although it may be warranted to protect public health, public safety, and the environment.

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

(1) the Secretary of Defense should expeditiously submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the final report prepared in accordance with section 2815 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4464);

(2) if that report indicates that decontamination and removal of unexploded ordnance in the portion of the former bombardment area on Culebra that was transferred to the government of Puerto Rico by quitclaim deed on August 11, 1982, could be conducted at reasonable cost to the Federal Government, it is appropriate for Congress to amend section 204(c) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93–166; 87 Stat. 668) to authorize such decontamination and removal of unexploded ordnance; and

(3) any removal of unexploded ordnance should be accomplished pursuant to the normal prioritization process established by the Department of Defense under the Military Munitions Response Program within the Defense Environmental Restoration Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

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

SEC. 362. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF HANDLING, LABELING, AND PACKAGING PROCEDURES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SHIPMENTS.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the policies and procedures of the Department of Defense for the handling, labeling, and packaging of hazardous material shipments.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The relevant statutes, regulations, and guidance and policies of the Department of Defense pertaining to the handling, labeling, and packaging procedures of hazardous material shipments to support military operations.

(2) The extent to which the such guidance, policies, and procedures contribute to the safe, timely, and cost-effective handling of such material.

(3) The extent to which discrepancies in Department of Transportation guidance, policies, and procedures pertaining to handling, labeling, and packaging of hazardous materials shipments in commerce and similar Department of Defense guidance, policies, and procedures pertaining to the handling, labeling, and packaging of hazardous materials shipments impact the safe, timely, and cost-effective handling of such material.

(4) Any additional matters that the Comptroller General determines will further inform the appropriate congressional committees on issues related to the handling, labeling, and packaging procedures for hazardous material shipments to members of the Armed Forces worldwide.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report of the review conducted under subsection (a).

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

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

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

SEC. 5___. ON-LINE TRACKING OF CERTAIN RESERVE DUTY.

The Secretary of Defense shall establish an online means by which members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces can track their operational active-duty service performed after January 28, 2008, under section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10, United States Code. The tour calculator shall specify early retirement credit authorized for each qualifying tour of active duty, as well as cumulative early reserve retirement credit authorized to date under the amendments to section 12731 of such title made by section 647 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 160).

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

In section 535, insert the following new subsection after subsection (d) (and redesignate subsection (e) as subsection (f)):

(e) TRANSFER OF VICTIMS OF HAZING IN THE ARMED FORCES.—The Secretary concerned (as defined in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code) shall develop and implement a procedure to transfer a member of that branch of the Armed Forces who has been the victim of a substantiated incident

of hazing to another unit in such branch of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. WALSH OF ILLINOIS

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

SEC. 544. EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PILOT PROGRAM ON RECEIPT OF CIVILIAN CREDENTIALING FOR MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY SKILLS.

(a) EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 558 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 2015 note) is amended by striking ''or more than five''.

(b) USE OF INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATIONS.—Subsection (b) of such section is further amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) consider utilizing industry-recognized certifications or licensing opportunities for civilian occupational skills comparable to the specialties or codes so designated; and''.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. DENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

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

SEC. 664. STUDY ON ISSUING IDENTIFICATION CARDS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS UPON DISCHARGE.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study assessing the feasibility of issuing to a covered member an identification card that would—

(1) provide such member with a convenient method of summarizing the DD-214 form or other official document from the official military personnel file of the member; and

(2) not serve as proof of any benefits to which the member may be entitled to.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The information to be included on the identification card.

(2) Whether the Secretary should issue such card—

(A) to each covered member; or

(B) to a covered member upon request.

(3) If the card were to be issued to each covered member, the estimated cost of such issuance.

(4) If the card were to be issued upon the request of a covered member, whether the Secretary should charge such member a fee for such card, including the amount of such fee.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

(d) COVERED MEMBER.—In this section, the term ''covered member'' means a member of the Armed Forces who—

(1) is expected to be discharged—

(A) after the completion of the service obligation of the member; and

(B) under conditions other than dishonorable;

(2) is expected to be issued a DD Form 214 Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; and

(3) after such discharge, would not otherwise be issued an identification card by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MS. RICHARDSON OF CALIFORNIA

Page 213, after line 10, insert the following new subparagraph:

(G) Any Department of Defense website.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF NEW JERSEY

Page 292, line 20, strike '', reduce,''.

Page 293, line 6, strike ''to'' and insert ''from''.

Page 293, line 18, strike ''affect'' and insert ''effect''.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 725. PILOT PROGRAM ON PAYMENT FOR TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS FOR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) PAYMENT PROCESS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a five-year pilot program under which each such Secretary shall establish a process through which each Secretary shall provide payment for treatments (including diagnostic testing) of traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder received by members of the Armed Forces and veterans in health care facilities other than military treatment facilities or Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities. Such process shall provide that payment be made directly to the health care facility furnishing the treatment.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.—The approval by a Secretary for payment for a treatment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any drug or device used in the treatment must be approved or cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for any purpose.

(2) The treatment must have been approved by an institutional review board operating in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) The treatment (including any patient disclosure requirements) must be used by the health care provider delivering the treatment.

(4) The patient receiving the treatment must demonstrate an improvement as a result of the treatment on one or more of the following:

(A) Standardized independent pre-treatment and post-treatment neuropsychological testing.

(B) Accepted survey instruments.

(C) Neurological imaging.

(D) Clinical examination.

(5) The patient receiving the treatment must be receiving the treatment voluntarily.

(6) The patient receiving the treatment may not be a retired member of the uniformed services or of the Armed Forces who is entitled to benefits under part A, or eligible to enroll under part B, of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(c) ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS PROHIBITED.—Except as provided in this subsection (b), no restriction or condition for reimbursement may be placed on any health care provider that is operating lawfully under the laws of the State in which the provider is located with respect to the receipt of payment under this section.

(d) PAYMENT DEADLINE.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall make a payment for a treatment pursuant to subsection (a) not later than 30 days after a member of the Armed Forces or veteran (or health care provider on behalf of such member or veteran) submits to the Secretary documentation regarding the treatment. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that the documentation required under this subsection may not be an undue burden on the member of the Armed Forces or veteran or on the health care provider.

(e) PAYMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense shall make payments under this section for treatments received by members of the Armed Forces using the authority in subsection (c)(1) of section 1074 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall make payments under this section for treatments received by veterans using the authority in section 1728 of title 38, United States Code.

(f) PAYMENT AMOUNT.—A payment under this section shall be made at the equivalent Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reimbursement rate in effect for appropriate treatment codes for the State or territory in which the treatment is received. If no such rate is in effect, payment shall be made at a fair market rate, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to a patient who is a member of the Armed Forces or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to a patient who is a veteran.

(g) DATA COLLECTION AND AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly develop and maintain a database containing data from each patient case involving the use of a treatment under this section. The Secretaries shall ensure that the database preserves confidentiality and be made available only—

(A) for third-party payer examination;

(B) to the appropriate congressional committees and employees of the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Health and Human Services, and appropriate State agencies; and

(C) to the primary investigator of the institutional review board that approved the treatment, in the case of data relating to a patient case involving the use of such treatment.

(2) ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD STUDY.—In the case of a patient enrolled in a registered institutional review board study, results may be publically distributable in accordance with the regulations prescribed pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–191) and other regulations and practices in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall each ensure that the Internet Web site of their respective departments includes a list of all civilian institutional review board studies that have received a payment under this section.

(h) ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS TO OBTAIN TREATMENT.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT TO TEMPORARY DUTY.—The Secretary of a military department may assign a member of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary to temporary duty or allow the member a permissive temporary duty in order to permit the member to receive treatment for traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder, for which payments shall be made under subsection (a), at a location beyond reasonable commuting distance of the member's permanent duty station.

(2) PAYMENT OF PER DIEM.—A member who is away from the member's permanent station may be paid a per diem in lieu of subsistence in an amount not more than the amount to which the member would be entitled if the member were performing travel in connection with a temporary duty assignment.

(3) GIFT RULE WAIVER.—Notwithstanding any rule of any department or agency with respect to ethics or the receipt of gifts, any assistance provided to a member of the Armed Forces with a service-connected injury or disability for travel, meals, or entertainment incidental to receiving treatment under this section, or for the provision of such treatment, shall not be subject to or covered by any such rule.

(i) RETALIATION PROHIBITED.—No retaliation may be made against any member of the Armed Forces or veteran who receives treatment as part of registered institutional review board study carried out by a civilian health care practitioner.

(j) TREATMENT OF UNIVERSITY AND NATIONALLY ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS.—For purposes of this section, a university-affiliated or nationally accredited institutional review board shall be treated in the same manner as a Government institutional review board.

(k) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to expeditiously enter into memoranda of understandings with civilian institutional review boards described in subsection (j) for the purpose of providing for members of the Armed Forces and veterans to receive treatment carried out by civilian health care practitioners under a treatment approved by and under the oversight of civilian institutional review boards that would qualify for payment under this section.

(l) OUTREACH REQUIRED.—

(1) OUTREACH TO VETERANS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall notify each veteran with a service-connected injury or disability of the opportunity to receive treatment pursuant to this section.

(2) OUTREACH TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify each member of the Armed Forces with a service-connected injury or disability of the opportunity to receive treatment pursuant to this section.

(m) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of each fiscal year during which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs are authorized to make payments under this section, the Secretaries shall jointly submit to Congress an annual report on the implementation of this section. Such report shall include each of the following for that fiscal year:

(1) The number of individuals for whom the Secretary has provided payments under this section.

(2) The condition for which each such individual receives treatment for which payment is provided under this section and the success rate of each such treatment.

(3) Treatment methods that are used by entities receiving payment provided under this section and the respective rate of success of each such method.

(4) The recommendations of the Secretaries with respect to the integration of treatment methods for which payment is provided under this section into facilities of the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs.

(n) TERMINATION.—The authority to make a payment under this section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(o) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each fiscal year during which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense are authorized to make payments under this section.

(p) FUNDING INCREASE AND OFFSETTING REDUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, to carry out this section during fiscal year 2013—

(A) 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; and

(B) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $10,000,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from Line 260, Office of the Secretary of Defense as set forth in the table under section 4301.

(2) MERIT-BASED OR COMPETITIVE DECISIONS.—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds referred to in paragraph (1)(A) with or to a specific entity shall—

(A) 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

(B) comply with other applicable provisions of law.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF MICHIGAN

Page 345, line 20, strike ''RULE OF CONSTRUCTION'' and insert ''RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING AUTHORITY IN CYBERSPACE''.

Page 345, line 23, strike the quotation mark and the second period.

Page 345, after line 23 insert the following:

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING COVERT ACTIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a covert action (as defined in section 503(e) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413b(e))) or modify the requirements of section 503 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 413b).

''(e) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Consistent with, and in addition to, any other reporting requirements under law, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the congressional intelligence committees (as defined in section 3(7) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(7))) are kept fully and currently informed of any intelligence or intelligence-related activities undertaken in support of military activities in cyberspace.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. PIERLUISI OF PUERTO RICO

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

SEC. 1015. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE COUNTERDRUG TETHERED AEROSTAT RADAR SYSTEM PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 1992, the Air Force has administered the Counterdrug Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program, which contributes to deterring and detecting smugglers moving illicit drugs into the United States.

(2) There are eight current tethered aerostat systems, located at Yuma, Arizona, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Deming, New Mexico, Marfa, Texas, Eagle Pass, Texas, Rio Grande City, Texas, Cudjoe Key, Florida, and Lajas, Puerto Rico.

(3) Primary customers of the surveillance data from the TARS program are the Department of Homeland Security, the United States Northern Command, the United States Southern Command, and the North American Aerospace Defense Command.

(4) In the past two years, the radars in two of the eight tethered aerostat systems have been destroyed in strong weather conditions, namely the radar at Lajas, Puerto Rico, which was destroyed in April 2011, and the radar at Marfa, Texas, which was destroyed in February 2012.

(5) The Air Force has indicated that it does not have sufficient spare parts in its inventory to replace either of these two radars or the funding necessary to purchase any new radars. As a result, there are no current plans to resume operations at Lajas, Puerto Rico or Marfa, Texas.

(6) The loss of these two tethered aerostats systems substantially degrades counterdrug capabilities in the Caribbean corridor and along the Southwest border.

(7) The loss of the tethered aerostat system in Lajas, Puerto Rico, is particularly detrimental to the national counterdrug mission. In Section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), Congress found that—

(A) ''Drug traffickers use the Caribbean corridor to smuggle narcotics to the United States via Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. This route is ideal for drug trafficking because of its geographic expanse, numerous law enforcement jurisdictions, and fragmented investigative efforts.''; and

(B) ''The tethered aerostat system in Lajas, Puerto Rico, contributes to deterring and detecting smugglers moving illicit drugs into Puerto Rico. The aerostat's range and operational capabilities allow it to provide surveillance coverage of the eastern Caribbean corridor and the strategic waterway between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, known as the Mona Passage.''.

(8) In such section 1023, Congress expressed that ''Congress and the Department of Defense should fund the Counter-Drug Tethered Aerostat program.''.

(9) In recent years, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been increasingly impacted by the drug trade and related violence. Both jurisdictions have homicide rates that are roughly six times the national average and about three times higher than any State, and many of these homicides are linked to the drug trade.

(10) The Department of Defense has raised questions as to whether it should continue to administer the TARS program or, alternatively, whether responsibility for this program should be vested in the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In light of the findings under subsection (a), it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) irrespective of whether the Department of Defense continues to be responsible for the Counterdrug Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program or such responsibility is assigned to another agency, Congress and the responsible agency should fund the TARS program; and

(2) Congress and the responsible agency should take all appropriate steps to ensure that the eight current tethered aerostat systems are fully functional and, in particular, to ensure that the TARS program is providing coverage to protect jurisdictions of the United States in the Caribbean region, as well as jurisdictions of the United States along the United States-Mexico border and in the Florida Straits.

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MS. RICHARDSON OF CALIFORNIA

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

SEC. 10___. 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.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, 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.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the ranking Democrat for his great leadership and allowing me to make this amendment in order as part of the en bloc.

Mr. Chairman, it is incumbent on all of us to ensure that the brave men and women who serve our Nation abroad are treated with dignity.

Sadly, in recent years, we have come to realize that too many of these young people endure abuse—not at the hands of the enemy, but from within their own unit. Last year, an Army private from my district, Danny Chen, lost his life after being hazed. Danny's loss has been a profound tragedy for his family, the Chinatown community, and all of New York.

While many steps should have been taken to save Danny, it is almost certain if he had transferred to another unit, he would be with us today.

□ 1100

The amendment I am offering will ensure that each branch of the military has a process allowing hazing victims to swiftly transfer to another unit. This commonsense policy will prevent future tragedies.

Mr. Chairman, all of us owe a great debt to the members of our military who risk so much for our Nation's freedom.

Mr. MCKEON. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chair, I speak in support of the En Bloc Amendment #5 to H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, which includes two of my amendments.

I thank Chairman MCKEON, Ranking Member SMITH, and their staffs for their work on this bill, their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces, and for accepting my amendments.

Richardson Amendment No. 82 requires the Department of Defense to post on all its websites information on sexual assault prevention and response resources.

In light of technology, many people, particularly service personnel receive the majority of their information via the Internet.

Furthermore, online access to the needed information is particularly important because persons needing sexual assault resource information may be reluctant to seek information in a public setting without fear of losing privacy, or worse retaliation.

Richardson Amendment #112 improves the Defense Authorization Act by increasing the effectiveness of the Northern Command ("NORTHCOM") in fulfilling its critical mission of protecting the U.S. homeland in event of war and to provide support to local, state, and federal authorities in times of national emergency.

This amendment was included in last year's National Defense Authorization Act and I am pleased that it is included this year also.

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 a disaster has occurred if they are trained in the techniques of effective engagement with civilian leadership.

My amendment ensures that such training will be available.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I am offering a commonsense amendment with my friend from the other side of the aisle Mr. HULTGREN from Illinois.

Our amendment simply asks the Government Accountability Office to study the packaging procedures for hazardous materials by Department of Defense, and submit recommendations for improvements to Congress.

Safe and timely shipment of supplies and equipment to our troops is vital to their safety and success.

Unfortunately, due to the extremely complicated packaging requirements for hazardous materials, a large volume of needed supplies are often frustrated, or delayed.

According to one recent study by the Air Force, 73 percent of the hazmat frustrated shipments had no shipping documents and were delayed 11–15 days on average.

These delayed shipments harm our troops and costs us billions.

By reducing frustrated shipments by just 3 percent, DOD could save $2 billion annually.

Our amendment would require GAO to examine current shipping processes and identify improvements in order to expedite shipments, improve safety and reduce costs, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. WALSH of Illinois. Mr. Chair, the unemployment rate among post-9/11 veterans is staggeringly high. Part of the problem is they routinely have to undergo lengthy certification processes for professions in which they are already qualified.

Thankfully, Congress took ownership of this issue last year and developed a pilot program to streamline this process. This program, however, ignores industry-recognized certifications. These types of certifications are as important as licensing and are widely used by the manufacturing industry. They prove a job applicant's skills competence, experience, and knowledge.

Many returning veterans have already obtained those skills and that experience in the military, which is why I'm introducing this amendment. The Walsh Amendment will expand the pilot program Congress authorized last year to include these industry-recognized certifications.

It will enable our returning service men and women to find good-paying, fulfilling employment that rewards their skill-level and experience.

As the 28 Founding Principles remind us, a free people will not survive unless they stay strong.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chair, thousands of our brave servicemen and women are returning from combat with severe cases of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), resulting in an inability to hold a job, properly care for their families, or in some cases, to overcome suicidal tendencies. As a nation, we have the responsibility for their care and recovery.

Currently, private healthcare providers across the United States are helping brain injury patients with new and innovative treatments that are not currently available or approved by the Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Examples of these treatments include Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT), flash doses of approved drugs, and small device implants that operate like brain pacemakers. While the Department of Defense is currently conducting their own studies on these already proven treatment methods, it will take five or more years to formally approve these treatments and make them accessible to our injured troops and veterans. If a treatment is good enough for private medicine, why is it not good enough for military medicine?

In an effort to fix this delinquency I introduced the TBI Treatment Act (H.R. 396) in January 2011. Today I am proud to offer it as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 4310) with my friend and colleague from California, Congressman MIKE THOMPSON. The TBI Treatment Act helps expedite these ground-breaking treatments to our nations' veterans and active duty soldiers suffering from TBI.

The TBI Treatment Act establishes a 5-year "pay-for-performance" pilot program, not to exceed $10 million per year. Under my amendment, healthcare providers will treat active duty soldiers and veterans at no cost to the patient. The healthcare provider gets reimbursed from the DoD/VA respectively, only if the treatment is proven successful (based on independent pre- and post-treatment neuropsychological testing, accepted survey instruments, neurological imaging, or clinical examinations). Currently, soldiers are paying out-of-pocket for such important care. Lastly, treatments must be FDA-approved and approved by an institutional review board operating in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

I ask that you join me in support of the Sessions-Thompson amendment to NDAA and

help deliver proven treatments to our soldiers and veterans suffering from Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI).

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to introduce my amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2013 to encourage and strengthen information and data sharing between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense related to environmental exposures of service members.

Attributing a medical diagnosis or set of symptoms to an environmental exposure can be challenging, especially exposures that occurred years or decades in the past. Of course, this is a big concern and source of frustration for service members, veterans and their families. We have seen this challenge time and again in our Nation's history, whether it is understanding Agent Orange exposures or the Gulf War Syndrome.

Today's service members may be exposed to hazards including air contamination resulting from burn pits, industrial toxic chemicals, chemical and biological warfare agents, toxic contaminants such those resulting from munitions containing depleted uranium, and others. The long-term health consequences of these hazardous environmental exposures remain uncertain.

A recent Government Accountability Office report looked at the Pentagon's policies regarding environmental exposures and identified a need for a comprehensive plan on environmental exposures of service members, including recommendations for what the Defense Department can do to identify and address possible health risks resulting from environmental exposures.

The NDAA for Fiscal Year 2013 under consideration by the House this week contains a provision requiring the Defense Department to develop a comprehensive plan on researching and documenting environmental exposure incidents to members of the Armed Forces. However, this provision does not explicitly connect this plan to the ongoing health information data sharing between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

My amendment addresses this by having the Defense Department include in their plan a comprehensive status update on their sharing of environmental exposure data with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. This information should be available to the VA to be examined over time, over decades even, to address exposure-related questions and identify possible origins and causes of disease. Data sharing should be done in a timely, ongoing, and updateable manner so that the Department of Veterans Affairs is alerted to hazardous exposure events and information on environmental exposure events can be updated when there is new information.

Mr. Chair, the goal of my amendment is to enhance interdepartmental coordination and collaboration so that active duty members of the armed forces and veterans exposed to harmful toxins as a result of their military service get the answers, attention and treatment they and their families need.

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. 661, 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. 92, 96, 103, 105, 108, 118, 121, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, and 141, printed in House Report No. 112–485, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

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

SEC. 7___. CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR GREATER AWARENESS OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The brave men and women of the United States Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

(2) More than 2,400,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas as part of overseas contingency operations since the events of September 11, 2001.

(3) One in five members who have returned from deployment reported symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

(4) Just over ½ of the members have sought treatment for PTSD symptoms.

(5) More than 90,000 members returning from deployment to Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom are clinically diagnosed with PTSD.

(6) The Armed Forces have sustained an operational tempo for a period of time unprecedented in the history of the United States, with many members deploying multiple times, placing them at high risk of PTSD.

(7) Up to 10 percent of Operation Desert Storm veterans, 30 percent of Vietnam veterans, and 8 percent of the general population of the United States suffer or have suffered from PTSD.

(8) Many cases of PTSD remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about PTSD and the persistent stigma associated with mental health issues.

(9) PTSD significantly increases the risk of depression, suicide, and drug- and alcohol-related disorders and deaths, especially if left untreated.

(10) The Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs have made significant advances in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of PTSD and the symptoms of PTSD, but many challenges remain.

(11) About ½ of members and their spouses report they are somewhat or not at all knowledgeable about the signs and symptoms of PTSD.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT.—In light of the findings made in subsection (a), Congress—

(1) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to educate service members, veterans, the families of service members and veterans, and the public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); and

(2) supports the creation of an advisory commission on PTSD to coordinate the efforts of the Department of Defense, Department of Veterans Affairs, and other executive departments and agencies for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of PTSD.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA

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

SEC. 833. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS OF DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.

(a) PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS TO INCLUDE EVALUATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—With respect to any performance assessment of a defense contractor or subcontractor of such a contractor, or any labor recruiter, broker, or other agent used by the contractor or subcontractor, the Secretary of Defense shall include an evaluation of trafficking in persons.

(b) TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''trafficking in persons'' has the meaning provided the term ''severe form of trafficking in persons'' in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

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

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON LONG-TERM COSTS OF OPERATION NEW DAWN, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, AND OTHER CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, with contributions from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall submit to Congress a report containing an estimate of the long-term costs of Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom for each the following scenarios:

(1) The scenario in which the number of members of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom is reduced from roughly 90,000 in 2012 to 67,000 in 2013, and 50,000 by the beginning of 2014, and remains at 50,000 through 2020.

(2) The scenario in which the number of members of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom is reduced from roughly 90,000 in 2012 to 60,000 in 2013, and 30,000 by the beginning of 2014, and remains at 30,000 through 2020.

(3) An alternative scenario, determined by the President and based on current contingency operation and withdrawal plans, which takes into account expected force levels and the expected length of time that members of the Armed Forces will be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

(b) ESTIMATES TO BE USED IN PREPARATION OF REPORT.—In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the President shall make estimates and projections through at least fiscal year 2020, adjust any dollar amounts appropriately for inflation, and take into account and specify each of the following:

(1) The total number of members of the Armed Forces expected to be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn, including—

(A) the number of members of the Armed Forces actually deployed in Southwest Asia in support of Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn;

(B) the number of members of reserve components of the Armed Forces called or ordered to active duty in the United States for the purpose of training for eventual deployment in Southwest Asia, backfilling for deployed troops, or supporting other Department of Defense missions directly or indirectly related to Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn; and

(C) the break-down of deployments of members of the regular and reserve components and activation of members of the reserve components.

(2) The number of members of the Armed Forces, including members of the reserve components, who have previously served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn and who are expected to serve multiple deployments.

(3) The number of contractors and private military security firms that have been used and are expected to be used during the course of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(4) The number of veterans currently suffering and expected to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, or other mental injuries.

(5) The number of veterans currently in need of and expected to be in need of prosthetic care and treatment because of amputations incurred during service in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(6) The current number of pending Department of Veterans Affairs claims from veterans of military service in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya, and the total number of such veterans expected to seek disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(7) The total number of members of the Armed Forces who have been killed or wounded in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Libya, including noncombat casualties, the total number of members expected to suffer injuries in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya, and the total number of members expected to be killed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya, including noncombat casualties.

(8) The amount of funds previously appropriated for the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Department of Veterans Affairs for costs related to Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom, including an account of the amount of funding from regular Department of Defense, Department of State, and Department of Veterans Affairs budgets that has gone and will go to costs associated with such operations.

(9) Current and future operational expenditures associated with Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn including—

(A) funding for combat operations;

(B) deploying, transporting, feeding, and housing members of the Armed Forces (including fuel costs);

(C) activation and deployment of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces;

(D) equipping and training of Iraqi and Afghani forces;

(E) purchasing, upgrading, and repairing weapons, munitions, and other equipment consumed or used in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn; and

(F) payments to other countries for logistical assistance in support of such operations.

(10) Past, current, and future costs of entering into contracts with private military security firms and other contractors for the provision of goods and services associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(11) Average annual cost for each member of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn, including room and board, equipment and body armor, transportation of troops and equipment (including fuel costs), and operational costs.

(12) Current and future cost of combat-related special pays and benefits, including reenlistment bonuses.

(13) Current and future cost of calling or ordering members of the reserve components to active duty in support of Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(14) Current and future cost for reconstruction, embassy operations and construction, and foreign aid programs for Iraq and Afghanistan.

(15) Current and future cost of bases and other infrastructure to support members of the Armed Forces serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(16) Current and future cost of providing health care for veterans who served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn—

(A) the cost of mental health treatment for veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, and other mental problems as a result of such service; and

(B) the cost of lifetime prosthetics care and treatment for veterans suffering from amputations as a result of such service.

(17) Current and future cost of providing Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits for the lifetime of veterans who incur disabilities while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(18) Current and future cost of providing survivors' benefits to survivors of members of the Armed Forces killed while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(19) Cost of bringing members of the Armed Forces and equipment back to the United States upon the conclusion of Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn, including the cost of demobilization, transportation costs (including fuel costs), providing transition services for members of the Armed Forces transitioning from active duty to veteran status, transporting equipment, weapons, and munitions (including fuel costs), and an estimate of the value of equipment that will be left behind.

(20) Cost to restore the military and military equipment, including the equipment of the reserve components, to full strength after the conclusion of Operation New Dawn or Operation Enduring Freedom.

(21) Amount of money borrowed to pay for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn, and the sources of that money.

(22) Interest on money borrowed, including interest for money already borrowed and anticipated interest payments on future borrowing, for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. HARPER OF MISSISSIPPI

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

SEC. 1078. REVIEW OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD COMPONENT NUMBERED AIR FORCE AUGMENTATION FORCE.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall conduct a review of the decision of the Secretary to cancel or consolidate the Air National Guard Component Numbered Air Force Augmentation Force.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The review under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An explanation of how the Secretary determined which Air National Guard Augmentation Units would be retired or relocated during fiscal year 2013.

(B) A description of the methodologies underlying such determinations, including the factors and assumptions that shaped the specific determinations.

(C) The rationale for selecting Augmentation Units to be retired or relocated with respect to such Units of the Air National Guard.

(D) An explanation of how such consolidation or relocation affects national security.

(E) Details of the costs incurred, avoided, or saved with respect to consolidation or relocation of Augmentation Units.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the report is submitted under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a review of such report.

AMENDMENT NO. 108 OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM OF MINNESOTA

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

SEC. 10____. LIMITATION ON MILITARY MUSICAL UNITS.

Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act for military musical units (as such term is defined in section 974 of title 10, United States Code) may not exceed $200,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 118 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 542, line 6, strike ''is committed to'' and insert ''is taking demonstrable steps to''.

AMENDMENT NO. 121 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

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

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS UNDER THE PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY FUND.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund may be used to provide assistance to the Government of Pakistan until the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Pakistan is demonstrating a continuing commitment to and is making significant efforts toward the implementation of a strategy to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs), including—

(1) attacking IED networks;

(2) monitoring known precursors used in IEDs; and

(3) developing a strict protocol for the manufacture of explosive materials, including calcium ammonium nitrate, and accessories and their supply to legitimate end users.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the requirements of subsection (a) if the Secretary determines it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

Page 723, insert after line 2 the following (and redesignate provisions accordingly):

PART IX—EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTING

SEC. 1693a. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL CONTRACTS TO EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 46. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL CONTRACTS TO EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESSES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a program in accordance with the requirements of this section to provide improved access to Federal contract opportunities for early stage small business concerns.

''(b) PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall identify procurement contracts of Federal agencies for award under the program.

''(2) CONTRACT AWARDS.—Under the program established pursuant to this section, the award of a procurement contract of a Federal agency identified by the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be made by the agency to an eligible program participant selected, and determined to be responsible, by the agency.

''(3) COMPETITION.—

''(A) SOLE SOURCE.—A contracting officer may award a sole source contract under this program if such concern is determined to be a responsible contractor with respect to performance of such contract opportunity and the contracting officer does not have a reasonable expectation that 2 or more early stage small business concerns will submit offers for the contracting opportunity and in the estimation of the contracting officer, the contract award can be made at a fair and reasonable price.

''(B) RESTRICTED COMPETITION.—A contracting officer may award contracts on the basis of competition restricted to early stage small business concerns if the contracting officer has a reasonable expectation that not less than 2 early stage small business concerns will submit offers and that the award can be made at a fair market price.

''(4) CONTRACT VALUE.—Contracts shall be awarded under this program if its value is greater than $3,000 and less than half the upper threshold of section 15(j)(1) of the Small Business Act.

''(c) ELIGIBILITY.—Only an early stage small business concern shall be eligible to compete for a contract to be awarded under the program. The Administrator shall certify that a small business concern is an early stage small business concern, or the Administrator shall approve a Federal agency, a State government, or a national certifying entity to certify that the business meets the eligibility criteria of an early stage small business concern.

''(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall provide early stage small business concerns with technical assistance and counseling with regard to—

''(1) applying for and competing for Federal contracts; and

''(2) fulfilling the administrative responsibilities associated with the performance of a Federal contract.

''(e) ATTAINMENT OF CONTRACT GOALS.—All contract awards made under the program shall be counted toward the attainment of the goals specified in section 15(g) of the Small Business Act.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall—

''(1) issue proposed regulations to carry out this section not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

''(2) issue final regulations to carry out this section not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

''(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than April 30, 2015, the Administrator shall transmit to the Congress a report on the performance of the program.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

''(1) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means a program established pursuant to subsection (a).

''(2) EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term 'early stage small business concern' means a small business concern that—

''(A) has not more than 15 employees; and

''(B) has average annual receipts that total not more than $1,000,000, except if the concern is in an industry with an average annual revenue standard that is less than $1,000,000, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System.''.

(b) REPEAL OF SIMILAR PROGRAM.—Section 304 of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. 644 note) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR. FITPATRICK OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 725, insert after line 6 the following:

SEC. 1696. LIMITATION ON CONTRACTING.

No agency may enter into a contract using procedures that do not give to small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans (as that term is defined in section 3(q)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(3)) that are included in the database under section 8127(f) of title 38, United States Code, any preference available with respect to such contract, except for a preference given to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans (as that term defined in section 3(q)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(2)).

AMENDMENT NO. 132 OFFERED BY MR. LANKFORD OF OKLAHOMA

At the end of division A, add the following new title:

TITLE XVII—END TRAFFICKING IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''End Trafficking in Government Contracting Act of 2012''.

SEC. 1702. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(2) SUBCONTRACTOR.—The term ''subcontractor'' means a recipient of a contract at any tier under a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

(3) SUBGRANTEE.—The term ''subgrantee'' means a recipient of a grant at any tier under a grant or cooperative agreement.

(4) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' has the meaning provided in section 103(12) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(12)).

SEC. 1703. CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)) is amended by striking ''if the grantee or any subgrantee,'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ″or take any of the other remedial actions authorized under section 1705(c) of the End Trafficking in Government Contracting Act of 2012, if the grantee or any subgrantee, or the contractor or any subcontractor, engages in, or uses labor recruiters, brokers, or other agents who engage in, (i) severe forms of trafficking in persons, (ii) the procurement of a commercial sex act during the period of time that the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement is in effect, (iii) the use of forced labor in the performance of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, or (iv) acts that directly support or advance trafficking in persons, including the following acts:

''(1) Destroying, concealing, removing, or confiscating an employee's immigration documents without the employee's consent.

''(2) Failing to repatriate an employee upon the end of employment, unless—

''(A) exempted from the duty to repatriate the employee by the Federal department or agency providing or entering into the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; or

''(B) the employee is a victim of human trafficking seeking victim services or legal redress in the country of employment or a witness in a human trafficking enforcement action.

''(3) Soliciting a person for the purpose of employment, or offering employment, by means of materially false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises regarding that employment.

''(4) Charging recruited employees exorbitant placement fees, such as fees equal to or greater than the employee's monthly salary, or recruitment fees that violate the laws of the country from which an employee is recruited.

''(5) Providing inhumane living conditions.''.

SEC. 1704. COMPLIANCE PLAN AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The head of an executive agency may not provide or enter into a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement valued at $1,000,000 or more if performance will substantially be conducted overseas, unless a duly designated representative of the recipient of such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement certifies to the contracting or grant officer prior to receiving an award and on an annual basis thereafter, after having conducted due diligence, that—

(1) the recipient has implemented a plan to prevent the activities described in section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703, and is in compliance with that plan;

(2) the recipient has implemented procedures to prevent any activities described in such section 106(g) and to monitor, detect, and terminate any subcontractor, subgrantee, or employee of the recipient engaging in any activities described in such section; and

(3) to the best of the representative's knowledge, neither the recipient, nor any subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient or any agent of the recipient or of such a subcontractor or subgrantee, is engaged in any of the activities described in such section.

(b) LIMITATION.—Any plan or procedures implemented pursuant to subsection (a) shall be appropriate to the size and complexity of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement and to the nature and scope of its activities, including the number of non-United States citizens expected to be employed.

(c) DISCLOSURE.—The recipient shall provide a copy of the plan to the contracting or grant officer upon request, and, as appropriate, shall post the useful and relevant contents of the plan or related materials on its website and at the workplace.

(d) PERFORMANCE SUBSTANTIALLY OVERSEAS.—For purposes of subsection (a), a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement shall be considered to be performed substantially overseas if the estimated value of the

services required to be performed under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement outside the United States exceeds $500,000.

SEC. 1705. MONITORING AND INVESTIGATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) INVESTIGATION.—If the contracting or grant officer of an executive agency for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement receives credible evidence that a recipient of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; any subgrantee or subcontractor of the recipient; or any agent of the recipient or of such a subgrantee or subcontractor, has engaged in an activity described in section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703, including a report from a contracting officer representative, an inspector general, an auditor, an alleged victim or victim's representative, or any other credible source, the contracting or grant officer shall, before exercising any option to renew such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, request that the agency's Office of Inspector General immediately initiate an investigation of the allegation or allegations contained in the report. If the agency's Office of Inspector General is unable to conduct a timely investigation, the suspension and debarment office or another investigative unit of the agency shall conduct the investigation.

(b) REPORT.—Upon completion of an investigation under subsection (a), the office or unit that conducted the investigation shall submit to the contracting or grant officer and, if such investigation was not conducted by the agency's Office of Inspector General, to the agency's Office of Inspector General, a report on the investigation, including conclusions about whether credible evidence exists that the recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; any subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient; or any agent of the recipient or of such a subcontractor or subgrantee, engaged in any of the activities described in section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703.

(c) REMEDIAL ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a contracting or grant official determines that a recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, or any subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient, has engaged in any of the activities described in such section 106(g), the contracting or grant officer shall consider taking one or more of the following remedial actions:

(A) Requiring the recipient to remove an employee from the performance of work under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

(B) Requiring the recipient to terminate a subcontract or subgrant.

(C) Suspending payments under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

(D) Withholding award fees, consistent with the award fee plan, for the performance period in which the agency determined the contractor or subcontractor engaged in any of the activities described in such section 106(g).

(E) Declining to exercise available options under the contract.

(F) Terminating the contract for default or cause, in accordance with the termination clause for the contract.

(G) Referring the matter to the agency suspension and debarment official.

(H) Referring the matter to the Department of Justice for prosecution under any applicable law.

(2) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the scope of applicable remedies available to the Federal Government.

(3) MITIGATING FACTOR.—Where applicable, the contracting or grant official may consider whether the contractor or grantee had a plan in place under section 1704, and was in compliance with that plan at the time of the violation, as a mitigating factor in determining which remedies, if any, should apply.

(d) INCLUSION OF REPORT CONCLUSIONS IN FAPIIS.—The contracting or grant officer shall ensure that relevant findings contained in the report under subsection (b) are included in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS). These findings shall be considered relevant past performance data for the purpose of awarding future contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements.

SEC. 1706. NOTIFICATION TO INSPECTORS GENERAL AND COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

The head of an executive agency making or awarding a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement shall require that the recipient of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement—

(1) immediately inform the Inspector General of the executive agency of any information it receives from any source that alleges credible evidence that the recipient; any subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient; or any agent of the recipient or of such a subcontractor or subgrantee, has engaged in conduct described in section 106(g) of the Trafficking in Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703; and

(2) fully cooperate with any Federal agencies responsible for audits, investigations, or corrective actions relating to trafficking in persons.

SEC. 1707. EXPANSION OF FRAUD IN FOREIGN LABOR CONTRACTING TO INCLUDE WORK OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 1351 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) BY STRIKING ''WHOEVER KNOWINGLY'' AND INSERTING ″(A) WORK INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Whoever knowingly

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

''(b) WORK OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Whoever knowingly and with intent to defraud recruits, solicits, or hires a person outside the United States or causes another person to recruit, solicit, or hire a person outside the United States, or attempts to do so, for purposes of work performed on a United States Government contract performed outside the United States, or on a United States military installation or mission or other property or premises owned or controlled by the United States Government, by means of materially false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises regarding that employment, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.''.

SEC. 1708. IMPROVING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR REPORTING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS CLAIMS AND VIOLATIONS.

Section 105(d)(7)(H) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)(H)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by inserting ''and'' at the end after the semicolon; and

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

''(iv) all trafficking in persons activities of contractors reported to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics;''.

SEC. 1709. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Excluding section 1707, nothing in this title shall be construed to supersede, enlarge, or diminish the common law or statutory liabilities of any grantee, subgrantee, contractor, subcontractor, or other party covered by section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703.

AMENDMENT NO. 134 OFFERED BY MR. DOGGETT OF TEXAS

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

SEC. 27___. CONSIDERATION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY BASES LOCATED OVERSEAS IN CRITERIA USED TO CONSIDER AND RECOMMEND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT.

Section 2687(b)(1)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i); and

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

''(iii) the anticipated continuing need for and availability of military bases outside the United States, taking into account current restrictions on the use of military bases outside the United States and the potential for future prohibitions or restrictions on the use of such bases; and''.

AMENDMENT NO. 135 OFFERED BY MR. CRITZ OF PENNSYLVANIA

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

SEC. 28___. RETENTION OF CORE FUNCTIONS OF THE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL STATION, JOHNSTOWN AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Secretary of the Air Force shall retain the core functions of the Air Traffic Control Station at Johnstown Air National Guard Base, Pennsylvania, with the same integrated mission elements, responsibilities, and capabilities as existed as of November 1, 2011, until such time as such integrated mission elements, responsibilities, and capabilities are modified pursuant to section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, or a subsequent law providing for the closure or realignment of military installations in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 136 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

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

SEC. 9___. MODIFICATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENTS IN ADVANCE OF PERMANENT REDUCTION OF SIZABLE NUMBERS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) CALCULATION OF NUMBER OF AFFECTED MEMBERS.—Subsection (a) of section 993 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''In calculating the number of members to be reduced, the Secretary shall take into consideration both direct reductions and indirect reductions.''.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

''(1) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned—

''(A) submits to Congress a notice of the proposed reduction and the number of military and civilian personnel assignments affected, including reductions in base operations support services and personnel to occur because of the proposed reduction; and

''(B) includes in the notice a justification for the reduction and an evaluation of the costs and benefits of the reduction and of the local economic, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of the reduction; and

''(2) a period of 90 days expires following the day on which the notice is submitted to Congress.''.

(c) TIME AND FORM OF SUBMISSION OF NOTICE.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

''(c) TIME AND FORM OF SUBMISSION OF NOTICE.—The notice required by subsections (a) and (b) may be submitted to Congress only as part of the budget justification materials submitted by the Secretary of Defense to Congress in support of the budget for a fiscal year submitted under section 1105 of title 31.''.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'direct reduction' means a reduction involving one or more members of a unit.

''(2) The term 'indirect reduction' means subsequent planned reductions or relocations in base operations support services and personnel able to occur due to the direct reductions.

''(3) The term 'military installation' 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, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Guam. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

''(4) The term 'unit' means a unit of the armed forces at the battalion, squadron, or an equivalent level (or a higher level).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle D of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3146. STUDY ON A MULTI-AGENCY GOVERNANCE MODEL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY LABORATORIES.

(a) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall commission an independent assessment regarding the transition of the national security laboratories to multi-agency federally funded research and development centers with direct sustainment and sponsorship by multiple national security agencies. The assessment shall be conducted by an independent, non-governmental institute which is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, and has recognized credentials and expertise in national security science and engineering laboratories and with ready access to policy experts throughout the United States.

(2) BACKGROUND MATERIAL.—The assessment shall leverage previous studies, including—

(A) the report published in 2009 by the Stimson Center titled ''Leveraging Science for Security: A Strategy for the Nuclear Weapons Laboratories in the 21st Century''; and

(B) the Phase 1 report published in 2012 by the National Academy of Sciences titled ''Managing for High-Quality Science and Engineering at the NNSA National Security laboratories''.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The assessment conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) An assessment of a new governance structure that—

(i) gives multiple national security agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Energy, and the intelligence community, direct sponsorship of the national security laboratories as federally funded research and development centers so that such agencies have more direct and rapid access to the assets available at the laboratories and the responsibility to provide sustainable support for the science and technology needs of the agencies at the laboratories;

(ii) reduces costs to the Federal Government for the use of the resources of the laboratories, while enhancing the stewardship of these national resources and maximizing their service to the nation;

(iii) enhances the overall quality of the scientific research and engineering capability of the laboratories, including their ability to recruit and retain top scientists and engineers; and

(iv) maintains as paramount the capabilities required to support the nuclear stockpile stewardship and related nuclear missions.

(B) A recommendation as to which, if any, other laboratories associated with any national security agency should be included in the new governance structure.

(C) Options for implementing the new governance structure that minimize disruption of performance and costs to the government while rapidly achieving anticipated gains.

(D) Legislative changes and executive actions that would need to be made in order to implement the new governance structure.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2014, the designated private entity shall submit to the Administrator and the congressional defense committees a report that contains the findings of the assessment.

(2) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''national security laboratory'' has the meaning given that term in section 3281 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471).

AMENDMENT NO. 139 OFFERED BY MR. LANDRY OF LOUISIANA

Strike section 3503.

AMENDMENT NO. 141 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

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

SEC. 35___. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PORTS STUDY AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDIES AND REPORTS ON STRATEGIC PORTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMPLETION OF DOD REPORT.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should expedite completion of the study of strategic ports in the United States called for in the conference report to accompany the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Conference Report 112–329) so that it can be submitted to Congress before September 30, 2012.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT TO COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—In addition to submitting the report referred to in subsection (a) to Congress, the Secretary of Defense shall submit the report to the Comptroller General of the United States for consideration under subsection (c).

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDIES AND REPORTS ON STRATEGIC PORTS.—

(1) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after receipt of the report referred to in subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall conduct an assessment of the report and submit to the congressional defense committees a report of such assessment.

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the Department of Defense's programs and efforts related to the state of strategic ports with respect to the Department's operational and readiness requirements, and report to the congressional defense committees on the findings of such study. The report should include an assessment of—

(A) the extent to which the facilities at strategic ports meet the Department of Defense's requirements;

(B) the extent to which the Department has identified gaps in the ability of existing strategic ports to meet its needs and identified and undertaken efforts to address any gaps; and

(C) the Department's ability to oversee, coordinate, and provide security for military deployments through strategic ports.

(d) STRATEGIC SEAPORT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''strategic port'' means a United States port designated by the Secretary of Defense as a significant transportation hub important to the readiness and cargo throughput capacity of the Department of Defense.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, 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 considered by both the majority and the minority.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), my friend and colleague.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that will help get our Nation's veterans back to work.

According to a Department of Labor report from June of 2011, 1 million veterans were unemployed. The brave men and women who serve and have served our great Nation deserve every effort from this body to give them the tools they need to provide for themselves and their families.

The amendment I have offered today to the National Defense Authorization Act would help provide veterans with opportunities by giving a leg up to veteran-owned small businesses. Our government has in place policies that give businesses owned by certain classes of individuals an advantage in receiving government contracts, and this amendment does nothing to change that.

My amendment simply levels the playing field by giving veterans and veteran-owned small businesses the exact same preference that is being given to others. It also preserves the ability to give service-disabled veteran-owned businesses a preference above all others. This is the exact same amendment that was agreed to by voice vote during the debate on last year's Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill.

I appreciate the continued strong bipartisan support for this policy. I think that it shows that we, as a Congress, are united in supporting employment and business opportunities for the men

and women who have served in our military.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of two amendments I am offering in this bloc, both of which seek to ensure Pakistan demonstrates its commitment to counterterrorism operations and the dismantling of improvised explosive device networks.

According to news reports, the majority of IEDs in Afghanistan share a common ingredient, calcium ammonium nitrate, which is illegal in Afghanistan but completely legal in Pakistan. When asked about what the Pentagon is doing to put pressure on Pakistan's distribution network of ammonium nitrate at his Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, Secretary Panetta said:

> We've urged them, the Pakistanis, to take steps. In some cases, they have. In some cases, they wind up there too late. But we're continuing to impress upon them that they have got to be part of the answer to dealing with this issue.

That's why I have offered amendment 121, which would tie the funding of the Pakistan counterinsurgency fund to a certification requirement by the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, that Pakistan is making significant effort in implementing a strategy to counter improvised explosive devices, IEDs. Too many American soldiers have been killed or wounded as a result of IEDs.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentleman from Rhode Island an additional 20 seconds.

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman.

We are also considering amendment 118 in this bloc. This amendment would require that, before providing reimbursement to Pakistan for its efforts in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, the Secretary of Defense must certify Pakistan is taking ''demonstrable steps'' to support counterterrorism operations against terrorist organizations, dismantle IED networks, prevent the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise, and issue visas in a timely manner for United States Government personnel supporting counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan.

These are commonsense amendments.

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

Mr. LANKFORD. I rise in support today of a simple way to be able to fix a problem that we have been trying to pursue for years on it.

Despite a zero-tolerance policy, the Commission on Wartime Contracting released their final report last November, highlighting contractors and subcontractors in Iraq and Afghanistan who have engaged in the practice of human trafficking. Despite numerous laws, numerous policies and attempts to do this, we have not been able to resolve this. Today I am putting forward an amendment to try to resolve this issue.

According to various accounts before my subcommittee, third-country nationals are hired by prime and subprime contractors holding U.S. Government contracts. They are recruited by brokers who lure them into these positions under false pretenses. Many arrive having been robbed of wages, injured without compensation, subjected to sexual assaults, or held in deplorable conditions resembling indentured servitude by their subcontractor bosses. Using taxpayer bosses to support these conditions is immoral, inappropriate, and un-American. This is something we have worked to fix.

This amendment brings clarity to the issues to make sure it's absolutely clear to these subcontractors, which are often foreign companies that bring in laborers to work for our military, that we never, ever violate our basic American principle of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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

Ms. RICHARDSON. I thank the gentleman for allowing me to speak in support of the Young-Richardson amendment, No. 141, that we have before us. I would like to thank Chairman MCKEON and also Ranking Member SMITH and their staff for all of their hard work on this very important bill.

The Young-Richardson amendment calls for the expedited completion of the study of the Nation's strategic ports called for in the National Defense Authorization Act. As a representative of a district that serves the largest port complex in the Nation and the fifth largest in the world, it is important that we always remember that in times of war, the role of ports is to protect our forts.

This amendment directs the Department of Defense to provide a copy of the report to the GAO for additional review of the extent to which the facilities and infrastructure serving our strategic seaports meet the demands of the Department of Defense. The completion of this report is vital in its assessment of the structural integrity, the deficiencies and, most importantly, the report will identify potential funding sources to undertake these needed improvements.

I thank the House Armed Services Committee for including this Young-Richardson amendment in the en bloc, and I also applaud Mr. YOUNG on his long-standing leadership.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentlelady from California an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. RICHARDSON. I would like to thank the ranking member, Mr. SMITH, and Chairman MCKEON for including this amendment en bloc.

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

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

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of the Young Amendment #141 to H.R. 4310 that was included as part of En Bloc Amendment #6. I commend my colleague from Alaska for his leadership on this issue, and like him, I agree that the Secretary of Defense should expedite completion of the study of our nation's strategic ports in last year's National Defense Authorization Act.

One of the ports that is included in this study is the Port of Savannah in my home State of Georgia. The Port of Savannah is the nation's fastest- growing and fourth-busiest port. It serves as the most important infrastructure target in Georgia and the single-largest economic development issue for the state.

The economic impact that this port has is astounding. The Port of Savannah alone accounted for $9.5 billion in shipments to the Metro Atlanta region in 2011. Furthermore, the effect of both the Port of Savannah and the Port of Brunswick have on Georgia's economy are staggering. According to a recent University of Georgia study, these two ports support more than 350,000 jobs—which is 1 out of every 12 jobs across the state.

Mr. Chair, simply put, the Port of Savannah has is critical for economic development, not only in my home state, but throughout the southeast region. I am pleased that it was included on the list to study by DoD, and I believe this study needs to be completed this fiscal year.

I urge my colleagues to support the Young Amendment.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, over the past four years, the Department of Defense has spent $1.55 billion for its 150 military bands and more than 5,000 full-time, professional military musicians. In FY 2013, from funds authorized in this bill, the Pentagon plans to spend another $388 million for military bands.

My amendment is very simple. It caps spending on military bands in this bill at $200 million.

I was raised in a military family, Mr. Chair, and I understand the important role that bands have in our nation's proud military tradition. That's why my amendment provides $200 million for the Pentagon to continue this tradition. But as families and communities across this country see critical services reduced or eliminated because of Republican budget cuts, I think it's time we ask the Pentagon to make a small sacrifice in its musical budget.

Just last week, 218 of my Republican colleagues voted to eliminate health coverage for at least 300,000 children by cutting the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Today, I urge my colleagues to cut funding for military bands with the same sense of urgency that they cut care for poor kids.

In passing H.R. 5652, the Sequester Replacement Reconciliation Act of 2012, House Republicans voted to shield the Pentagon from the automatic spending cuts agreed to in the Budget Control Act. They did it by cutting

over $300 billion from domestic programs for our most vulnerable citizens.

In order to protect the Pentagon from sequestration—including military bands—and actually increase defense spending, the House voted to:

Cut nutrition assistance for low-income seniors, people with disabilities, and families.

Eliminate funding for Meals On Wheels for seniors.

Slash child care services for working parents, and protective services for abused children.

Deny school lunches to more than 200,000 children.

Repeal the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which supports breast cancer screenings for women, immunizations for children, and community education efforts.

Repeal funding for state health insurance exchanges, which will make it easier for families to find affordable health insurance.

Those were cuts that will have a real, severe impact on families in Minnesota and throughout the United States.

For my 218 Republican colleagues who voted last week to replace the defense sequester cuts by slashing domestic programs, this should be an easy vote.

Surely, no one in this body can claim that funding for the Air Force Wild Blue Country Band, or the Navy Crescent Brass Quintet Band, or the Army String Band, or the Navy Show band, or the Air Force Singing Sergeants is more important than funding programs critical to our nation's children, seniors, and working families.

One of our primary duties as Members of Congress is to provide the resources and policy guidance necessary to protect our nation. We must make certain that every dollar in this bill contributes to our national defense.

In a fiscal crisis, $200 million must be enough for the Department of Defense to continue its time-honored musical tradition.

If House Republicans are asking low income families, seniors, and disabled Americans to go without the services they rely on, it's time the Pentagon makes do with $200 million for military bands.

It's time we ask the Army to do with fewer than 100 bands.

It's time we ask the Air Force to scale back its Country Western band.

It's time we ask the Pentagon to share some of the sacrifice that American families are being asked to bear.

And with $200 million, the military music will surely continue to grace our nation's parades and ceremonies, and provide comfort to our military families at funerals.

Mr. Chair, this exact amendment was adopted unanimously by voice vote and passed by the full House of Representatives in last year's National Defense Authorization bill, H.R. 1540. Why? Because in this time of fiscal crisis and deep cuts to discretionary spending, it makes no sense to borrow nearly $400 million from Communist China to pay for military bands.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, as one of the cosponsors, I rise in strong support of Amendment #108. This amendment would strike Section 3503 of the legislation, which allows the Maritime Administration to exempt itself from the Federal Acquisition Regulations, the Competition in Contracting Act and Federal Property Management laws, and thus dispose of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet using less than full and open competition and a transparent process.

This amendment should be adopted because it will help ensure competition in contracting for ship disposal by the Maritime Administration. If this amendment is not adopted, MARAD will be permitted to enter into contracts to dispose of their ships without competition or transparency. This puts American jobs and industry at risk.

MARAD has expressed an interest in sending decommissioned ships to China to be scrapped. China wants this steel because it is stronger and better than what they produce. This will result in us buying inferior steel from China and China buying our steel at depressed rates because of no competition. Our firms have to be able to compete on an equal playing field and our own government should be encouraging it. We should be encouraging the recycling of superior American made steel to be used here.

Instead, Section 3503 stacks the deck against competition and against domestic firms. Why should we give China superior products in a sweetheart deal? If they want better steel they can pay fair market price or make it themselves.

President Obama in his memorandum for the Heads of the Executive Departments and Agencies from March 2009, on Government Contracting, said that, "the Federal Government has an overriding obligation to American taxpayers. It should perform its function efficiently and effectively while ensuring that its actions result in the best value for taxpayers . . . Excessive reliance by agencies on sole source contracts . . . creates a risk that taxpayer funds will be spent on contracts that are wasteful, inefficient, subject to misuse or otherwise not well designed to serve the needs of the Federal Government of the interest of the American taxpayer."

The President was right and this amendment holds MARAD to this standard.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise to support the bipartisan Lankford/Connolly amendment to combat human trafficking by federal subcontractors. Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ISSA and I worked with Senators BLUMENTHAL, FRANKEN, COLLINS, and others to develop the bicameral legislation that is the basis of this amendment. It will combat human trafficking and has the support of both federal contractors and human rights advocates. The Subcommittee on Technology and Procurement, of which Mr. LANKFORD and I are Chairman and Ranking Member, respectively, held two hearings on human trafficking by federal contractors. We heard testimony from human rights advocates that trafficking is widespread and rarely if ever punished. Typically logistics subcontractors, generally based in a country other than the United States, hire labor recruiters who mislead Third Country National (TCN) laborers into what can best be described as human slavery. The victims of human trafficking frequently are victims of both labor and sexual exploitation. Their oppressors generally steal passports, withhold pay, and frequently fail to return them to their home country even when their work is complete. Sadly, these abuses have occurred on federal DOD, Department of State, and USAID projects.

We have succeeding in motivating agencies to expand efforts to combat trafficking. The Department of State is conducting more on-site investigations to identify indices of trafficking, such as sub-human housing conditions, stolen passports, and withheld wages. Secretary Clinton issued a memo reminding State Department staff about the federal government's zero tolerance policy with respect to trafficking, which in the past was enforced in the breach. In the House and Senate we crafted bipartisan legislation to address the trafficking problems identified in the Subcommittee. This legislation will:

Requires every contract to have a clause allowing contract termination in the event of human trafficking and appropriate penalties for contractors who engage in trafficking.

Lists indices of trafficking, such as revocation of passports and high recruiting fees, which require agency investigations and corrective action.

Requires large overseas contracts to have compliance plans to prevent trafficking.

Requires agency investigation of trafficking complaints or evidence of trafficking.

Expands fraud in foreign labor contracting penalties to work performed outside of the US on federal contracts.

These provisions directly address real world challenges in prosecuting trafficking that we learned about in our subcommittee's hearing. In addition to improving agency efforts to combat trafficking, this legislation is necessary to ensure federal dollars never are used to support human slavery.

I hope my colleagues will join the Chairman and Ranking Member in voting for this amendment and greatly appreciate the support of Lynn Williams and other HASC staff. As is the Committee's standard practice, HASC has worked in a collaborative, bipartisan manner to support this amendment, and I greatly appreciate the staff's professionalism and the Chairman and Ranking Members' bipartisan leadership of the committee.

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.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. REHBERG

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in House Report 112–485.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 1065A. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF STRATEGIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Chapter 24 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 498. Commensurate strategic delivery system reductions

"(a) LIMITATION ON NEW START REDUCTIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2013 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to reduce, convert, or decommission any strategic delivery system pursuant to the levels set forth for such systems under the New START Treaty unless

the President certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

''(1) the Russian Federation must make a commensurate reduction, conversion, or decommissioning pursuant to the levels set forth under such treaty; and

''(2) the Russian Federation is not developing or deploying a strategic delivery system that is—

''(A) not covered under the limits set forth under such treaty; and

''(B) capable of reaching the United States.

''(b) LIMITATION ON TRIAD REDUCTIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2013 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to reduce, convert, or decommission any strategic delivery system if such reduction, conversion, or decommissioning would eliminate a leg of the nuclear triad.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'New START Treaty' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011.

''(2) The term 'strategic delivery system' means the following delivery platforms for nuclear weapons:

''(A) Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

''(B) Submarine-launched ballistic missiles and associated ballistic missile submarines.

''(C) Nuclear-certified strategic bombers.

''(3) The term 'triad' means the nuclear deterrent capabilities of the United States composed of the strategic delivery systems.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 497 the following new item:

''498. Commensurate strategic delivery system reductions.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana.

□ 1110

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

Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to represent the city of Great Falls, home to Malmstrom Air Force Base and the 341st ICBM Missile Wing. The men and women stationed there are the best in the world. They understand the critical role they play in America's security. They also understand the vital role they have in the Great Falls community and the economy.

Unfortunately, there are those that see their contributions as obsolete. They watched the Cold War end and failed to grasp that our unsurmountable nuclear deterrent is what is keeping the peace that we all cherish.

President Obama promised deep and reckless cuts to our nuclear arsenal. It's been reported that the National Security Council has developed a plan to cut our nuclear force by up to 80 percent, slashing it to a level not seen since the early 1950s. To that end, the New START Treaty with Russia will go down as one of the worst, most one-sided deals in our country's history. If two countries sign a nuclear arms reduction treaty, shouldn't both sides have to reduce their nuclear arms to meet agreed-upon targets?

That's not what happened. The Russians, it turns out, were already well under the quota for nuclear weapons established by the treaty. So the first thing they did was increase their nuclear warheads to above the treaty limit. You heard that right: Russia increased the number of warheads they had before reducing them. And as the United States unilaterally disarms, the primary mission at Malmstrom in Great Falls is at risk.

The administration refuses to reveal its reduction plans, but one proposal that has surfaced is to simply eliminate an entire wing of the ICBM missiles like the ones in Great Falls. The President promises that won't happen, just like he promised New START was a good deal. And some of the same Senators who rubber-stamped the New START Treaty are buying into those empty promises again. They assure us that our nuclear triad is safe, and so is Malmstrom. I would think more skepticism is in order.

Just a few weeks ago, President Obama was caught on an open mike promising the Russians that he would have more flexibility once he didn't need to worry about reelection. Given recent history and the New START Treaty, it's hard to imagine how much worse it could get, but I'm not willing to wait around and find out.

This amendment is simple. It says that the United States shouldn't be unilaterally disarming itself. I hope my colleagues join me in passing this amendment which will help clean up the mess the President and the Senate got us into.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I claim time in opposition.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment. The amendment puts constraints that would recklessly weaken our national security by preventing nuclear reductions that the U.S. and Russia have already agreed to. The provision would de facto prevent any reduction in the number of nuclear delivery vehicles because Russia is already below the New START limits and does not need to make further reductions to comply with the treaty. Thus, it would essentially require Russia to build up its arsenal to allow the U.S. to implement its New START obligations. In other words, it would fully stop the implementation of the mutually agreed upon treaty in its tracks. This is highly destabilizing.

It would also risk terminating the treaty if the U.S. cannot comply with its obligations. Even during the Cold War, the U.S. negotiated with Russia to limit the number of nuclear weapons. Without New START, the U.S. would lose all verification rights, thereby losing insight into Russia's nuclear arsenal. These limitations would require the U.S. to maintain the current numbers of nuclear delivery vehicles and placing artificial limits on our arsenal and make reductions subject to Russian actions, in effect, outsourcing national security to Russia.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask my colleagues to consider these facts when they consider voting on this amendment. I would ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REHBERG. I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. I want to thank the gentleman from Montana for working with me on this amendment, which will prevent the United States from unilaterally disarming its nuclear arsenal.

The brave men and women of the 90th Missile Wing in Cheyenne, Wyoming, work tirelessly in keeping our land-based nuclear missiles on nearly 100 percent alert. This work is tremendously important because the notion that the U.S., by unilaterally disarming itself, will somehow convince aggressors to follow suit is dangerous thinking. It is precisely this kind of thinking that seeped into the New START Treaty.

I'm still trying to determine what the U.S. got out of the deal. We all know what Russia got. Russia got to bind us to a cap on our nuclear arsenal. But Russia can still expand its strategic arsenal. Russia can stack their bombers to the hilt with warheads and call it a single-delivery vehicle. Russia can deploy an unlimited number of tactical nuclear weapons that are constantly pointed at our allies in Europe. Russia can develop new long-range nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. That's right, new nuclear platforms, including those capable of reaching the United States from the air and sea, don't ''count'' under the New START Treaty. The only things that ''count'' under the New START Treaty are the platforms on which the United States has a strategic advantage.

New START is a terrible deal for the United States—a mess that we're trying to clean up with our amendment. If the United States keeps making bad deals like this, we risk losing the faith of our allies who rely on our nuclear umbrella. Those who have been content with our protection might think twice about whether it might be in their interest to have nuclear arms of their own. Nations who a few years ago would never imagine being able to compete with the United States might start thinking about trying to compete with us.

This is the reality. This is the danger of unilateral disarmament. And this is

why you should vote for our amendment.

I thank, again, the gentleman from Montana for working with us on this.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. I think I have finally found the content of the secret agreement between the President and the Russians we keep hearing about. I want to read you what I have heard:

> My goal is the total elimination of nuclear weapons. If we can get these fellows, the Russians, back to the table and get them to start down that road of mutual reduction, then they might find out what common sense it would mean to eliminate them.

These are the secret words that were said. But they weren't said by Barack Obama. They were said by Ronald Reagan in 1983.

The careful elimination of nuclear weapons has been a bipartisan and wise goal of this country for three decades. We have the capability to destroy the world 24 times over. We are rationally and systematically negotiating with Russia to try to reduce the risk of accident, theft, or rogue-state behavior while maintaining our sacred sovereign duty to defend ourselves at all times.

This amendment interferes with that wise and bipartisan process. It sends this President, or any President, into negotiations with a set of preconceived notions which limit his or her ability to make the best deal on behalf of the United States—a deal which, of course, would have to be ratified by the United States Senate if it were to make material changes in the START agreement.

From Reagan through Bush through Clinton through George W. Bush and now through President Obama, a wise bipartisan plan to protect our country but reduce the risk of nuclear holocaust. This amendment stands in the way of that wise bipartisan tradition—and it should be defeated.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I would just ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment. We would ask our colleagues here in the House to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 1120

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 77 printed in House Report 112–485.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

> At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following new section:
>
> **SEC. 5___. REPORT ON NAVY REVIEW, FINDINGS, AND ACTIONS PERTAINING TO MEDAL OF HONOR NOMINATION OF MARINE CORPS SERGEANT RAFAEL PERALTA.**
>
> Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report describing the Navy review, findings, and actions pertaining to the Medal of Honor nomination of Marine Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta. The report shall account for all evidence submitted with regard to the case.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, the war in Iraq has come to a close. And while the Iraq mission is over, countless examples of combat heroism performed by our military over nearly a decade of operations are both an inspiration and a reminder of the service and sacrifice of so many marines, sailors, soldiers, and airmen.

For Iraq, there have been hundreds of Silver Stars awarded. There have been 21 Navy Crosses and 15 Distinguished Service Crosses. The Nation's highest award for combat valor—the Medal of Honor—was presented on only four occasions. Each was awarded posthumously, three for action that involved smothering a grenade to save others.

One marine, Sergeant Rafael Peralta, who was posthumously nominated for the Medal of Honor deserves to be part of this distinguished group of heroes. But he's not. He was denied that honor when his nomination was wrongly downgraded to the Navy Cross.

The incident leading to the nomination occurred in 2004 during combat in Fallujah, Iraq. He and several marines entered a room and came into immediate contact with the enemy. A firefight erupted, and Peralta was hit in the back of the head with a fragment of a ricocheted bullet. While Peralta was on the floor, a grenade was thrown and landed within his reach. He scooped up the grenade and pulled it into his body, saving the lives of his fellow marines.

Seven marines confirmed his actions. So did the medical evidence. And the Marine Corps, after conducting its own review, nominated Peralta for the Medal of Honor. The Navy agreed with the Marine Corps and sent the nomination to former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates. That's where the nomination was downgraded, 4 years after Peralta's death.

Secretary Gates came to this conclusion after taking the unprecedented step of forming a scientific panel to review the evidence. Contrary to the eyewitness accounts, the evidence submitted, and the recommendation of the Marine Corps and the Navy, Secretary Gates determined Peralta could not have consciously pulled the grenade to his body. And if he did, it was involuntary, according to Secretary Gates. His judgment also concluded that the grenade detonated 1 to 3 feet from Peralta's left knee, not underneath his body.

Yet the Navy Cross citation reads and exactly parallels the Medal of Honor citation:

> Without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Peralta reached out and pulled the grenade to his body, absorbing the brunt of the blast and shielding his fellow marines only feet away.

That's an indisputable statement. And the Navy Cross citation was awarded. According to this citation, Peralta did exactly what Secretary Gates said he didn't or couldn't have done. Now, more than 8 years after Peralta's death, new evidence is currently under review by the Navy, evidence found by my office and by Joe Casper on my staff, in particular, along with the History Channel—evidence that the Navy never even saw. We gave this evidence to the Navy, and it validates the eyewitness accounts that led to the Medal of Honor nomination.

I also have a report from a renowned forensic pathologist. The report, which accounts for the condition of the body armor, autopsy findings, and the pathologist's own experience with head wounds, concludes Peralta was not immediately incapacitated by the brain injury and, in fact, reached for the grenade and pulled it under his body. I have seen this video evidence.

Earlier this year, the Navy took a major step in recognizing Sergeant Peralta and named a destroyer in his honor—a great honor. The Navy and Secretary Ray Mabus in particular deserve to be commended for their decision, as well as their commitment to honoring Sergeant Peralta's sacrifice.

The new evidence was submitted to the Navy months ago, and I did receive confirmation from Secretary Mabus that the evidence is being reviewed in the hope of resubmitting the Medal of Honor nomination. And based on the evidence, I'm confident in the Navy's ability to make the right decision.

But even so, this process doesn't stop with the Navy. Resubmitting the nomination will still require the approval of the Secretary of Defense. And knowing the extent of the information before the Navy, prompting its initial decision and any subsequent decision will be valuable to ensuring the error in judgment that denied Peralta the Medal of Honor is corrected once and for all.

I know that I speak for my colleagues in saying we look forward to the Navy's decision.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

SAN ANTONIO, TX,
January 27, 2010.

Re: Medal of Honor Recommendation: Case of Sgt. Rafael Peralta.

GEORGE M. SABGA, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
San Diego. CA.

DEAR MR. SABGA: As requested, I have reviewed the following materials in regard to the death of Sgt. Peralta:

1. Investigative Documents generated by the Marine Corp including witness interviews and floor plans
2. the opinions of the neurologist and two neurosurgeons
3. photographs of the scene
4. the autopsy report: photographs of the injuries: x-rays of the body and the opinion of the forensic pathologist

On November 15th, 2004, Sgt. Rafael Peralta, deployed to Iraq as a Scout Team Leader assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, along with his team was ordered to clear houses in the Battle of Fallujah. After clearing three houses, he entered a fourth house with his team. The first two rooms were empty. As Peralta opened the third door, insurgents in the room opened fire on the marines. Sgt. Peralta, hit in the head by friendly fire, dropped to the floor, severely wounded. The insurgents then threw a grenade at the marines, with the grenade coming to rest near Sgt. Peralta. The other marines in the room with Sgt. Peralta were unable to get out. Despite his wounds. Sgt. Peralta was described as reaching for the grenade and pulling it under his body. absorbing the majority of the lethal blast and shrapnel. The Sgt. died at the scene.

Eleven witnesses to the circumstances of Sgt. Peralta's death were interviewed. Four saw Sgt. Peralta gather the grenade to himself with his right arm: a fifth stated he used his left arm and two didn't mention which arm was used. Two stated the Sgt. had his left cheek on the ground and three that he had his right cheek. The divergence in the descriptions as to which arm was used and which way the head was facing is reassuring as such contradictions are what one normally expects in stressful situations such as this. What is most significant. however, is that seven witnesses state that they saw him reach for the grenade and pull it to himself.

Examination of photographs and X-rays of Sgt. Peralta's body reveal four grenade fragments in the left side of the head without penetration into the cranial cavity. In addition, there are multiple grenade fragment wounds of the left shoulder: left upper arm, forearm and hand; right forearm and hand, and the left thigh, calf and foot. There is no evidence of any fragment wounds or blunt trauma injuries in the areas of Sgt. Peralta's body covered by armor. Examination of the body armor revealed numerous shrapnel defects of the left side. densely grouped at the left mid chest region with fewer defects superiorly and inferiorly. A piece of the fuse was recovered from his flak jacket.

Present on the back of the head. behind the left ear, in the left parietal-occipital region is a vertically oriented, gaping wound measuring approximately 4 x 1.5 cm. This wound is level with the left ear. The skin extending outward from the lateral aspect of the wound shows confluent abrasion out to a distance of approximately 3.5 cm. Protruding from this wound are fragments of bone. Present in the right occipital scalp, level with the inferior end of the left sided wound, is an approximate 2 x 1 cm irregular wound.

Photographs of the interior of the cranial cavity show an elongated, ragged edged defect of the occipital bone in the left occipital lobe fossa. This defect runs in a para-coronal plain, extending from the left lambdoidal suture to approximately the midline of the head. The lateral end of the wound shows some internal beveling with the rest of the wound having a sharp edged, punched out appearance. Two secondary fracture lines extend from this defect, one to the nine o'clock position of the foramen magnum and the other diagonally across the right cerebella fossa to approximately the right lambdoidal suture. X-rays of the head show fragmentation of bone at this wound site with a few fine metal fragments. Present in the right cerebral hemisphere, in the area of the right tempero-parietal lobe, is the steel penetrator of a 5.56 x 45 bullet. On review of the autopsy. the penetrator was said to have perforated the left occipital lobe penetrating into the right tempero-parietal lobe.

Based on the aforementioned observation, it appears that Sgt. Peralta was struck in the back of the head by a 5.56 x 45 bullet traveling from his left to right. The bullet struck the head at a tangential angle inflicting a gutter wound, fragmenting bone, depositing a few tiny fragments of metal and breaking up. The 10.1 grain steel penetrator entered the cranial cavity penetrating the brain. The wound in the right occipital scalp may represent the exit side for the rest of the bullet or at least a fragment of the bullet that traveled beneath the scalp. The bullet striking the back of the head may represent a ricochet rather than a primary impact especially in view of the extensive area of abrasion along one margin of the wound.

The bulk of the injury to the left occipital pole of the brain was due to the bone fragments produced by the gutter wound and not by the bullet itself or the penetrator. The 10.1 grain penetrator had minimal velocity and, thus, by virtue of this and its low weight, minimal kinetic energy. This is shown by the fact that the penetrator did not even exit the brain, let alone the head. By virtue of its low kinetic energy, injury from the penetrator would only be confined to the direct penetrator path, which would average approximately 0.181 inches in diameter.

Two senior Naval neurosurgeons, a Captain and a Commander, a senior Naval neurologist, a Captain, from the Naval Medical Center in San Diego, CA, reviewed the autopsy report and witness statements and came to the conclusion that Sgt. Peralta could well have carried out the actions attributed to him, intentional scooping of a hand grenade beneath his body.

The only person to contend that Sgt. Peralta could not have performed the action attributed to him is the pathologist who performed the autopsy. He states that the gunshot wound would have been immediately incapacitating and instantly fatal and that Sgt. Peralta could not have executed any meaningful options. He also states that there were no significant internal injuries from blunt force trauma of the thorax and abdomen, virtually ruling out a grenade explosion beneath his body. He felt that even with body armor, a military grenade would cause blunt force injury of which there was none.

Based on my experience I would have to respectfully disagree with the opinions of the pathologist. The injuries to the brain consist of injury to the left cerebral pole and a thin wound channel running from the left occipital pole to the right temporo-parietal lobe. No vital area such as the brain stem and basal ganglia were injured. I have seen individuals with head trauma who are alert, conscious and talking even though there was extensive injury to the cranial vault and brain and which ''common sense'' would tell you is not possible. This opinion of mine is reinforced by the opinions of the two neurosurgeons and the neurologist. Unless a vital area is injured, one should be extremely careful in giving the opinion that an individual was absolutely unable to perform an action.

In regard to the absence of blunt force trauma from the hand grenade, examination of the vest revealed evidence of numerous shrapnel trauma densely grouped in the left mid chest along with the grenade fuse. The armor obviously absorbed a hand grenade detonation at close range. The force would have been distributed over a large surface area by the armor. This may prevent any evidence of trauma underneath the armor.

In conclusion, we are presented with three factors:

1. Seven witnesses who saw Sgt. Peralta scoop a hand grenade to himself
2. Two neurosurgeons and a neurologist who state that the Sgt. Peralta could have performed this action
3. A physician who states that Sgt. Peralta would have been immediately incapacitated and could not have executed any meaningful actions. He also states that the grenade did not detonate beneath the body despite evidence on the armor that it did

Taking into account the circumstances surrounding the incident; the statements of the witnesses; the condition of the body armor: the autopsy findings; the opinion of the neurosurgeons and neurologist and my own experience with head wounds, it is my opinion that, in all medical probability, Sgt. Peralta was not immediately incapacitated by the brain injury, and in fact reached for the grenade and pulled it under his body.

Sincerely,
VINCENT J.M. DIMAIO, M.D.,
Consultant in Forensic Pathology.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 111 printed in House Report 112–485.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 1084. REQUIREMENT FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAW RELATED TO LEAKS OF SENSITIVE INFORMATION INVOLVING THE MILITARY, INTELLIGENCE, AND OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.

(a) INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall initiate an investigation into possible violations of Federal law related to leaks of sensitive information involving the military, intelligence, and operational capabilities of the United States and Israel.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report describing the status and progress of the investigation required under subsection (a).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, for over 60 years, the United States and Israel have forged a very unique relationship. A friendship built upon trust and shared sacrifice and common values. But our relations with Israel, as with a growing number of long-held alliances, seem to be negotiable with this administration.

A stream of highly sensitive information continues to be leaked to the press—information that includes U.S. and Israeli military and intelligence operational capabilities, as well as classified negotiations between Israel and other countries.

On March 20, The New York Times, citing senior administration officials, reported the conclusions of a classified war simulation conducted by the United States that analyzed an Israeli attack on Iranian nuclear facilities.

On March 28, Foreign Policy magazine, quoting four senior diplomats and military intelligence officers, referred to a report that Israel would be granted access to air bases in Azerbaijan as part of an attack on Iran's nuclear facilities, a move clearly designed to undercut cooperation between Azerbaijan and Israel.

Further degrading Israel's ability to defend itself, The Washington Post's David Ignatius on February 3 reported that Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta believes there's a strong likelihood that Israel will strike Iran in April, May, or June, which reportedly sent Iran's air defenses on high alert.

The release of this classified information not only puts at risk fragile negotiations between countries but also the very lives of the men and women called upon to carry out this mission.

I recently traveled to the Middle East, where we met with senior Israeli officials. Their number one concern was that for the first time in our long relationship, United States was releasing classified operational information and capabilities, willfully putting at risk the lives of Israeli people.

Mr. Chairman, our actions are not the actions of a friend or an ally. A couple of weeks ago, I joined with 22 other Members of the House of Representatives and sent a letter to President Obama calling for an investigation into these leaks by senior administration and intelligence officials. We have yet to receive a response.

Now it's no secret that this administration is seeking to dissuade Israel from launching an airstrike on Iranian nuclear facilities, but risking Israeli and American lives and undermining our alliance is unacceptable. The Israeli people should not have to question our support for their security.

So I offer this amendment with Representative PAT MEEHAN and Representative RANDY HULTGREN. Our amendment calls for the Attorney General to investigate these leaks and bring those responsible to justice. Trust and cooperation are vital to securing a strong alliance and a future of peace. The persons responsible for this breach of faith should be held accountable, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, though I'm not opposed to the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I too support the amendment, and with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 1130

AMENDMENT NO. 119 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 119 printed in House Report 112–485.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 559, line 7, strike ''such time as'' and insert ''30 days after the date on which''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, in 2009, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund was established in order to help Pakistan build its counterinsurgency capabilities. The bill before us reauthorizes the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund through the year 2013 and contains a special oversight requirement which conditions the use of more than 10 percent of any money appropriated to the fund until the Secretaries of Defense and State submit an updated report reflecting current conditions in Pakistan to Congress. That report will include details on how much money is to be used, metrics for success, a description of Pakistan's efforts to combat terrorist organizations inside the country, and it will have rigorous oversight provisions. I commend the Committee on Armed Services for continuing to do this important oversight.

But the way the law is written, access to 100 percent of the funds appropriated for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund would be granted as soon as that report is submitted, leaving no time for Congress to actually review the report before these funds are obligated. I'm concerned that this report will simply be submitted to Congress, and it will be perfunctory in nature—the report is issued and, boom, the funds are gone before Congress has a chance to actually look at it. This amendment would simply add a requirement that once the Secretaries of Defense and State submit their report, a period of 30 days has to elapse before the money can be fully utilized. The 30-day period will give Congress time to actually review the report and, more importantly, it will give us the option to prevent the expenditure of further funds if necessary.

This last year has shown the tumultuous relationship that we have with Pakistan. Particularly, it's been more strained since the killing of Osama bin Laden in Pakistan just over a year ago. Congress needs this flexibility to better manage the flow of U.S. taxpayer dollars to a country whose support of the U.S. has been anything but consistent. This amendment simply gives Congress that flexibility.

I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, though I'm not opposed to the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I would just say that I think the gentleman raises excellent points, and I urge the body to support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. I urge adoption of the amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 133 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 133 printed in House Report 112–485.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVII, add the following new section (and make such conforming changes to the table of contents in section 2(b) as may be necessary):

SEC. 2714. NOTIFICATION OF PERMANENT REDUCTION OF SIZABLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Subsection (b) of section 993 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting the following:

''(1) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed

Services of the House of Representatives, as part of an annual request for authorization of appropriations to such Committees, of the proposed reduction and the number of personnel assignments affected and submits with the notification an evaluation of the fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of such closure or realignment; and

''(2) a period of 30 legislative days or 60 calendar days, whichever is longer, expires following the day on which the notice and evaluation referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) have been submitted to such committees.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and note that we all share the highest respect and admiration for all our military, from all branches. But the Air Force proposal to retire more than 200 aircraft and eliminate 9,100 positions impacts 149 U.S. installations, but only one base faces cuts so severe that it would be closed, and that is the 911th Air Reserve Station in Pittsburgh.

If the 911th was inefficient, not cost-effective, or served no unique strategic purpose, I would support the Air Force's decision wholeheartedly, but I'm afraid the attempt to close the 911th was misguided, mistaken, and misinformed. That's why I submitted an amendment, along with Representatives DOYLE, CRITZ, and ALTMIRE, to ensure Congress has the ability to review Pentagon decisions and enforce cost and strategic accountability on force reductions.

I'm grateful Mr. YOUNG of Alaska worked to combine our amendment with his and that it was adopted in en bloc No. 6. But first I want to say a few words about why this effort was so critical, not just to the 911th Airlift Wing, but the entire country.

The decision to close the 911th is the present-day tale of the $400 hammer and the $200 toilet seat. When you don't do proper due diligence, haste makes waste.

As my community has witnessed with the Air Force's attempt to close the 911th, the Pentagon is using a loophole to outflank Congress and ignore the intent of the statutes. The Pennsylvania congressional delegation repeatedly sought information about the decision to close our base, but we never received accurate and detailed information about the Air Force's justifications.

As the home of seven C–130 Hercules transport planes, the 1,100-plus reservists at the 911th provide critical mission support for global military logistical operations with an active tempo in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Air Force did not perform a base-by-base cost comparison of the 911th against other Reserve and Guard stations housing C–130s. Instead, it did a plane-by-plane cost comparison, comparing the oldest models with the newer ones. Unfortunately, the 911th now has the oldest models of C–130s because the Air Force recently swapped out the newer ones for active duty operations in Afghanistan.

With four 10,000-foot runways and a control tower, fire, safety, and security support provided at virtually no cost to the Air Force, the 911th is indeed cost-effective, while other bases cost hundreds of millions of dollars over 10 years for similar and even less services.

Since 1976, Congress has insisted on having a voice in Pentagon decisions to close or substantially reduce civilian personnel at military bases. Two statutes have been enacted to prevent base closures from occurring without congressional review. Our crucial amendment prevents the Pentagon from moving forward on a back-door BRAC in violation of congressional intent to review those decisions and ensure base closure attempts are both in the best interest of the taxpayers and our national defense.

And it protects the jurisdiction of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services by requiring force reduction proposals be submitted as part of the President's budget request. This gives Congress two opportunities to review and reverse base closures if they are not in national strategic interest, both in the annual defense authorization and appropriations bills. Our language protects Congress' ability to review force structure changes and requires the Pentagon to complete a thorough and accurate analysis before moving forward.

But through the support of Chairman MCKEON, Mr. FORBES of Virginia, Ranking Member SMITH, as well as the leadership of the Defense Appropriation Subcommittee, who have worked with us on this issue, the underlying legislation prevents the Air Force from making any aircraft retirements or transfers in the next fiscal year.

With the NDAA and defense appropriations bills, Congress will now have the opportunity to vote on legislation to save the 911th Airlift Wing for the upcoming year and stop the Air Force from making any decision on massive Guard and Reserve cuts that are misguided, mistaken, and misinformed.

Even if both of these bills were enacted, this amendment is still needed, because without it, the executive branch can close any Guard or Reserve base without giving Congress a chance to review the decision.

On behalf of the families of the 1,100-plus military families at the 911th, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment since the Young-Murphy amendment has already been adopted.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

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 112–485 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. REHBERG of Montana.

Amendment No. 111 by Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for the second electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. REHBERG

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) 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 238, noes 162, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 288]

AYES—238

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
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
Cooper
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
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
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
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts

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

NOES—162

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Fattah
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
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
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—31

Amodei
Bilirakis
Braley (IA)
Cardoza
Costa
Costello
Farr
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gingrey (GA)
Gosar
Grimm
Higgins
Johnson (GA)
Labrador
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Nunnelee
Olver
Pascrell
Rokita
Sanchez, Loretta
Schilling
Schock
Slaughter
Speier
Sullivan
Tonko
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1201

Messrs. CONNOLLY of Virginia, HONDA, and CRITZ changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. HURT and SOUTHERLAND 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. GINGREY. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 288 on adoption of the Rehberg Amendment No. 59 to H.R. 4310, I am not recorded because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 288, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, on rollcall no. 288, I was absent for legislative business with constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chair, on May 18, 2012, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to record my vote for rollcall No. 288. Had I been present I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 288: "no"—Rehberg of Montana Amendment No. 59.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY PRICE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) 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 379, noes 38, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 289]

AYES—379

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
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
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
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
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
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
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
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.
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

Woodall	Yarmuth	Young (FL)
Woolsey	Yoder	Young (IN)

NOES—38

Ackerman	DeFazio	Paul
Andrews	Edwards	Peterson
Bass (CA)	Ellison	Rahall
Becerra	Fudge	Rangel
Berman	Grijalva	Sherman
Blumenauer	Holt	Stark
Bonamici	Honda	Thompson (MS)
Brown (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Towns
Butterfield	Kucinich	Wasserman Schultz
Carson (IN)	Lee (CA)	
Clarke (NY)	Lewis (GA)	Waters
Clyburn	McCollum	Watt
Cooper	Olver	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—14

Amodei	Frank (MA)	Slaughter
Braley (IA)	Gosar	Speier
Cardoza	Lewis (CA)	Sullivan
Costello	Pascrell	Wolf
Filner	Sanchez, Loretta	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1207

Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. HOLT changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois changed his 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 289, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the 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 (Mrs. BIGGERT) having assumed the chair, Mr. WESTMORELAND, 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. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 661, he 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 amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

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.

□ 1210

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Garamendi moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4310 to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

Strike section 343.

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

SEC. 1023. REPAIRING U.S. SHIPS IN AMERICAN PORTS TO CREATE JOBS.

Section 7310 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 7310 Overhaul, repair, etc. of vessels in foreign shipyards: restrictions

''(a) DOMESTIC SHIPYARDS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), each naval vessel and each United States-flagged vessel that is providing services to the Federal Government may not be overhauled, repaired, or maintained in a shipyard outside the United States or Guam, other than in the case of voyage repairs.

''(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirement in subsection (a) if the Secretary—

''(1) determines that such waiver—

''(A) is necessary for purposes of national security; or

''(B) is in response to urgent repair; and

''(2) notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver by not later than two days after issuing such waiver.''.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will state his inquiry.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Is it not the case that if my amendment is adopted, we would immediately vote on the final passage of the bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair stated on February 27, 2002, May 10, 2012, and May 16, 2012, if a motion to recommit with forthwith instructions is adopted, the amendment is reported by the chair of the committee and is immediately before the House.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, this is a very simple amendment. This is about a four-letter word, ''jobs,'' American jobs. This is about jobs for American men and women. We know there is plenty of unemployment. We've heard repeatedly, as the amendments have been put forth on this floor, that the National Defense Authorization Act is about jobs.

Well, we think there ought to be a few more jobs, and we think those jobs ought to be in American ports, at American shipyards, for the men and women that work in the shipyards of America. Whether those shipyards are in Guam or those shipyards are here on the continent, American workers want to go to work, and they can.

With this amendment, my colleagues, with this amendment, American workers in our ports, at American shipyards will have more jobs. There are few enough already. I cannot understand why anybody in this House would vote against a jobs bill, particularly one that doesn't cost us any more money than is already going to be spent.

The question here is, Where will the jobs be? Are the jobs going to be in a foreign port, such as Hong Kong? Are the jobs going to be in Singapore? Are they going to be in Dubai? Or are they going to be in America?

Ladies and gentlemen, my colleagues, we want jobs in America. We want it made in America. We want it repaired in America. And we want Americans to have jobs. That's what this amendment is about.

Is there anyone here that would disagree with that? Is there anyone on this floor that would disagree with the men and women that work in our shipyards having an opportunity to repair American military vessels? Where are you? Which one among you is going to vote against a man or a woman here in the United States repairing an American vessel?

And it's not just the Navy. This is about the merchant marines. This is about those American flagged ships that provide service to our military. Where will they be repaired? In some foreign port? Or are they going to be repaired by Americans in American ports?

This is about American jobs—not millions of jobs, but tens of thousands of jobs.

Those of you that represent those ports where there are ship repair facilities, pay attention to this one. Pay attention to this because these are jobs for your constituents. These are jobs repairing American naval vessels. This is about your job in your district. This is about your job in your district and your work and my work to make sure that we have American jobs repairing American naval vessels.

Now if there's an emergency, that's another matter. That's waived, and that's not included in here.

This is about your job protecting your people in your district, those men and women in your district that are at the ports, that are at the ship repair facilities, that are hungering for the jobs. They want to bring the bread back home. They want to bring food to their table. They want to pay their mortgage. And this bill provides them with an opportunity to continue to work to repair American naval vessels here in American ports, American men and women working to keep our ships on the line, on the seas operating. And for those ships that are American flagships across this world, delivering the supplies to our men and women wherever they happen to be, those ships too will be repaired in American ports.

This is a jobs bill. This is a simple vote for your people in your home districts, whether they will have the opportunity or whether the job will be in a foreign port, with foreign workers repairing American naval vessels.

There's also a small national security issue here. Many of these ships are ships of the line that provide very important services. For example, the USS *Samuel Roberts*, a guided missile frigate, repaired in Italy. I don't have a problem with the Italians. But I want those Italians to be in America working on the USS *Samuel Roberts*. The USS *Blue Ridge*, a command and control ship, $16 million of work, repaired in Japan, when it could have just as easily been done in Guam or Hawaii or another American port.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. I ask for your ''aye'' vote. I ask for American jobs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

□ 1220

Mr. MCKEON. Madam 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. Colleagues, we've had a good couple of weeks. We've had some late nights. We've addressed hundreds of amendments in committee and in the House.

This is a joke. For them to come down to the floor and talk about jobs, when they're cutting defense to this degree, taking all of the jobs out of the military, I don't even know where to begin.

So what I'm going to say is thank you for your help and for your support. Let's go home and go to work in our districts.

I oppose this motion to recommit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered; the motion to instruct by Mr. BARROW of Georgia; and the motion to instruct by Mr. RAHALL of West Virginia.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 236, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

AYES—182

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—236

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
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
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Amodei
Braley (IA)
Cardoza
Costello
Farr
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier
Sullivan

□ 1238

Mr. COHEN changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 290, I was caught in traffic. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 290, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). 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. SMITH of Washington. 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 299, noes 120, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

AYES—299

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Hoyer
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Towns
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—120

Amash
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Burgess
Butterfield
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Crowley
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Himes
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Huelskamp
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Jones
Keating
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nugent
Olver
Pallone
Paul
Pelosi
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Stark
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—12

Amodei
Braley (IA)
Cardoza
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier
Sullivan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1246

Mr. CARSON of Indiana changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

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 2013 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. Speaker, on rollcall 291, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constitutents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 18, 2012, I missed rollcall votes No. 290 (Democratic Motion-to-Recommit) and 291 (Final Passage of H.R. 4310, "FY13 National Defense Authorization Act").

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 290 (Democratic Motion-to-Recommit) and "no" on rollcall No. 291 (Final Passage of H.R. 4310).

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 4348 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 261, nays 152, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

YEAS—261

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
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
Cooper
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)

Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—152

Ackerman
Andrews
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—18

Amodei
Bishop (UT)
Braley (IA)
Capuano
Cardoza
Costa
Costello
Cummings
Filner
Gosar
Kaptur
Landry
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier
Sullivan
Tsongas

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1253

So the motion to instruct 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. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 272, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 4348 offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 169, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 293]

YEAS—245

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
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Canseco
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Carter
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Cole
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Crawford
Crenshaw
Davis (KY)
Dreier
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Ellmers
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Gibbs
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Speier
Sullivan
Tsongas

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1300

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 293, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I regret missing floor votes on Friday, May 18, 2012 due to a visit to a wounded Iowa warrior at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, MD.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 2012, I missed several rollcall votes due to a longstanding commitment to give the commencement address at Passaic County Community College, in my district.

Had I been present I would have voted:

''Aye''—Smith (WA)/Amash Amendment (No. 46)—Eliminates indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in US, territories or possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court.

''Nay''—Gohmert Amendment (No. 45)—Clarifies that the FY 2012 National Defense Authorization Act and the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force (UAMF) do not deny the writ of habeas corpus or deny any Constitutional rights for persons detained in the United States under the AUMF who are entitled to such rights.

''Nay''—Coffman Amendment (No. 17)—Repeals the moratorium on A–76 procedures, which prohibits the outsourcing of U.S. military jobs to private contractors.

''Aye''—Keating Amendment (No. 18)—Freezes the transfer, reduction or elimination of Air National Guard units supporting an Air and Space Operations Center or an Air Force Forces Staff until the impact of the unit's loss and alternative plans to support the augmented Air Force missions are provided to.

''Aye''—Broun Amendment (No. 19)—Eliminates the maximum age limitation for individuals seeking to enlist in the U.S. military, provided they meet all of the other current qualifications for enlistment.

''Aye''—Carson Amendment (No. 20)—Prohibits military promotion boards from considering any information from official documents, word of mouth, or in writing on the pursuit of treatment or counseling for mental health or addiction issues, unless the service member is found unfit for duty or a danger to themselves or others. Would require the information on this prohibition to be promulgated to current service members.

''Aye''—Cummings Amendment (No. 26)—Expands the mortgage protections under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to include servicemembers serving in a contingency operation, surviving spouses of servicemembers whose deaths are service-connected, and veterans who are totally disabled at the time of discharge. The amendment also repeals the sunset provision that is set to expire at the end of this year and increases fines for violations of the SCRA.

''Nay''—Sablan Amendment (No. 29)—Includes the Northern Mariana Islands as an eligible location, in addition to the United States and Guam, for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of naval vessels and other vessels under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

''Aye''—Johnson (GA) Amendment (No. 30)—Includes a finding stating that the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons to South Korea would destabilize the Western Pacific region and would not be in the national security interests of the United States.

''Aye''—Johnson (GA) Amendment (No. 31)—Requires the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs to report to Congress regarding whether nuclear weapons reductions pursuant to the New START Treaty are in the national security interests of the United States.

''Nay''—Price (GA) Amendment (No. 32)—Prohibits the President from making unilateral reductions to U.S. nuclear forces.

''Nay''—Rigell Amendment (No. 38)—Replaces the pending sequester of discretionary spending for FY 2013 and replaces it by reducing the discretionary spending limit for that year so that it conforms with the Republican/Ryan budget levels deemed in force in the House, but this replacement is contingent upon the enactment of spending reductions over five years of at least the amount of the sequester it supplants. Also requires a detailed report on the impact of the sequestration of funds authorized and appropriated for FY 2013 for the Department of Defense.

''Aye''—Lee Amendment (No. 42)—Limits Defense funding to the amount consistent with the Budget Control act. The resulting $8 billion reduction in the underlying bill's authorization would come from programs selected by the President in consultation with the Defense Secretary, with military pay and health care exempt.

''Nay''—Duncan amendment (No. 47)—Limits funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to any institution or organization established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea, including the International Seabed Authority, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

''Aye''—Coffman Amendment (No. 48)—Authorizes the President to remove all Brigade Combat Teams that are permanently stationed in Europe and replace them with a rotational force.

''Nay''—Lee Amendment (No. 49)—Appoints a Special Envoy for Iran to ensure that all diplomatic avenues are pursued to avoid a war with Iran and to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon.

''Nay''—Franks Amendment (No. 54)—Limits the availability of funds for nuclear nonproliferation activities with the Russian Federation until Russia is no longer providing support to the government of Syria's suppression of the Syrian people or transferring to Iran, North Korea or Syria equipment and technology that could be used to make weapons of mass destruction.

''Nay''—Pearce Amendment (No. 55)—Strikes provisions in the bill that authorize $150 million for DOE to support the U.S. Enrichment Corporation (USEC) development of domestic uranium enrichment capacity.

''Nay''—Rehberg Amendment (No. 59)—Bans any reductions to the strategic nuclear triad unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that: 1) further reductions in the Russia Federation's arsenal are needed for compliance with New START limits; and 2) Russia is not developing or deploying nuclear delivery systems not covered by New START limits. Would also protect all three legs of the nuclear triad from elimination.

''Aye''—Price Amendment (No. 111)—Requires the Department of Justice to order an investigation into the possible violation of U.S. law regarding numerous leaks of sensitive information involving U.S. and Israeli military, intelligence, and operational capabilities. Would provide the Administration with 30 days after bill becomes law to begin its investigation and 60 days after enactment to report to Congress.

''Aye''—Democratic Motion to Recommit H.R. 4310.

''Nay''—Final Passage of H.R. 4310—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

''Aye''—Democratic Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348—Offered by Mr. BARROW of Georgia.

''Aye''—Democratic Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348—Offered by Mr. RAHALL of West Virginia.

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 insert extraneous material on H.R. 4310.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4310, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 4310, 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.

SEQUOIA AND KING CANYON NATIONAL PARKS BACKCOUNTRY ACCESS ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4849) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue commercial use authorizations to commercial stock operators for operations in designated wilderness within the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Sequoia and King Canyon National Parks Backcountry Access Act''.

SEC. 2. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AUTHORIZATIONS IN WILDERNESS WITHIN THE SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY.—Until the date on which the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') completes any analysis and determination required under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary shall continue to issue authorizations to provide commercial services for commercial stock operations (including commercial use authorizations and concession contracts) within any area designated as wilderness in the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (referred to in this section as the ''Parks)'' at use levels determined by the Secretary to be appropriate and subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(b) WILDERNESS STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a wilderness stewardship plan with respect to the Parks.

(c) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to issue authorizations under subsection (a) shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Secretary begins to issue authorizations to provide commercial services for commercial stock operations within any areas designated as wilderness in the Parks, as provided in a record of decision issued in accordance with a wilderness stewardship plan completed under subsection (b); or

(2) the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MAY 22, 2012

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 22, 2012; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Friday, May 25, 2012; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, May 29, 2012; and when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 30, 2012.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 270, the Smith of Washington amendment, I voted incorrectly. I am recorded as a ''no.'' My intent and purpose was to vote ''yes,'' but I voted mistakenly.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FARENTHOLD). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276L, and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, of the following Members of the House to the British-American Interparliamentary Group:

Mr. PETRI, Wisconsin
Mr. CRENSHAW, Florida
Mr. LATTA, Ohio
Mr. ADERHOLT, Alabama

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment, pursuant to section 703(c) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (50 U.S.C. 435 note), and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, of the following member on the part of the House to the Public Interest Declassification Board for a term of 3 years:

Admiral William O. Studeman, Great Falls, Virginia

THE U.S. SENATE HAS FAILED TO PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. DOLD. For the last 1,115 days, the United States Senate has failed to pass a budget. If any business, big or small, were to operate in this very fashion, I submit it would be out of business in a matter of months. Yet the United States Senate refuses to pass a budget blueprint to address what I would consider are the very serious challenges facing our Nation today. This is just unacceptable.

The American people are frustrated; and, frankly, I'm frustrated as well. With a skyrocketing debt of over $15.5 trillion and with trillion-dollar deficits happening year after year, we must come together to address the spending problem here in Washington, D.C. This is something we simply cannot ignore. We need to work in a bipartisan fashion to find common ground and to put people before politics and progress before partisanship.

Mr. Speaker, I supported the only bipartisan budget to hit the floor in decades because it took a step forward to adjust the problems facing our Nation. I would encourage the Senate to do the same.

SERGEANT MAXWELL DORLEY, A HERO TO THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, today, as our Nation recognizes National Police Week, I rise to honor Sergeant Maxwell Dorley of the Providence Police Department.

Sergeant Dorley is a hero to the city of Providence, a city he gave his life protecting last month. Sergeant Dorley was responding to a call for assistance from a fellow officer when his police cruiser veered into a telephone pole. Sergeant Dorley was later pronounced dead at Rhode Island Hospital.

He leaves behind a wife and two children who have remained in my thoughts and prayers since the day of his passing and in the thoughts and prayers of our entire community.

At the time of his death, Sergeant Dorley was working to build a new home in Georgia where he planned to one day retire with his family. A 15-year veteran of the Providence Police Department, Sergeant Dorley was known for his popularity with his fellow officers. The department honored his memory by posthumously promoting him to the rank of ''sergeant'' following his death—an honor that he well-deserved.

We keep him and his family in our thoughts and prayers.

□ 1310

LET'S GET RID OF THE WASTE IN GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, as chair on the Committee on Economic Development, Emergency Management and Public Buildings, we recently passed a bill to sell off 200 acres in Tracy at fair market value. This is one property amongst many. Recently, the President signed that into law. If we can do this once a day, it will take us 40 years to liquidate the 14,000 properties that the Federal Government has already declared surplus and excess.

It's not about Republican politics or Democrat politics. This is about American jobs, a chance for us to come together and sell the things that we just don't need.

Let's get rid of the waste in government. This is one small step. We have 14,000 more steps to go.

FIRE POLICE CAPTAIN DAVID WINTZ

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Fire Police Captain David Wintz. David has served Bucks County, Pennsylvania, as a member of the fire service for 50 years, and he's a hero to the Bristol Fire Company and the entire Bucks County community.

David joined the fire service as a young man and exhibited a passion for

public service that eventually led him to be appointed fire police captain. A long-time resident of Bristol, he was a model citizen and an invaluable asset to our community. He volunteered at every community event and borough festival and was known to everyone in town. He was a mentor to the fire service crew and role model to everyone who knew him.

David passed away of a heart attack that he suffered in connection with his duties on the scene of a chemical fire at the Dow Chemical Plant in Bristol just 2 days ago. Although tragic, his noble death was befitting of his heroic life. The untimely loss of Captain Wintz is only the third line-of-duty death experienced by the Bristol Fire Company in 157 years of its existence.

David Wintz spent his entire life in service of his beloved Bucks County community. He's a hero to everyone, including myself. I join everyone in the Eighth District of Pennsylvania in thanking Mr. Wintz and his family for a lifetime of service. We will never forget what you've done for us.

DETECTIVE JOHN FALCONE

(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, a little over a year ago, I attended the funeral of Detective John Falcone, who was killed in the line of duty on February 18, 2011, while responding to a case of domestic violence.

Detective Falcone was a respected and beloved member of the police force of the City of Poughkeepsie. Hundreds of men and women lined up for his funeral in his hometown of Carmel, New York. They were honoring his service.

During his 18 years on the force, he was commended many times, including six awards for exceptional police duty, two awards for meritorious duty, and an award for lifesaving. Detective Falcone's actions on the day of his death helped to save the life of a 3-year-old child.

Mr. Speaker, this week is National Police Week, and what better inspiration could we have than the legacy of dedication to duty provided by Detective John Falcone, whom I am privileged to remember and honor today.

BRINGING IT HOME

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

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, according to a report produced by the Urban Land Institute, the United States has been conspicuously underfunding infrastructure spending for the past 30 years. The report estimates that there is at least $2 trillion in funding needed just to rebuild and repair our crumbling infrastructure and our aging networks that are operating well beyond their planned life cycles. These systems include roads and bridges, waterlines and treatment plants, dams and tunnels, and mass transit that serve our Nation's vital economic centers. But we just have not had the political will to face the problem, we have not had the funds available to fix the problem, and we have not even had a bipartisan consensus that there is a problem.

While at the same time, according to data compiled by Bloomberg News, U.S. companies have stockpiled approximately $1.2 trillion overseas in untaxed profits. As things stand now, that is money that is not likely to be brought back to the United States because large corporations find that it's far more profitable to just leave the money where it is and borrow any cash they need back home. There is just no economic incentive for them to repatriate the money. So we need some fresh ideas about how we can create incentives for corporations to bring home some of that $2 trillion and put it to work, helping to put more Americans back to work.

Our Republican colleagues have proposed another tax holiday for repatriating offshore profits, similar to the one they crafted back in 2004. Back in 2004, companies that brought back profits earned abroad were taxed at roughly 5 percent instead of the top 35 percent corporate rate. They were also obligated to use the money they saved on taxes to create new jobs.

But there were a number of problems with that 2004 program, the biggest one being that it didn't work to create jobs. In fact, it did the opposite.

The program brought corporate profits home all right, but according to a report prepared by the Democratic staff of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations last year, the 15 companies that benefited the most from the 2004 tax break actually cut a net of 2,000 jobs between 2004 and 2007. The companies also decreased the pace of their spending on research and development. But the top 15 repatriating companies did accelerate their spending on some things, such as stock buybacks and executive compensation. Those are not exactly the kinds of results we were looking for in that program.

Democrats, on the other hand, have suggested an infrastructure bank with $60 billion in seed money from the Federal Government, but our Republican friends have let us know that that is not going to happen.

The good folks over at Citizens for Tax Justice have suggested a totally different approach to dealing with all of that money sitting overseas. They suggest that the best approach is to flat out repeal the tax rule that indefinitely exempts offshore profits from United States corporate income tax. But I can simply look across the aisle at the faces of any of my Republican colleagues when I even say something like that out loud, and I know very well that the chance of that proposal becoming law is probably at zero.

So let's try something a little bit different, something with a little bipartisan flavor to it, something that just might actually work.

What if we took the incentive idea of a tax holiday for repatriated profits and tied it into helping to fix the infrastructure problem? Let's tell corporations that they will get the tax break they want if they bring that overseas money home. It will be taxed at just 5 percent instead of the full corporate rate of 35 percent, but all of the money that they save on the taxes on those profits will need to be invested in municipal bonds that are tied to approved infrastructure projects in our States, our cities, and rural areas across America. The bonds would typically be issued for terms of 50 years, paying 4 percent interest, and taxable to the corporations. There would also need to be a minimum holding period, perhaps 5 years before they could sell those bonds. For instance, Corporation X can save $10 million in taxes, but then it must put that $10 million to work putting Americans back to work rebuilding our highways and repairing our schools and bridges.

Think of the virtuous cycle this creates. The corporate money comes home from overseas. The corporation knows the tax ramifications with total certainty. Their profits are then safely invested in municipal bonds, which are then used to tax and fix our infrastructure, which then creates jobs that can't be sent overseas.

□ 1320

Those newly hired people will pay taxes on their wages and increase their spending on products and services, creating more jobs, and on and on and on. It is the road to a bipartisan recovery, thanks to a bipartisan solution.

Let's face it, Americans are tired of our squabbling. They are tired of our inaction. They are tired of the politics of division. Let's stop this ''all or nothing,'' this ''my way or the highway'' approach, and let's just fix the infrastructure of our country. Let's bring that money home. Let's put it to work here at home where it belongs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE STABILIZATION OF IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112–111)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication continuing the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq. This notice states that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, as modified in scope and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, and Executive Order 13438 of July 17, 2007, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2012.

Obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to this threat and maintain in force the measures taken to deal with that national emergency.

Recognizing positive developments in Iraq, my Administration will continue to evaluate Iraq's progress in resolving outstanding debts and claims arising from actions of the previous regime, so that I may determine whether to further continue the prohibitions contained in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, as amended by Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, on any attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process with respect to the Development Fund for Iraq, the accounts, assets, and property held by the Central Bank of Iraq, and Iraqi petroleum-related products, which are in addition to the sovereign immunity accorded Iraq under otherwise applicable law.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 18, 2012*.

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it's been quite an interesting day. Apparently it's already been misinterpreted by some in the media. I hope that, though so many publications have had to cut their research budgets and cut their staffing budgets, I hope that those that still are blessed to work for journalistic institutions will do their proper homework and have a better understanding about the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment that passed today and the effect that it has on the underlying NDAA and, more particularly, the Authorization for Use of Military Force that was passed after 9/11 by both houses of Congress.

I wasn't here, nor were any of the five cosponsors. Let's see: Mr. DUNCAN, freshman; Mr. BARLETTA, freshman. They weren't here, nor were Mr. LANDRY or Mr. RIGELL. So besides me, we had four freshmen on the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell-Duncan-Barletta amendment.

I felt compelled to make my amendment to deal with an issue that was raised—not in the National Defense Authorization Act that was passed some months back. Some people failed to understand, really, the NDAA that was passed previously did not give the President the power to indefinitely detain American citizens. And as we understand, a judge has ruled recently that any interpretation that it gave the President that power was unconstitutional. I don't know how that will come out.

But I do know that after we were attacked in the worst attack on American soil ever, the country—I recall, I was a judge at the time—the country was in a great deal of chaos. Planes were ordered not to take off all over the country. Those that were coming in couldn't come in. We had American citizens stranded at airports around the world.

But what's worse, we had over 3,000 Americans who were dead, done by people who believed their radical interpretation of Islam dictated that they should go about killing innocent Americans and others who happened to be on American soil at the time. It didn't seem to bother them. Some of them could have even been Muslim. It didn't seem to bother them because they had this sordid belief that they would end up in paradise with dozens of virgins. Thank God most Muslims don't believe that. But the trouble is, there are radical Islamists that do.

So the Congress, on September 18—a week after the worst attack on American soil—passed a joint resolution, Public Law 107–40. And it was to be cited, as it says in section 1, as the ''Authorization for Use of Military Force.''

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to go to the trouble to read section 2(a) because sometimes there are reporters who don't do their homework. They think that reporting means, rather than digging through, reading things for yourself, and getting the clear meaning of legislation for yourself, that that's not nearly as effective as lazily asking somebody, What do you think this does?

So we get polls; we get surveys; we get opinions. But having been a judge and a chief justice, you didn't do that as a judge. You didn't do that as a justice on an appellate court. You had to look at the law and say, What does it say? And what do other laws, in which this may be in context, cause it to mean?

□ 1330

And look at it for yourself. Most of these folks, they're educated, and so I hope they will take a look for themselves. Those that were most concerned months ago that the NDAA gave unbridled power to the President, what really concerned me as a former judge and chief justice was reading section 2(a), authorization for use of the United States Armed Forces.

Again, it's hard to fault folks because it was a week after this horrible attack, and we weren't even sure who attacked us and why they attacked us. We had gotten a pretty good idea early on.

So one week after September 11, 2001, this joint resolution is passed into law. Section 2(a) says, in general, that the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations, or persons.

Now as I understand—I haven't read the opinion this week from the district court. The district court is not like it carries the weight of the Supreme Court or even a court of appeals. But Congress really appears to have given the President unbridled, unlimited, indefinite authority to just detain, arrest, do whatever had to be done to protect America from further attacks. And as we know from history, it's after such horrible attacks or incidents in other times in history when there is a temptation to overreact and to give too much power to one body or one person, and later on, when things are calmed down and the people are caught that perpetrated the horrible acts, we realize we lost a lot of our rights, we lost a lot of our powers because we placed them in one person.

And this is what this section 2(a) did. That's the way it struck me when I first saw that after I got to Congress. And that was a matter of concern. And it wasn't until the NDAA—I'm not on Armed Services—it wasn't until the NDAA came up that I really started researching and seeing exactly what this said and did.

I'm sure Speaker BOEHNER would be the first to tell people that he and I often do not see eye to eye; but he gave me the assurance that if the NDAA passed, he would let me come back with an amendment that would fix the AUMF so that a President did not have the power—unlimited power indefinitely—to detain American citizens on American soil.

So that was the impetus for trying to prepare a proper amendment that

would deal with the main problem, the unlimited power of the AUMF, but also dispel concerns that people may have with the National Defense Authorization Act, because that was going to have to be replaced, redone, reauthorized. And I'm glad to say the Speaker kept his word and we were allowed to bring forward a fix.

My friend JUSTIN AMASH and I have many times in his year-and-a-quarter-or-so of being here have consoled each other as being one of only two, three, four, five who voted for or against a bill. And we're kind of out there by ourselves. So I was not surprised to see that JUSTIN AMASH was trying to work on an amendment that would fix this same concern that he and I had. I think his concern—and he can speak more accurately toward this—but I think his concern was more with the NDAA. Mine was more with the AUMF. This grant of power was far too unbridled. It needed restraint.

We are blessed here in Congress to have people who have served in so many walks of life. We've been blessed in a number of different ways. And it's great to have such diversity—not just race, creed, religion, gender—but actually differences of opinions and divergent backgrounds.

We have a prayer breakfast every Thursday morning on Capitol Hill, and it's really a blessing to hear other Members' stories, Democrats and Republicans. We take turns speaking at prayer breakfasts—one from the Democratic Party, one from the Republican Party—each week. And it is just incredible the way God has moved in lives and taken people, whether it's being a school teacher or being a ditch digger, all kinds of things, to propel them in life and ultimately land them here in Congress.

It just happens that I have been blessed not with extraordinary intelligence but with having been around people with extraordinary intelligence, including brilliant people who have tremendous intellect and insight into our Constitution.

I never expected to be in Congress. I just liked history and knew I owed the Army 4 years from a scholarship at Texas A&M, and I had the luxury of majoring in history. So I got to study under some incredible historians who gave a different perspective on our Constitution. Rather than a legal perspective, a historical perspective. And brilliant people on policy throughout the history of man.

But when one reads this and one does not understand the Constitution and the powers that are granted to Congress under the Constitution, one can get the wrong impression. I have heard friends that I think a tremendous amount of here in Congress who have said such things publicly as ''every American citizen.'' Every person. The Bill of Rights talks about persons. Yes, in some places it does. But they have the idea it refers to persons in every place—it doesn't—every person in America is entitled to go through an article III court.

And I appreciate and understand that misinterpretation. But when one reads article III, section 1, what it says is:

> The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

□ 1340

So the Congress has the authority never to even create a Federal district court. The Congress has the power to eliminate every Federal district court if it so chose. I am very grateful that Congress has not chosen to eliminate every Federal district court. But, nonetheless, the power is there to create or not create Federal district courts.

The Supreme Court has even spoken on this issue before and has made clear that the power is entirely in Congress's hands. As my former constitutional law professor, David Guinn at Baylor Law School, used to say, there's only one court in the United States that owes its origin to the Constitution, and that is the Supreme Court. Every other court in the country that is a Federal court or tribunal or commission owes its existence to the Congress.

Now, I have tremendous regard for President George W. Bush. He is a brilliant man, despite what some people think and jokes that were made at his expense. He's a brilliant man, and one of the wittiest people that you can be around privately and just a real joy to be around, but he got some bad advice. He had people who were lawyers who told him, Hey, Mr. President, let's just have the executive branch set up a military tribunal and let the military tribunal try terrorists, whether American citizens or whatever. Let's set up tribunals here in the executive branch.

Well, they had failed to notice that in article I, section 8 of our Constitution, it says that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, and it says, ''to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.'' So really, you could arguably have a Federal district court that is set up inferior to the Supreme Court under article I, section 8 just as you could under article III. I know there are some that say, no, those are article III courts. Well, article I, section 8 really seems to indicate you could call them Federal district tribunals. You could establish those inferior courts under the Supreme Court under article I, section 8.

Congress is also immediately given the power, shall have the power, it says, ''to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.''

We've got the power to make those rules of anybody who's captured on land or water, the power to create the court. We've got the power, we shall have it, to establish uniform rules of naturalization. We have the power to dictate policy here in Congress by our legislation with regard to immigration. We have the power, under this Constitution, it's been determined over and over again, that we can say to immigrants, legally and illegally in this country, You don't get a hearing in front of a Federal district court. You must go to the court we have set up over here that's inferior to the Supreme Court, but we're calling it an immigration court.

In other cases, somebody's broke, we're given the power to set up bankruptcy courts. And it's a sad testimonial for our country that a man that's sometimes referred to as the Revolution's financier—there are actually a few different sources. One was France. One was a Jewish gentleman without whom many say we could not have afforded the Revolution, and another one was a man from Philadelphia named Morris.

Morris, if one goes down the hall to the Rotunda and looks up, one of the drawings, one of the paintings that's painted into the plaster, 189 feet up there at the top of the dome, is supposed to be a depiction of Morris with a money bag, depicting him loaning money to the Revolution to keep things going.

Mr. Morris ended up, after the Revolution, doing well, worked out great for him. But because things were going so well in the country, it looked like they were going to—he had bought a lot of land and a lot of land in Virginia and up around this area, around where the District of Columbia would ultimately be, and he had gotten overextended and he was broke and he couldn't pay his bills. And so he ended up in a debtors' prison in Philadelphia, a man to whom we owe so much for having a successful Revolution so people, as our Founders said, for truly the first time would actually be able to govern themselves. And a principal financier ends up in debtors' prison in Philadelphia.

And yet the Constitution, itself, it said Congress would have the power to create uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States. But it wasn't until after Morris got thrown in debtors' prison and he had been in there for long enough that it destroyed his health, it ruined him as a man, that he ended up believing all was lost, dejected, when someone in Congress realized, wait a minute, our Constitution gives us the power to create bankruptcy courts. Maybe we ought to do that. They created the bankruptcy system, and Mr. Morris was released from jail, but he was in such poor health he never really enjoyed the freedoms that he had financed.

There are so many powers in this given to the Congress—creating courts, not creating courts; creating tribunals, not creating tribunals—and that's why, and I know there were friends of mine that were in the Bush administration that disagree with me, but I believe the

Supreme Court got it totally right when they told the Bush administration, You don't have the right to create tribunals, to try terrorists; you don't.

The Constitution, article I, section 8 says that the Congress shall have the power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, not the President. That's not in article II under the executive powers. It's not in article III under judiciary power. The power to do that is in article I, section 8—You don't have it. So until Congress comes with military commissions or tribunals, they're not constitutional.

And so in 2006, not long after I got here, people prepared, through our Judiciary Committee, prepared the Military Commission Act that was constitutional because Congress did this.

My dear friend, and I mean that very sincerely, JOHN CULBERSON from Houston, Texas, is here on the floor with me. Mr. Speaker, I would yield to Mr. CULBERSON.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, very much, Mr. GOHMERT, my good friend from Texas. We share great passion for the 10th Amendment, for the restoration of individual liberty and putting our government back in their box; and I appreciate so much the time that you've spent on the floor, Congressman GOHMERT, focusing the attention of the Congress and the country on the fact that this is a government of limited powers, and most powers are reserved to individuals or to State and local government, and we, as a constitutional conservative majority, are working every day to do all we can to do much more than just control spending. It's much more than balancing the budget. We are determined to restore the 10th Amendment and individual liberty and put the Federal Government back in its box, let Texans run Texas and get the government out of our lives, out of our pockets, out of our way, and off our backs. I support you in that effort, and I appreciate very much you yielding to me for a minute.

I had a very brief housekeeping matter to take care of, as well as to be here to support your work in the restoration of the 10th Amendment, Mr. GOHMERT.

□ 1350

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) has been a leader in the effort to restore the 10th Amendment, and he has focused the attention of the country and the Congress on the uncontrolled spending that we have seen in recent years. The level of debt and deficit has reached a level unseen in our history. I deeply appreciate your commitment, Congressman GOHMERT, to work to do all that we can from our perspective in the House, even though we're outnumbered—we've got a liberal Senate, a liberal President. We control only one-third of the government, but we have put the brakes on the spending by this President. We've put the brakes on the uncontrolled spending that we've seen since he took office, and we're going to continue to do that.

But it is bigger than that. It's bigger than spending. It's bigger than a balanced budget, because the fundamental root of the problem is that the Federal Government has gone so far beyond its limited bounds that they have now intruded themselves into every aspect of our lives.

We, as a constitutional conservative majority, are committed to restoring the checks and balances in the Constitution, the separation of powers, and to remind people every day until we are back in control of the Senate and we've got a Republican President. Once we've got a Republican House, Mr. GOHMERT, I know we'll be working arm in arm to pass legislation to return power to the States, to restore individual liberty. As Thomas Jefferson said, if you apply the core principles of the Constitution to any problem, the knot will always untie itself.

So I deeply appreciate your commitment, Congressman GOHMERT, to focusing on the core principles of the Constitution, and know that we are, all of us, every day that we're here, working hard to restore the 10th Amendment and individual liberty. I thank you for your leadership in that effort, sir.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you.

And reclaiming my time, let me just say I'm awfully glad we have a conservative person who believes in the 10th Amendment as strongly as I do and States' rights as strongly as I do, and have you on the Appropriations Committee. I mean, what better place for a conservative, limited-Federal-power person to be than on the Appropriations Committee? Thank you. I'm grateful for the work of JOHN CULBERSON there on our behalf.

It is supposed to be a government limited. As I note, the President said previously—talking about that people interpret this Constitution as a bunch of negative powers, things the Congress can't do or the government can't do. We ought to focus on all they can do. Well, I like the fact that all that Congress, all that the Presidency, all that judiciary is supposed to be able to do is specified. Everything else, as my friend Mr. CULBERSON pointed out, is resolved to the States and the people.

Congress has this power to create the courts, Federal courts. States take care of their own State system. It's one of the reasons, though, that I voted against a couple of bills recently, because medical malpractice reform was being dictated from here in Congress for every State in the country.

I love what Texas did with medical malpractice reform in its State court system, but it's a State court system. I also know that if the Congress decides we need to start dictating to every State what their State court system can or can't do, then when a far more liberal Congress comes in they will be able to say, Look, you so-called ''conservative'' Republicans dictated to the States what their State tort law should be, so now we're going to dictate to the States what we think it should be, and it ends up being a Federal takeover of something that is entirely a State system.

When it comes to the States' tort system, the State court system, it's none of our business unless there is an adequate Federal nexus. That's guided a couple of votes that may have surprised people that I made, but I simply could not support Federal takeover of State tort law.

Here is a Supreme Court decision from 1922, never been overruled. In that, the Court said—it's at 260 U.S. 226, Klein v. Burke Construction Company. It says:

> Only the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is derived directly from the Constitution. Every other court created by the general government derives its jurisdiction wholly from the authority of Congress. That body may give, withhold, or restrict such jurisdiction at its discretion, provided it be not extended beyond the boundaries fixed by the Constitution.

That's exactly what the Constitution intended. Congress can create Federal district courts, Federal commissions—whatever, drug court, immigration court, whatever we feel appropriate as an inferior court to the U.S. Supreme Court. We can do it under article I, section 8, or article III.

In my amendment, to give people adequate feeling of protection, we wanted to ensure that people's rights would be adequately protected, and no President—whether it would be the prior Republican President, this Democratic President, or the next President—would have the power that should not be his were it not for an overyielding United States Congress.

The amendment, the Gohmert-Landry original amendment—originally, the Landry original amendment—just said: Nothing in the authorization for use of military force or in the National Defense Authorization Act shall be construed to deny the availability of the writ of habeas corpus. That was what came from the committee.

I was very grateful to JEFF LANDRY and SCOTT RIGELL for allowing me to discuss and negotiate and work with them, but that's what went to committee. I wasn't comfortable that that protected Americans' rights because we still had the provision in the authorized use of military force from September 18, 2001, that said the President still had all this power and he could detain people indefinitely. That is a reasonable interpretation of this AUMF—not the NDAA but the AUMF. That was a reasonable interpretation of the 2001 AUMF.

And so to simply say someone would have the right to a writ of habeas corpus in a hearing on that habeas corpus proceeding was not adequate for me to gather back to the American people the rights that should be theirs if it were not for the AUMF. So the proceeding, without further amendment to that language, could have gone like this:

An American citizen is ordered detained by the President of the United

States. He is taken to military detention; he is placed therein. He would get a writ of habeas corpus hearing—habeas corpus meaning to surrender the body. You've got to bring the body forward. I've had writ of habeas corpus hearings as a judge many times. You have to determine: Is there sufficient evidence more likely than not that this person committed acts that justify the detention and the retaining of his body in that detention?

If the courts give proper credence to the 2001 AUMF, then the court would have that hearing and say, okay, there is evidence that makes it more likely than not that this person, the writ applicant, committed acts that authorize the President, under the 2001 act, to place him in indefinite detention in a military facility. So there he would have had his writ hearing, but he's still in indefinite detention in a military facility. In my 4 years in the Army, I became very familiar with those military facilities.

So I began checking with constitutional scholars I respected. I even got back with my old con law professor.

□ 1400

I started running different language by. How about if we say this? How about if we say that? And others would make suggestions, and we would tweak the language. This has been going on for weeks. Well, let's change this word. Well, what if we add this phrase and that phrase. Well, that doesn't really do it because you've still got this problem. And so it was great talking with people who are really thinking and trying hard to come up with a solution.

And the goal that I had, and in talking with Mr. LANDRY, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BARLETTA, the goal is very simple. The authorization for the use of military force from September 18, 2001, gave the President unbridled discretion in confining, detaining American citizens and others. We wanted to put American citizens—we wanted to put people who were lawfully in the United States in the same situation they were in before the unlimited gift of power from the legislative branch to the executive branch.

I wasn't here, but I'm sure a week after 9/11, while we were still reeling, and those of us in other places had just been out on our courthouse square, holding hands, singing hymns, praying together, hoping, praying that our country would not be attacked again and so many people's lives lost, destroyed, so many losing hope, crushed to know they'd never see their family member, never even be able to have a legitimate funeral with their loved ones' remains.

I'm sure, I know that people meant to do the best they could to protect the country. But 10 years later, 11 years later, almost, we can look back and we could restrain that power once again.

So that was the goal. Let's get people back to the position they were in the day before this incredible extension of power to the President was given.

So the language that, with the help of others smarter than I, we were able to put together to get us to that day before this incredible grant of power to the President, was that nothing in the Authorized Use of Military Force Act from 2001, nothing in the NDAA from months ago, nothing from the NDAA that we're taking up now, nothing was going to be construed to deny the availability of writ of habeas corpus, which were the Landry/Rigell words. And then here's the additional language: or to deny any constitutional rights in a court ordained or established by or under Article III of the Constitution for any person who is lawfully in the United States when detained pursuant to the Authorized Use of Military Force Act.

And actually, and we looked at this a number of different ways, a lot of scholars. Just by referencing the Authorized Use of Military Force Act from 2001, it actually includes the subsequent amendment to that AUMF by the NDAA some months back, or the amendment that we voted on today. The NDAA is actually an amendment to the AUMF.

Some had asked, LOUIE, why did you say, deny any constitutional rights in a court ordained or established under Article III constitute for any person—why didn't you just say American citizens? That's who we're most concerned about.

And again, I come back to this: I wanted to get back to where we were before this incredible extension of power to the President occurred for people who were lawfully in the United States.

I don't have any sympathy for people who may be sneaking across the board as we speak, through tunnels or over fences or through openings in fences or across rivers. I've got no sympathy for people coming in who want to destroy our way of life and are sneaking in illegally to destroy this life we have and the freedoms and liberties we have. So those who are not lawfully in the United States, who are trying to do us harm, killing Americans, destroying people, this is not for them.

But for anyone who is lawfully in the United States, we want to return them to the same position of liberty they had before the unbridled extension of power to the President September 18, 2001. To do that, though—there are people who were lawfully here in the United States, not U.S. citizens, but people who were lawfully here, who committed acts, whether of violence or other things, who, before this extension of power to the President in 2001, had no right to go into a Federal district court. They had the right to go to an immigration court, and that's it. No right to go before an Article III court.

And so we wanted to make sure that for those people who did not have a right to get a full jury trial—immigrants do not have that right. They're subject to the immigration courts. If they're going to be deported, they go to the immigration court. They don't have a right to go have a Federal trial in a United States district court over whether or not they get to stay in the United States. That's been ruled on many times. They don't get that kind of court.

So we've added the language at the end of subparagraph A, ''who is otherwise entitled to the availability of such writ or such rights.'' So, we reestablished in the Gohmert/Landry/Rigell amendment, and Duncan and Barletta as well, in that amendment we reestablish that for any—not just any American citizen, but anybody lawfully in the United States that is entitled to these rights before September 18 of 2001, you're entitled to them again. And nothing in the AUMF, nothing in the NDAA from months ago, nothing in the NDAA today, all amending the AUMF, nothing in this shall be construed to deny those rights to an individual.

Now, my good friend, JUSTIN AMASH, he wanted to fix things. But actually his fix extended new rights that did not exist prior to September 18 of 2001. And I understand his intentions.

And although I did not appreciate my friend Mr. SMITH alluding to a smokescreen, you don't spend hours and hours and hours trying to perfect language to create a smokescreen. You do that to fix legislation. And that's what I believe we did. That's what I believe we've done today here on the House floor.

But, having been in the military, and having continued, as a Member of Congress, to go to each funeral of people who, as Lincoln said, gave the last full measure of devotion for their country, having attended all of those in my district over the last 7 years, I know the price our military pays. I know the rights that you give up when you go into the military.

And so people, without realizing the full scope of the different types of rights to different types of people in the Constitution, who say everybody's entitled to constitutional rights under the Bill of Rights, under the Constitution, yeah, but they're different rights and you're in the military. You don't have a right to freedom of speech.

So we had a young man, a devoted member of the United States military, who said some very bad things about our President, unflattering things. Whether or not they're truthful is not the issue for a member of the military.

□ 1410

It is under a matter of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that was created by Congress because Congress has that power under article I, section 8 to create that court system and to not give members of the military all of the rights that everybody else in America has. There were some mornings at 5 a.m. that I would love to have had the freedom of assembly and that I would have loved to have had the freedom of speech to tell my commander where he

could go with his assembly at 5 a.m. and with the 25-mile march that was going to follow that.

That was a time when we were not at war. Nonetheless, you have to have discipline in the military.

Even though I may have totally agreed with the comments—I don't know what all of them were, but this individual is in the military—when you're in the military, you do not have the right to criticize anyone in the chain of command. And it has to be that way.

In my heart, I was so deeply offended by the way in which President Carter was failing to do anything about our hostages and about the act of war that was perpetrated against our Embassy. Under everybody's interpretation of international law, an attack on a country's embassy is an act of war against that country. It should have provoked a response from this country that made so clear to all of those radical Islamists that attacked our Embassy in 1979 that when you attack the United States of America—in our Embassy or on our home soil, either one—they're both acts of war, and we will respond. You will not get away with an act of war like that against us.

Because we failed to respond in any measurable manner, other than for so long just basically begging them to give us our people back, we appeared to be a paper tiger. We appeared to be a country that didn't have the guts to step up and protect itself. That fact is still being used to recruit people around the world to these radicalized groups of Islamists.

Though I felt strongly about the impropriety of the way the President was handling those things in 1979 and 1980, it was not appropriate for a member of the military to publicly ever criticize a commander in his chain of command. That's what the Commander in Chief is. So whether or not any of us agrees with the soldier who criticized President Obama, you have to have discipline in the military, and that's not appropriate.

So why shouldn't he have had the right to come before an article III court and say, Hey, I'm a member of the military. What happened to my freedom of speech rights?

Under the Constitution, Congress has the power to set up the rules and the rights for the military, and you don't have that right because we've got to have a disciplined military.

For immigrants, many have said, Why don't I have the right to go get a jury trial and prove my case? Why, your country should be forced to allow me to stay here.

It's because you don't have that right under our Constitution. The right you have under our Constitution is to go to an immigration court. There are exceptions, of course, but that's the main right.

We have the authorization and the power under the Constitution to create those systems; and as my friend Mr. CULBERSON pointed out, they're limited to what is prescribed in the Constitution.

So that subparagraph (a) was the extent of the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment originally, but there were others who were concerned—but look, look. What if the President does detain somebody? Even though he doesn't have the power to detain, if this subparagraph (a) passes and becomes part of the law, then the President won't have the power to detain an American citizen or an American lawfully in this court who he didn't have the power to detain before September 18 of 2001. But what if he does that anyway?

And it has happened. People abuse their power. We know that. So what if it happens that a President abuses the power that he does not have?

Let's get that right to a writ of habeas corpus hearing so that you can come forward and establish and bring out the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment and say, Look, that authorized use of military force in 2001 that gave the President the power to just detain people indefinitely, including in a military confinement, got changed today in the House in 2012; therefore, at the writ hearing, that would be granted under subparagraph (c). The judge would have to say, You're right. I see that Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment. The President doesn't have the right to do that anymore, so we're going to have to let you go.

But the key would be to get a writ hearing in order to advocate the proper position of the law as changed in subparagraph (a), because if you can't come before a judge, then nobody is going to have the power to order you released. So, I could understand that. Since I know extremely well that I sure don't have a corner on the market of best language, I realize—and our friend BOB GOODLATTE was pushing this issue, and I know BOB to be a brilliant lawyer, just a great American patriot. I know, whether we agree or not on every issue, when BOB GOODLATTE talks about an issue, I ought to listen because he's a smart, caring man. I realize he has got a point, which is that (a) does fix the problem, according to the people that I worked with and checked with, and we worked the language together to get it to work.

But he's right, what if the President does detain somebody against what the law says in (a)? How do you get that heard?

Okay. We added subparagraph (b) that says:

> Not later than 48 hours after the date on which a person who is lawfully in the United States is detained pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force, the President shall notify Congress of the detention of such person.

So the President, if he does detain somebody against the law in section 103, subparagraph (a), has got to notify us. Then I'm sure there would be a lot of people on both sides of the aisle who would come forward and say, Hey, we've changed the law. The President can't do that. Under subparagraph (a), you don't have that power anymore. We took that away from you the way you had it since September 18 of 2001. That has changed. Now that you've notified us, we are going to help that person file for a writ of habeas corpus hearing in court as specified in subparagraph (a). It will be an article III U.S. Federal district court, and we know we will have a proper hearing.

That's why subparagraph (c) says:

> A person who is lawfully in the United States when detained pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force shall be allowed to file an application for habeas corpus relief in an appropriate district court—not in an immigration court, not in a military tribunal, but in a Federal district court—not later than 30 days after the date on which the person is placed in military custody.

Now, there are some who've tried to say in the last couple of days that, actually, this Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment restricted the right of writs of habeas corpus. Hopefully, they meant well; but the truth is we're aware of writs of habeas corpus that happen long after 30 days. There is no requirement that if there is ever going to be a writ of habeas corpus hearing that it has to be within 30 days.

So what we were doing was not restricting the right of writs of habeas corpus. We were actually making them stronger so that the President, unless he is going to break the law and act illegally by not notifying Congress within 48 hours—well, guess what? Things have a way of working the truth out.

□ 1420

And if the President were to violate this kind of law, it might be the basis for an impeachment proceeding. To go around and to intentionally violate the law? This is serious stuff. We knew by putting it in the law, it would give that kind of ability to Congress, to enforce what we've done.

With regard to my friend JUSTIN AMASH and ADAM SMITH's amendment, it appeared to be a choice. With their amendment, it was going to give new rights to terrorists that would be greater than any member of our United States military has; or under the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment, it would return the power to people that they had before September 18, 2001, this unlimited ability of the President to detain people indefinitely in potentially a military detention facility.

I appreciated the bipartisan support for our amendment today. We had Democrats that voted with us on this issue, people that care very deeply about this issue. We had Republicans that did not vote with us. I think 19 Republicans didn't vote with us, but I believe 243 people from both sides of the aisle voted for this amendment to fix this power. We needed to rein in the power of the Presidency, and we did that.

I'm very grateful to Heritage for embracing the concept that was pursued

here rather than a concept that would extend greater rights to terrorists on American soil than our own American soldiers would have.

I think it's a good day. I think it's a good day. People have heard me, Mr. Speaker, talk about how we have messed up what's going on in Afghanistan. The Taliban was defeated; they were routed. We had less than 1,500 Americans in Afghanistan when the Taliban was defeated. And so many Americans have forgotten, but for so much of the Iraq war people were saying—now, the way the Taliban was defeated in Afghanistan, that's the way to fight a war on foreign soil. You empower the enemy of our enemy, give them support. We gave them aerial support, we gave them embedded Special Ops and intelligence people that were a tremendous help. I've heard that personally.

The biggest hero of those battles, General Dostum, I met with again just last month. That was over in Afghanistan. They're our allies. For those that say you Republicans are a bunch of xenophobes or Islamaphobes, these are Muslim friends. They buried family and friends while Americans were burying family and friends because they had fought together. They initially defeated the Taliban, and they did it very effectively. Then we began to add troops by the tens of thousands, and we became occupiers in Afghanistan. We began to pour billions and billions and billions of dollars into Afghanistan. Then Pakistan began supporting the Taliban, and they continue to support the Taliban and we're continuing to support Pakistan.

Another good thing today was amendments that said, Hey, Pakistan, if you're going to keep funding our enemies and helping our enemies, we're not going to keep giving you any funds. That was another good measure that got bipartisan support today. That was a good measure.

But as long as we've got troops—I don't think President Obama has handled this very well in Afghanistan. I think he's gotten some bad advice. I think President Bush got some bad advice. But as long as we have troops on foreign soil, we should never again do what was done to our military in Vietnam, yank their feet out from under them and leave our allies to be killed.

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

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3308

Mr. CULBERSON (during the Special Order of Mr. GOHMERT). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3308. My name was inadvertently added.

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

There was no objection.

UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN OUR STRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROOKS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this afternoon as part of my series of talks designed to help Members of the House and Senate understand the place of the District of Columbia in our structure. It is an anomalous place. And when Members come to the House of Representatives, they must find it very peculiar that anything having to do with a local jurisdiction comes here at all.

The most important thing to remember as I speak this afternoon is that that anomaly got to be too much for the Congress, and 39 years ago the Congress sent back to the District the power to legislate for the District of Columbia. So if you hear Members say Congress can legislate for the District of Columbia, you must point them to the Home Rule Act of 1973.

It is true that on some matters the District cannot legislate for itself. Those matters involve things like imposing a commuter tax or changing the limits on how high buildings can be in the District, because we don't want to obscure the great monuments. But I assure you that the enumerated congressional powers over the District are quite small, and that none of what I have to say this afternoon is among those areas where Congress has said, only Congress itself should be able to legislate.

Yet my good friends on the other side insist upon imposing their own views on the District of Columbia quite undemocratically against our will. Even if you assumed that Congress could enact laws for the District of Columbia, no one would assume that Congress could—without any democratic accountability—enact laws that went counter to the laws the District had enacted.

Where are the small-government Tea Party members, the ones who are trying to teach the House of Representatives a lesson about pulling back even from Federal matters? You cross the line very seriously when you involve yourself in local matters where you yourself cannot be held accountable. Do you believe in democracy or not? It seems to me that the entire notion of passing a law and imposing it on people who have no say about it is a kind of authoritarianism that we ourselves criticize on this floor every single day in one fashion or another.

Twice this week, Republican Members disregarded their own basic principles and sought to interfere with the local government of the District of Columbia and its citizens against their will in the most undemocratic fashion. There was no respect for democracy, no respect for federalism, no respect for their own principles. They moved forward to say that this was the way we would like it, no matter what you would like.

As you might expect, we took exception. I am very pleased with the outpouring of support we have received from all over the country regarding the way the District was treated in the attempt by Representative TRENT FRANKS to impose his views on reproductive choice for the women and physicians of the District of Columbia. And I appreciate the support I have received when many were shocked that I was not granted the courtesy of testifying at his hearing on his bill, which affects only my district.

□ 1430

Let me say a word about that bill. Representative TRENT FRANKS is from Arizona. The sponsor of this same bill in the Senate—a bill to impose a 20-week limit on abortions for women in the District of Columbia—is from at least as far away, Senator MIKE LEE of Utah.

Senator LEE had hardly hit the ground—I think had filed all of nine bills when he filed a bill that would impose a 20-week limit on abortions in the District of Columbia. Not on Utah, but on the District of Columbia. Representative FRANKS' bill wouldn't impose this on Arizona. It's only on the District of Columbia.

There is nobody in this House that would not have taken umbrage at such undemocratic audacity, and so we did.

As for Senator MIKE LEE, he realized what he was doing wasn't exactly kosher because he introduced the bill, and though he is a new Member—and every new Member puts out a press release about what he's done—he didn't put out a release on this bill. So we outed him. We put out a release on his bill. And then his newspapers began to talk, and so then he put out a release.

I think what I am talking about will be understood when you see how this occurred. One thing that most Americans have learned to do is respect the differences on very controversial issues. And one of the most controversial is abortion, an issue that really turns off Independents in this country but captures the verve of the right wing to this day, even though the right of women to reproductive choice was declared decades ago in Roe v. Wade. And, of course, when they come at women, Democrats respond.

Under Roe v. Wade, a woman is entitled to seek an abortion at 20 weeks of pregnancy. In fact, the Supreme Court was at pains to say that it would not put a time limit on the number of weeks, that that's a matter of viability and a matter between the woman and her physician. Yet Senator MIKE LEE and Representative TRENT FRANKS sought to set the number of weeks on their own—in violation, of course, of the constitutional mandate in Roe v. Wade.

What are we supposed to do, sit down and take it?

I asked to testify at the hearing on Rep. TRENT FRANKS' bill. Representative TRENT FRANKS, as chairman of the subcommittee, denied me the right to testify, even though the bill related only to my district. He said that it was because the rules say that Democrats could have only one witness, and that they had chosen a woman, whom we had recommended, Professor Christy Zink, who had an abortion in the District of Columbia at 21 weeks on the recommendation of her physicians and her family when the fetus was discovered to be hopelessly deformed.

Of course we would want the committee to hear from such a person. And the rules may well be what Representative FRANKS says they are. But he clearly has no sense of common courtesy or comity, of congressional courtesy, where, as a matter of right, any such rule would be waived, particularly if the Member's own district were implicated.

It's bad enough to introduce a bill that has to do with somebody else's district, where nobody—not the physicians who are implicated, not the women and families who are implicated—can reach you because they can't vote for you. Hardly an act of courage.

If this is so important—and I have to believe it is to them—why wouldn't Senator LEE and Representative FRANKS introduce a 20-week bill for all the Nation? Why does their courage stop at the District line? This should be a matter of principle. How could you possibly want to stop abortions after 20 weeks only in one district?

Of course Representative FRANKS is in the habit of denying me the opportunity to testify when his subcommittee considers bills that affect only my district. He considered a bill that passed here in the House but was stopped in the Senate that would have permanently kept the District of Columbia, alone from spending its own local taxpayer funds on abortions for low-income women. What in the world does a Member from Arizona have to do with how we, in the District of Columbia, spend money that he had nothing to do with raising?

Having been denied the right to testify on that bill, no wonder I was denied again yesterday. Except this time, it went viral. And all over the United States, they are talking about how a Member introduces a bill relating to another Member's district, and she doesn't even get a waiver so that she can say something on behalf of her own constituents on the bill he has introduced, which will only affect those constituents and not his own.

And I'm supposed to like it? Well, I don't like it. And I'm not going to sit still for it.

I went to the hearing yesterday, and everyone was polite. Representative FRANKS invited me to sit on the all-male Member panel, but without being able to speak, to hear about how women in the District of Columbia should have their right to reproductive choice cut off by him. I didn't give him the opportunity for that optic, to have me on the panel, unable to say anything. Invite the Member from the District to sit on the panel, to integrate it so that there is at least one woman, and tell her to keep her mouth shut while they talk about her district, hear from one of her constituents, and talk about denying the women and families in her district what women and families are entitled to everywhere in the United States. No, sir, thank you.

What I want is the same rights everybody else has. I grew up as a second-class citizen in this town twice over—second class because we didn't have a Member of Congress until the 1970s, and second class because I was an African American and, therefore, as a child had to go to segregated schools.

□ 1440

And I'm not going to have my constituents, now that I am a Member of Congress, treated any differently from the way Representative TRENT FRANKS' constituents are treated or Senator MIKE LEE's constituents are treated.

We are free and equal Americans. We pay Federal income taxes just like everybody else. And yet we have no vote on the House floor. The nerve of Members introducing a bill that they expect to go to the House floor, and I would not even be able to vote on the bill. And yet it would apply only to my constituents.

Where is the sense of decency? There is none. I don't know about a war on women, but when you keep coming at the District of Columbia women, that's a war on them. And if you want to declare war, I'm here to do the best I can to fight back.

First, it was our low-income women, by barring D.C. from spending its local funds on abortions. They have succeeded in getting that rider re-embedded in our local budget. Now they want to do that on a permanent basis. And now they want to go to a 20-week limit, and no woman—low-income, high-income—no woman in the District of Columbia could get an abortion. And our physicians who care for women from all over this region and all over the country, who found what Professor Zink's physician found, which is that she should not carry that fetus to full term, would have to somehow ask her to find someone outside of the District of Columbia to perform an abortion under such tragic circumstances,—a woman who had a child and wanted another child. Who would put somebody through that?

It is an insatiable hunger that the small-government Tea Party Republicans are showing for interfering with the democratic rights of the people I represent. And I'm going to call them out. You're not going to get away with doing it in private. You're not going to get away with not having me testify. We're going to shout it to the hilltops that all you talk about—small government and that the Federal Government should get out of everybody's lives—and now you're hopping over those principles into the lives of 600,000 Americans who you are not accountable to, after the Congress said in 1973 that governing for the District of Columbia now 1973 belongs to the Mayor and the council of the District of Columbia only. No. We're not going to stand for it. You're going to hear from us.

The bill is patently unconstitutional. These very courageous Republicans gotten it passed in seven conservative States. They want a Federal imprimatur on this bill. So they say, Let's get the District of Columbia. What kind of courage do they lack? Do you believe in it? Introduce it. Introduce it for the women of America. What are you afraid of? Where's your spine? Do you only have a spine when it comes to 600,000 people who have a representative who you continue to disempower by denying her a vote on the House floor, including a vote on her own appropriation and a vote on the very bill that you've introduced to take away rights guaranteed under the Constitution that her citizens are entitled to?

The bill is patently unconstitutional. Roe v. Wade indicates that women are entitled to abortion care until viability. But do you know what else the bill is? It's a violation of our 14th Amendment right, because you are treating our women and our physicians differently than women and physicians are treated elsewhere in the United States.

Don't come at us with unequal protection and expect the people I represent to say, Okay, Mr. Congressman, just do whatever you like.

Keep doing it and we will keep calling you out. We will never let you get away with a cost-free undemocratic intrusion into our lives.

Last night, here comes Representative PHIL GINGREY with a resolution, nonbinding, saying that active duty military personnel in the District of Columbia on personal time should not have to abide by the gun laws of the District of Columbia. Here we go again with our gun laws. We have stricer gun laws than some. So be it. Some States have strict gun laws, too. Are we less American than others that enact their own laws? At whose altar am I supposed to kneel? Who are my constituents supposed to bow down to? Nobody in this House or Senate.

Well, I opposed that resolution because if Representative GINGREY of Georgia thinks that active duty military personnel in their private capacities should not have to obey the gun laws in D.C, then he ought to wank it for every State in the Union.

You're not going to put on us bills for the District of Columbia that clearly have nationwide import in order to make your ideological points in a cheap and cynical way. Because that's what it is. It's on the cheap. It's a defiance of democracy, and it expects us to

just let it go. On the contrary, it gets our dander up to be treated as less than full American citizens. It gets our dander up.

Sure, the resolution passed. It was nonbinding. But the fact is that, if you want to do a nonbinding resolution that says that gun laws shouldn't be applicable to active duty personnel in their personal capacities, there is no possible reason to limit that to one jurisdiction.

We will not have it. We are not vehicles, pawns, or instruments to be used at will. We are full-fledged American citizens who fought and died in every American war, including the war that created the United States of America. We are the only taxpaying citizens of the United States of America who have no voting representation in this House and none at all in the Senate.

Get off of your high, undemocratic horses. It's bad enough that you allowed that kind of a situation to go on for 200 years, but when you pile on and want to enact legislation that you don't have the nerve or the guts to enact for the entire country, but do such bills only for the District of Columbia, expect the District of Columbia to come back at you.

We may be only one jurisdiction, but we will never allow ourselves and our citizenship to be degraded, and we will not allow ourselves to be demeaned as the Franks-Lee bill did and as the Gingrey bill did. Go home and make your own constituents understand why you are legislating for somebody else's district and you tell me whether your Tea Party friends will say, Well done. I doubt it.

Mr. Speaker, this was a week when twice in the same week Republicans tried to roll over the District of Columbia. Once was too much; twice, I simply could not abide. So I issue fair warning. It's only me here. I can't hurt anybody. I can't even vote against you. But I can tell you this much: I'm not going to allow the unequal treatment of the taxpaying citizens I represent to go unaddressed ever, not for one single moment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1450

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) for 30 minutes.

Mr. WOODALL. I thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate you staying late on a Friday afternoon so that the gentlelady from the District of Columbia can have her time; and I can have a little time, too.

I know folks often think, Mr. Speaker, that votes have ended at the end of the day and folks have left the Chamber, and you wonder what in the world's going on there in Congress. Why are those guys still down there on the floor of the House talking after everybody else has gone back to their offices? Well, there's a lot of good reasons for that.

As the gentlelady from the District of Columbia said, folks don't always get their say in the hustle and bustle of voting on those amendments. It moves fast. It's limited to 2 and 3 and 10 minutes of debate at the time. And so you need some additional time at the end of the day.

But more importantly, I guess this is just one of the wonderful facets of modern-day life, Mr. Speaker. You and I are both freshmen here in the House, but they pipe this back into our offices. I always thought when I was growing up, and I suspect you did, too, Mr. Speaker, when you're at home and you turn on C–SPAN or it's on the college campus or what have you and you look and the Chamber is empty, you think, What's going on? You don't realize that it's piped through the closed circuit and it's sitting on everybody's television back at home.

Because when I got up here as a freshman, Mr. Speaker, I got so busy I couldn't afford to sit down here on the House floor and spend my days here. I had to be back in the office meeting with constituents and going through the paperwork, doing all those things we have to do each day. And what a wonderful thing that is—lousy because it sends the wrong impression to America as it shows up on C–SPAN—but wonderful that folks are able to both serve their constituents back in their offices as well as keep track of what is going on on the floor.

And what I brought down to the floor today, Mr. Speaker, and you can't see it from your chair, but you have these numbers committed to memory, just as I do. I've got the pie chart here of the spending in this country.

You know, spending comes in two parts. It comes in the parts that unless the Members of Congress act each and every year, the spending goes away. They call that discretionary spending, as you know, Mr. Speaker. You have to affirmatively act in Congress or else the spending goes away.

The other part of spending is called mandatory spending, and that's the part of spending that goes out the door whether Congress shows up to work or not. The President can take the year off. Congress can take the year off, that money is going to go out the door. That's our parents' and grandparents' Social Security checks. Congress doesn't have to affirmatively act to give you Social Security, Medicare. If you're 65 years old, you've worked the required amount of time, you show up at the Medicare office, you just get Medicare. And then we have to figure out how to pay for it. That's called the mandatory spending side of the ledger.

And as you know, Mr. Speaker, the discretionary spending side of the ledger, the part that we have to affirmatively act on each year represents about one-third of all Federal dollars. That's automatic spending, Mr. Speaker. That's spending that goes out the door whether Congress shows up or not, and it represents two-thirds of everything we spend.

You know, as I do, Mr. Speaker, that when we actually talk about spending money, about 40 cents out of every dollar that this Chamber spends, that this Nation spends, is borrowed from the next generation of Americans; 40 cents out of every dollar, Mr. Speaker, is money we don't have, but we borrow from our children and grandchildren. That's why the spending decisions we make are so important, why you and I are working so hard to try to restrain that spending.

I'll give you an example, Mr. Speaker. If you started a government on the day Jesus Christ was born, and you borrowed $1 million a day to fund your government from the day Jesus Christ was born until today, 7 days a week you're borrowing that money through today, you would have to continue to borrow $1 million a day every day, 7 days a week for another 700 years to borrow your first $1 trillion. Your first $1 trillion, Mr. Speaker.

You know how much we borrow from our children and our grandchildren—and by ''we,'' I mean folks who've come from both parties, generations before us, and still today—$15.5 trillion with no end in sight. No end in sight.

Now, I don't want to be about doom and gloom, Mr. Speaker, you know me. We're part of this freshman class. When one of us falls, there are another 99 to pick him up and set him back on track.

I brought down a chart today to talk about our successes because we've really have had some successes.

Now, as I listened to the gentlelady from the District of Columbia talk before, it sounded like this is a very partisan place to work. And I know when I pick up the newspaper, that's what I read, too. But it's not true. You can't do anything up here as a party. It's not about party. It's about the 900,000 people I represent back home.

I am a Southern Republican, Mr. Speaker. I'm a hard-core right winger. I have more in common with a Democrat from Tennessee than I do with Republicans from California. This isn't about party; this is about American. And the only things that get done get done working together. Why? Because we have a Republican House. We have a Democratic Senate. We have a Democrat in the White House, and we have a constituency. We have an America that is divided about what to do. But I don't think there's anybody out there—well, with the exception of the President, Mr. Speaker—who believes that the problem is that we're not spending enough. I think a lot of folks think Washington is wasting the money that it's spending and that we can do better.

And let's talk about those successes, Mr. Speaker, because I have them right here. I've got a bar chart, Mr. Speaker. I'm showing FY 2010. That was before you and I got here—$1.28 trillion in discretionary spending.

Now, there's a lot of funny math in Washington, D.C., as you and I have learned, Mr. Speaker. A lot of funny math. But when I say $1.28 trillion, I just mean that—$1.28 trillion. No rates of growth. No inflation. No time value of money. No index dollars. Just real money like it sits in your wallet, if your wallet could hold $1.28 trillion.

Fiscal year 2011, Mr. Speaker, the year you and I showed up to this institution, we were still working on the FY 2011 budget in 2012 because the folks who left the body before us didn't get it done. We actually reduced spending—it doesn't happen often in America—but we reduced discretionary spending in real dollars, actual dollars, from what we were spending in 2010 to what we spent in 2011. But that wasn't enough for this freshman class, Mr. Speaker. You know it wasn't.

In 2012, we reduced spending again. Again, not rates of growth, not funny math, actual dollars going out the door. Fewer dollars went out the door in discretionary spending in 2012. We're in the middle of 2012—2012 ends on September 30, as you know, Mr. Speaker. Fewer dollars will go out the door in 2012 than went out in 2011. And, of course, fewer dollars went out in 2011 than in 2010; 2 years in a row, the first time since World War II, Mr. Speaker, we reduced spending in this country by focusing on the priorities that our voters back home have asked us to focus on. And we're doing it again for 2013. That process is going on right now.

We've begun the process of appropriating dollars for the 2013 fiscal year, that fiscal year that'll start this October, October 1, having those debates, open debates, allowing amendments from all parties here, Mr. Speaker; and we are on track to spend less in 2013 than we're spending right now in 2012.

Budget my office, Mr. Speaker, one of those things we actually have control over. The budget for the Seventh District of Georgia, Mr. Speaker, lower in 2012 than it was in 2008 because we have this new Congress that said thrift has to begin at home. If I'm going to look at other programs to cut, let's start with our own office budgets. So we're having some successes. It's not all about arguing up here. It's not all about fussing at one another. It's about trying to come together and finding those opportunities that we can agree on.

And when I talk about the way spending has actually gone down, I'm not talking about our vision of how it should go down, Mr. Speaker. I'm talking about bills that have been signed into law by the President of the United States, guaranteed savings that cannot be taken away.

That's the kind of work we've gotten done here in 16 months, Mr. Speaker. I'm proud to have worked with you on it. This chart, though, shows the challenges that we're facing.

□ 1500

I see some folks sitting in the back of the room, Mr. Speaker, so I'm going to hold this one up, if you don't mind, just to make sure everybody can see it.

I've got two lines here, Mr. Speaker. I've got the red line that shows spending in this country, the red line that shows where spending is headed in this country. Now, this chart goes, as you know, Mr. Speaker, from 1947, the end of World War II, as America was coming out of World War II, it begins to track spending in this country, tracks it with a red line. Here we are right here in today's dollars, Mr. Speaker. So the red line tracks spending going back to World War II.

The green line tracks taxes going back to World War II—as a percent of the economy, right, because a dollar is not the same dollar today it was in 1947. Your parents probably tell you like my parents tell me, Mr. Speaker, Oh, ROB, I used to go to the movies for a nickel and I had money left over that I could buy a Coke and popcorn with. Do you get that same story, Mr. Speaker? The dollar is not the same dollar today as it was then.

So we track this as a percentage of GDP, a percentage of our entire economy. Now, I want you to look, Mr. Speaker, at how level this green line is. The green line is taxes, taxes that the American people are willing to pay. It doesn't matter whether the income tax rate has been 90 percent, as it was in the Carter years, or whether the income tax rate is 28 percent, as it was in the Reagan years. Taxes, as a percentage of the size of our economy, have remained relatively stable. That's the flat green line.

The red line is the spending that this Congress, this Senate, other Presidents have chosen to associate with America. Now, you tell me, Mr. Speaker, do we have a taxation problem in this country or do we have a spending problem in this country? You need to look no further than a relatively level tax line and an incredibly exploding spending line. Spending is the challenge, and that's what you and I are focused on here in this body, Mr. Speaker.

But all spending is not created equal. The United States Constitution gives us responsibilities, gives us responsibilities to defend this country, gives us responsibilities to regulate trade. There are responsibilities that the Constitution says, Congress, you need to raise money and you need to spend money on these priorities.

But this chart, Mr. Speaker, tracks, going back to 1965 through today, that discretionary part of the spending pie that I showed earlier, that part that we actually have to affirmatively act on every year, and the mandatory part, that part that just goes out the door automatically. Again, Mr. Speaker, what you see is discretionary spending, in terms of real dollars, is staying relatively flat. What pushes the line up is this growth in mandatory spending.

Why does mandatory spending grow? Because it's automatic, because you and I, Mr. Speaker, don't have an opportunity each and every year to try to rein that in and do oversight on it. It requires action by the Senate and by the President and by this House to change the laws about the automatic spending to stop it. If we can't agree on how to stop it, it just keeps going. That distinguishes it from discretionary spending where we have to affirmatively vote ''yes'' or ''no'' each year. That's the spending we've been so successful at controlling.

Mr. Speaker, this chart just shows it a little differently. I've got the blue line representing mandatory spending and the red line representing discretionary spending. What you see here is that between 1962 and 2012, the last 50 years, discretionary spending—which used to be most of what Congress does—has gotten smaller and smaller and smaller and smaller as a piece of the pie, and mandatory spending, that that goes out the door automatically, is getting larger and larger and larger and larger.

So I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and I say to the young people who are in your district, if you're worried about your economic future, should you focus on your discretionary spending? Absolutely, you should. But should you concern yourself with mandatory spending more? The answer is yes. That's where the growth is. That's where the inability to constrain it is. And that's now where the big, big dollars are. It's mandatory spending, Mr. Speaker. And it's getting worse.

I told you I would bring you some good news, Mr. Speaker, and I've got more good news to bring you, but we need to be honest about the nature of the challenge. Because I talk to folks back home and they say, ROB, it can't be as bad as you say that it is. It can't be as bad.

I was just looking at the Federal Government books about 4 years ago and things looked like they were sustainable. Well, Mr. Speaker, you know the world's changed a lot in the last 4 years—and that's not a political statement. It started changing under the watch of President George Bush. It continued changing under the watch of President Barack Obama.

I remember growing up in the 1980s, Mr. Speaker. Ronald Reagan was President. We used to talk about the deficits we were running, worried that the American economy might not survive—got to get those deficits under control. Those deficits, Mr. Speaker, those deficits are a page relative to the deficits we're running today, which look like a book—trillion dollar deficits every year. The public debt, the debt that our young people owe, Mr. Speaker, has increased 50 percent in the last 4 years.

Now, change doesn't usually happen in America that fast. Change is usually slow. It was designed to be slow. You know, my gripe with the United States Senate, Mr. Speaker—a lot of folks say, Doggone that Senate, they haven't passed a budget in the last 3 years. Well, I share that frustration. But the truth is I'm not frustrated with the

Senate that they're moving too slowly. The Constitution designed the Senate to move slowly. I'm disturbed that over the last 3 years the Senate has been moving so fast. It was supposed to play a deliberative role, but instead it passed stimulus bill after stimulus bill, health care bill after health care bill, regulatory bill after regulatory bill, and did not slow the process down the way that our Founding Fathers designed the Senate to operate.

What you get—you can see it here on this chart, Mr. Speaker. This red line is tracking Federal revenue; the blue line is tracking Federal spending. They move in concert right up until 2007, into 2008, into 2009, into 2010, where those lines diverge, Mr. Speaker. These trillion dollar deficits, it's not sustainable. It's not sustainable. We've taken steps to do it, but there's more that we have to do, and it's not easy to get it done.

This shows the chart differently, Mr. Speaker. There are some folks out there, because I go home and I ask people in my district, Mr. Speaker, I say, Now, of the $800 billion that the Federal Government spent in the stimulus package—$800 billion—there are about 154 million families in this country, right? So that's about $6 for every billion, eight times six. That's about $4,800, Mr. Speaker. I ask them, Did you get your $4,800? Did you feel it? When the Federal Government borrowed $800 billion from your children and your grandchildren, did you feel the additional money in your pocket? And the answer is, No, ROB, I don't know where that money went, but it didn't come to me and my family.

Look what's happened with spending, Mr. Speaker. This is spending as a percent of GDP in inflation-adjusted dollars. Here we go.

From 1970 to 2010, the average household income in this country, Mr. Speaker, increased by 25 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars. The buying power of the average American family rose about 25 percent over the last 40 years—40 years, 25 percent growth in spending power of the average American family. The red line represents Federal spending, Mr. Speaker. Over those same 40 years, Federal spending has increased 290 percent. You and your family have an additional 25 percent to spend; we, the Federal Government, have increased our spending 290 percent.

You know, I learned something up here, Mr. Speaker, during freshman orientation. It turns out there's no secret drawer that we dig into here to get money to spend. The only place we can get money is to either take it from American families in taxes or borrow it from American children in future obligations. Those are the only two places we can get money. That's what we've done, to the tune of 290 percent, while households in this country only saw an increase of about 24 percent.

Going back to the good news, Mr. Speaker, it's not as if there aren't places that we can reduce spending. And we can agree on both sides of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, of those areas to reduce spending.

This is a chart of the 10-year Federal program growth rates, Mr. Speaker, 10 years. This is what has happened to spending over the last 10 years in Federal dollar terms. Won't surprise many people, Mr. Speaker, energy conservation is at the top of the list. In 2002, we spent almost $1 billion a year on energy conservation spending, $1 billion in 2002. Today, we spend almost $10 billion, a 975 percent increase in spending over 10 years.

Our food stamp program, Mr. Speaker. Now, I know families are hurting these days and we're trying our best to minister to the needs of those families. Over the last 10 years, food stamp spending in this country has increased 267 percent.

□ 1510

We had a debate on the floor of this House last week. You remember that, Mr. Speaker. The debate was should you actually have to qualify for food stamps to get food stamps, or should you just be able to get food stamps anyway because you're involved in a number of other programs? And it was a contentious debate.

We could not even agree, Mr. Speaker, that the only folks who should get foods stamps are those who qualify for food stamps. There was a sense that we need to put food stamps into more families' homes.

I get that folks want to legislate with their heart in this body, Mr. Speaker. But don't ask me to spend other people's money with my heart. Ask me to dig into my own wallet to legislate with my heart.

When I come to Washington, D.C., I've got to legislate with my head. And I will tell you, the bill that we put forward last week, instead of increasing food stamp spending 270 percent, as is the law of the land, we wanted to increase food stamp spending by only 260 percent. Hear that, Mr. Speaker. Instead of 270 percent, we wanted it to be 260 percent. And it turned into a knock down, drag out, brouhaha here on the House floor.

I've got to tell you, Mr. Speaker, folks need to go home and talk to the young people in their district. Talk to those folks who are going to pay back that money that's been—the debt that's been increased by 50 percent over the past 4 years. Ask them if they think, in the $3.8 trillion dollars that go out the door in Washington, D.C., do they think we might be able to reduce the rate of growth of some spending programs from 270 percent down to just 260 percent. I don't think that's unreasonable.

Education spending, Mr. Speaker, up 239 percent; unemployment spending, up 100 percent; Medicaid spending, up 86 percent; housing assistance, up 79 percent; community development, up 76 percent; ground transportation, up 62 percent; Federal employment retired, up 53 percent. The American economy, up 16 percent.

That's the only place we have to get money, folks paying taxes. Folks don't pay taxes unless they're making some money. The American economy has grown 16 percent, while the kind of spending that's happened in Washington, D.C., is growing in the triple digits.

Mr. Speaker, GDP is up 16 percent, but family income in this country, over these same 10 years, down 4 percent.

It's not free money in Washington, D.C., Mr. Speaker. Every dollar that goes out the door is either borrowed from foreign creditors like China, or it's taken from American families that would have spent that on something else like food or education or housing or possibly even a summer vacation, Mr. Speaker, if they're fortunate.

Median income down 4 percent, Mr. Speaker. Spending in the Federal Government, up almost 1,000 percent in some categories.

Well, we're taking action, Mr. Speaker. That's the take-home message here. So many folks talk and talk and talk and talk and nothing ever gets done. And candidly, when I read the newspaper and they describe what's happening here, Mr. Speaker, it sounds like they're describing people talking and talking and talking and nothing getting done. But it is getting done.

I showed you that chart already of how the discretionary spending was coming down, not how we wanted it to come down but how it was actually coming down.

What I have here is a chart about the Budget Control Act, Mr. Speaker, the Budget Control Act that begins to go after some of that mandatory spending I talked about earlier. It goes after some more discretionary spending, trying to bring spending down in a responsible way.

But folks need to know, in terms of where we're saving money in sequestration, part of that Budget Control Act, about 14.6 percent of the savings, are in interest. By reducing what we're spending we're going to save about 14.6 percent of our goal by not having to borrow more money and not having to pay interest on it. And you see net interest as a size of the spending today. You see it as a size of savings down below. That's going to be a good chunk.

Over here, this giant square, Mr. Speaker, that's the entitlement spending. That's that mandatory spending that we're talking about. The little bitty square down here, about 14.8 percent, is how much we're going to save out of that pie.

Now, folks, I've just got to tell you, and I think honesty is one of the things that we lack. Nobody likes to deliver bad news. This big square is where the dollars are. We've got to get into that big square if we're going to put our fiscal path on track.

I'm in my forties, Mr. Speaker. We have to come to folks who are in their

forties and tell them today, ROB, you are not going to get the Social Security and Medicare benefits your parents got, because I'm not. We've got to come to people today and give them the bad news. ROB, you are going to continue paying the highest payroll taxes in the history of this country to go into the Medicare and Social Security Trust Fund, but when you retire, you will not get the kind of medical and Social Security benefits that your parents got.

We've got to deliver that bad news because I'm not, and other folks in their forties aren't, and folks in their thirties aren't, and their twenties aren't, and their teens aren't.

We overpromised, Mr. Speaker. If you don't believe we overpromised, I want you to go back, you can look it up on the Internet, Mr. Speaker. In fact, it's on the Social Security Web page.

A young woman named Ida Mae Fuller. You may not know who Ida Mae Fuller is, but she was the very first American to retire under the Social Security program. The very first monthly check that she received, Mr. Speaker, returned every penny that she'd paid in in taxes over her lifetime. Hear that. The first monthly check that she received returned to her every penny that she'd paid into Social Security taxes over her lifetime, and she continued to receive a check of that size every month for the next almost 30 years until she died in the early nineties.

Well, Mr. Speaker, when you're handing out money like that, you have to know that system's not going to sustain itself. In those days there were about 30 American workers paying in for every one retiree, and so we could be generous. Today there are about two American workers paying in for every one retiree, and the American workers can't afford that.

I don't want to pull the rug out from under today's seniors, Mr. Speaker. We've made promises, and we need to keep those promises. Folks have lived their entire life banking on those promises, and I think we owe it to folks to come through. They did everything they were supposed to do. They paid their taxes, they played by the rules. I think we owe it to them to come through for them.

But for folks in their forties, for folks in their thirties, for folks in their twenties, we need to deliver the bad news today that that train has come to a stop. And we'll tell you what the new plan's going to be, we'll tell you what the new dollars are going to be, and you'll be able to plan for your future accordingly. But know that we have to deliver that kind of candid bad news.

Take-home message from this chart right here, Mr. Speaker, is that defense spending in this country, over an 8-year period, is about $5.3 trillion. But sequestration is going to find about 42 percent of the savings out of the entire bill out of the defense side of the budget.

Now, I'm one of those folks who says we've been spending on wars for the last decade. Do we have waste in the Defense Department just like we have waste in the Ag Department and waste in the National Park Service and waste in the Judiciary, and on and on? Of course we do. You can't be in the Federal Government business spending other people's money without getting careless from time to time, which is why we need to push that money back to the State level.

We can find savings in the Defense Department. But we're coming to a point where the President's Secretary of Defense tells us we are about to begin to undermine national security, our troops, and their families.

Now, if you don't know, the Secretary of Defense today is Leon Panetta. He was once the Democratic chairman of the Budget Committee right here in this House. He was once the OMB director, the Office of Management and Budget. That's the budget office for the President. He was once the OMB Director for President Clinton. He was once President Clinton's Chief of Staff. He understands everything that's happening in this town. He understands the challenges in Congress. He understands the challenges in the White House. And as Secretary of Defense, he understands the challenges of defending a Nation. And he says we're on the verge, if we keep targeting defense, of undermining national security, our troops, and their families.

Now, that's not to say, Mr. Speaker, that defense gets a free pass. It absolutely doesn't. I have a chart right here that shows defense spending, Mr. Speaker. It starts in FY 2009. It goes out to 2021. It's in constant dollars.

□ 1520

It's a downward slope.

If we do absolutely nothing more than what we've already done, Mr. Speaker, we're going to reduce defense spending year, after year, after year in a responsible way that protects our national security, that protects our troops and that protects their families. But if we leave in place this sequester—it's represented by the light blue line down here at the bottom—you're going to see defense spending cut almost in half.

I challenge you, Mr. Speaker, and I challenge you to challenge your constituents: go and find the men and women in uniform in your communities. Go and find them, and ask them if there is waste, fraud and abuse in their particular parts of the Defense Department. I promise you they're going to tell you yes. I want you to ask them if there is 50 percent waste, fraud and abuse, and the answer is going to be no.

We can absolutely reduce defense spending, Mr. Speaker. You and I together, with our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle, have absolutely reduced defense spending; but it has to be done in a responsible way.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your being with me down here today, and I appreciate your partnership in these successes. I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4045. An act to modify the Department of Defense Program Guidance relating to the award of Post-Deployment/Mobilization Respite Absence administrative absence days to members of the reserve components to exempt any member whose qualified mobilization commenced before October 1, 2011, and continued on or after that date, from the changes to the program guidance that took effect on that date.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, May 22, 2012, 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:

6069. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Golden Nematode; Removal of Regulated Areas [Docket No.: APHIS-2011-0036] received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6070. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas in California [Docket No.: APHIS-2011-0074] received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6071. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations (City of Gulf Shores, Baldwin County, Alabama et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2012-0003] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6072. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Town of Barton, Tioga County, New York, et al.) [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8225] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6073. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations (Mobile County, Alabama, et al.) [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-B-1248] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6074. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes

in Flood Elevation Determinations (Yavapail County, Arizona, et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6075. A letter from the Solicitor of Labor, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Claims Under the Federal Tort Claims Act and Related Statutes (RIN: 1290-AA25) received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6076. A letter from the Deputy Chief, CGB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 [CG Docket No.: 02-278] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6077. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Interpretations; Removal of Part 8 [NRC-2011-0180] (RIN: 3150-AJ02) received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6078. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Reintegration of Security into the Reactor Oversight Process Assessment Program received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6079. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-58; Introduction [Docket: FAR 2012-0080, Sequence 3] received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6080. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards: Professional, Technical, and Scientific Services (RIN: 3245-AG07) received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

6081. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Jobs Act: Implementation of Conforming and Technical Amendments (RIN: 3245-AG15) received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

6082. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Payment or Reimbursement for Emergency Services for Nonservice-Connected Conditions in Non-VA Facilities (RIN: 2900-AN86) received April 25, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6083. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rules Governing Hearings Before the Agency of Original Jurisdiction and the Board of Veterans' Appeals; Repeal of Prior Rule Change (RIN: 2900-AO43) received April 25, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4114. A bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2012, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 3670. A bill to require the Transportation Security Administration to comply with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (Rept. 112–487 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4201. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to provide for the protection of child custody arrangements for parents who are members of the Armed Forces (Rept. 112–488). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 940. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than June 29, 2012.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Ms. EDWARDS):

H.R. 5826. A bill to implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative to ensure clean and reliable water for future generations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Ms. EDWARDS):

H.R. 5827. A bill to ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy's energy research, development, and demonstration programs to help guarantee efficient, reliable, and sustainable delivery of energy and clean water resources; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 5828. A bill to amend the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to permit an absentee ballot application submitted by an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter with respect to an election for Federal office to serve as an absentee ballot application for each subsequent election for Federal office held in the State through the next regularly scheduled general election for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. LUMMIS (for herself and Ms. TSONGAS):

H.R. 5829. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to permit agencies to count certain contracts toward contracting goals; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota):

H.R. 5830. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enable certain non-profit organizations that serve homeless veterans to participate in the Grants and Per Diem Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide transitional housing or other facilities for homeless veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HAHN, Ms. CHU, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BACA, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. STARK, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California):

H.R. 5831. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to undertake a comprehensive review of the Corps of Engineers policy guidelines on vegetation management for levees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 5832. A bill to facilitate the transfer or sale of the LA/Ontario International Airport from the city of Los Angeles, California, back to the city of Ontario, California; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5833. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase burial benefits for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5834. A bill to require each State receiving assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965 to charge in-State tuition rates at public institutions of higher education in the State to the dependent children of individuals who have served on active duty for at least 15 years and whose domicile is in the State; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5835. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to provide for additional loan programs for veteran-owned small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5836. A bill to prohibit institutions of higher education that have a cohort default rate of 30 percent or more from receiving veterans' education benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BUERKLE (for herself, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GRIMM, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HANNA, Ms. HOCHUL, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 5837. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 26 East Genesee Street in Baldwinsville, New York, as the ''Corporal Kyle Schneider Post

Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 5838. A bill to prohibit anti-competitive activities and to provide that health insurance issuers and medical malpractice insurance issuers are subject to the antitrust laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (for himself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 5839. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a business tax credit for resilient construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 5840. A bill to provide for the issuance of coins to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 5841. A bill to implement demonstration projects at federally qualified community health centers to promote universal access to family centered, evidence-based behavioral health interventions that prevent child maltreatment and promote family well-being by addressing parenting practices and skills for families from diverse socioeconomic, cultural, racial, ethnic, and other backgrounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JENKINS (for herself, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 5842. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the amendments made by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which disqualify expenses for over-the-counter drugs under health savings accounts and health flexible spending arrangements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 5843. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to permit use of certain grant funds for training conducted in conjunction with a national laboratory or research facility; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. MEEHAN (for himself, Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. PLATTS):

H.R. 5844. A bill to amend the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to provide further clarity for institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Ms. BUERKLE):

H.R. 5845. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity tax credit for veterans and to allow an exemption from an employer's employment taxes in an amount equivalent to the value of such credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUAYLE (for himself and Mr. REHBERG):

H.R. 5846. A bill to prohibit funding to negotiate a United Nations Arms Trade Treaty that restricts the Second Amendment rights of United States citizens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 5847. A bill to establish an interagency working group to improve coordination of grants authorized under sections 2002 and 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and other Federal preparedness grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5848. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHILLING:

H.R. 5849. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for charity care provided by physicians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. DOLD):

H.R. 5850. A bill to provide for the inclusion of Israel in the visa waiver program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 5851. A bill to increase small business lending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 5852. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that spouses and widows or widowers of certain veterans and members of the armed forces receive preference with respect to employment in the competitive service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.J. Res. 109. A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H. Con. Res. 125. Concurrent resolution celebrating the centennial of the birth of Senator Henry M. ''Scoop'' Jackson; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FARR, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H. Res. 665. A resolution honoring the 114th anniversary of the independence of the Philippines; to the Committee on Foreign 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. RIGELL:

H. Res. 666. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that, as part of any agreement on Medicare reform, Medicare should not be changed for any citizens of the United States over the age of 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on 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.

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 Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 5826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 5827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1, 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 Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause I: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

And,

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 5830.

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 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and 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 Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 5831.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 5832.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 & 18

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5833.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5834.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5835.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5836.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Ms. BUERKLE:

H.R. 5837.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 5838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 5839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 5840.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6, which states ''The Congress shall have the power . . . to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures.''

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5841.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. JENKINS:

H.R. 5842.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 5843.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5844.

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. POE of Texas:

H.R. 5845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 12

By Mr. QUAYLE:

H.R. 5846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 5847.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5848.

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.

By Mr. SCHILLING:

H.R. 5849.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and 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. SHERMAN:

H.R. 5850.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TIERNEY:

H.R. 5851.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 5852.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power *** To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.J. Res. 109.

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. 58: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 139: Ms. BASS of California.

H.R. 178: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 300: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 321: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 436: Mr. OWENS and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 459: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 531: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 631: Ms. DELAURO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 769: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 860: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 890: Mr. CARTER.

H.R. 1206: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1265: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. GUINTA.

H.R. 1327: Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 1370: Mr. KISSELL.

H.R. 1418: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 1449: Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 1489: Mr. MARKEY and Ms. BASS of California.

H.R. 1543: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 1561: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1589: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1639: Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 1666: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1672: Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CULBERSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1675: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1711: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1789: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1802: Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 1936: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1955: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1956: Mr. REED.

H.R. 1996: Mr. WESTMORELAND.

H.R. 2077: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 2088: Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 2108: Mr. GUINTA and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 2139: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 2168: Mr. POLIS and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 2245: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2256: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 2335: Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 2353: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 2469: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 2637: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 2697: Mr. CAMPBELL.

H.R. 2962: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 2966: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 3057: Mr. JONES and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 3062: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 3145: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 3173: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 3242: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 3266: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 3395: Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 3405: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 3444: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 3481: Mr. LANDRY.

H.R. 3506: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 3522: Ms. TSONGAS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3526: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 3591: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3618: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 3658: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 3661: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. WATT.

H.R. 3665: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 3728: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 3773: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 3798: Mr. CARDOZA.

H.R. 3803: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 3993: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 4066: Mr. PETRI and Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 4070: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 4091: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 4120: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 4154: Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 4174: Mr. GRIMM.

H.R. 4202: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4235: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 4256: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 4259: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 4273: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
H.R. 4278: Mr. COSTA and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H.R. 4330: Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 4345: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 4366: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 4367: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 4378: Mr. NEAL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. HARPER, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 4385: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. NUGENT.
H.R. 4388: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 4405: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 4454: Mr. GRIMM.
H.R. 4470: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4471: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 4965: Mr. COLE, Mr. HECK, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 4972: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 5186: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 5647: Mr. STARK and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 5684: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H.R. 5731: Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HALL, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 5738: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 5741: Mr. GRIMM.
H.R. 5746: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 5789: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 5799: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. POLIS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 5823: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H. J. Res. 104: Mr. JONES and Mr. COBLE.
H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. MARCHANT.
H. Res. 608: Mr. HANNA.
H. Res. 647: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H. Res. 660: Mr. TOWNS.
H. Res. 663: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. BERKLEY.

DELETION 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. 3308: Mr. CULBERSON.