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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, January 21, 2013, at 11:30 a.m.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2013

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

PRAYER

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

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

The people's House gathers today and celebrates in its gathering the wonder of our constitutional form of government. Our Nation has once again achieved something so often lacking in our world's history: the peaceful transition of democratic government.

Though major change of party in control did not take place, it is still the American experience that our streets are peaceful, and winners and losers of elections move on with their lives in dignity.

We thank You again for the inspiration of our Nation's Founders and the legacy they left us with. May the Members of this assembly, and all Americans, be worthy of that legacy.

And may all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WALBERG 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 1-minute speeches at a later time today.

READING OF THE CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a) of House Resolution 5, the Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) for the reading of the Constitution.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, this morning, for only the second time in the history of the House of Representatives, we will read aloud the full text of the Constitution of the United States.

We hope this reading will inspire many more Americans to read the Constitution. We also hope that this reading will help demonstrate to the American people that the House of Representatives is dedicated to the Constitution and the system it establishes for limited government and the protection of individual liberty.

The text we are reading today reflects the changes to the document made by the 27 amendments to it. Those portions superseded by amendment will not be read.

In order to ensure fairness to all those interested in participating, we have asked Members to line up to be recognized on a first-come, first-served basis. I will recognize Members based on this guidance. Each Member will approach the podium and read the passage laid out for him or her.

In order to ensure relative parity and fairness, I may recognize Members out of order to ensure bipartisanship and balance. Additionally, because of his long-term leadership on civil rights issues, I will recognize Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia out of order to read the Thirteenth Amendment.

I thank the Members of both parties in advance for their participation in this historic event, and I will begin this historic reading by reading the preamble to the Constitution:

''We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.''

It is now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ENYART).

Mr. ENYART. Article I, section 1:

''All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.''

Printed on recycled paper.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Article I, section 2:

''The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LA MALFA).

Mr. La MALFA. ''No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

''The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

Mr. LIPINSKI. ''The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty-thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BARBER).

Mr. BARBER. ''When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

''The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DESANTIS).

Mr. DESANTIS. Article I, section 3:

''The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

''Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes.''

□ 1010

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia, the majority leader, Mr. CANTOR.

Mr. CANTOR. ''The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ).

Mr. WALZ. ''No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. ''The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

''The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the minority whip, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. ''The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. ''Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Article I, section 4:

''The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Article I, section 5:

''Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. ''Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. ''Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MAFFEI).

Mr. MAFFEI. ''Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO).

Mr. VALADAO. Article I, section 6:

''The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. ''No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Article I, section 7:

''All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

''Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

Mr. CONAWAY. ''If after such consideration two-thirds of that House shall

agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. ''But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT. ''If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS).

Ms. TSONGAS. ''Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.''

□ 1020

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Article 1, section 8:

''The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; . . . ''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN).

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. '' . . . to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; . . .''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT).

Mr. NUGENT. '' . . . to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish post offices and post roads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; . . .''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA)

Mr. BERA. '' . . . to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; 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; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; . . .''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. '' . . . to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; . . .''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. '' . . . to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and 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.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Article I, section 9:

''The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

''The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

''No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. ''No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

''No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

''No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. ''No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

''No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Article I, section 10:

''No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

''No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. And the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

Mr. CRAMER. ''No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.''

Article II, section 1:

''The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:''

□ 1030

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY).

Mr. VEASEY. ''Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

''The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

Mr. TIPTON. ''No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

''The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE).

Mr. O'ROURKE. ''Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:''

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Article II, section 2:

''The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. ''He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.

''But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

Mr. HUFFMAN. ''The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.''

Article II, section 3:

''He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;

''He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. ''He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.''

Article II, section 4:

''The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.''

Article III, section 1:

''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. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the minority leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Article III, section 2:

''The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; . . .

'' . . . to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

''In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. ''The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.''

Article III, section 3:

''Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

''The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL).

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Article IV, section 1:

''Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.''

Article IV, section 2:

''The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

''A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.''

□ 1040

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS).

Mr. GIBBS. Article IV, section 3:

''New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

''The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to

prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.''

Article IV, section 4:

''The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN).

Mr. HULTGREN. Article V:

''The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT).

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Article VI:

''All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

''This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

''The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

Mr. HOLDING. Article VII:

''The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

''Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth in witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.''

Signers of the Constitution.

George Washington, President and Deputy from Virginia.

Delaware: George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland: James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

Virginia: John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. North Carolina: William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina: John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia: William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut: William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York: Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey: William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER).

Mr. YODER. Amendment I:

''Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.''

Amendment II:

''A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.''

Amendment III:

''No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Amendment IV:

''The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.''

Amendment V:

''No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. Amendment VI:

''In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY).

Ms. ESTY. Amendment VII:

''In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. Amendment VIII:

''Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.''

Amendment IX:

''The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.''

Amendment X:

''The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HURT).

Mr. HURT. Amendment XI:

''The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.''

Amendment XII:

''The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and

in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.''

□ 1050

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. ''The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.

''The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person having such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER).

Mr. PITTENGER. ''The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. It's my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS. Amendment XIII:

Section 1:

''Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.''

Section 2:

''Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. Amendment XIV:

Section 1:

''All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.''

Section 2:

''Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. ''But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.''

Section 3:

''No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a Member of Congress or as an officer of the United States . . . ''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS).

Mr. ROSS. '' . . . or as a Member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.''

Section 4:

''The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM).

Mr. DENHAM. ''But neither United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debtor obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.''

Section 5:

''The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.''

Amendment XV:

Section 1:

''The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. It's now my pleasure to yield to the majority whip, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Section 2:

''The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.''

Amendment XVI:

''The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.''

Amendment XVII:

''The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

''When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies . . . ''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

Mr. LANKFORD. '' . . . provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

''This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.''

Amendment XIX:

''The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

''Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Amendment XX:

Section 1:

''The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.''

Section 2:

''The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd

day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.''

□ 1100

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Section 3:

''If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS).

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Section 4:

''The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.''

Section 5:

''Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.''

Section 6:

''This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BONNER).

Mr. BONNER. Amendment XXI:

Section 1:

''The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.''

Section 2:

''The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.''

Section 3:

''The article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Amendment XXII:

Section 1:

''No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.''

Section 2:

''This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP).

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Amendment XXIII:

Section 1:

''The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the 12th article of amendment.''

Section 2:

''The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Amendment XXIV:

Section 1:

''The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.''

Section 2:

''The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.''

Amendment XXV:

Section 1:

''In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.''

Section 2:

''Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.''

Section 3:

''Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. DELANEY).

Mr. DELANEY. Section 4:

''Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

''Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within . . . ''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON).

Mr. SALMON. '' . . . forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.''

Amendment XXVI:

Section 1:

''The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.''

□ 1110

Section 2:

''The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Amendment XXVII:

''No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.''

Mr. GOODLATTE. That concludes the reading of the United States Constitution.

I want to thank the gentlemen who arrived and were available, but we ran out of Constitution before we ran out of readers.

I want to thank the Speaker and all the Members who participated in this important reading.

I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YODER) at noon.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COACH CAREY McVICKERS

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Carey McVickers for achieving his 500th victory.

Coach McVickers is the head coach for the Taylorville High School boys basketball team and, on December 26, led my Tornadoes to defeat Rantoul, 76–35, to secure his 500th win. He has been coaching for 31 years, leading teams from all across central Illinois, in areas like Palmyra, Divernon, Williamsville, Nokomis, Pana, and my hometown of Taylorville.

In his career, his teams have combined to win 12 conference championships, 9 regional championships, and 19 tournament championships. And to our knowledge, he is the only coach to have brought home a trophy from the State tournament for boys and girls teams.

He has been named the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association Coach of the Year four times and was inducted into the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association Hall of Fame in 2012.

Carey McVickers is more than just a head coach; he is a dedicated husband, father, and grandfather, and is a rock within the Taylorville community.

Congratulations, Coach.

Go Tornadoes.

REGULAR ORDER

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I come here to the floor today to speak on behalf of the regular order. I hope that this Congress can be one in which it's not First World War trench warfare, where we retreat into our bunkers and lob grenades at each other, but where we can come together and deal with the problems that face this Nation.

The first opportunity will be raising the debt limit. The President doesn't create the debt limit; we do. We authorize the President to spend that money. We put him out there and say, Spend it; and we must give him the ability to pay the bills that we have incurred by our actions. So it shouldn't be a trench warfare issue.

There are some bigger issues, those issues of the debt and how we deal with the major crises before us in health care costs. Those issues can be debated in the regular order. Committees can come up with bills about how we should reduce the costs, whether it be in defense or it be in health care. But that should be developed and worked out in a regular order in the House. That's my sincere hope for this Congress.

RESTORING TAX-FREE COMMUTER BENEFITS

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, my district includes the north and west suburbs of Chicago. Our area has the second highest percentage of commuters in the country.

Many of my constituents currently receive employer-sponsored transit benefits for commuting costs like parking and train tickets. Last year this benefit was cut in half for public transit commuters, and I fought hard throughout 2012 for that benefit to be restored.

I am thankful that it is now law that employers may provide up to $245 a month for their employees as a transit or van pool benefit tax-free. This is good for both employees and employers. Now neither of them will be taxed on that money, and employees will be encouraged to use the public transportation options. I'm glad that Congress has restored this important benefit.

AMANDA'S LAW

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

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago this Thursday, western New York teenager Amanda Hansen tragically passed away from carbon monoxide poisoning as a result of a defective boiler at a friend's home where she was spending the night.

In response to this tragedy, the New York State Legislature designated January as Carbon Monoxide Awareness Month and passed Amanda's Law. Amanda's Law requires carbon monoxide alarms to be installed in all new single and multifamily homes and any rentals with a fuel-burning appliance system or attached garage.

Mr. Speaker, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in this country. There's a simple way to lower that number: installation of carbon monoxide detectors in homes and residences.

I commend the work of the Amanda Hansen Foundation and join them in encouraging all Americans to prevent carbon monoxide-related tragedies by installing detectors in their homes.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DAN CURTIS

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, today I'm here to honor and pay tribute to a dear friend of mine who has been valiantly battling cancer for the past year, Dan Curtis. Dan is a long-time resident of Dayton and a pillar of the community, and he has committed his talents to improving the lives of countless Ohioans.

A dedicated volunteer and philanthropist, Dan has given generously of his time, expertise, and financial resources to make a difference in the lives of individuals and the quality of life in his community.

He joined the Dayton Development Coalition soon after its inception and dedicated his efforts to stimulating the region's economy, while embracing the Air Force as a member of the community, and improving the lives of airmen.

Dan helped shepherd our community through good times and bad by selflessly giving of himself and his resources. He has always enjoyed working with people and assisting them in reaching their goals, and in no place is that more evident than in his home. Dan is a devoted husband and father who enjoys the loving support of his wife, Amy, and children, Kevin, Chelsea, and Matthew.

His relationships are characterized by selfless devotion, a caring nature, and altruism. These traits carried over into his professional life, where Dan demonstrated an incredible work ethic, generosity, contributions to the community and his love of the country. His many achievements and qualities are a testament to Dan.

As a community, Dayton, Ohio, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base are forever indebted to him.

COMMEMORATING MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, the day our Nation honors one of our greatest civil rights heroes. This is also a special year, as Martin Luther King Day coincides with the inauguration of our first African American President, Barack Obama.

While just one man, Dr. King made an extraordinary difference in all of our lives. And while he, himself, was silenced, his dream lives on and serves as an inspiration that every person can indeed make a difference.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, Dr. King reminds me often of the Flint sit-down strikers of the 1930s in my hometown who also stood up to the injustices that they saw. Their efforts helped create the labor movement and made our country a better place, as did Dr. King.

Mr. Speaker, no matter our political differences, we can all unite on Monday to fulfill Dr. King's dream. This Martin Luther King Day, let's honor the man who continues to inspire us all.

COMMENDING MISS MONTANA ALEXIS WINEMAN

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

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Alexis Wineman. This 18-year-old from Cut Bank, Montana, represents my State as Miss Montana, and she recently made history, not only as the youngest participant in this year's Miss America competition and the recipient of the People's Choice Award, but as the first young woman in the competition's history to have been diagnosed with autism.

Alexis stands as an example for all Montanans of what it means to overcome obstacles and to help those in need. She's worked to spread awareness of autism so that we can all gain a better understanding of those affected by it.

Alexis recently said, and I quote:

> We cannot cure what is not a sickness, but we can begin to understand autism and help those with the condition to unlock the potential that lies within all of us.

I'm grateful for the work that she's done to increase the understanding of autism, and I'm very proud that she calls Montana home.

□ 1210

NO LABELS

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, all of us know that the 112th Congress was one of the least productive legislative sessions in our history.

Even as our country faced significant challenges, partisan posturing and political brinksmanship dominated the debate in Washington and created an unprecedented level of gridlock that kept real work from getting done.

As we begin the work of the 113th Congress, it is critical that both Democrats and Republicans commit to working with their colleagues across the aisle and putting the long-term interests of our country ahead of their own short-term political goals.

That's why I have decided to join a group of Democrats, Independents, and Republicans in an organization called No Labels as a problem-solver which will meet regularly to build trust and cooperation between members of both parties and get Washington back to a place where Democrats and Republicans working together is the rule rather than the exception.

We need leaders in Congress who are serious about finding solutions to the challenges we face both at home and abroad.

I am convinced that there is no challenge so great that we cannot solve by working together, and No Labels is offering a venue for Republicans, Democrats, and Independents to do exactly that. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort.

TIME TO TACKLE WASHINGTON'S SPENDING ADDICTION

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

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the first time in this Chamber to urge the President and Congress to get serious about addressing the out-of-control borrowing and spending that is jeopardizing the American Dream for our children and grandchildren.

The President has said that the debt ceiling debate is not the time to tackle Washington's spending addiction and has called for more taxes, more spending and more borrowing in return for any future spending reforms. Yesterday he said, ''We can't finish the job of deficit reduction through spending cuts alone.'' But the last Congress already raised taxes. Now it's time to tackle Washington's binge spending.

The fundamental question to be answered in the upcoming debate is whether Washington should take more than it already confiscates from hard-working, taxpaying Americans. The answer is no. Washington doesn't tax too little. It spends too much.

Mr. Speaker, the new freshman Republican Members of the House are holding a Special Order after today's legislative business to highlight the urgency of the upcoming debt ceiling debate. I hope as many of my colleagues who can will join this effort and explain to the American people why we owe it to our children to stop spending and borrowing and start controlling our debt.

NEED FOR MORE PRODUCTIVE 113TH

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, with a new year comes a new Congress, new and returning Members, and new opportunities to work together to do the work the American people sent us here to do. Americans have been very clear about what the priorities of Congress should be. At the forefront of these priorities is to get people back to work and to revitalize our economy.

There is no doubt there has been some progress. Thirty-four consecutive months of private sector job growth is evidence of that. However, with 12 million people still unemployed, more must be done.

If Congress is serious about addressing the deficit, then we must have a plan—such as the Make It in America agenda—to create jobs. Job creation leads to deficit reduction and is necessary for a full economic recovery.

I am confident that with a new year will come a renewed focus to do the work of the American people. It is really time to put aside the dysfunction of the 112th Congress and to come together to address the problems facing our Nation.

HONORING CHIEF JACK JONES AND CHIEF JOSEPH GURA

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two chiefs of police from my district, both of whom are retiring after many years of dedicated service to the district: Chief Jack Jones from Morrisville Borough and Chief Joseph Gura from Perkasie Borough.

Chief Jones has served in law enforcement for the past 45 years. After three decades of service, he worked his way up to become chief in Morrisville in 2003. Jack knew the Morrisville community inside and out and has been loved by those who live there. Upon his retirement, he looks forward to spending time with his three daughters and seven grandchildren.

Chief Gura has spent 33 years in the Perkasie Borough police force. During his three decades, the borough's force has grown from eight officers to 18. Chief Gura has dealt with everything from bears to undercover narcotics investigations and even spent a brief time working for the Olympics. For years, Joseph has not only portrayed a top of the line work ethic but has also displayed great pride, integrity, and courage.

Both of these public servants have devoted their lives to making the community a safer place to live, work and raise a family. I am honored to speak on their behalf today, and I am proud to represent them in the United States

Congress. I wish both Jack and Joseph many years of continued success and a happy retirement. Perkasie and Morrisville Boroughs will miss both their chiefs.

REAL SOLUTIONS TO REAL PROBLEMS

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

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, it's a new year, it's a new beginning, it's a new Congress.

This 113th Congress will let us seize the opportunity to start with a clean slate. We must put aside partisan politics and labels to come together for the good of the American people.

Our seniors, our children, our families are looking toward Congress to take meaningful action on critical issues that were left unresolved in 2012, such as the fiscal cliff and the debt ceiling. Our Nation is looking for a path forward.

I didn't come to Congress to simply talk the talk. I came here to walk the walk for my constituents, for California, and for this great Nation. Today is a new day that calls for new ideas, collaboration, and real solutions for the American people.

Yesterday, I also had the pleasure of joining nine of my congressional colleagues across the aisle at a bipartisan No Labels ''Meeting to Make America Work.''

We addressed the partisan gridlock in Congress that has slowed progress for the American people. It's high time we find compromises that will lead to real solutions to the real problems facing our Nation.

Today I call on all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join in this effort. Let's make America work.

MARKING NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, January marks National Mentoring Month, during which we will celebrate the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Day of Service, giving all Americans the opportunity to answer Dr. King's important question, ''What are you doing for others?''

Today I would like to recognize an exceptional Minnesota organization that has become known as a national model for excellence in mentoring and service. The mentoring partnership works with hundreds of Minnesota organizations to pair up mentors with mentees and help strengthen relationships and build stronger communities.

Every child deserves a mentor. As Fortune magazine recently pointed out, the number one indicator of success for a child is a good relationship with a caring adult. They provide care and support, advice, and words of encouragement. Dr. King often spoke of his mentors, and likewise became one himself to many Americans.

Let's use this day of celebration on Martin Luther King Day and National Mentoring Month as an opportunity to become a mentor or simply thank those that may have served as a mentor to yourself.

READING OF THE CONSTITUTION

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, the House just finished the reading of the Constitution. And that's fine. It's a majestic document, greatest of its kind, and it's never bad to read it.

It's one thing to read it and it's another thing to really understand it. And to understand it you've got to understand the court decisions and how the courts have interpreted the Constitution.

The courts have recognized the Constitution as a living evolving document and that it's not perfect. Congress had to pass an amendment to formally abolish slavery. It took the Supreme Court in the Topeka Board of Education v. Brown case to abolish Jim Crow, the stepchild of slavery and a great stain on this country's history.

Thanks to Roe v. Wade women have a fundamental right to make medical decisions about their own bodies, a right that continues to be threatened by this Congress. And while the Constitution grants great freedoms, the courts recognize that they come with reasonable limitations.

The First Amendment gives us freedom of speech but doesn't allow us to yell fire in a theater or to libel somebody.

And the Second Amendment, while it gives you the right to bear arms, has limitations as well. You can't carry a gun on an airplane or in a courtroom, and we need to remember that.

So just reading the Constitution is one thing, but understanding is another. I hope we will understand it and live it and see that we have a more perfect union.

□ 1220

PACIFIC MARINE ENERGY CENTER

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

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I'm here today to share with my colleagues yesterday's very exciting announcement of the first utility-scale, grid-connected wave energy test site in the United States, which I'm proud to say is going to occur in my district in Newport, Oregon.

The Northwest National Marine Energy Center, based at Oregon State University, will be constructing the Pacific Marine Energy Center to test energy generation potential and environmental impacts of these wave energy devices.

NNMREC, established in 2008, is a partnership between Oregon State University and the University of Washington and is one of only three U.S. Department of Energy-supported marine renewable energy centers. In addition to the Department of Energy, this work is supported by my State of Oregon, the Wave Energy Trust, and other private and public agencies.

NNMREC's selection of Newport as the site will not only benefit the community of Newport but, frankly, the entire Oregon coast and will set a course for Oregon and the Nation to be one step closer to energy independence.

I am also very proud of Oregon State University and their continued leadership in this area. I would be very remiss if I didn't give a shout out to the incredible work done by Belinda Batten, director of NNMREC, and Annette von Jouanne, professor at Oregon State University, and all the faculty and students in the Wave Energy Department at OSU. Their tireless efforts are the reason we're able to celebrate this achievement today.

REAUTHORIZE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the 113th Congress will not only need to work to further strengthen our country's economic well-being; we will also need to find solutions to make sure that all Americans are treated fairly and equally. That's why it is critical that Congress pass the Violence Against Women Act reauthorization.

Since its inception, this act has always been bipartisan. Last April, the Senate passed a strong bipartisan reauthorization bill. Unfortunately, the measure failed in the House, but it must pass in the 113th Congress. The safety and security of American women should never be politicized and never has been so in the past.

It is my hope that we can put the politics of the last election aside and get down to the business of legislating sensible policy for the American people. We must reaffirm our commitment that women in the United States are offered all necessary legal protections.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COAL INDUSTRY

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

Mr. ENYART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the southern Illinois coal industry, which had a record year last year—the best in decades.

Southern Illinois is blessed with abundant natural resources like coal that provide good jobs and support our

middle class. I'm proud to say that Illinois is a leader in coal production and outpaced every other State in 2012. Bucking national trends, Illinois mines produced more than 40 million tons of coal in 2012, the most since 1995. This is in large part due to southern Illinois mines and a talented and dedicated workforce.

Folks in my district are worried about jobs. They want to have faith in the southern Illinois way of life. Our coal industry in southern Illinois presents enormous economic potential; and judging by the record-setting production last year, we are well on our way to power good jobs and address domestic energy needs.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to focus on good jobs and support southern Illinois workers and coal.

HURRICANE SANDY RELIEF

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, ''Semper Paratus''—always prepared. That is the motto of the Coast Guard Academy, which is located in New London, Connecticut, which on October 29 was hit by 85-mile-per-hour winds and high tide at the height of Hurricane Sandy. It covered the entire lower half of the campus, wiped out their sailing center—which is the center that cadets must train on for 4 years as part of the core mission of the Coast Guard Academy to enhance and focus on their maritime skills. That is part of the submission by the Coast Guard for relief in the Hurricane Sandy bill, which we are going to debate and vote on, unfortunately.

Unfortunately, the Rogers' base bill cut the Coast Guard's request in half so that Coast Guard facilities in New Jersey and New York, and also the Coast Guard training facility in New London, Connecticut—which protects all of our coastal maritime country—are going to be damaged and affected.

We must, A, pass the rule; B, pass the Rogers' amendment; but, C, most importantly, pass the Frelinghuysen amendment, which will make sure that the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, will be able to live up to its motto ''Semper Paratus''—always prepared.

HURRICANE SANDY RELIEF

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to adopt the entire package today for Sandy relief. My district was devastated by the hurricane. We really are in need of this funding in order to rebuild, and we shouldn't have to delay anymore. It's, I think, into the 10th week now since the storm occurred.

Really, without this package passing today and then immediately going to the Senate to be passed there as well and signed by the President, the whole effort to try to rebuild the shore in time for the summer season—the jobs, the tourism, the economy related to that—would really be seriously jeopardized.

I would urge that my colleagues adopt not only the initial base bill, the Rogers' amendment, but also the Frelinghuysen amendment. The Frelinghuysen amendment, which is the additional $33 billion, will let us basically do a lot of the shore protection, the beach replenishment, the dunes, the flood controls, to prevent damage from a future storm, and also provide the Community Development Block Grants, the grants that there's a lot of flexibility for the towns so they can go back and basically give grants to homeowners as well as small business.

Mr. Speaker, I have towns that are devastated. We need this bill now.

HONORING GENERAL WILLIAM H. GOURLEY WITH HEALTH CLINIC BEARING HIS NAME

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense joint clinic to be constructed in my district the William H. Gourley Federal Outpatient Clinic: A Joint VA-DOD Health Care Facility.

General Gourley was fond of championing his own special commandments, his own 10 Golden Rules. His 10th Golden Rule was: make a better Army and Corps for your subordinates to inherit. In his 36 years of service, General Gourley did just that.

Whether sharing MREs in Germany with Private Elvis Presley or serving at the Pentagon on the staff for the Joint Chiefs alongside General Colin Powell, General Gourley worked tirelessly to improve the lives of men and women in the United States military. Even in his retirement, the general's vision was to build a health care center on the site of the former Fort Ord that would serve both the needs of Active Duty and retired military personnel.

As we prepare to break ground at this new facility, it is only fitting that the joint clinic bear the name of the man who inspired its creation.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 2013

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 3 p.m. on Friday, January 18, 2013.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 152, DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 23 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 23

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 152) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules. After disposition of such amendments, the Chair shall put the question on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

SEC. 2. If the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution is not adopted, the Committee shall rise and report that it has come to no resolution on the bill. If the amendment in the nature of a substitute is adopted, the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment. No further amendment shall be in order except the amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules. At the conclusion of consideration of the amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill, to the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules, or to amendment number 1 printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 3. Each amendment printed in part B and part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment (except as specified in the report), and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question

in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived.

SEC. 4. In the engrossment of H.R. 152, the Clerk shall—

(a) add the text of H.R. 219, as passed by the House, as new matter at the end of H.R. 152;

(b) conform the title of H.R. 152 to reflect the addition of the text of H.R. 219, as passed by the House, to the engrossment;

(c) assign appropriate designations to provisions within the engrossment;

(d) conform cross-references and provisions for short titles within the engrossment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 1 hour.

□ 1230

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

During the consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule for consideration of H.R. 152, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.

The rule is a structured rule that allows the House to work its will and decide the appropriate amount of aid for the devastation as a result of Hurricane Sandy. It allows for an up-or-down vote on the first $17 billion in aid, along with an amendment by Mr. MULVANEY which would offset the cost. Additionally, the rule allows the House to consider Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment for an additional $33 billion. The rule also makes in order 11 other amendments.

Additionally, this rule directs the Clerk of the House to add H.R. 219, a bill to improve and streamline disaster assistance for Hurricane Sandy, which passed the House yesterday by a vote of 403–0, as a new matter at the end of H.R. 152.

Mr. Speaker, as I review the rule and the underlying legislation, my own opinion is shaped by a variety facts:

First, there's no question that an enormous disaster has taken place and hit the northeastern portion of the United States and that the dimensions of that disaster are truly extraordinary. There's a lot of different estimates that are floating around about how much, but one is as high as $85 billion, and that doesn't begin to calculate the human suffering in addition to the enormous financial cost.

Second, there's clearly a Federal responsibility to act in this case. We've always acted after disasters. We acted quickly after Hurricane Katrina, after the Oklahoma City bombing, and after the horror of 9/11. In countless other instances where a Federal response was in order, we've quickly moved to that responsibility, and we need to do so again in this case.

Third, frankly, and I think this is too often overlooked in this discussion, we have a national interest in getting this region on its feet as quickly as possible, not only because it's the right thing to do, and it certainly is that, but because it's the smart thing to do. Over 13 percent of our citizens lived in the four most affected States that were damaged by Hurricane Sandy, and collectively, they produce over 17 percent of the wealth of this country. Having that area up, operational, and prosperous is critical to the prosperity of the entire country.

As an American and as an Oklahoman, I know that my State has often benefited from Federal disaster relief in the past. I think of the Oklahoma City bombing in particular, where I served as Secretary of State and chief liaison to the Federal Government, and know firsthand how critical it is and how helpful it is to have the resources of the Federal Government at hand when you're dealing with an unanticipated disaster.

Again, it's pretty unusual in my State to go through a year without a tornado disaster, and it's pretty unusual to go through a year without a drought disaster. Each time, we've come and asked for help from the Federal Government; each time, we received that help. Undoubtedly, we'll be doing that again in the near future. It would be hypocritical, in my view, to fail to do for people in the affected region what I and, I know, many others have routinely asked for our own regions.

I do think, as I look forward, we should do a better job in budgeting for disasters, and frankly, we've taken steps in that direction. To the credit of this body and the executive branch, under the Budget Control Act, we actually set aside money for disaster relief; and had we not had the disaster of Hurricane Sandy, we would have actually finished the year with a surplus in that account. This disaster, though, was so large and so sweeping that it used all that surplus and still demands more.

So going forward, I hope we can look at different mechanisms to budget in a more responsible and consistent manner. However, to not allow whatever shortcomings are in the mechanisms of disaster relief, to stand by and allow Americans to suffer while we sort all that through, we have never done that in the past during a disaster, we certainly shouldn't do so now.

In closing, I want to admit a personal debt to the Frelinghuysen family. I owe them a great deal. Almost 183 years ago today, in April, actually, of 1830, one of RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN's distinguished forebears, Theodore Frelinghuysen, rose on the floor of the Senate to protest Indian removal, removal of my tribe from Mississippi and many other tribes to what's now Oklahoma. And he held the floor for 3 days defending a people that had no right to vote, had no ability to defend themselves, and tried valiantly to make sure that they were allowed to retain their homeland, retain their identity and their rights. He wasn't successful in that fight, but he fought it nonetheless. And, frankly, it would be incredibly ungrateful for me now not to, at the time of his people's greatest need, return the favor.

So I urge the passage of the rule, I urge the passage of the Rogers bill, and I urge the passage of the Frelinghuysen amendment to that bill.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I really appreciate the words of my colleague and the generosity—we were very happy last night at the Rules Committee that all members of the Rules Committee recognized that this is America in need. It's a fascinating story, and knowing RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, no one could be surprised about the action of his ancestor. Of course, we all apologize for what happened to you. That should not have happened to your ancestors.

But throughout our modern history, the United States Congress has always responded swiftly to help the victims of natural disasters. It is today 78 days since Hurricane Sandy absolutely devastated the Northeast. We never hesitated as Americans because we know that all of us are in it together and that when any American is hurt, we all hurt, and when communities are devastated by earthquakes, tornadoes, or hurricanes, we all feel our duty to respond.

□ 1240

When Sandy plunged communities into darkness and left them without power or water for weeks, countless Americans volunteered their own resources to help the victims of Sandy, just as they had helped the victims of Hurricane Katrina and the victims of the Joplin tornado.

Yet, no matter the generosity of our Nation's people, there is no replacement for a swift and well-organized Federal response. From military-grade trucks, helicopters, and supply planes, to Federally backed small business loans, our Federal Government is absolutely vital to rebuilding efforts.

That is why we were so sad, all of us from the Northeast, that it took so long for the House to respond. While the Senate acted soon after Sandy occurred to pass a comprehensive aid package, there was nothing done in this House for months. This Congress responded to Hurricane Katrina in 10 days. As I pointed out, it's been 79 days for Sandy.

When the majority did act, they passed a partial aid package that could be described as a starting point at best. And while we appreciate that we're taking action to help Sandy victims, the piecemeal approach has hurt our disaster response efforts. Without knowing whether more aid is absolutely going to come, the governors and the mayors can't sign contracts with construction companies, can't complete their plans, and cannot prioritize repair efforts and provide effective aid. It simply does not do to give out money in tranches without a guarantee of the actual money needed to be coming. In addition, the majority's demands that any Federal aid include offsets has delayed and endangered the aid from getting into the hands of those who need it.

Yesterday, the Rules Committee was presented with almost 100 amendments for inclusion in today's bill . More than 40 of those 100 amendments proposed by the majority attempted to cut, hinder, and offset the aid that is contained in today's bill. Many of the amendments contained extreme and ideological proposals that should never have been considered for inclusion in a disaster aid bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is now entering the cold parts of winter. There are families up and down the eastern seaboard who are still homeless, while thousands more are still working to get back on their feet, and many small businesses and restaurants have been forced to close because of the slowness of aid. Meanwhile, important institutions such as the NYU hospital in New York City struggle to repair the flood damage, and countless restaurants, as I've said, have been forced to close.

After being battered and bruised by natural disaster, the victims of Sandy are now at the mercy of the House of Representatives.

I urge my colleagues to show fundamental humanity and pass the bill today that does not include unnecessary amendments that are little more than political ransom for the majority.

It's time the Chamber passes a bill that can and will be signed into law and gives the victims of Sandy the help they need to rebuild.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished Member from New York, the former chairman of the Homeland Security Committee and one of the most distinguished Members of this body, Mr. KING.

Mr. KING of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule and equally strong support of the underlying legislation, particularly the Frelinghuysen amendment, which is so vital to the people of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and especially my area on Long Island in Nassau County and Suffolk County.

To put this in perspective, there were 305,000 homes in New York damaged, 2.2 million people lost their power. That's more than the population of 15 States. That's 2.2 million people that lost their power. In Nassau County and Suffolk County, 95,000 buildings were damaged. More than 38,000 had more than 50 percent damage. In Nassau County—and the county executive, Ed Mangano, is here today—they had more than $6 billion in recovery costs. That's $6.1 billion for one county. In Suffolk County, under County Executive Steve Bellone, there were $1.8 billion in recovery costs. These are two adjoining suburban counties with almost $8 billion in recovery costs.

I was here in 2005 for Katrina. In fact, I had become chairman of the Homeland Security Committee just several weeks after Katrina. Within days of being chairman, I went to Louisiana with Ranking Member THOMPSON and to Mississippi. Congressman REICHERT was with me, as well. That was less than 3 weeks after Katrina. Ten days before that, the House of Representatives had passed two appropriations bills totaling $63 billion. The first appropriations bill was introduced, passed on a voice vote, passed unanimously by the Senate, and signed by the President all in one day. Four days after that, another bill came up for the balance of the $63 billion, which passed the House by a vote of 410–11, was passed unanimously by the Senate and was signed by the President in one day.

Now, 11 weeks have gone by. There's a lot of reasons for that. For one thing, Governor Cuomo, Governor Christie, and Mayor Bloomberg, they submitted the most detailed summaries ever, the most detailed accounting ever. It took them about 30 days to get that in. Then the White House held it for several weeks. They went through it. That was their prerogative. The Senate finally voted on it just before Christmas. And, as you know, I wish that this had passed our House 2 weeks ago on New Year's Day. The fact is it didn't, and that's behind us.

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

Mr. COLE. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KING of New York. Right now we are standing together as one in a bipartisan show of support. The time for recriminations is over. Let's stand together as Americans, and let's get the aid to the people who need it because in my district alone, in my community, people are homeless, people are cold, people are without food. This is a serious matter we have to address, that we have to do as quickly as possible.

I'm proud to stand here today with all of us united. There may be divisions in the vote, but all of us are committed to getting this done.

I want to thank the gentleman from Oklahoma, I thank the chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. SESSIONS, and the great job that they've done in bringing it here with a fair rule and allowing for an up-and-down vote.

Again, I urge support of the Rogers bill and the underlying, and the accompanying Frelinghuysen amendment—absolutely essential to the people of our region, and most importantly, essential to the people of our country.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Ms. DELAURO.

Ms. DELAURO. I rise to express my strong support for this long overdue, this much-needed $51 million in disaster relief.

Sandy was one of the most severe storms to hit Connecticut in our history. We are asking, we are pleading—and we shouldn't have to beg—for money for the Northeast to be able to survive this tragedy that hit us.

We need to make available the disaster aid. Families in the Northeast need to recover, repair from Superstorm Sandy, just as we have in the past from other disasters across the country. This is one of the central responsibilities of this institution, to act on behalf of the American people after a natural disaster.

I hope that we make sure that all the States affected by this storm are eligible to receive Community Development Block Grant funding, vital aid, so places like Milford, Connecticut, which saw hundreds of homes wiped out by the storm, can fully recover.

I also urge the defeat of an amendment that cuts funding for the rebuilding of seawalls and research buildings at the Stewart McKinney National Wildlife Refuge in Connecticut.

I might remind my colleague from Louisiana that between Rita, Wilma, and Katrina, this institution appropriated $130 billion, not $3.9 billion, in disaster relief.

The families affected by Sandy are in their hour of need. They have waited too long for this institution to act. I urge all my colleagues to support this disaster aid funding to help the Northeast rebuild.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend from California, one of the most consistent and thoughtful conservatives in the House, Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this rule brings a suspending package of more than $50 billion that is supposed to be for emergency repairs in the wake of Hurricane Sandy. That averages about $450 from every household in America.

These families have a right to expect that this money will be used for genuine emergency relief, but it's not. According to the Congressional Budget Office, more than 90 percent of this money won't even be spent this year. That's not emergency relief.

There is $16 billion to quintuple the size of the Community Development Block Grant program. That's the slush fund that pays for such dubious projects as doggy day care centers, and

it doesn't even have to be spent in the hurricane area. Two billion dollars is for highway repairs anywhere in the country, including up to $20 million each for Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands that aren't even in the same ocean as Hurricane Sandy.

I offered amendments to restrict funding for emergency relief this year. Future-year expenditures should be included in the normal appropriations process where they can be given scrutiny and be evaluated in relation to all of the other demands on spending.

□ 1250

These amendments were refused.

Worse, this rule overrides the House rules requiring spending offsets against unauthorized appropriations and, most telling of all, against mixing nonemergency funding in an emergency bill. A tragedy like Hurricane Sandy shouldn't be used as an excuse for a grab bag of spending having nothing to do with emergency relief. At the Rules Committee hearing, I was told, Well, you have to understand that that's just the way things are done around here.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans were supposed to change the way things are done around here. Clearly, we have not.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to respond to my Republican colleague who just spoke. I respect him tremendously, but I want him and everyone to understand that this really is emergency relief that we're talking about, and I want to give you some examples from my district.

For example, he talked about the Community Development Block Grant. I have a town like Sea Bright, New Jersey, where only two businesses in the business district right now are operating. The problem is that, oftentimes, their flood insurance doesn't cover the damage, and even the money coming from FEMA, which is probably only for some type of loan fund, doesn't cover it. So the Community Development Block Grant in Sea Bright will be used to help those businesses come back. It will be grants to the businesses and grants to the homeowners so that they can rebuild.

The same is true of the Army Corps of Engineers projects. We need the Rogers amendment. We also need the Frelinghuysen amendment because the Frelinghuysen amendment has all of the Army Corps projects as well as those of the Community Development Block Grant. Those Army Corps projects basically let us put back the beaches, put back the dunes, put back the flood control devices so that we don't have another storm in the future, which could happen at any moment, that would destroy the towns again and wreck even more of our businesses or our homes.

Also, the money that's in the $17 million initially is the public assistance money that allows us to rebuild our boardwalks, bring back our tourism. We can't delay any longer because, if we don't get our tourism industry back in place—our businesses, our homes, our boardwalks, our infrastructure back in place—by Memorial Day, then the jobs and the economy that are linked to tourism will be gone. We need this entire package.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my good friend from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), one of the most consistent and distinguished defenders of human rights in Congress.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule. When emergencies strike, large or small, Americans can always be counted on to assist and to support the victims. At our core, we are a Nation of Good Samaritans. After Superstorm Sandy came ashore in New Jersey and devastated the region, first responders courageously rescued people trapped in homes and cars. They often had minimal regard for their own personal welfare, safety and well-being. Everyone rallied around the clock.

Governor Chris Christie, Emergency Management personnel, the National Guard, police and fire, elected officials, the Monmouth County OEM director Sheriff Shaun Golden were absolutely tenacious and effective, and our local mayors were like NFL quarterbacks—running the plays, making calls day by day, hour by hour. Faith-based organizations helped feed and clothe and shelter. Private voluntary organizations were on the scene in droves. Our neighbors to the north, west, and south poured in to the State to help restore power and remove fallen trees. Words are inadequate to convey my—our—appreciation.

Within weeks, however, the emergency phase seamlessly matriculated into the recovery phase—the flip side of the same coin. Now the big question is this: will the feds have our backs as we strive to recover? It is an absolutely arduous process. I believe that we will. Any delay in appropriating sufficient funds will likely stall a comprehensive and robust recovery.

Sandy was the most destructive storm ever in our region and, arguably, the second or third most costly in America's history. The Governor's office has estimated the damage in my State alone to be $36.9 billion. Homes like this one—22,000 homes like this one—completely and totally destroyed. Another 324,000 homes damaged; 41,000 people can't return to those homes—they're still not fixed. Businesses also took it on the chin: 19,000 New Jersey businesses suffered damage of a quarter of a million dollars or more.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Three-quarters of New Jersey businesses were hurt by Sandy. When asked, they put the small business loss at $8.3 billion. No wonder 100,000 storm-related unemployment claims have been filed. The Governor's office points out that public facilities and infrastructure sustained the same losses of some $7 billion. Boardwalks were snapped like toothpicks, beaches have eroded, and some have been radically reconfigured.

Significantly more funds are needed if New Jersey and our good friends in New York and other Sandy impacted areas are to recover. The Frelinghuysen amendment is absolutely crucial. We are not crying wolf here, I say to my colleagues. There are huge gaps. People who have filed for insurance claims find insurance has covered only this much. How do they ever recover? The same goes for the infrastructure in New Jersey. 860,000 people every single day use New Jersey transit. That infrastructure has been demolished—locomotives, cars, tracks as well as stations. Critical Army Corps projects need to be reconstructed and repaired, while new initiatives need to be funded. We need this money. And we need it now.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my new colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

Mr. JEFFRIES. On October 29, when Superstorm Sandy struck with devastating ferocity, at home, people died; businesses and homes were destroyed; families were torn apart. In times of disaster, the American people have come to expect that Congress will respond with swiftness and compassion, but the victims of Superstorm Sandy have been forced to languish in agony and languish in uncertainty.

Our response has been characterized by delay, obstruction, postponement, obfuscation. It's unacceptable given the nature of the disaster that people at home have experienced. We have defaulted on our obligation to provide assistance to Americans in need. We're a day late and a dollar short. In fact, we're 78 days late and $51 billion short.

New York, one of the original 13 colonies, has given much to the Republic over the last 236 years. Our sons and our daughters have died in each and every war. FDR, a tremendous statesman, helped us get through the Great Depression, and we regularly give more to the government than we get back in return. I urge a ''yes'' vote on the entire package.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. I thank the ranking member from the Rules Committee.

I stand here today as we deal with an American issue. It is an issue that is unique to America. It is an issue in which American people are saying we need help. It is an issue in which the American people say we want hope. I had the opportunity to look at Webster's Dictionary to see what ''hope''

meant. It said: ''Hope'' means to cherish a desire with anticipation. ''Hope'' means to trust. ''Hope'' means to expect with confidence.

Our people in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey have hope today—hope that their Members of Congress and that the Members of Congress from all across this great land will come together and help them; hope that the Members of Congress will do like their people in their various States because the hope that came to many of the individuals who were victimized by the storm came from people from all over this country. Whether you come from the East or the West or the North or the South, the American people came to help.

So I'm here today for John Corey, a man in our community who works hard, a civic leader. I'm here for Josephine and Gary Robinson, small business owners of Goody's Restaurant. I'm here today for Joann Shapiro at Elegante Pizzeria. I'm here today for Peter Corliss, a homeowner whose entire home was damaged and had to leave it. I'm here for Julia Blair and Lou Simon, who have lost everything and want to know a better hope for tomorrow. I'm here today for Barbara and Richard Rampy, who have to move away from their home because they can't stay there. I'm here for Americans. Let Congress be here for our American people.

□ 1300

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN).

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of this rule. If you look next to me, you'll see damage from Seaside Heights, New Jersey, in my district. My constituents in Seaside have suffered for well over 2 months in trying to clean up the mess that was left behind by Hurricane Sandy.

In the past, taxpayers in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut have gladly stepped up to foot the bill for the disasters of other States. Whether it was Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, or Texas, we didn't ask questions; we just stopped and delivered aid to those in need. It is important that Members who have been the benefactor of our goodwill in the past remember this generosity when voting today.

Almost 3 months later, and my constituents continue to suffer. I urge passage of the rule and the underlying bill.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ 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 thank my friend for yielding.

Seventy-eight days ago, a tremendous force of fury hit the northeastern region of the United States. Today we make an act of national interest. This is not an act of excess or an act of charity.

For those who claim that there is excess in this bill, I would suggest that they read it. Throughout this bill, the bill says that the spending is limited to ''necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy.'' This is throughout the text of the bill.

This is not an act of charity. These three States—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut—these three States pay almost 16 percent of the taxes collected in the United States of America. Three States, 16 percent of the taxes.

You ask the question: Who suffered because of Superstorm Sandy? Certainly our neighbors in New York and New Jersey and Connecticut suffered the most, but all Americans will suffer if this economic engine is not rebuilt.

The three States that pay nearly 16 percent of the taxes need this reconstruction, and so does the United States of America. All Members, Republican and Democrat, should vote ''yes'' in favor of this legislation.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative SLAUGHTER, for yielding me this time. I would also like to thank Representatives LOWEY and KING for their leadership on this issue, and I commend my colleagues in the New York and New Jersey and Connecticut delegations on both sides of the aisle for working so well together to advance the interests of our States at this critical time. And I would also like to thank my friend, Mr. COLE, for his support.

I rise to support the rule and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 152 and the Frelinghuysen amendment and to oppose the Mulvaney amendment.

It has been 2½ months since Superstorm Sandy hit communities in New York, New Jersey, and neighboring States which continue to face the almost insurmountable task of cleaning up and rebuilding homes, businesses, and lives. I'm grateful we've finally had the opportunity to consider a relief package to those who are most in need.

In my district on the eastern half of Long Island, businesses, farms, and homes fell victim to intense flooding. Ferocious winds caused substantial damage to property, vehicles, and businesses; and along the coast, Sandy created breaches in the coastline and severely eroded other parts of the beach. In New York and New Jersey, at least 651,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, and approximately 463,000 were impacted.

Mr. Speaker, our States are not asking for anything more than for help to get back on their feet and rebuild. We are asking for nothing more than to respond to this disaster as we have for Hurricane Katrina and other natural disasters that have brought damage upon our fellow Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this package without any damaging amendments.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I heard the words a few moments ago about a grab bag. I can assure you that the Governors who introduced itemized lists went into them very deeply with the consultation of local officials. It's no grab bag. That's an insult to the northeastern States that were hit by this tremendous storm. And it's ironic, of those who oppose this legislation, that many of them—and I have the list here, Mr. Speaker, if you want to see it—supported not only disaster aid for their own areas, but some of them got disaster aid personally. The gentleman from South Carolina, he personally took a small business loan, Federal loan, as part of a disaster relief program, yet he comes here and to the Rules Committee to question what we're submitting?

I want to say to the chair and the ranking person in the Rules Committee, you did a good job yesterday. Going through 92 amendments, I don't know how you did it. Of course you dismissed some of them pretty quickly, which was very good. I also want to say, Mr. ROGERS and Mr. COLE and LOUISE SLAUGHTER have been particularly outstanding, along with RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment, which I will definitely support.

There are two towns wiped out in my district: Little Ferry and Moonachie. Water came over the banks because of the surge. Thank God we didn't have that much rain or else we would have had a far worse disaster.

We stood on this floor after Katrina and voice voted billions of dollars—voice voted. We didn't even take an individual vote.

I think that the record is very clear on what is needed. We have taken out the extraneous and we've taken out what we call earmarks, and I think that those who put this legislation together deserve a tremendous amount of credit.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule which prevents consideration of critical amendments offered by me and my colleagues from disaster-affected States.

I'm particularly disappointed that my amendment was not even allowed a vote, as it would ensure that all States that received a major disaster declaration due to Hurricane Sandy are able to receive EPA State and tribal assistance grants. The failure of the House bill to provide this assistance to every State receiving a Presidential disaster

declaration following Sandy is troubling and, quite frankly, extremely disappointing. The refusal of the majority to allow this amendment to come for a vote is even worse.

The Senate passed a fair and balanced relief package last year providing assistance for all of our communities and industries affected by a major disaster declaration, including our fishing industry. I'm deeply disappointed that this legislation before us reverses course, denying assistance to certain communities affected by Sandy, particularly after the House Republicans have delayed nearly 3 months in bringing even this flawed bill to the floor.

In this Congress, we've made it clear that we help our communities when they're in need when disaster strikes, and this bill doesn't adequately address assistance to all communities that have been impacted.

For these reasons, I will vote against the rule in the hope that we can improve the overall bill to include these critical amendments. But with that being said, should that rule pass, as flawed as it is, I won't let the perfect be the enemy of the good, and I would urge my colleagues to act in good faith and pass the disaster assistance bill free from additional legislative gimmicks that will only further imperil its success.

With that, I thank the gentlelady for yielding. This bill is by no means perfect, but our States can't afford to wait another 3 months.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, first let me yield myself 30 seconds.

This is legislation, obviously, that I support, but I want my friend to be aware, the House did not sit on this for 90 days.

□ 1310

The administration of the States concerned took over a month, appropriately, in my opinion, to assess the damage. The administration sat on it. We didn't get this bill until just before Christmas. We're actually acting on it with a deadline of Congress and proceeding more rapidly than anybody else has. So we've not been part of the delay. Actually, we've been trying to expedite things.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to my friend from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), the distinguished Member from the affected area.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of the rule and the underlying legislation. But I'd ask my colleagues, because we seem to be very mixed and divided on some of this, think of the human face.

My constituents, the constituents of the Northeast, they're not just whining. They're not just uncomfortable. They are devastated. They've had everything ripped from them.

Imagine getting up in the morning, hearing there's a storm coming, not knowing what to expect, and realizing, within 24 hours, you have lost everything. That's not something any of us wants to imagine for ourselves or for our constituents, but that's the place we find ourselves in.

These are senior citizens, sometimes with no family. They've been displaced from their homes, living in a rented room on a rented cot for months.

These are families with young children who are trying to get their lives back together.

These are businesses, small businesses, the backbone of the country, who don't know how to get back up and running.

Disaster means disaster and emergency means emergency.

Sure, we can say, let's wait, let's do something differently. But we were there for you. We were there, Florida, when you had your hurricane, and God bless you if you think you're not going to have another hurricane. We need this and we need it now.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Hurricane Sandy supplemental appropriations bill, and the Frelinghuysen amendment to provide the funds necessary to start rebuilding and recovering from the storm.

Hurricane Sandy hit the east coast almost 3 months ago. Never before has the House of Representatives taken so long to meet its obligations following a major disaster. I'm relieved that we're finally considering this bill today; but I'm disappointed, once again, that some are still playing politics by trying to add poison pills and offsets that jeopardize this aid package.

As the current debate over the pending sequestration shows, finding offsets is no easy task, and it makes no sense to put that on the back of emergency aid. It defies the very nature of emergency aid, and it impedes the Federal Government from doing its most important job, protecting its citizens when calamity strikes.

On the surface, Mr. Speaker, New York City appears to be back up and running; but many people are still homeless, and the lack of long-term housing is a problem for which we do not have an adequate answer. The restoration of heat and power remains a challenge.

There are increasing reports of people, including small children, getting sick from exposure to toxic mold, sewage, or other hazardous substances. Entire neighborhoods are still dark and largely abandoned.

Many small businesses in Lower Manhattan are still paying off disaster assistance loans secured after the attack on the World Trade Center 10 years ago. Many of these businesses were already operating on thin profit margins. Now they've been hit again; and without additional resources and a faster rebuilding process, many of these small businesses may close for good.

The needs are great, and yet the House has still failed to act. Back in December, the Senate passed a $60.4 billion disaster aid package that tracked very closely to the administration's request, which was based on conservative assessments of the needs across the region.

The House should have passed the Senate bill back then. There is simply no justifiable reason for the delay, unless you believe that when disaster strikes we are all on our own. Let us, once and for all, reject that notion and meet our obligations to get emergency aid in the hands of those who need it urgently.

I urge my colleagues to end this madness and vote for the underlying bill, for the Frelinghuysen amendment, and against all restrictive amendments.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, my friend, PETE SESSIONS, and the person who crafted the rule that allowed us to move this expeditiously through a difficult process and bring this important matter to the floor.

Mr. SESSIONS. I appreciate the gentleman from Oklahoma leading, not just this exercise on behalf of the Rules Committee, but actually on behalf of the Appropriations Committee.

The Rules Committee, I know that the gentlewoman, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and I have great confidence, not only in TOM's leadership, but really his insight into what needs to be done. And, TOM, I want to thank you for your strong leadership in this endeavor on behalf of the Appropriations Committee, as well as the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, today what I'd like to do is take just a minute, if I can, and kind of reset where we are. We've had lots of debate today about what we're doing and why we're doing this. But the bottom line is that our Speaker, JOHN BOEHNER; our majority leader, ERIC CANTOR; and the minority leader, NANCY PELOSI, understand that we must approach a national disaster such as a superstorm together.

And as a body, whether it was NITA LOWEY, whether it was JON RUNYAN, RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, CHRIS SMITH, MICHAEL GRIMM, FRANK LOBIONDO, we, as a body, understood we had a job to do. The gentlewoman from New York, the ranking member of this committee, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and I understand the responsibility because we had people back home like Mayor William Akers of Seaside Heights, New Jersey, who talked to JON RUNYAN, or perhaps Sylvia Petillo for Hopatcong, New Jersey, talked to her Congressman, RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, about the needs of the communities, one Nation under God, the United States coming together at a time of extreme difficulty. And that's what we have done.

We have worked well together. We have worked with the Governors, Governor Corbett from Pennsylvania, Governor Cuomo from New York, certainly Governor Christie of New Jersey, Mayor Bloomberg of New York, people who got together and worked.

We did wait for the President's declaration of a national emergency; and we did, after 40 days and some few hours after that, receive the bill. But I think this House of Representatives, on a bipartisan basis, Members working together, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, MICHAEL GRIMM, TOM COLE, others coming together; and we are now getting behind a bill. One of the amendments is called the Rodney Frelinghuysen amendment, and it is an amendment that meets the needs of these States and these people.

So for those who would say we've taken our time, I'd like to say, I think we're trying to do it right. For those who would say, well, we're not sure exactly how much should be in here or not, this body will determine it by the votes. Every Member of this body, I believe, will have a fair and open opportunity, not just as a result of the rule, but us working together.

And I'm very proud of that process, very proud of HAL ROGERS, our Appropriations chair, who came to the Rules Committee yesterday and said that he placed before this body what he felt like was an equal opportunity for us to help people, this time in the Northeast—perhaps it will be people in other places—but he wants to make sure that fairness is done.

The Speaker of the House, JOHN BOEHNER, cares deeply about the people of the Northeast and all the people of this country.

I think this rule today, and I think this bill, is an adequate opportunity for Members to speak clearly and that is, we care about our country, and we care about the people of this country.

Mr. COLE, thank you for yielding me time. I want you to know that we, the Rules Committee, appreciate the time that you have spent on this; and the results, I think, will come to bear for all of us.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY), a fellow New Yorker.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. I appreciate the time.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to say thank you to TOM COLE for bringing this forward. And I want to say also to Congressman SESSIONS I appreciate his words.

We always fight down here; but I always knew that, in my heart, we would come together to help our constituents. We've heard from Republicans and Democrats Hurricane Sandy was not discriminating against whether you were a Republican or a Democrat. And we as New Yorkers, and people in Jersey and Connecticut, we've always been there for other parts of the country.

I think people have to understand; and by the way, a number of Republicans came into the district and they saw the disaster.

□ 1320

One of your Members came and looked at Long Beach Hospital, which was underwater and will not be able to open for months. You have to understand, Long Beach was one of the areas that was hit the hardest. Thousands of people there are without their homes. I can't even tell you what these homes looked like.

I know we always hear at times that New Yorkers are rich. Let me tell you, these are little cottages. These are regular homes, blue-collar workers, hard workers, and because of this storm, their lives have been torn apart. I have seen the pain within my constituents and my small businesses, and, by the way, my health care workers, because not only were they taking care of everybody during and after the storm, they're taking care of people today because they're coming in with upper respiratory illnesses because of the mold that's in this area.

We need to do everything we can. We don't ask for much—we're pretty tough people—but we do need the help of the American people right now. We here in this body, we are representing the American people.

I just want to say thank you to everybody. I truly, truly do mean that. I always knew that we would come together. But I'm saying thank you from my constituents, because the pain that they are all suffering is unbearable for us as Members of Congress.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida, the former chairman of the Transportation Committee, Mr. MICA.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and hopefully I can shed a little light on some of the commentary in this debate.

First of all, the Congress always has and always will respond to disasters, and it is important in the Northeast superstorm that we do so, and we do so responsibly. Anyone who says that we did not act responsibly, the Republicans didn't act or our leadership, is wrong.

First of all, let me recount. After the disaster, our committee, Transportation and Infrastructure, which oversees FEMA, we went to New York. We met with officials. We assessed the damage. We came back and we did a hearing and hauled in FEMA personnel. We asked specifically, Is there enough funding available to provide disaster relief? The answer was yes. There was $6 billion in the continuing resolution that Congress had passed and another $1 billion left from the previous year, a total of $7 billion. The question at that time is how much would be spent. They said approximately $3 billion, leaving $4 billion, that would take us—in the disaster relief fund account—till February.

We worked with the Senate and others in trying to look at reforms, because the last word from Mayor Bloomberg and the President of the Staten Island borough when I left them was, Can you help me get money from Hurricane Irene, which they still couldn't get reimbursed because of the bureaucracy and red tape from current FEMA policy.

Yesterday the Congress—and we passed it twice before—passed those reforms that are so necessary so that New York and New Jersey and the others affected won't have the same problems in securing that money.

So, first, there was enough money and is enough money available in the disaster relief fund. There wasn't enough money in the flood insurance account, and that is a reimbursable. It will come back. Before we left, we put $7 billion to ensure that they would be taken care of, and they are taken care of.

There was enough money, there is enough money, and there will be enough money. This rule is constructed because, when the Senate passed their bill over to us at the last minute and the last hour, they porked it down. They put things in there that didn't need to be in there, thinking that they could pull one over on the House of Representatives and slide in with disaster relief a whole host of earmarks, and I won't go into the details to embarrass anyone. The record will reflect that.

So we acted responsibly, our leadership acted in a responsible fashion, and today this committee, the Rules Committee, is bringing this out in, also, a responsible fashion to deal with the disaster. We'll do it right, and we'll protect the American people in the process and their hard-earned taxpayer dollars.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this rule. I heard comments over there from the chairman of the Rules Committee and others about how this was a fair rule and a fair process and how it's one nation under God and everybody trying to help everybody out, how they believe there's an opportunity for every Member to consider the matters that are in this bill.

That is simply not the reality that was expressed for the nine States that suffered from fishing quota failures and threats to their fishing that were declared disasters back in 2012, when the Commerce Department said that the fishery disaster in those nine States was leading to people losing their job and the collapse of an industry, one of the oldest and most historic industries in our country.

There was an opportunity for this bill to allow an amendment to be brought before the floor for a discussion about whether or not we ought not to do what the Senate did, which is put $150 million in that bill specifically for those States, specifically to deal with that aspect of disaster and move forward with that relief.

This Rules Committee in this House decided that Members would not have

the opportunity to take that vote. The Members in this House would not be able to work, Republicans and Democrats and Independents, to discuss a disaster that cut across at least nine States, that dealt with people who were going to lose their job, lose their industry and shatter communities. Instead, they would do this on a partisan basis.

Although this was a bipartisan amendment that was proposed to the Rules Committee, and although every one of those communities that are in that disaster-declared area have Republicans and Democrats, and although they have mayors and Governors that are from both parties, the Rules Committee, on a straight party-line vote, decided that this Congress would not have the opportunity to even consider and debate and discuss and then vote on whether or not we would follow the path of the Senate and allow for $150 million in disaster relief to those communities.

This is not acceptable. This is not acting like there is one country under God. This is not acting as if there is fairness and that every Member of this particular body is being allowed a voice to represent their constituents.

I think we should vote against this rule. I think we should allow for an amendment to be brought. We should have these amendments come to the floor and provide for an opportunity to debate and discuss and include in this disaster relief those people that are suffering the disaster in the fishing communities of our country.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to my gentlewoman friend from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I thank my colleague and good friend from New York for yielding and for her extraordinary leadership in this body.

I rise in support of the rule and the two underlying bills.

As a region, the Northeast should not be held to a different standard. The Northeast was there when other States were struck with disasters. We were there with the aid. We didn't delay. We didn't put roadblocks. We didn't put forward all types of requirements to be met. We voice voted. We moved swiftly.

The Northeast, which is suffering from the second worst natural disaster in the history of our great country, the residents there have been suffering for 2½ months. Over 2½ million people lost all their electricity; some still don't have it. We need the aid and we need it now so that we can start rebuilding.

The Northeast is important. These amendments are important, not only for this region, but for the entire country.

The New York metropolitan area produces an estimated 11 percent of our gross domestic product. The country is better off when our Nation's economic engine is working at 100 percent.

These three States pay 16 percent of the taxes of our great country, but they can't produce if their subways are broken, if their schools are flooded, if the hospitals have been evacuated and the money is not there to help them rebuild. They can't produce. They can't be part of the great economic engine of this country.

I just plead with my colleagues not to have a double standard, not to vote tornado relief to Alabama, to Louisiana, to Mississippi, Missouri, with Ike, Gustav, Katrina, Rita, but when it comes to the Northeast with the second worst storm in the history of our country, to delay, delay, delay. We need the aid. We need it now. We need the entire package. You can't rebuild a subway station with one brick; you have to do the whole thing.

□ 1330

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

Again, I associate myself very much with the substance of the gentlelady from New York's remarks.

There's no question there's a disaster here. There's no question there needs to be aid. I do differ with the speed with which the House has dealt with this. Let's remember, it took 30 days for the affected areas to assess the damage themselves. It then took the administration an additional couple of weeks to assess that—appropriately so, in my opinion. It then took the United States Senate a considerable period of time to deliver us something—essentially on Christmas Eve, with a deadline coming.

The House has actually moved expeditiously here. We have the issue before us now, certainly no intention to delay.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL), my fellow New Yorker.

Mr. ISRAEL. I thank my very good friend and colleague from New York for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule.

It has been 80 days. For 80 days New Yorkers and other Americans have been waiting for help. Their businesses have been damaged, their homes have been damaged, their land has been damaged, their co-ops and condos have been damaged. They need the help.

It is one thing to be devastated by a weather storm; it is another thing to be devastated by a political storm. We need to put both storms behind us and move on and provide this help.

We have shown bipartisanship in my area, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), a Republican, and I and other members of our delegation have worked with Governor Cuomo and Governor Christie and with Mayor Bloomberg to move forward, despite the politics and despite the political winds.

We have our two county executives from Long Island—County Executive Bellone and County Executive Mangano—in Washington today, with residents who are Democrats, Republicans, conservatives, liberals, and independents. This isn't about party; this is about solutions.

This is not the time for recriminations about what went wrong. It is the time for recovery, about how to get this right. This is not the time for partisan posturing. It is a time for solutions.

We are cautiously optimistic that in a few hours both the political storm and the weather storm will finally be behind us, that the help will come, the assistance will be provided, that all Americans will provide the help that we provide them when times get tough for them, and that people back home who are counting on us will get the help they need.

I thank the gentlewoman again.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY).

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentlelady.

I rise in opposition to the rule.

From Cape Cod to Cape Ann, New Bedford to Newburyport, Massachusetts' fishing families are hurting. I, along with the gentlemen from Massachusetts, Congressman TIERNEY and Congressman KEATING, offered three amendments to this bill to restore disaster funding for fishermen in Massachusetts and around the country. And to those three amendments, the House Republicans said no, no, no.

The House Republicans have cut a lifeline to our struggling Massachusetts fishermen. The Republicans in Congress are telling Massachusetts fishermen to take a long walk off a short pier.

The economic disaster declared for parts of the New England fishery industry last year was in large part a result of the same forces that made Superstorm Sandy so damaging—the forces of climate change. It hit New York, it hit New Jersey, it hit Massachusetts.

Climate change is increasing temperatures; it's raising sea levels; it's strengthening storms. That means more stress on New England's iconic cod and other species.

I support getting help to the people of New Jersey and New York and Connecticut, but we cannot forget the other Americans who suffered last year. The fishermen of Massachusetts, the fishermen of our country cannot be forgotten. This bill says no to them, no to their needs. I urge a ''no'' vote on the rule.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to inform my colleague I have no further requests for time and I am prepared to close.

Mr. COLE. I am prepared to close as well.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this process that has led us up to this point has been distressing. Indeed, this Congress has failed time and again to really look at what's happening here, and that is climate change. Because of that, and our inability to deal with it, there will be more and more disasters. We must be prepared for them in the future and not hold any area of the State up for 90 days to try to get the help for them that they require and that they need—80 days, actually, to be perfectly accurate.

I urge my colleagues to stop the political games today. Let's pass a bill that is free of unnecessary amendments and get the aid into the hands of those who need it most, those who have suffered the most.

As many of my colleagues have said, it's not just the Northeast that suffers. When an area that large and that populated suffers, the Nation suffers.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I'd like to say that I believe we've had a good debate on the rule. I believe the importance and timeliness of this legislation couldn't be more self-evident.

This bill has been carefully crafted and worked in a way to ensure that those Americans in need can access the resources necessary to begin the rebuilding process. This rule has brought this issue in a manner which allows this body to consider it responsibly and thoughtfully, but quickly.

Personally, I want to add that I hope every Member reflects on the situation of our fellow Americans in the Northeast. There's no question they've been overtaken by a disaster of historic importance. They've been there for us in the past; we certainly need to be there for them today.

Each Member ought to recognize at some point his or her area will be hit by some disaster, and they will be here seeking support. So I would ask that they consider this request from our fellow Americans in the Northeast in the same way they would want their requests considered at the appropriate and necessary time for them.

To close, I would urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying legislation.

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule. It continues the absurd denial of climate change that has blinded the House for the last two years.

This bill directs the Army Corps of Engineers to study the vulnerability of these coastal populations to future flood risks. I submitted a sensible amendment to the Rules Committee. My amendment would have required the Corps to consider projected sea level rise from climate change. With scientific consensus that sea levels are rising rapidly due to human-caused climate change, it would be nonsensical to ignore this critical factor.

But this rule does not make my amendment in order. Apparently, it is taboo to mention the words "climate change" in this body.

This is the height of irresponsibility. We have a very short window to act. And if we don't, storms like Sandy will grow in frequency and intensity.

We have a moral obligation to protect the planet for our children. That is why my amendment should have been made in order.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the H.R. 152, made in order by this rule. But the rule itself is flawed. It allows amendments that would negatively impact the middle class. We should not offset disaster aid by cutting funding for veterans, food safety and education.

I am also disappointed that the Committee did not make in order an amendment I proposed, or a similar amendment offered by my new Colleague CHRIS SMITH, that would help churches, synagogues, mosques and other houses of worship recover from the destruction left by Hurricane Sandy.

These amendments would have given houses of worship the same chance for aid that other private nonprofit facilities receive. Superstorm Sandy was an exceptionally rare event with immense destructive force, and these establishments provided extraordinary service to the community during the hurricane. It would be unfair not to give them FEMA support and an opportunity to rebuild.

Because of the severe crisis experienced by Queens and the rest of New York, houses of worship should be able to receive the same consideration for aid that other private nonprofits do.

I am grateful that the Committee is allowing us to consider the Frelinghuysen amendment, which would provide thirty-three billion dollars in much needed aid to the states devastated by Sandy. I urge the my colleagues to support the Frelinghuysen amendment and to support H.R. 152 on final passage.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 293, nays 127, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—293

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Conyers
Cook
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quigley
Radel
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—127

Andrews
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Cummings
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Holt
Honda

Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Markey
Matsui
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Murphy (FL)
Neal
Nolan
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Rahall
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—12

Brown (FL)
Costa
Crenshaw
Emerson
Flores
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Moran
Napolitano
Schwartz
Speier

□ 1359

Messrs. TAKANO, NOLAN, HASTINGS of Florida, KENNEDY, PAYNE, Ms. ESTY, and Ms. CLARKE changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. PASTOR of Arizona, COURTNEY, HIMES, CONYERS, NADLER, RANGEL, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. MCCOLLUM changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 11 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 23, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 152) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 367, nays 52, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—367

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cárdenas
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clarke
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Holding
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perry
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Waters
Watt
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—52

Barrow
Bera
Braley (IA)
Brownley (CA)
Capps
Capuano
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clay
Cooper
Cummings
DeFazio
DeGette
Farr
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hinojosa
Holt
Huffman
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kennedy
Langevin
Lee (CA)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McClintock
McGovern
McNerney
Michaud
Neal
Pastor (AZ)
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Roybal-Allard
Shea-Porter
Smith (WA)
Tierney
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Welch
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Brown (FL)
Cook
Costa
Crenshaw
Davis, Rodney
Emerson
Garrett
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Schwartz
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote) (Mrs. CAPITO). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1408

Messrs. KEATING and LYNCH changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution 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. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 12, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 12 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on agreeing to the resolution H. Res. 23, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 152) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 0, noes 419, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 13]

NOES—419

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Brown (FL)
Costa
Crenshaw
Emerson
Fattah
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Larson (CT)
Napolitano
Schrader
Schwartz
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1424

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 13 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the motion to adjourn.

DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the consideration of H.R. 152, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 23 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 152.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1429

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 152) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Mrs. CAPITO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as may consume.

Madam Chairman, I rise to present legislation providing emergency supplemental funding for Hurricane Sandy relief and recovery. The base bill totals $17 billion in crucial funding to meet immediate needs for the victims, businesses, and communities devastated by Hurricane Sandy.

Since this terrible storm hit, we've come to realize that recovery is going to take months and years, not days and weeks. This legislation puts the region on the path to recovery by providing the aid needed for immediate relief. We are also analyzing the justifications for further financial aid for long-term relief that would come in a later supplemental or a regular appropriations bill.

A significant portion of the funding in this bill will go to the most direct source of relief and recovery funding available to the victims of the storm, the FEMA disaster relief fund, which will provide individual and community assistance throughout the affected region. The bill also will support critical housing and infrastructure needs, ensure repairs to damaged veterans medical facilities, and help keep the economy moving by funding necessary transit repairs, small business loans, and recovery aid for businesses of all sizes.

My committee thoroughly examined the emergency request, listened to the needs of the people in the region, and assessed the most pressing needs to determine the funding levels made in this bill. We crafted this legislation responsibly, giving the administration's request and the Senate-passed bill a hard scrub to eliminate unnecessary spending. We have removed objectionable provisions added by the Senate and have adjusted funding levels to make the best use of taxpayer dollars. As we know, we face precarious fiscal times, and it is essential that Congress make responsible decisions to ensure efficient and effective spending.

Taking cues from previous efforts, we have included important oversight measures to prevent abuse and ensure that Federal agencies are using these funds effectively and appropriately.

This is not the first major natural disaster nor unfortunately will it be the last. One of the great attributes of the American people has been our ability and willingness to come together time and time again to help victims of catastrophes recover. We've seen the havoc that Sandy has wrought on the residents of our Northeast region, and it is once again our duty to help our people get back on their feet.

I urge our colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Bill	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Office of the Secretary			
Emergency Conservation Program (emergency)	15,000	– – –	– 15,000
Domestic Food Programs			
Food and Nutrition Services:			
Commodity Assistance Program (emergency)	6,000	6,000	– – –
Corporations			
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund (emergency)	23,000	– – –	– 23,000
Conservation Programs			
Natural Resources Conservation Service:			
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (emerg.)	180,000	– – –	– 180,000
Total, title I	224,000	6,000	– 218,000
TITLE ____			
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Operations, Research and Facilities (emergency)	393,000	– – –	– 393,000
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	100,000	– – –	– 100,000
Total, Department of Commerce	493,000	– – –	– 493,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
General Administration			
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	20	– – –	– 20
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	4,000	– – –	– 4,000
Drug Enforcement Administration			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	1,000	– – –	– 1,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	230	– – –	– 230
Federal Prison System			
Buildings and Facilities (emergency)	10,000	– – –	– 10,000
Total, Department of Justice	15,250	– – –	– 15,250
SCIENCE			
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency)	4,000	– – –	– 4,000
RELATED AGENCIES			
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation			
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency)	1,000	– – –	– 1,000
Total, title ____	513,250	– – –	– 513,250
TITLE ____			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation and Maintenance, Army (emergency)	5,370	– – –	– 5,370
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (emergency)	41,200	– – –	– 41,200
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (emergency)	8,500	– – –	– 8,500
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency)	3,165	– – –	– 3,165
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (emergency)	5,775	– – –	– 5,775
Total, Operation and Maintenance	64,010	– – –	– 64,010
PROCUREMENT			
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (emergency)	1,310	– – –	– 1,310
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS			
Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency)	24,200	– – –	– 24,200
Total, title ____	89,520	– – –	– 89,520
TITLE II			
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
Corps of Engineers—Civil			
Investigations (emergency)	30,000	20,000	– 10,000
Construction (emergency)	3,829,000	9,000	– 3,820,000
Operation and maintenance (emergency)	899,000	742,000	– 157,000
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (emergency)	592,000	582,000	– 10,000
Total, title II	5,350,000	1,353,000	– 3,997,000
TITLE III			
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
Federal Buildings Fund			
Repairs and Alterations (emergency)	7,000	– – –	– 7,000
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	50,000	10,000	– 40,000
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	5,000	1,000	– 4,000
Disaster Loans Program Account:			
Direct loan subsidy(emergency)	500,000	100,000	– 400,000
Administrative Expenses (emergency)	250,000	50,000	– 200,000
Total, Disaster Loans Program Account	750,000	150,000	– 600,000
Total, Small Business Administration	805,000	161,000	– 644,000
Total, title III	812,000	161,000	– 651,000
TITLE IV			
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
Customs and Border Protection			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	2,402	– – –	– 2,402
Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	855	– – –	– 855

DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Bill	Bill vs. Request
United States Coast Guard			
Operating Expenses (emergency)	66,844	– – –	– 66,844
Acquisitions, Construction,and Improvements (emergency)	207,389	143,899	– 63,490
Total, United States Coast Guard	274,233	143,899	– 130,334
United States Secret Service			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	300	– – –	– 300
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Disaster Relief Fund (disaster category)	5,379,000	5,379,000	– – –
Disaster Relief Fund (emergency)	6,121,000	– – –	– 6,121,000
Total, Disaster Relief Fund	11,500,000	5,379,000	– 6,121,000
National Flood Insurance Fund (emergency)	9,700,000	– – –	– 9,700,000
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account:			
Direct loan subsidy (emergency)	300,000	– – –	– 300,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	21,500,000	5,379,000	– 16,121,000
Science and Technology			
Research, Development, Acquisition and Operations (emergency)	3,249	585	– 2,664
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office			
Systems Acquisition (emergency)	3,869	3,869	– – –
Total, title IV	21,784,908	5,527,353	– 16,257,555
TITLE V			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
United States Fish and Wildlife Service			
Construction (emergency)	78,000	49,875	– 28,125
Resource Management (emergency)	400,000	– – –	– 400,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	478,000	49,875	– 428,125
National Park Service			
Construction (emergency)	348,000	234,000	– 114,000
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement			
Oil Spill Research (emergency)	3,000	3,000	– – –
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency)	725	– – –	– 725
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency)	2,000	– – –	– 2,000
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (emergency)	5,000	– – –	– 5,000
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency)	610,000	– – –	– 610,000
Total, Environmental Protection Agency	617,725	– – –	– 617,725
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Forest Service			
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency)	4,400	– – –	– 4,400
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	2,000	– – –	– 2,000
Total, title V	1,453,125	286,875	– 1,166,250
TITLE VI			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Office of the Secretary			
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (emergency)	200,000	100,000	– 100,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Training and Employment Services (emergency)	50,000	– – –	– 50,000
RELATED AGENCIES			
Social Security Administration			
Limitation on Administration Expenses (emergency)	2,000	– – –	– 2,000
Limitation on Administration Expenses (emergency)	– – –	(2,000)	(+2,000)
Administration for Children and Families			
Social Services Block Grant (emergency)	500,000	– – –	– 500,000
Children and family services programs (emergency)	100,000	– – –	– 100,000
Total, Social Security Administration	602,000	– – –	– 602,000
Total, title VI	852,000	100,000	– 752,000
TITLE VII			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
Military Construction			
Military Construction, Army National Guard (emergency)	24,235	24,235	– – –
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Veterans Health Administration			
Medical Services (emergency)	21,000	21,000	– – –
Medical Facilities (emergency)	6,000	6,000	– – –
Total, Veterans Health Administration	27,000	27,000	– – –
Departmental Administration			
National Cemetery Administration (emergency)	1,100	1,100	– – –
Information Technology Systems (emergency)	531	531	– – –
Construction, Major Projects (emergency)	207,000	207,000	– – –
Total, Departmental Administration	208,631	208,631	– – –
Total, Department of Veterans Affairs	235,631	235,631	– – –
Total, title VII	259,866	259,866	– – –
TITLE VIII			
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Federal Aviation Administration			
Facilities and Equipment (emergency)	30,000	14,600	– 15,400
Federal Highway Administration			
Emergency Relief Program (emergency)	308,000	– – –	– 308,000
Federal Railroad Administration			
Operating Subsidy Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (emergency)	32,000	32,000	– – –
Federal Transit Administration			
Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program (emergency)	11,700,000	5,400,000	– 6,300,000
Total, Department of Transportation	12,070,000	5,446,600	– 6,623,400

DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Bill	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Community Planning and Development			
Community Development Fund (emergency)	17,000,000	3,850,000	−13,150,000
Total, title VIII	29,070,000	9,296,600	−19,773,400
GRAND TOTAL	60,408,669	16,990,694	−43,417,975

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of this bill, and I want to thank Chairman ROGERS and Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for taking the lead on this very important legislation.

I rise in strong support of the underlying bill, with the addition of the Frelinghuysen amendment, which will help families, businesses, and communities affected by Sandy recover and rebuild.

In the 79 days that have passed since Superstorm Sandy caused such destruction, I have worked with colleagues on both sides of the aisle, with Governors Cuomo and Christie, Chairman ROGERS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and all of our colleagues from affected States to provide long overdue assistance to our region.

Sandy devastated much of the Northeast and is one of the costliest natural disasters in our Nation's history. One hundred ten Americans lost their lives, 8.1 million homes were without power, beaches across New York and New Jersey were destroyed, and more than 650,000 homes were damaged beyond repair.

Sandy ground regional commerce to a halt by making tunnels and other transportation networks impassable. Two hundred sixty-five thousand businesses in New York alone were severely affected by Sandy, costing jobs, paychecks, and billions lost in economic output.

There is no excuse for the House not passing the Senate bill last Congress, but I am very pleased that the first order of business in the 113th Congress may be passing this emergency disaster relief package.

Along with the $9.7 billion flood insurance bill the House passed 2 weeks ago, the Rogers and Frelinghuysen amendments would provide $60 billion of the $80 billion in needs identified by our Governors. There are a number of provisions I would like to highlight: $16 billion for community development block grants to help communities and businesses rebuild; $13 billion to repair and harden transportation infrastructure; $5.35 billion to repair damages and bolster Army Corps projects to protect against costly future disasters; $11.5 billion for the FEMA disaster relief fund, which not only helps provide public assistance in the Northeast but also allows FEMA to continue helping victims of other disasters; $780 million to help businesses open their doors through SBA loans; and $800 million for Health and Human Services initiatives, including repairing Head Start centers and biomedical research facilities.

While I strongly support it, the package is still not perfect. It does not fully fund the administration's request for community development block grants, does not include superior Senate language on the flexibility and cost share of Army Corps projects, and limits funding for health facilities that lost tens of millions of dollars due to the storm.

Finally, opponents of the legislation who claim that the bill is riddled with so-called ''pork'' and unnecessary provisions are just plain wrong. Frankly, anyone who has really read the bill knows there are no earmarks, and those who have toured the damage know that aid is desperately needed.

My colleagues, there were 146 major disaster declarations in the last 2 years. There isn't a region of the country immune to catastrophe. This package was written with the core belief that when one region suffers destruction by a natural disaster, Americans are proud to help their fellow citizens recover and rebuild. It is imperative that we support this package today and reject amendments that weaken the bill and prevent the region from recovering as quickly as possible.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey, a member of our committee who has been unceasing in his efforts to aid the people of his home region, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, at the onset I want to thank the leadership for helping to bring this important legislation to the floor. I also want to thank Chairman HAL ROGERS and the Appropriations Committee for their assistance. One of the untold chapters of this post-Sandy story has been the hard work of the chairman and his staff in preparing both his amendment and mine, which follows. Most importantly, I want to thank the chairman for his eloquent statement in the Rules Committee last night. His heartfelt recognition of the hardship and misery suffered by our constituents in the Northeast meant a great deal to me personally and to our New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut delegations.

I also want to offer some words of appreciation to my colleagues from New Jersey and New York. Their bipartisan diligence and dedication and that of our staffs over the past several weeks should make all of our constituents proud. And then there is Governor Christie, my constituent from Morris County, whose tireless work has helped us get to this day and will help us get this bill across the finish line.

□ 1440

As he always does, he put a very human face on the devastation suffered by families and communities in New Jersey and our neighbors in New York and Connecticut.

My colleagues, people are hurting this afternoon in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut and other areas of the Northeast. The suffering and damage are real and their needs are great. According to many estimates, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and the rest of the east coast sustained nearly $100 billion worth of damage.

The destruction is staggering. 346,000 household units were damaged in New Jersey alone. Tens of thousands of our fellow Americans are still displaced from their homes and their apartments. Municipalities are struggling to provide services. Many are still under emergency declarations, and some municipalities are not habitable. Small businesses are decimated. Many small business men and women are trying to decide whether they can survive and keep their employees on the payroll.

Madam Chairman, the area damaged by Hurricane Sandy represents roughly 10 percent of our Nation's economy. It makes good sense, economic and fiscal, to get our region back on its feet as soon as it can.

I urge support of the Rogers amendment and the Frelinghuysen amendment. Without these vital measures, our constituents in the Northeast face nothing but more delay, more uncertainty, more unemployment, and more misery.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished minority whip, Mr. HOYER, who was extremely helpful to all of us on both sides of the aisle in bringing the bill to the floor today.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the ranking member, Mrs. LOWEY, and I thank Mr. ROGERS for his work, as well, on bringing this bill to the floor.

I rise not only in support of the chairman's mark at $17 billion, but also for the Frelinghuysen amendment. I think both of these together meet our responsibilities in responding to one of the most historic and damaging storms to hit the country—not only the Northeast, but the country.

People throughout New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the whole

mid-Atlantic region are still struggling to pick up the pieces after the most devastating storm in years, and Congress has a duty to help. As I've said before, it's never too late to do the right thing. I thought we might do this previously, but now is a good time to act, and hopefully today we will act.

Earlier this month, we took action to help ensure that flood insurance benefits will be available for those still recovering from Sandy. Today, however, we must finish our work and take action on the comprehensive aid package that communities in the Northeast need to rebuild.

This is not a moment for partisan difference or gimmicks. Amending these relief bills will make it harder to get aid to those who need it as soon as possible. The American people, especially those impacted by Sandy, will not look kindly on such delay.

Congress appropriated $62.3 billion in emergency relief less than 2 weeks after Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans and the gulf coast in 2005. I voted for that; that was the right thing to do. As it was then, it is now the right thing to do. There's no reason why the people of New York, New Jersey, and affected areas should have to wait any longer.

This is a bipartisan effort. When Americans are in trouble, in pain, at risk, we respond, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, but as Americans, to their needs.

We must pass these relief bills. So I urge my colleagues on both sides to oppose any amendments that diminish our ability to provide this much-needed assistance. Only by setting party aside and coming together as fellow Americans and fellow Representatives can we achieve this goal.

I urge all my colleagues, not only on my side of the aisle, but on the other side of the aisle, to join together to make sure that the relief necessary is given this day to this region for this storm.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for yielding me the time.

The emergency funding provided for the Army Corps of Engineers in this bill and the amendment that you offer is narrowly drawn to help the States that were hardest hit by Hurricane Sandy. Could the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), the very capable and effective chairman of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, clarify something?

Despite my earlier comments, I'm concerned that the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies funds appropriated by our committee in previous acts are still available for other emergency needs that occurred prior to Sandy.

I would appreciate the gentleman's clarification on that.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. YOUNG, that is correct. The funds we provide in this legislation in my amendment are funds we believe are required to respond to emergency needs for the Army Corps of Engineers related to Hurricane Sandy. By appropriating these funds for this direct purpose, other prior appropriated emergency funds for the Corps should be and are to remain available for other emergency needs in accordance with the direction provided in those previous acts.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for that clarification.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chairman, I thank the ranking member, and I rise in support of both amendments before us, amendments to assist the communities devastated by Hurricane Sandy.

We in North Carolina remember Hurricane Fran and Hurricane Floyd, and we know how important it is for Congress to extend itself in such an hour of need.

As ranking member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I note that DHS would receive $5.5 billion within the base $17 billion provision, accounting for only 54 percent of the administration's request for the Department. Also absent are $6.1 billion in emergency disaster relief and $300 million in disaster loans.

Madam Chairman, without this additional $6.1 billion, FEMA estimates that the Disaster Relief Fund will run out of money in May of 2013, halting long-term rebuilding in places like Joplin and Tuscaloosa. Adopting only the $17 billion proposal does not even fully fund current Sandy estimates and, astonishingly, provides no funding for further disasters in 2013.

The $17 billion package also shortchanges the Coast Guard by about half the request and doesn't include funding requested for CBP, ICE, or the Secret Service.

Now, my Republican colleagues say that the supplementary $33 billion package will address my concerns, but requiring separate votes is designed either to doom the second bill or to pass it on the backs of Democrats while Tea Partiers are free to vote ''no.'' This is another example of Republicans playing politics with disaster aid—thumbing their nose at the members of the Coast Guard decimated by Sandy and at the firefighters in Breezy Point trying to rebuild their devastated community. They're saying to their own constituents, if disaster strikes, there is no guarantee Congress will assist you. This is a dangerous precedent.

Madam Chairman, when I was chairman of this subcommittee from 2007 to 2010, we provided more than $14 billion in emergency disaster relief spending following natural disasters. Not once during that process did we ask who was affected, Democrats or Republicans, red States or blue States?

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. We provided the money based on the President's request, without hesitation, because that's what the American people expect and deserve from Congress in a time of need.

So, Madam Chairman, I will support both of these amendments. I urge my colleagues to do likewise. The right thing to do, however, would have been to hold a vote on the bipartisan Senate package sent to us back in December.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield myself 3 minutes, Madam Chairman, and I yield to Mrs. LOWEY, the ranking member of the committee—who, by the way, this is her first appearance on the floor as the new ranking Democrat on the full Appropriations Committee. I want to initially congratulate her on that position. I look forward to a good working relationship with her.

I yield to the gentlelady.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, first of all, I want to thank the chairman, Mr. ROGERS, who's been a good friend for so many years. I look forward to working together in a bipartisan way so we can work everything out before and serve the American people. And I thank you for your kind words.

□ 1450

I rise to engage the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in a colloquy.

Some questions have been raised about the interpretation of language in both of the Rogers substitute and the Frelinghuysen amendment under the Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. The language prohibits use of amounts in that appropriation for costs that are reimbursed by self-insurance. I would like to engage Chairman ROGERS in a discussion to help clarify the meaning of that provision.

Am I correct in understanding that the term ''self-insurance'' is intended to refer to a formal plan, pursuant to law or regulation, in which amounts are set aside in a fund to cover losses of specified types and amounts? Am I also correct that without such a formal, funded arrangement, a government or organization would not be considered to be self-insured for purposes of this language simply because they do not have any commercial insurance coverage for the loss in question?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Reclaiming my time, yes, the gentlelady's understanding is correct, and I further yield to her.

Mrs. LOWEY. I thank the gentleman. I would also like to confirm my understanding that this language would only preclude use of appropriated funds if the expenses in question were actually reimbursed by the formal self-insurance plan. In other words, merely having a self-insurance plan would not bar use of this appropriation for things that the plan did not cover or pay for. I ask the gentleman, is my understanding correct?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The gentlelady's understanding is correct.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. It is a pleasure for me to yield 2 minutes to Ranking Member VISCLOSKY of the Defense Appropriations Committee.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise today to express my support for the underlying bill and the Frelinghuysen amendment, which will greatly assist the States and communities affected by Hurricane Sandy. In every year since 1997, with two exceptions, the Congress has recognized the need for emergency funds to respond to the impacts of natural disasters on the Nation's water resource infrastructure. This year should be no different.

The Frelinghuysen amendment includes a total of $5.35 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. Of that, about $1.8 billion will be used to repair existing Federal facilities that were damaged in the storm and to restore projects to design standards. The roughly $3.4 billion remaining will be used by the Corps for the construction of projects intended to reduce future flood risk. Additionally, the Frelinghuysen amendment provides $88.3 million to repair facility and equipment damage to Department of Defense facilities in several States along the eastern seaboard.

This is what we should be doing as a Nation. It is far less expensive to invest in preventing damage than it is to clean it up. We need to fund projects that result in the long-term sustainability of the impacted communities and reduce the economic costs and risks associated with disasters.

Madam Chair, our country has provided billions of dollars in infrastructure funding for dams, schools and roads in Iraq and Afghanistan on an emergency basis. We certainly can do no less for our own citizens in our own country. I urge passage of the underlying legislation and Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN).

Mr. RUNYAN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 152, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.

This bill does the minimum necessary to help towns like Brick Township rebuild. It does the minimum to help remove mold from their living rooms so they can sleep at night without worrying about their children getting sick from breathing mold spores.

Many of my colleagues have asked for disaster funding or declarations for their home districts in the past. As one of my New Jersey colleagues pointed out earlier today, there are more than 30 of my colleagues who have received disaster assistance for their own districts in the past who actually plan to oppose this package before us.

Madam Chair, I would say to my friends, why should New Jersey and New York be treated any differently? My friends should ask themselves what would they do if this were their district that suffered the amount of catastrophic loss that many of the families and businesses in my district now face.

Next to me, you can see damage Sandy left behind in Brick Township. My constituents in Brick have suffered for almost 3 months without any help from this Congress. I want to be able to tell them when I go home this weekend that help is heading their way.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee, Mr. SERRANO.

Mr. SERRANO. I rise in support of both the Rogers amendment and the Frelinghuysen amendment, which will finally provide New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and elsewhere with the funding needed to respond to Hurricane Sandy. While I'm glad that we're considering this bill today, it is a travesty that it has taken this long for the House of Representatives to allow a vote on disaster-response funding.

The money in this bill and the Frelinghuysen amendment is the minimum that New York, New Jersey, and elsewhere need for their recovery process. I'm very concerned that there are several amendments that will be considered today that seek to cut further funding from the bill.

At least one amendment seeks to offset the cost of this bill. Our Nation has never before attempted to offset the cost of disaster assistance. The Appropriations Committee and the House have always come together to help Americans in times of need without regard to costs. To offset costs here would effectively kill this bill in the Senate and further delay assistance that is desperately needed to New York City and elsewhere. The two-step process is the proper way to go.

I just may add in closing that we in New York have always seen images of disasters in other areas, but we never imagine anything like this happening in our area. We understand what other folks have gone through, and I hope you understand the need we have to recover. The pain, the suffering, and the despair that people in our community feel is beyond anything we can imagine or we can imagine in New York. And so this aid will, at the minimum, immediately send a message that we care and we want something to happen positive and, in fact, people will be begin to recover.

So I thank Mr. ROGERS and Mrs. LOWEY for bringing the bill to the floor, and I will ask folks to vote for both amendments and for the bill in general.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Staten Island, New York City, Mr. GRIMM.

Mr. GRIMM. Thank you very much, Chairman. I appreciate you yielding.

Madam Chair, let me first start by saying thank you to the many, many colleagues on both sides of the aisle that have been working tirelessly, and a special thank you to their staff, not only the Rules Committee, but Appropriations and all those from New York and New Jersey. Many, many staffers have stayed up more than 24 hours to make this happen. I am indebted to them, and I know that the people of Staten Island are very, very grateful.

This is a time that is unique in our history. We just started tearing down the homes in Staten Island. New York is tearing down 200, and they started in Staten Island.

When I was there this past weekend, a mother came up to me. I asked her how she was doing. She said, Well, I'm doing okay, but I'm worried about my children. I said why. She said, Because they start crying hysterically when it rains. They cry when it rains because they think there's going to be another flood, and they're scared.

So at the end of the day when we debate the various amendments in the bill and its merits, all I ask is that everyone in this blessed Chamber remember that there are real people—human beings—that are behind all of this; and at the end of the day, if it were our families, I know that they would want them to be safe and healthy with the support of the entire country behind them.

So, with that, I thank, again, my colleagues that have worked tirelessly, I thank the staff members, and I thank you for this opportunity to speak.

□ 1500

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise to engage the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Kentucky, in a colloquy.

As the chairman knows, Superstorm Sandy displaced thousands of children from their homes, leaving them homeless and struggling to regain stability in their lives. Many of these children were forced to move out of their school districts, while others could not return to their schools because of storm-related damage. These children face the prospect of educational disruption, compounding the upheaval and trauma

they've already experienced. Fortunately, under the current law, the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, homeless students, including those displaced by disasters, are entitled to important educational protections and services, including transportation to stay in the same school.

Public schools in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut are working tirelessly to support uninterrupted education of displaced children through the McKinney-Vento program, yet these schools face significant unexpected costs associated with the increased number of homeless students. Congress has appropriated supplemental funds, to help defer the costs associated with these increases, from past disasters.

Mr. Chairman, if I might, given that the bill before us today does not contain direct funding for McKinney-Vento, is it your understanding and intention that the Department of Health and Human Services and that the Department of Education work with the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to assist the school districts affected by Superstorm Sandy to access funds under the social services block grant to support the education of students displaced by the storm, including transportation, counseling, and supplies?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Yes, that is my understanding and intention.

As you know, Congress has previously recognized the critical role our public schools play in creating stability and meeting the educational needs of children and youth displaced by disasters.

The flexibility of the SSBG has proven crucial in responding to the many needs that arise in the aftermath of natural disasters.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Transporting displaced students is an allowable purpose under the social services block grant, and I encourage HHS and affected States to work with affected school districts and promptly provide any reimbursements for these critical services.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman very much. I also want to thank you and the staff of the majority and the minority for helping to work out this solution. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO).

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Chair, I rise in favor of the Sandy relief packages being considered today.

I want to thank Chairman ROGERS and the Appropriations Committee for their work to bring this bill to the floor in a responsible manner and address many of the concerns that some in this body have. I also want to take this opportunity once more to thank my colleagues for their work on yesterday's Sandy Relief Improvement Act that brought much-needed reforms for our disaster relief systems.

This bill that passed the House unanimously is a good first step in streamlining the disaster relief process and saving the country money and lives. These are the kinds of commonsense reforms that must continue to be a part of the disaster relief conversation.

A little over a week ago, I voted against adding more debt to a failing system without reforms. Many of my colleagues joined me in that vote, and I know some still have reservations about the package before the House today. I have spoken to many of these colleagues. I understand concerns about the fiscal state of our Nation. I understand your position, and I respect your vote.

But while we continue to do the responsible thing by looking for ways to pay for future disaster relief, we must do what is necessary to help those in the Northeast, and we must do it now. Let me just say, a vote for yesterday's reform package would pass the House unanimously, and a vote for today's relief package allows us to move forward in a way that begins to address much-needed reforms while at the same time providing the immediate relief that Sandy victims so desperately need.

I saw those needs up close and personal when I visited some of the hardest hit areas of New Jersey and New York last week. It brought back vivid images of Hurricane Katrina and the destruction that my home State of Mississippi experienced 7 years ago. Districts like those of my friends Congressman RUNYAN and Congressman GRIMM are similar to those along the gulf coast after Katrina. Their constituents experienced a terrible natural disaster, and they need our help.

Today, we consider provisions that provide immediate relief for Sandy victims while allowing them to build forward, not just back, and that will strengthen these communities in the face of future storms. We cannot wait another 7 years, and we cannot wait until the next disaster before we take up these reforms.

Today's vote for immediate relief is about giving the Sandy victims the help they need now. It is vital to the recovery efforts of the Northeast, it is vital to making our communities more resilient, and it is vital to ensuring better preparedness and response to future storms. So I urge my colleagues to support the disaster relief package.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I am delighted to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished dean of the New York delegation, Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. RANGEL. Thank you so much, Mrs. LOWEY.

I want to thank Chairman ROGERS for the manner in which he has handled this crisis and certainly congratulate Mrs. LOWEY for the leadership that she has provided this House over the years, but especially at a time when we needed her the most, that she was there to bring the people together, Republicans and Democrats, to do the right thing.

I want to thank, too, and encourage the new Members of Congress to take advantage of this great opportunity they have to see what the House of Representatives is all about, notwithstanding the bad publicity that we get.

For whatever reasons, the 112th Congress failed to respond to what was a part of the feeling and the fabric of this great body where every American would know that if ever they were involved in a crisis—earthquakes, floods, or fires—that they could depend on their colleagues in the House of Representatives to respond. It was never a question of whether they were Democrats or Republicans, whether they came from a red State or a blue State; it was how fast can we help, and you can depend on that help.

For whatever reason, the 112th Congress failed, but now we are asking the new Members to join with those that were here before in bringing together people in this Congress to once again rebuild that reputation that we had so rightly enjoyed, and that is that, if you have any type of problem in this great Nation and you need the help of your colleagues, you can depend on the House of Representatives, the people's House, in coming forward to provide those aids.

We cannot bring back the lives, the homes, and the hopes that so many people have lost, but we can say in the people's House that we respond to the problems that people have.

I thank you again, Mrs. LOWEY, for your leadership that you've provided, and I look forward to working with you and Chairman ROGERS in the future.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. May I inquire, Madam Chair, of the time remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky has 14 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from New York has 12½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

Mr. GARDNER. Thank you, Chairman ROGERS.

Last week, I offered an amendment in the House Rules Committee to add additional funding for an Emergency Watershed Protection program to be used for any area that had a designated major natural disaster. It's an important program that allows for watershed and infrastructure restoration.

Many parts of the western United States were devastated by wildfires last summer, including areas in my district, the Hyde Park fire near Colorado

Springs and the Waldo Canyon fire. In Colorado alone, there were over 100,000 acres of land burned on both private and Federal land, as well as over 600 homes destroyed in these fires.

The EWP program will help communities in other areas of the United States to rebuild and prevent future damage to people and property. Unfortunately, this bipartisan amendment offered with other members of the Colorado delegation did not get through the Rules Committee process, and so it will not be considered on the House floor today.

The tragedy caused by Hurricane Sandy necessitates assistance from the Federal Government, but it's also important that disaster assistance be available to other areas that experience natural disasters, particularly those when it comes to Federal lands. I ask the chairman to consider working with me and other Members for wildfire restoration.

□ 1510

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. First, I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado for his work on the Emergency Watershed Program. I am aware of the need for this assistance not only in Colorado but in other parts of the country, and I look forward to working with you and others to address this important funding in future legislation.

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the chairman for his work and his support.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. It's nice to welcome the new ranking member of the full Appropriations Committee, Mrs. LOWEY who, as good fortune would have it, also hails from New York and fully understands what's involved here.

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. That's what all the Members of this body should have in their minds today themselves. If they were in the situation of the States that were so severely impacted by Hurricane Sandy, how would they vote?

The fact is that natural disasters are occurring with more frequency and with greater severity, so there is a very good chance that in nearly every congressional district in this country this may happen to you, and of course, when it does, property values will go way down. In fact, billions of dollars can be lost. They certainly were with Hurricane Sandy. So where does the municipality get the money to repair? Likewise with the State. The only place you can turn to is the Federal Government. That's why we are here. E pluribus unum. We're in this together.

This is not about the Northeast versus the rest of the country. One part of our body, if you will, our body of States, has been severely injured. We need to repair that damage. Now, within the Interior and Environment appropriations, there is money for safe drinking water and sewer treatment projects, things that have to be done. We have to provide that money. I think we have about $1.5 billion to do that. We should accept the Rogers-Frelinghuysen amendment. This bill is whole with that amendment. We should strongly support it. There is an amendment to take away Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's effort to allow a waiver on historic preservation. Well, yes, it should be done. These localities don't have that kind of money, and a lot of the revenue that has traditionally come into these economies has come from tourism. Many tourists come to see historic structures. They come to see the way that many parts of the Northeast were when we were building the foundation of this country. That money should be made available in whole with Federal dollars. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment is right on point. It needs to be included.

I do have a good speech written by Rick Healy. Thank you, Mr. Healy. We've got wonderful staff. But unfortunately I don't have any further time.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. MORAN. My colleagues, this is an opportunity to show what we are all about. Do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Let's make this money available. Let the Northeast repair itself, heal itself, get their economy back on its feet, and start returning revenue to the Federal Government. The fact is that these Northeast States contribute more to the Federal Treasury than they get out of the Federal Treasury. So let's get this done in the national interest.

I want to recognize Chairman ROGERS' leadership, the very good work that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN from New Jersey has done and, of course, the work of Mrs. LOWEY.

This is a good bill. It's urgent that we pass it. Let's get this done. These negative amendments that try to take away money to make ideological points simply are out of order right now. Let's heal this wound. Let's let this economy in the Northeast get back on its feet, and we'll all be better off as a Nation.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, who has been extraordinarily helpful in trying to sort out the challenges in this bill, Mr. ANDREWS.

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank my friend for yielding, and I thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and my friend for working together to bring this product to the floor.

I've heard two objections to this bill. The first is that money is spent in the wrong places, and the second is the amount of money altogether is too costly. Let me try to address those objections.

As to the money being spent in the wrong places, I would respectfully request that Members who have that objection read the legislation because, throughout the legislation, when it refers to the money to be spent, it says that the moneys are to be spent on necessary funds related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy. Now, there is one exception to this that I've read, and it is limited to situations in which there were prior disasters that are not yet cleaned up. So this is a bill that deals almost exclusively with the Sandy disaster, and to the extent it does not, it deals with lingering problems in other parts of the country from those disasters.

To those who would argue that the amount of money in the bill is just too much to begin with, I would offer you this question: If you were running a business and had 100 manufacturing plants and sales offices around the country and 15 of them were shut down by a storm—so 15 percent of your available revenue was no longer available to you—what would you do? You'd repair those 15 manufacturing facilities and sales offices as quickly as you could in order to restore the health of your company and the growth of your revenues. That is exactly what this bill does.

The taxpayers of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey—three States—contribute more than 15 percent of the individual and corporate tax revenues collected in the United States of America—15 percent from three States. If you shut down that engine of production, the whole country suffers. This is an occasion for the House of Representatives to rise above normal parochial politics.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. ANDREWS. When the disaster struck the gulf, we were all Mississippians or Louisianans. When tornadoes hit Missouri, we were all Missourians. When there have been earthquakes that have hit the west coast of our country, we have all been citizens of California.

We are asking Members from coast to coast and throughout our country today to look at themselves and walk in the shoes of New Yorkers and the citizens of Connecticut and New Jersey. If we understand that we have a common purpose, that this legislation does focus almost exclusively on the Sandy disaster, and then focuses what it does not focus on Sandy on other disasters, and if we understand that 15 percent of the economic engine of this country is at risk of being shut down, then we will all be people who cast the same vote and the right vote, which is ''yes.''

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to our distinguished leader, who has been such an advocate for the assistance to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, who understands that every part of the country has catastrophes and that we as Americans have a responsibility. I thank her for her leadership, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentlelady for yielding. I congratulate her on assuming the ranking position on the Appropriations Committee and how good it is for our country and for the people affected by Superstorm Sandy that Congresswoman LOWEY, now Ranking Member LOWEY, is in the position she is to fight for their needs as the senior Democrat on the Appropriations Committee.

Thank you for your leadership, and thank you, Mr. ROGERS, for yours as well.

This should be a day that we shed all of our disagreement about political differences and the rest and come together to prayerfully meet the needs of the people of our country.

□ 1520

Whether it's California with the earthquakes, drought, fire, floods, whatever; whether it's Iowa with the floods; Joplin, Missouri, was so affected; of course the challenge of Katrina is emblazoned in our mind; and Hurricane Ike on the heels of that, all across our country we have experienced natural disasters which have had a direct impact on the lives of the American people.

I really do believe that for all of the purposes that people send us to Congress or elect us to public office, whether it is a county executive or a Member of Congress, they expect us to do what is right for them when they are most in need of our help. Many things we can do for ourselves; but some things are just beyond the most determined, resourceful operational person to do, and that is when a natural disaster strikes.

So while we have had our conversations about what should be in the bill and how the bill should be bifurcated, or in this case trifurcated and the rest of it, let us hope when we have this bill today, it will sweep away some of the concerns that people have about whether this assistance is going to actually show up. Seventy-nine days. It's been 79 days since Hurricane Sandy struck the region. It's been a one-two punch. Last year it was Irene that struck much of the same area, and some of the people haven't really fully recovered from that, whether it was a small business owner or homeowner, whatever. And now Sandy hit with just tremendous force.

Others have talked about how do you mitigate for such a thing; how do we address issues that relate to climate change. We'll save that conversation for another day, but recognize it is important in this discussion. How do you mitigate for rebuilding, and that's important in terms of the resources that we're putting to bear on this problem.

So let us today try to extract from the minds and the hearts and souls of the people who are affected any thought that the assistance will not be there. They know there's a lot of making up they have to do to restore the lives and businesses and homes that they had before. They should also know that when we say let us pray for the victims of Hurricane Sandy, we're not just saying a prayer and saying that should be a substitute for us honoring our commitment as a country to our people, but that our prayers are accompanied by our best intentions and our best actions—actions, not just words—for them.

This is one of the longest delays in congressional action in response to a major natural disaster in recent history. For many of us who have seen or can confirm the aftermath of a hurricane, tornado, earthquake, whatever, we know that every single day is too long to wait. Hope can never come fast enough. We cannot let another moment, hour, day go by without giving the biggest possible vote of confidence and hope to the people of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and some, I understand, in Pennsylvania.

So we've had our say. We've made our points known. The justification has been established. The documentation of need is clear. The bipartisan support of the Governor of New Jersey, the Governor of New York, the Governor of Connecticut and others stand ready to implement these resources with the most integrity, the most effectiveness, certainly the most speed. Witness the actions of the mayor of New York. I smile when I say that because mayors just like to get a job done, and Governors, too.

So let us, as these executives and county executives and the rest weigh in, let us do our part to honor the social compact that we have with the American people that the Federal Government will be there in time of natural disasters, that this is an emergency and we recognize it as such, and that we honor the hopes, dreams, and aspirations of the people affected by it.

I hope that we can have an overwhelming bipartisan vote, because from a practical standpoint, I think ideally, our sense of idealism, that would be the right thing to do. But as a practical matter, you just never know what Mother Nature may have in store for you in your region, and you would certainly want the embrace of the entire Nation around you and your area for your constituents, for your communities, for our country.

So I urge a very strong bipartisan vote. I thank our colleagues on both sides of the aisle for making this vote today possible. Again, I urge an ''aye'' vote.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) whose district has really seen incredible damage. He understands the impact of Hurricane Sandy on the people and community and the businesses.

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank the gentlelady for yielding me this time.

In the days following Superstorm Sandy, many of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle reached out to me, and I think they did the same to others throughout the quad-State region, expressing their sympathies and their concern. While they weren't able to see firsthand the devastation, everyone had a sense, I think, of that devastation by the footage they all saw on television and over the Internet. It was pretty powerful in itself.

Everyone, I think, was astonished at the magnitude. We're not used to having such disasters in New York City; and everyone was shocked to see the extent of the damage, homes literally wiped away, businesses destroyed, flood waters consuming people's living rooms and completely overturning their lives. And the damage wasn't just in one city or one town or, for that matter, one State. From Breezy Point, Queens, to Edgewater in my district in the Bronx, from Manhattan to Brooklyn to Staten Island to Westchester to Long Island, from the coasts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, all of the way over to Connecticut, so many people's lives were wrecked by this powerful storm.

While words are kind and they are very much appreciated, action behind those words is even more appreciated. Today, finally, I believe we'll have the opportunity to see action. Seventy-nine days later, and far too much politics in between, this Congress is doing what the people of these communities need and what the American people demand—taking action.

I'm thankful to this Congress. I'm thankful that it's finally taking action to help the people of my district and the millions of other people hit hard by this enormous storm. I want to thank all of my colleagues from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania for our shared commitment to getting this done and never letting partisanship surrounding this debate divide us. I want to say a special thanks to Democratic Whip STENY HOYER and Ranking Member NITA LOWEY, along with their staffs, who have driven this process from day one. I want to thank you both.

This bill will provide direct assistance to communities devastated by Superstorm Sandy. It will help restore and replace damaged or destroyed infrastructure, and it'll put in place cost-saving measures to prevent further damage when—when, and not if—future storms occur.

I would just urge any of my colleagues, Democrat or Republican, who

are considering voting against either the Frelinghuysen amendment or the overall bill to just for a moment put yourself in one of your colleague's shoes. I don't wish Superstorm Sandy or anything like it on any of my colleagues anywhere in the United States; but the one thing you need to know is that if this happens that your country will be there for you. There's the physical damage, but also the mental damage that people are experiencing because they think the country has forgotten them. Don't forget these people. Do the right thing. Vote for this bill.

In the days after Hurricane Sandy, I was moved by the words of sympathy and concern I received from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

While many were not able to see the destruction firsthand, everyone could see the devastating images and footage on TV, in newspapers, and over the Internet.

Everyone was astonished by the magnitude of the damage.

Everyone was shocked to see the extensive damage to—homes wiped away, businesses destroyed, flood waters consuming people's living rooms, and lives completely overturned.

And the damage wasn't just in one town or one state. From Breezy Point, Queens to Edgewater in the Bronx; from Manhattan, Brooklyn to Staten Island, Westchester to Long Island; from the coasts of New Jersey to Connecticut; so many people's lives were wrecked by this powerful storm.

While kind words are one thing, actions backing up those words are another.

And today, finally, we have the opportunity to act.

79 days later, and after far too much politics, Congress is doing what the people of these communities need—and what the American people demand: taking action.

I am thankful this Congress is finally taking action to help the people of my district and all the millions of people hit hard by this hurricane.

I want to thank all of my colleagues from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania for our shared commitment to getting this done and never letting partisanship surrounding this debate divide us. A special thanks to Democratic Whip STENY HOYER and Ranking Member NITA LOWEY, along with their staff, who have driven this process from Day One.

This bill will provide direct assistance to the communities devastated by Hurricane Sandy. It will help restore and replace damaged or destroyed infrastructure; and it will put in place cost-saving measures to prevent further damage when, not if, future storms occur.

This is a good bill, and it deserves full bipartisan support of the entire House.

I would urge any Democrat or Republican who is thinking about voting against any portion of this aid package to reconsider. For a moment, please put yourself in our shoes—the shoes of every family, every American who lost or suffered as a result of Hurricane Sandy.

I do not wish what happened in my State on anyone, but the reality is the devastation that occurred in my backyard, throughout my district, across my State and to my constituents could happen anywhere at any time. If it does, you will want us, as a Congress, to stand together, to put aside politics and help your constituents, hard-working Americans, get back on their feet.

Today, let's stand with our fellow Americans who are rebuilding by voting for the underlying bill and the Frelinghuysen amendment. Together, the passage of these two measures will ensure the U.S. Congress is providing real help—and not just lip service—to all those hurt by this devastating hurricane.

□ 1530

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I'm very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from a neighboring district in New York (Mr. ENGEL), who suffered a great deal. He saw the pain and the loss of property and homes all throughout the region.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank my dear friend, Congresswoman LOWEY, for yielding to me.

I urge all of our colleagues to support the aid for the Hurricane Sandy victims. You know, we have a lot of disagreements in this Congress. We talk about issues, about spending, about taxing offsets and whatever, but those are issues. Those fights on those issues should be left for another day. It shouldn't be intermixed with the fight to get aid to the Superstorm Sandy victims. They should not be innocent pawns in this fight that we have in Congress.

I've been in this Congress for a while now, and I have voted for aid for all regions of our country, be it Katrina, be it floods and tornados. We didn't even think twice because that is what Americans do. We help our communities, help other Americans when there are natural disasters.

New York is a donor State. We actually send more money to the Federal Government than we get back, and we do it because it's the thing that we have to do. But now it's our turn. Now we need help, and so now we say to the rest of America, please help us the way we helped you in your hour of need.

The constituents in my district, in West Chester and the Bronx, and my former district in Rockland County are hurting very, very much. These are real people with real lives and real difficulties. So I beg my colleagues, please, don't vote for any poison pills that will kill this legislation.

One of the things that's really irksome is when some of my colleagues who stood up and when they had natural disasters in their district begged us for help and we gave it to them now are voting against giving help to the people of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. It's just not right.

We can argue what role the Federal Government should play, whether it's too big or too small or whatever, but no one should argue against the fact that, when Americans are in need, the Federal Government has a role in stepping in and helping them and providing for their needs. That's all we're asking for today.

I urge my colleagues to support all the aid for Hurricane Sandy and to reject any of the amendments that would take it away.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, I have no further requests for time. I'm prepared to close if the gentlelady is prepared.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I'll respond in 30 seconds, and then I'd be delighted if you closed.

Mr. Chairman, I'd like to again thank you and Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for your hard work on this bill.

I would like to address all those who are not sure about how they're going to vote on this bill, and I would like to clarify the way this appropriation works.

When you have huge disasters, transit systems, tunnels, thousands of homes that have to be repaired, you need that money committed before you can engage any contractor, any builder in a contract.

Now, as you and I know, Mr. Chairman, we've worked a long time on that committee, and before a dollar goes out, the person has to be responsible for every dollar that is committed that they've spent and that they're going to spend. So we're not just writing an open check. We're just not opening our checkbook. We're responding to these tremendous needs, and I do hope we can get a bipartisan vote for this effort.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, I urge adoption of the Rogers amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, today we meet to consider the second and third tranches of disaster assistance for the families suffering from the effects of Hurricane Sandy. In the dying days of the 112th Congress, we passed legislation granting FEMA the authority to increase by up to $9.7 billion its borrowing so that the agency could continue paying homeowners insurance claims associated with the hurricane. Then, rather than address the remaining pressing concerns of the families suffering because of Sandy, the Republican Leadership gaveled the House into adjournment.

We return today, months after Sandy struck to finish the job. Today the House considers two pieces of legislation that when combined will provide more than $50 billion in assistance to those areas hit by Sandy. I stand in support of H.R. 152 and the amendment offered by Rep. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 152 provides $17 billion in assistance to the lead agencies responsible for reconstruction efforts including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Transportation. The bill also increases the role of the Government Accountability Office in monitoring the assistance in the bill. Representative FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment covers the same areas as H.R. 152 while increasing the time lines associated with funding to provide for longer-term support. These measures, together with the bill

passed last Congress to increase FEMA borrowing authority and the Sandy disaster assistance streamlining bill passed by the House yesterday finally finishes the work Congress should have completed months ago.

With the passage of H.R. 152 and the Frelinghuysen amendment, the families whose lives were turned upside down by the destruction caused by Hurricane Sandy will finally have access to the resources they will need to rebuild.

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam Chair, there is no doubt that Hurricane Sandy rendered unspeakable damage to lives and property on our East Coast. It truly represents one of the great natural disasters of recent history. For millions of our fellow citizens, the devastation has been unfathomable. We are a compassionate nation, and that is why the House of Representatives is taking up its second Hurricane Sandy relief bill.

Sadly, Hurricane Sandy isn't the only disaster we face as a nation. The tragic reality is that our nation is broke. We have amassed more debt in the last four years than was accumulated from President George Washington through President Bill Clinton. Our spending trajectory is unsustainable by any account. Our swelling $16.4 trillion debt threatens our national security, our economic well-being and our children's very future. If we don't quit spending money we don't have, it is they who will become the next victims—think Greece. It is past time to re-examine the proper role of the federal government in providing disaster relief and how that relief is financed.

In the wake of a tragedy like Hurricane Sandy, all agree, no matter what, that disaster victims must receive basic necessities like food, water, power, medicine and law enforcement. This is undebatable. Yet as we continue to borrow more than 30 cents on the dollar, much of it from the Chinese, can and should the federal government continue to fund the restoration of private homes, businesses and automobiles? When wealthy states like New York and Connecticut spent $4.7 million on streetscapes and $30 million a year in taxpayer funds to rent new office space while state-rented office space stood vacant, can and should the federal government continue to pay to rebuild their infrastructure?

According to a recent report by the Heritage Foundation, the yearly average for disaster declarations has grown from 28 during the Reagan administration to 90 during the Clinton administration, 130 during the George W. Bush administration, and 153 during the Obama administration. This isn't just nature at work. This is a move toward ''nationalizing'' disaster, consequently lowering the threshold of what is considered truly disastrous. This has allowed states and localities to abdicate more and more of their responsibilities to a federal government that owns a printing press for money and has no balanced budget requirements. Also, spending restraint is usually the first thing to go in the heat of a crisis—especially when someone else is picking up the tab.

Case in point: The Sandy relief bill passed by the Democratic-controlled Senate in the 112th Congress—the same Senate that has refused to pass a budget in the last three years—includes $150 million for fisheries as far away as Alaska, $8 million to purchase cars for the Homeland Security and Justice Departments, $58.8 million to replant trees that were damaged on private land, $135 million to improve weather forecasting, and $10.78 billion largely for future construction improvements to public transportation not even related to Hurricane Sandy. In fact, 64 percent of the so-called ''emergency'' funding in this bill will not be spent until 2015 or later. We must always be vigilant to ensure the Obama administration's cynical motto, ''never let a serious crisis go to waste,'' is not allowed to rule the day.

Given our spending-driven debt crisis, changes must be made. Like many members of Congress, when disaster has befallen my district or state, I have worked to help ensure funding was provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency. However, I have consistently fought for disaster funds to either be in the budget or offset through the rescission of lower-priority spending. A nation on the road to bankruptcy must prioritize its spending. There should be no more ''emergency'' disaster funding without offsetting cuts to lower priority spending.

Next, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) must be functionally and significantly reformed. I have long been critical of this ineffective, inefficient and indisputably costly experiment in government-provided flood insurance. The program operates with non-actuarial rates, encouraging unsustainable development and running up $21 billion in debt with zero hope of repayment. A reauthorization bill passed last year began eliminating outdated subsidies, but Sandy hit before many of these provisions could take effect. Certainly, we have a contractual obligation to pay the NFIP claims of people whose lives were turned upside down by this terrible storm. Yet we also have an obligation to ensure hard-working taxpayers aren't always stuck bailing out failed government programs. The Financial Services Committee, which I chair, will take up legislation to get the government out of the subsidized insurance business and transition us to a private, stable insurance system that can keep the promises it makes without borrowing tens of billions of dollars that we do not have.

America is not just operating on borrowed money—we're operating on borrowed time. Today, it is not a question of if bond markets will turn on us, but when. Unless we change our out-of-control spending ways, we will be the first generation in American history to leave the next generation with less freedom, fewer opportunities and a lower standard of living. We have no greater moral responsibility than to preserve the blessings of liberty and opportunity for future generations. A compassionate nation will not allow a great physical tragedy of today to ever become an even greater fiscal tragedy for our children tomorrow.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I strongly support the provision of immediate federal relief to the victims of Hurricane Sandy and other disasters. We absolutely have a responsibility to provide targeted resources to help communities meet their true emergency needs following a natural disaster. But I remain convinced that we can, and should, put in the tough work to do this in a fiscally responsible manner. This means finding a way to pay for what we spend.

Our national debt currently exceeds $16.4 trillion—and grows by billions of dollars each day. This is a symptom of Washington's inability to live within its means, and unless we reform the way Washington has traditionally gone about its business, this debt is going to dramatically limit the potential of our children and grandchildren. We must do better.

As I have traveled throughout Kentucky's Sixth District, people have asked me repeatedly to stand firm for common sense and fiscal responsibility. This is what families and small businesses in my district do every day, and this is the mentality that we need to start bringing to Washington. The Federal Government spent a massive $3.6 trillion in fiscal year 2012, so there are clearly savings that we can find. I am willing to do that work, and I encourage my colleagues to do so as well. Congress should not use the urgency of disaster relief as its excuse for continuing to run up our $16.4 trillion national debt.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I rise today to support H.R. 152 ''the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013,'' which will provide relief to citizens devastated by the impact of Superstorm Sandy.

Last month, the Administration requested $60.4 billion in federal aid to provide financial assistance to homeowners and businesses affected by Hurricane Sandy. Back on December 28, 2012, the Senate passed a $61 billion comprehensive aid package for the victims and communities by a vote of 62–32.

I am pleased that this body was able to pass H.R. 41, a $9.7 billion dollar bill which temporarily increased the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program.

Now that the President has signed H.R. 41, victims of Superstorm Sandy are finally able to receive some much-needed relief from the federal government. The issue before us is that in no other time in the last 2 decades have victims had to wait this long for relief.

HURRICANE IKE

Right after Hurricane Ike devastated Texas in September 2008, I worked hard with the Members of the Texas Congressional delegation to ensure that Texas was appropriated the recovery funds it so desperately needed. In early 2009, the State of Texas received part of these recovery funds, namely $219 million under the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Overall, the Federal Government provided over $1 billion of federal aid for hurricane Ike relief by June 2009 including: $103 million to the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston for debris removal, $35 million to the Sam Houston Electric Cooperative for restoration work and $10 million to the Trinity Bay Conservation District for debris removal. I understand the plight of the New York Delegation.

Hurricane Ike wreaked havoc on Texas, particularly in Galveston and Houston. As we move forward with recovery efforts, it became clear that the impact of the storm had been widespread and many people were still in need of assistance. I suspect that these are the same circumstances under which the survivors of Hurricane Sandy find themselves. I want to remind everyone in this Chamber that during Hurricane Ike, more than 60 Americans and over 26 Texans died. Moreover, it resulted in the evacuation of over 1 million residents and caused over $11 billion worth of damage.

Hurricanes of the magnitude that we have faced over the last decade require a federal

response. We have a duty and an obligation to help our neighbors. I am surprised by those who are quick to say that this situation is different that the Hurricanes that came before. Hurricane Sandy like Ike and Katrina took lives, destroyed homes, and devastated communities. Again, Hurricane Ike caused millions of dollars in damage throughout Houston and Galveston. The local agencies processing the people impacted by Hurricane Ike for which these funds were utilized, received these funds from the state and federal agencies six months late, but they did receive funds because the funds were available. The victims of Sandy are still waiting for a federal response.

The road to recovery and reconstruction was not easy after hurricane Ike, but with the cooperation of the United States government, those states affected were able to recover. I saw the destruction that hurricane Ike caused to the city of Houston's infrastructure and I have also seen how the city of Houston was able to rebuild damaged roadways and bridges. Galveston was able to rebuild its shoreline, which has recently experienced its most lucrative tourist season since Hurricane Ike. With the necessary federal assistance, communities can recover from disaster.

HURRICANE KATRINA

Hurricane Katrina took the lives of 1,833 men, women, and children, while leaving roughly 400,000 people without jobs. Close to 275,000 homes were lost as a result of the record-breaking storm surge that developed and the dozens of levees that couldn't withstand the rage of Katrina. Hurricane Katrina caused an estimated $108 billion in damage, becoming America's costliest hurricane.

I would like to take a moment to paint a picture for Members of this body about the differences in response to this Hurricane and that of Hurricane Katrina, just in terms of funding. On the morning of August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast of the United States ravaging Americans from Texas to Florida, and even as far inland as the Ohio valley. In 5 days, on September 2, 2005, President George W. Bush signed into law a bill to provide $10.5 billion in emergency funding for disaster relief related to Hurricane Katrina. Six days later, Congress passed another bill for $51.8 billion in emergency appropriations. It took a total of 10 days for Congress to approve $62.3 billion in emergency funding for Hurricane Katrina relief. Here we are today, nearly 2 months after Sandy, still debating Hurricane Sandy funding.

Over 7 years ago, I sat down with NPR's Ed Gordon as a part of a special roundtable to discuss the impact of Hurricane Katrina and Washington's tremendously slow response time to disaster relief efforts. I recall the anger and frustration in the hearts and minds of Americans across the country at the Bush Administration's seemingly lack of urgency in dealing with the disaster.

At the time, Congress was able to pass an initial emergency relief bill worth $10 billion 4 days after Katrina made landfall, and then pass an additional $52 billion in funding 6 days after that. It took 10 days for congress to pass a Katrina relief bill worth $62.3 billion, and yet a comprehensive relief bill for Sandy has not yet been approved.

We now stand 78 days after the hurricane, which is appalling when you consider the fact we are dealing with Americans' humanity and livelihoods. We forecast these disasters; 10 days was too long for Katrina, and 78 days after Sandy is simply unacceptable.

After Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast of the United States I, along with several other Members of Congress, introduced legislation to protect the families and businesses financially overwhelmed by the disaster.

When the Judiciary Committee considered the Bankruptcy Abuse and Consumer Protection Act at the beginning of 2005, I offered an amendment to protect the victims of natural disasters like those who were unfortunately, eventually, devastated by Hurricane Katrina later that year.

Immediately after Hurricane Katrina, Members of Congress and I continued to fight for financial relief for those affected by natural disasters because that is the American way; we take care of our nation's most vulnerable citizens regardless of race, religion, socioeconomic status or unfortunate circumstance. I'd like to think that 7 years after the passage of federal funds for the most expensive hurricane in our nation's history, that when the next massive storm arrives, law makers would be able to approve emergency relief bills in less than 10 days. Sadly, with Sandy, it seems as though we are moving in the opposite direction.

Since this historic storm devastated the east coast in late October, the people impacted by the storm, particularly those in the Tri-State area of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, have been waiting patiently for the federal government to act as they continue to engage in efforts to rebuild their communities.

However, the time for patience has long since expired, and these Americans can no longer wait for Congress to act to provide comprehensive relief.

For families without a home, and for businesses without a storefront or customers, this situation has been an ongoing nightmare. These families and businesses have been waiting for Congress to join them in their struggle to pick up the pieces and put their communities back together.

The proposal before us is our opportunity to step up and help to restore these suffering communities; that is the role of the federal government. Every state in this country is, at any given moment in time, at risk for experiencing a devastating and costly natural or manmade disaster.

When state and local governments face overwhelming challenges that are too big and too expensive to ever hope to resolve in isolation, the federal government should be there to quickly assist them in their recovery. That is what makes us strong as a nation; that we can come together when necessary to prevent the pieces of our country from crumbling individually.

SELECTED PROVISIONS OF H.R. 152

The funds in H.R. 152 will go to help restore both calm and stability to the affected communities by providing relief and rebuilding infrastructure, as well as to help the local economies to recover from stagnation.

Small Business Administration—

This funding will provide for the immediate needs of the SBA Disaster Loan Program to provide timely, low-interest financing for the repair and rebuilding of disaster-damaged private property for homeowners, renters, and businesses.

This funding would also provide grants to assist small businesses affected by Hurricane Sandy with disaster recovery and response problems.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) DISASTER RELIEF FUND (DRF)

This funding will fulfill near-term needs for the DRF, the most immediate source of relief and recovery funds available to individuals, families, and communities to support ongoing recovery through affected areas.

This includes providing individual assistance such as temporary housing, crisis counseling, and disaster unemployment assistance.

It also provides funding for public assistance to local communities and certain nonprofits for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and repair, replacement, and restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain nonprofit organizations.

Department of Transportation—

This funding will provide reasonable assistance and recovery to the four major affected transit agencies—New York's MTA, the Port Authority of NY/NJ, New Jersey Transit, and the City of New York DOT Ferries.

Language is included in the legislation to provide stringent oversight on the use of funding and the administration of grants.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

This funding through HUD's Community Development Fund will support critical and immediate community needs. This includes repairs to damage sustained by publicly owned hospitals, local roads and utilities, and small businesses.

Funding through HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to support community needs, such as repairs to damage caused to publicly owned hospitals, local roads and utilities and small businesses.

Army Corps of Engineers—

The bill fully funds the Administration's updated estimates for Army Corps of Engineers projects for response and recovery to Superstorm Sandy.

As was done after previous disasters, these funds will help restore navigation channels, beaches, and other damaged infrastructure to pre-storm conditions. Moreover, the bill will provide funds to continue response and recovery activities for flood control, coastal emergency projects, and emergency dredging.

Department of Veterans Affairs—

This funding will go to repairs and reconstruction at the Manhattan VA hospital and other VA medical facilities, which sustained significant flood damage during the storm. These repairs are urgently needed to provide adequate medical services and care to veterans in the Northeast region, many of whom have had to move to other VA facilities following the storm.

PREVIOUS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO DISASTER RELIEF

As the representative for the 18th District in Texas, I know the massive and protracted destruction that storms like this can cause both to property and, more importantly, to the lives of citizens who are left to rebuild their lives and restore all that they have lost.

After the initial disaster response and search and rescue phases, we must begin to rebuild, a process that calls for a longterm commitment from officials in state, local, and federal government.

As I stated above, we can all recall Hurricane Ike in 2008, which heavily impacted

many constituents in my district. At least 74 people lost their lives in the State of Texas, with 28 in Harris County and 17 in Galveston. Over 200,000 homes in the Houston-Galveston region were left damaged or destroyed as a result of Ike.

Congress appropriated $3 billion to Texas to help finance the infrastructure and housing recovery, which included individual and household assistance, disaster unemployment assistance, public assistance grants to state and local government and nonprofit organizations to pay for debris removal, emergency protective measures and road repairs, and low-interest disaster loans provided by the Small Business Administration.

My visits to the affected areas fundamentally evidenced the need for long-term recovery and to get people back on their feet. My constituents and others in the affected areas needed and greatly appreciated the federal assistance they received, and so now that Americans in other parts of our nation need our help, we must move in a bipartisan fashion to provide it.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY SANDY

As a nation, we continue to mourn the loss of at least 132 people in the United States due to Superstorm Sandy (60 in New York, 48 New York City; 34 in New Jersey; 16 in Pennsylvania, 7 in West Virginia). Many more were lost to Sandy in the Caribbean.

As devastating as Hurricane Ike was, the damage to property it caused (an estimated $29.5 billion) the costs associated with Superstorm Sandy are expected to be significantly higher. While we do not yet know the final numbers, the total amount of property damage resulting from Superstorm Sandy exceeds $62 billion.

In terms of dollars of property destruction, this ranks Superstorm Sandy second only to Hurricane Katrina ($128 billion, adjusted for inflation)(note: Hurricane Ike ranks 3rd).

Most gas stations in New York City and New Jersey were closed because of power shortages and depleted fuel supplies. Long lines formed at gas stations that were expected to be open.

Food, shelter and clothing are basic necessities, and right now far too many people are without access to them during these holidays and in brutally cold weather. With more cold weather in sight, things are not going to get any easier for residents of those communities.

Economic conditions in many affected communities are stagnant; stalled because the federal government has yet to provide funding. It took 10 days for Congress to approve comprehensive aid for Katrina, but Congress has yet to provide a comprehensive aid package for those affected by Sandy for more than two months.

CONCLUSION

Today, the $9.7 billion in relief granted by H.R. 41 granted is limited in scope and insufficient to address the entirety of the situation faced by residents of the affected areas. Here in the House, we must finish the job and pass H.R. 251. We need to restore a sense of calm and stability in the lives of people affected by Superstorm Sandy. We need to ensure that small businesses in the affected areas are able to rebound as expeditiously as possible so that they can get the local economies moving again.

I am encouraged that with bipartisan support, we were able to pass H.R. 41 relief for Superstorm Sandy; however, we must now follow up and finish the job by passing H.R. 251. We know that disasters affect all of us at one point or another, and we must come together as one nation to give people access to relief that, realistically, only the federal government can provide.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of House Report 113–1. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 152

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

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Commodity Assistance Program'' for the emergency food assistance program as authorized by section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)) and section 204(a)(1) of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7508(a)(1)), $6,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provisions of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, the Secretary of Agriculture may allocate additional foods and funds for administrative expenses from resources specifically appropriated, transferred, or reprogrammed to restore to States resources used to assist families and individuals displaced by Hurricane Sandy among the States without regard to sections 204 and 214 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 7508, 7515): Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Investigations'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended to conduct studies of flood and storm damage reduction related to natural disasters: Provided, That using $19,500,000 of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of the Army shall conduct, at full Federal expense, a comprehensive study to address the flood risks of vulnerable coastal populations in areas impacted by Hurricane Sandy within the boundaries of the North Atlantic Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers: Provided further, That an interim report with an assessment of authorized Corps projects for reducing flooding and storm risks in the affected area that have been constructed or are under construction, including construction cost estimates, shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than March 1, 2013: Provided further, That an interim report identifying any previously authorized but unconstructed Corps project and any project under study by the Corps for reducing flooding and storm damage risks in the affected area, including updated construction cost estimates, that are, or would be, consistent with the comprehensive study shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than May 1, 2013: Provided further, That a final report shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That as a part of the study, the Secretary shall identify those activities that warrant additional analysis by the Corps, as well as institutional and other barriers to providing protection to the affected coastal areas: Provided further, That the Secretary shall conduct the study in coordination with other Federal agencies, and State, local, and Tribal officials to ensure consistency with other plans to be developed, as appropriate: Provided further, That using $500,000 of the funds provided herein, the Secretary shall conduct, at full Federal expense, an evaluation of the performance of existing projects constructed by the Corps and damaged as a consequence of Hurricane Sandy for the purposes of determining their effectiveness and making recommendations for improvements to such projects: Provided further, That the amounts in this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $9,000,000, to remain available until expended for repairs to projects that were under construction and damaged as a consequence of Hurricane Sandy: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $742,000,000, to remain available until expended to dredge Federal navigation channels, and repair damage to Corps projects: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $582,000,000, to remain available until expended to support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities, as authorized by law: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works

shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

TITLE III

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $10,000,000 for grants to or cooperative agreements with organizations to provide technical assistance related to disaster recovery, response, and long term resiliency to small businesses that are recovering from Hurricane Sandy: Provided, That the Small Business Administration shall expedite the delivery of assistance in disaster-affected areas: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may waive the matching requirements under section 21(a)(4)(A) and 29(c) of the Small Business Act for any grant made using funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, or no less than 7 days prior to obligation of funds, whichever occurs earlier, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Loans Program Account'' for the cost of direct loans authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That in addition, for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act in response to Hurricane Sandy, an additional $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses: Provided further, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $143,899,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That notwithstanding the transfer limitation contained in section 503 of division D of Public Law 112–74, such funding may be transferred to other Coast Guard appropriations after notification as required in accordance with such section: Provided further, That a description of all facilities and property to be reconstructed and restored, with associated costs and time lines, shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the ''Disaster Relief Fund'' for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $5,379,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $3,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall publish on the Agency's website not later than 24 hours after an award of a public assistance grant under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) that is in excess of $1,000,000, the specifics of each such grant award: Provided further, That for any mission assignment or mission assignment task order to another Federal department or agency regarding a major disaster, not later than 24 hours after the issuance of a mission assignment or task order in excess of $1,000,000, the Administrator shall publish on the Agency's website the following: the name of the impacted State and the disaster declaration for such State, the assigned agency, the assistance requested, a description of the disaster, the total cost estimate, and the amount obligated: Provided further, That not later than 10 days after the last day of each month until the mission assignment or task order is completed and closed out, the Administrator shall update any changes to the total cost estimate and the amount obligated: Provided further, That for a disaster declaration related to Hurricane Sandy, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, not later than 5 days after the first day of each month beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall publish on the Agency's website not later than 10 days after the first day of each such month, an estimate or actual amount, if available, for the current fiscal year of the cost of the following categories of spending: public assistance, individual assistance, operations, mitigation, administrative, and any other relevant category (including emergency measures and disaster resources): Provided further, That not later than 10 days after the first day of each month beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish on the Agency's website the report (referred to as the Disaster Relief Monthly Report) as required by Public Law 112–74.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations'', for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $585,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

For an additional amount for ''Systems Acquisition'', for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $3,869,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 401. Funds made available by Public Law 109–88 for carrying out activities authorized under section 417 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5184) may be used until expended to provide assistance under section 417 of that Act to local governments in areas eligible to receive such assistance pursuant to a major disaster declaration by the President for Hurricane Sandy.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $49,875,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $234,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Oil Spill Research'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' for disaster response and recovery, and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy, including making payments under the Head Start Act and additional payments for distribution as provided for under the ''Social Services Block Grant Program'', $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That not less than $25,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Children and Families Services Programs'' for the Head Start program for the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That not less than $25,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Social Services Block Grant'' for the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That not less than $2,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services (''HHS'') ''Office of Inspector General'' to perform oversight, accountability, and evaluation of programs, projects, or activities supported with the funds provided for the

purposes provided herein: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the distribution of any amount shall be limited to the States of New York and New Jersey, except that funds provided to ''Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration'' may be distributed to other States, but only if such funds are for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for behavioral health treatment, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to dislocated residents of New York and New Jersey: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be included in the calculation of the ''base grant'' in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641A(h)(1)(B), or 644(d)(3) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are not subject to the allocation requirements of section 640(a) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are in addition to the entitlement grants authorized by section 2002(a)(1) of the Social Security Act and shall not be available for such entitlement grants: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be transferred by the Secretary of HHS (''Secretary'') to accounts within HHS, and shall be available only for the purposes provided in this paragraph: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available in this or any other Act for fiscal year 2013: Provided further, That 15 days prior to the transfer of funds appropriated in this paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of any such transfer and the planned uses of the funds: Provided further, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated by this paragraph: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph and transferred to the National Institutes of Health for the purpose of supporting the repair or rebuilding of non-Federal biomedical or behavioral research facilities damaged as a result of Hurricane Sandy shall be used to award grants or contracts for such purpose under section 404I of the Public Health Service Act: Provided further, That section 481A(c)(2) of such Act does not apply to the use of funds described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: Provided further, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Limitation on Administrative Expenses'', $2,000,000, for expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy, which shall be derived from the unobligated balances that remain available under such heading for the Social Security Administration for information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Army National Guard'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $24,235,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That none of the funds made available to the Army National Guard for recovery efforts related to Hurricane Sandy in this Act shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive form 1391 for each specific request: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated to carry out military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for ''Medical Services'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $21,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Medical Facilities'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $6,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for ''National Cemetery Administration'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $1,100,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

For an additional amount for ''Information Technology Systems'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $531,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

For an additional amount for ''Construction, Major Projects'', $207,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, for renovations and repairs as a consequence of damage caused by Hurricane Sandy: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and major medical facility construction not otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for ''Facilities and Equipment'', $14,600,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2013, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING SUBSIDY GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

For an additional amount for ''Operating Subsidy Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation'' for the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $32,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the ''Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program'' as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, $5,400,000,000, to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by Hurricane Sandy: Provided, That not more than $2,000,000,000 shall be made available not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the remainder of the funds shall be made available only after the Federal Transit Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency sign the memorandum of agreement required by section 20017(b) of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Public Law 112–141) and the Federal Transit Administration publishes interim regulations for the Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program: Provided further, That not more than three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5334 and 5338(i)(2) and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $3,000,000 shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General to support the oversight of activities under this heading: Provided further, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Community Development Fund'', $3,850,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a

major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) due to Hurricane Sandy, for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): Provided, That funds shall be allocated directly to States and units of general local government at the discretion of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: Provided further, That within 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall allocate to grantees all funds provided under this heading based on the best available data: Provided further, That as a condition of eligibility for receipt of such funds, a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of such funds will address long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, by notice issued within 45 days of enactment of this Act, specify criteria for approval of plans, and, if the Secretary determines that a plan does not meet such criteria, the Secretary shall disapprove the plan: Provided further, That as a condition of making any grant, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may not be used for activities reimbursable by or for which funds are made available by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): Provided further, That a grantee may use up to 5 percent of its overall allocation for administrative costs: Provided further, That a grantee shall administer grant funds provided under this heading in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and may not delegate, by contract or otherwise, the responsibility for administering such grant funds: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide grantees with technical assistance on contracting and procurement processes and shall require grantees, in contracting or procuring these funds, to incorporate performance requirements and penalties into any such contracts or agreements: Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information accounting for how all grant funds are used, including details of all contracts and ongoing procurement processes: Provided further, That, in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use of these funds by a grantee (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment) upon a request by a grantee explaining why such waiver is required to facilitate the use of such funds and pursuant to a determination by the Secretary that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and that such action is not inconsistent with the overall purposes of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or this heading: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading that use such funds to supplement Federal assistance provided under sections 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) may adopt, without review or public comment, any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit under section 104(g)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(1)): Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately approve the release of funds for an activity or project assisted under this heading if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): Provided further, That a waiver granted by the Secretary may not reduce the percentage of funds that must be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income to less than 50 percent, unless the Secretary specifically finds that there is compelling need to further reduce the percentage requirement: Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register any waiver or alternative requirement made by the Secretary with respect to any statute or regulation no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver or alternative requirement: Provided further, That, of the funds made available under this heading, up to $4,000,000 may be transferred to Program Office Salaries and Expenses, Community Planning and Development for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That, of the funds made available under this heading, $4,000,000 shall be transferred to Office of the Inspector General for necessary costs of overseeing and auditing funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 801. For fiscal year 2013, upon request by a public housing agency and supported by documentation as required by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development that demonstrates that the need for the adjustment is due to the disaster, the Secretary may make temporary adjustments to the Section 8 housing choice voucher annual renewal funding allocations and administrative fee eligibility determinations for public housing agencies in an area for which the President declared a disaster under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.), to avoid significant adverse funding impacts that would otherwise result from the disaster.

TITLE IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 901. Each amount appropriated or made available in this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 902. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 903. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 904. (a)(1) Not later than March 31, 2013, in accordance with criteria to be established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (referred to in this section as ''OMB''), each Federal agency shall submit to OMB, the Government Accountability Office, the respective Inspector General of each agency, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate internal control plans for funds provided by this Act.

(2) Not later than June 30, 2013, the Government Accountability Office shall review for the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate the design of the internal control plans required by paragraph (1).

(b) All programs and activities receiving funds under this Act shall be deemed to be ''susceptible to significant improper payments'' for purposes of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note), notwithstanding section 2(a) of such Act.

(c) Funds for grants provided by this Act shall be expended by the grantees within the 24-month period following the agency's obligation of funds for the grant, unless, in accordance with guidance to be issued by the Director of OMB, the Director waives this requirement for a particular grant program and submits a written justification for such waiver to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. In the case of such grants, the agency shall include a term in the grant that requires the grantee to return to the agency any funds not expended within the 24-month period.

(d) Through September 30, 2015, the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board shall develop and use information technology resources and oversight mechanisms to detect and remediate waste, fraud, and abuse in the obligation and expenditure of funds appropriated in this or any other Act for any fiscal year of such period for purposes related to the impact of Hurricane Sandy: Provided, That the Board shall coordinate its oversight efforts with the Director of OMB, the head of each Federal agency receiving appropriations related to the impact of Hurricane Sandy, and the respective Inspector General of each such agency: Provided further, That the Board shall submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on its activities related to funds appropriated for the impact of Hurricane Sandy.

This Act may be cited as the ''Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013''.

The CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except the amendment printed in part B of House Report 113–1. After disposition of that amendment, the Chair shall put the question on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

If the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of House Report 113–1 accompanying House Resolution 23 is not adopted, the Committee shall rise and report that it has come to no resolution on the bill.

If the amendment in the nature of a substitute is adopted, the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment.

No further amendment shall be in order except the amendments printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

At the conclusion of consideration of the amendments printed in part C of House Report 113–1, the Committee

shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill, to the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of House Report 113–1, or to amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Each amendment printed in part B and part C of House Report 113–1 may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment (except as specified in House Report 113–1), and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 113–1.

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 904 (but before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. 905. (a) There is hereby rescinded an amount equal to 1.63 percent of—

(1) the budget authority provided (or obligation limitation imposed) for fiscal year 2013 for any discretionary account in any fiscal year 2013 appropriation Act;

(2) the budget authority provided in any advance appropriation for fiscal year 2013 for any discretionary account in any prior fiscal year appropriation Act; and

(3) the contract authority provided in fiscal year 2013 for any program that is subject to a limitation contained in any fiscal year 2013 appropriation Act for any discretionary account.

(b) Any rescission made by subsection (a) shall be applied proportionately—

(1) to each discretionary account and each item of budget authority described in such subsection; and

(2) within each such account and item, to each program, project, and activity (with programs, projects, and activities as delineated in the appropriation Act or accompanying reports for the relevant fiscal year covering such account or item, or for accounts and items not included in appropriation Acts, as delineated in the most recently submitted President's budget).

(c) In the case of any fiscal year 2013 appropriation Act enacted after the date of enactment of this section, any rescission required by subsection (a) shall take effect immediately after the enactment of such Act.

(d) Within 30 days after the date of enactment of this section (or, if later, 30 days after the enactment of any fiscal year 2013 appropriation Act), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report specifying the account and amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsection (a).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. MULVANEY. Thank you for the opportunity to the chairman and the ranking member.

I want to make it very clear what this amendment is and what this amendment is not.

This amendment is not about delay. This amendment is not about offering a poison pill to the underlying bill. This amendment is not about preventing money from going where it is very desperately needed. I want that to happen. I want these folks who need this money to get it.

I live in an area that is hurricane-prone. I have lived through hurricanes myself. I have lived through floods myself. I have waded through chest-high water full of snakes and human waste to get into my own business. I've been able to take advantage of and to use, to rebuild a small business, a small business disaster loan. I want the money to go where it needs to go.

I'm here for one reason and one reason only today, Madam Chair, and that is to talk about how we can pay for it. That's it.

There was a time when we didn't have to have this conversation. There was a time back during Hurricane Hugo in the late 1980s where we didn't have to talk about how to pay for disaster assistance because the deficit was only $3 trillion. But we've so badly mismanaged our money after that, that by the time we got to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, that we actually did start talking about offsetting and paying for disaster relief and paid for and offset about 40 percent of it.

But we didn't learn. We didn't learn from those mistakes, and we've continued to mismanage our money and to run up our deficit to such a point now where it's $16 trillion today, and it is incumbent upon us to have the discussion about whether or not we have the money to do this and whether or not it's important enough to us to pay for it.

I wish very much that we weren't here today, I wish very much that we could pass this and easily borrow the money without any questions whatsoever, but we've wasted that opportunity. We've mismanaged our own finances to the point where we are now no longer capable of taking care of our own.

Think about that for a second. In the United States of America, we do not have enough money to take care of our own citizens who need it. There's no rainy day fund. There's no savings. What ability we had to borrow money we blew through several years ago with trillion dollar deficits. We don't have enough money saved up to take care of our own people, and that's wrong. It's absolutely wrong.

It is important to me that this money goes to the folks who need it very badly. It's so important to me that I think we should pay for it. I think we should be willing, as a body, to come together and say, Look, there are things that we do not need this year, things that we can do without this year so that the people in New York and New Jersey and Connecticut and the other States who so badly need the money can have it, without us having to go hat-in-hand to other nations of this world and say, Would you please lend us money so that we can take care of our folks who need it so badly?

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I hope the amendment passes. I hope the amendment passes so that I can vote for the bill. I want this money to go where it is so desperately needed. But the time has come and gone in this Nation when we can walk in here one day and spend $9 billion or $17 billion or $60 billion and not think about who's paying for it.

This is important money. It's important to you, it's important to me, and it's important to everyone in here. But it's important enough for us to pay for it ourselves. For that reason, I encourage passage of this amendment and passage ultimately of the underlying bill.

With that, I would yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Chairman, it seems we've lost the battle over all of the non-emergency, non-Sandy spending in this measure. The question before us now is whether we're going to spend $17 billion in this bill—$50 billion when it's amended—without even pretending that we can pay for it.

The gentleman from South Carolina's amendment proposes that we actually recognize that our government is facing a fiscal crisis of unprecedented dimensions and at least pay for the $17 billion in the Rogers bill.

I don't like across-the-board cuts, which treat our highest priorities the same as our lowest priorities; but the Rules Committee disallowed the gentleman from South Carolina's specific offsets like repealing remaining TARP funds and ending bonuses to Federal employees who take transit to work. And the fact is if Members believe that a 1.6 percent cut to discretionary spending is draconian, they should be just as leery of a 1.6 percent increase in spending to pay for non-emergency, non-Sandy-related programs in the Rogers bill.

In the last 10 years, inflation and population have grown 39 percent, our revenues have grown 37 percent, but our spending has grown 64 percent. In light of that, a 1.6 percent cut to pay for this bill, which we are assured is our highest priority, seems like a very modest measure.

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Chair, I would like to yield 45 seconds to the gentlelady from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, without question, the victims of Sandy deserve relief. They deserve it, and we should give it to them in a way that we can afford. If we can't do a 1.6 percent reduction in spending, how are we going to deal with a $16 trillion debt?

My own State of Wyoming is cutting spending 6½ percent across the board right now to balance the budget because revenues didn't materialize that have materialized in the past. And it's very doable. We in this House cut our own budgets 11.4 percent in the period of 2 years. This House has not missed a beat. Not a single Member was hurt by that. A 1.6 percent reduction in Federal spending to pay for these victims' benefits that deserve this money is the right thing to do.

I rise in support of the Mulvaney amendment.

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chair, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Our people in the Northeast are facing a struggle of historic proportions. Many have seen their homes, their livelihoods, and their communities decimated beyond belief. It is the Federal responsibility—and in fact our responsibility as human beings—to help those victims in this unexpected catastrophe.

In doing so, we must expend some Federal dollars. I don't take spending this money lightly. Our country faces a deficit crisis, as the gentleman from South Carolina has said, a deficit crisis of huge proportions, with an economy that's fighting to recover; and any expenditure must be weighed against all other needs facing our Nation.

Now, I don't take a back seat to anyone when it comes to cutting spending. Since I've chaired this committee the last 2 years, we've cut $100 billion off of discretionary spending, 2 years in a row, going on a third. That's not happened since World War II. So I know whereof I speak.

In this case, Madam Chair, the needs are very desperately clear. We must provide this emergency funding, as we are allowed by law, without the devastating slash-and-burn cuts elsewhere that this amendment would cause. The amendment before us would slash nearly $20 billion from discretionary spending this year alone, totally indiscriminate, unspecific, cutting the good and the bad, completely abdicating the responsibility of Congress to determine where spending should or should not occur.

To put this in perspective, this amendment contains a cut to regular discretionary spending that is about the size of the entire agriculture discretionary budget for the year. It is about the equivalent of eliminating all discretionary funding for the Department of Transportation or the full annual budgets of the Coast Guard and Customs and Border Patrol combined.

As written, this amendment is an across-the-board cut that holds no program safe from harm. Defense spending, which is already facing potentially devastating sequestration cuts, is cut by another $10 billion. It would cut war funding by $1.6 billion, directly affecting our troops who are putting their lives on the line in Afghanistan and other areas of conflict.

This amendment also cuts funding for our veterans by $200 million, potentially endangering the quality of their care and making a statement that Congress is willing to go back on commitments to our vets. And the list of other unwise cuts and side effects go on.

Finally, this amendment goes against the precedent of previous emergency supplementals, which did not contain these extreme offsets.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

I believe we can and should attempt to budget for disasters, as we did under the BCA. There are times when a disaster simply goes beyond our ability to offset. Hurricane Sandy is one of those times.

I urge a defeat of the amendment.

I now yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. I rise in strong opposition to the Mulvaney amendment. It would make indiscriminate across-the-board cuts, it would create a $2.1 billion shortfall in military pay, take $529 million from military health care and $1.4 billion support for our troops in Afghanistan. Even before the Mulvaney amendment, the Joint Chiefs of Staff say we are on the brink of creating a hollow force.

It would also cut care for wounded warriors after they come home, reducing veterans' medical services by more than $800 million. And here at home the amendment would eliminate $650 million in funds to repair, rebuild, and expand highways and bridges. It would cut more than 139,000 low-income pregnant women, infants and young children from the WIC program.

It would take $500 million from the National Institutes of Health for research and cures for diseases like cancer, diabetes, and Alzheimer's.

On many occasions, Democrats and Republicans came together to meet these urgent needs caused by major disasters in all parts of the Nation. We didn't say we must first cut support for armed forces and veterans and reduce investments in research. Let's not do that now.

Mr. MULVANEY. In closing, Madam Chair, I would just say I don't like across-the-board cuts any more than anybody else does. I offered other alternatives. They were ruled out of order.

But I would put it to my colleagues, just tell me what you're willing to do without. Are we willing and able to do without anything so that these people can get this money this year? That's the question that I want to debate. That's what I'm looking for for my colleagues across the aisle. Are there no savings, are there no reductions that we could put in place this year so these folks get this money?

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the chairman yielding. I would simply conclude by saying one of my colleagues mentioned that we have a crisis. We do have a crisis—a crisis of indecision in this Chamber. We are under a continuing resolution. This committee is not allowed to complete its work. That creates inefficiencies at the Department of Defense, endangering our security.

The chairman talked about the impact on across-the-board cuts and sequestration, and now we're going to pile on with more cuts. The fact is the goal the gentleman is looking for is not going to happen, and I will simply give you one example. By stringing out acquisition and modernization, you increase the cost to the American taxpayer. I would ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

□ 1550

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of House Report 113–1.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 162, noes 258, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]

AYES—162

Amash	Camp	Duncan (TN)
Amodei	Campbell	Ellmers
Bachmann	Cantor	Farenthold
Barr	Carney	Fincher
Barton	Cassidy	Fleischmann
Benishek	Chabot	Fleming
Bentivolio	Chaffetz	Flores
Bilirakis	Coble	Foxx
Bishop (UT)	Coffman	Franks (AZ)
Black	Collins (GA)	Gardner
Blackburn	Conaway	Garrett
Boustany	Cooper	Gerlach
Brady (TX)	Cotton	Gibbs
Bridenstine	Cramer	Gingrey (GA)
Brooks (AL)	Daines	Gohmert
Brooks (IN)	Denham	Goodlatte
Broun (GA)	DeSantis	Gosar
Buchanan	DesJarlais	Gowdy
Bucshon	Duffy	Granger
Burgess	Duncan (SC)	Graves (GA)

Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Hall
Harper
Harris
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
Matheson
McClintock
McHenry
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Roe (TN)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—258

Aderholt
Alexander
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Courtney
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Brown (FL)
Cleaver
Costa
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier

□ 1610

Messrs. JEFFRIES, DENT, and CULBERSON changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. DUFFY changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 14 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Mulvaney Amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of House Report 113–1.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 327, noes 91, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 15]

AYES—327

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Granger
Graves (GA)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Israel
Issa
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Michaud
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stivers
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—91

Amash
Bachmann
Barr
Benishek
Bentivolio
Black
Blackburn
Bridenstine
Broun (GA)
Camp
Campbell
Chabot
Chaffetz
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Cotton
Daines
DeSantis

DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Fincher
Fleming
Flores
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (MO)
Hensarling
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
King (IA)
Lamborn
Latta
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
McClintock
McHenry
Meadows
Messer
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Ribble
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Stutzman
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yoho

NOT VOTING—14

Brown (FL)
Cleaver
Cook
Costa
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Nunes
Rice (SC)
Schwartz
Speier

□ 1618

Mr. LONG 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:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 15 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the Rogers Amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. FRELINGHUYSEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, 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 the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE X

ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount, to remain available until expended, for the Emergency Conservation Program under title IV of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy and resulting from a major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $218,000,000, of which $15,000,000 shall be available for payments under sections 401 and 402 of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201, 2202), $180,000,000 shall be available for activities under section 403 of such Act (Emergency Watershed Protection Program; 16 U.S.C. 2203), and $23,000,000 shall be available for activities under section 407 of such Act (Emergency Forest Restoration Program; 16 U.S.C. 2206): *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer these funds to the Farm Service Agency and the Natural Resources Conservation Service: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1011. The Office of Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture shall use unobligated disaster assistance oversight funds provided to such office in division B of Public Law 110–329 (122 Stat. 3585) for continued oversight of Department of Agriculture disaster- and emergency-related activities.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Operations, Research, and Facilities", $290,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2014, as follows:

(1) $50,000,000 for mapping, charting, geodesy services and marine debris surveys for coastal States impacted by Hurricane Sandy;

(2) $7,000,000 to repair and replace ocean observing and coastal monitoring assets damaged by Hurricane Sandy;

(3) $3,000,000 to provide technical assistance to support State assessments of coastal impacts of Hurricane Sandy;

(4) $150,000,000 for Regional Ocean Partnership grants to coastal States impacted by Hurricane Sandy;

(5) $25,000,000 to improve weather forecasting and hurricane intensity forecasting capabilities, to include data assimilation from ocean observing platforms and satellites;

(6) $50,000,000 for laboratories and cooperative institutes research activities associated with sustained observations weather research programs, and ocean and coastal research; and

(7) $5,000,000 for necessary expenses related to fishery disasters resulting from impacts of Hurricane Sandy, and as declared by the Secretary of Commerce in calendar year 2012:

Provided, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Acquisition and Construction", $186,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, as follows:

(1) $9,000,000 to repair National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) facilities damaged by Hurricane Sandy;

(2) $44,500,000 for repairs and upgrades to NOAA hurricane reconnaissance aircraft;

(3) $8,500,000 for improvements to weather forecasting equipment and supercomputer infrastructure;

(4) $13,000,000 to accelerate the National Weather Service ground readiness project; and

(5) $111,000,000 for a weather satellite data mitigation gap reserve fund:

Provided, That NOAA shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $10,020,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $230,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and Facilities" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SCIENCE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration" for repair at National Aeronautics and Space Administration facilities damaged by Hurricane Sandy, $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for "Payment to the Legal Services Corporation" to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount made available under this heading shall be used only to provide the mobile resources, technology, and disaster coordinators necessary to provide storm-related services to the Legal Services Corporation client population and only in the areas significantly affected by Hurricane Sandy: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2012 and 2013, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104–134 (referenced by Public Law 105–119) shall not apply to the amount made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $5,370,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $40,015,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $8,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $3,165,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $5,775,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $1,310,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for ''Defense Working Capital Funds'', $24,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Investigations'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended to expedite at full Federal expense studies of flood and storm damage reduction: *Provided*, That using $29,500,000 of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of the Army shall expedite and complete ongoing flood and storm damage reduction studies in areas that were impacted by Hurricane Sandy in the North Atlantic Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers: *Provided further*, That using up to $20,000,000 of the funds provided herein, the Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive study to address the flood risks of vulnerable coastal populations in areas that were affected by Hurricane Sandy within the boundaries of the North Atlantic Division of the Corps: *Provided further*, That an interim report with an assessment of authorized Corps projects for reducing flooding and storm risks in the affected area that have been constructed or are under construction, including construction cost estimates, shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than March 1, 2013: *Provided further*, That an interim report identifying any previously authorized but unconstructed Corps project and any project under study by the Corps for reducing flooding and storm damage risks in the affected area, including updated construction cost estimates, that are, or would be, consistent with the comprehensive study shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees by May 1, 2013: *Provided further*, That a final report shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees within 24 months of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That as a part of the study, the Secretary shall identify those activities warranting additional analysis by the Corps, as well as institutional and other barriers to providing protection to the affected coastal areas: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall conduct the study in coordination with other Federal agencies, and State, local and Tribal officials to ensure consistency with other plans to be developed, as appropriate: *Provided further*, That using $500,000 of the funds provided herein, the Secretary shall conduct an evaluation of the performance of existing projects constructed by the Corps and impacted by Hurricane Sandy for the purposes of determining their effectiveness and making recommendations for improvements thereto: *Provided further*, That as a part of the study, the Secretary shall identify institutional and other barriers to providing comprehensive protection to affected coastal areas and shall provide this report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 120 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the amounts in this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $3,461,000,000, to remain available until expended to rehabilitate, repair and construct United States Army Corps of Engineers projects: *Provided*, That $2,902,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be used to reduce future flood risk in ways that will support the long-term sustainability of the coastal ecosystem and communities and reduce the economic costs and risks associated with large-scale flood and storm events in areas along the Atlantic Coast within the boundaries of the North Atlantic Division of the Corps that were affected by Hurricane Sandy: *Provided further*, That $858,000,000 of such funds shall be made available not earlier than 14 days after the Secretary of the Army submits the report required under the heading ''Investigations'' to be submitted not later than March 1, 2013, and $2,044,000,000 shall be made available not earlier than 14 days after the Secretary submits the report required under the heading ''Investigations'' to be submitted not later than May 1, 2013: *Provided further*, That efforts using these funds shall incorporate current science and engineering standards in constructing previously authorized Corps projects designed to reduce flood and storm damage risks and modifying existing Corps projects that do not meet these standards, with such modifications as the Secretary determines are necessary to incorporate these standards or to meet the goal of providing sustainable reduction to flooding and storm damage risks: *Provided further*, That upon approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate these funds may be used to construct any project under study by the Corps for reducing flooding and storm damage risks in areas along the Atlantic Coast within the North Atlantic Division of the Corps that were affected by Hurricane Sandy that the Secretary determines is technically feasible, economically justified, and environmentally acceptable: *Provided further*, That the completion of ongoing construction projects receiving funds provided by this Act shall be at full Federal expense: *Provided further*, That the non-Federal cash contribution for projects using these funds shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: *Provided further*, That for these projects, the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to these funds: *Provided further*, That up to $51,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be used to expedite continuing authorities projects to reduce the risk of flooding

along the coastal areas in States impacted by Hurricane Sandy within the boundaries of the North Atlantic Division of the Corps: *Provided further*, That $9,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for repairs to projects that were under construction and damaged by the impacts of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided further*, That any projects using funds appropriated under this heading shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a monthly report detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $821,000,000, to remain available until expended to dredge Federal navigation channels and repair damage to United States Army Corps of Engineers projects: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $1,008,000,000, to remain available until expended to prepare for flood, hurricane, and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs and other activities as authorized by law: *Provided*, That $430,000,000 of the funds provided herein shall be made available not earlier than 14 days after the Secretary of the Army submits the report required under the heading ''Investigations'' to be submitted not later than March 1, 2013, and shall be utilized by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to restore projects impacted by Hurricane Sandy in the North Atlantic Division of the Corps to design profiles of the authorized projects: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to funds provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That the amounts in this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Expenses'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended to oversee emergency response and recovery activities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1041. This chapter shall apply in place of title II of this Act, and such title shall have no force or effect.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

For an additional amount to be deposited in the ''Federal Buildings Fund'', $7,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, for basic repair and alteration of buildings under the custody and control of the Administrator of General Services, and real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The provisions under this heading in title III of this Act shall be applied by substituting ''$20,000,000'' for ''$10,000,000''.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'', $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall apply in place of the previous provisions under this heading in title III of this Act, and such previous provisions shall have no force or effect.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Loans Program Account'' for the cost of direct loans authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, $520,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That in addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, an additional $260,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which $250,000,000 is for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses, and of which $10,000,000 is for indirect administrative expenses for the direct loan program, which may to be transferred to and merged with appropriations for Salaries and Expenses: *Provided further*, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall apply in place of the previous provisions under this heading in title III of this Act, and such previous provisions shall have no force or effect.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $1,667,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That a description of all property to be replaced, with associated costs, shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $855,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That a description of all property to be replaced, with associated costs, shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $300,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That a description of all property to be replaced, with associated costs, shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The provisions under this heading in title IV of this Act shall be applied by substituting ''$274,233,000'' for ''$143,899,000''.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the ''Disaster Relief Fund'' in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $11,487,735,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided, $5,379,000,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided further*, That the amount in the preceding proviso is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, $6,108,735,000 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 which shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, $3,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security ''Office of Inspector General'' for audits and investigations related to disasters; *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall publish on the Agency's website not later than 24 hours after an award of a public assistance grant under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) that is in excess of $1,000,000, the specifics of each such grant award: *Provided further*, That for any mission assignment or mission assignment task order to another Federal department or agency regarding a major disaster, not later than 24 hours after the issuance of a mission assignment or task order in excess of $1,000,000, the Administrator shall publish on the Agency's website the following: the name of the impacted state and the disaster declaration for such State, the assigned agency, the assistance requested, a description of the disaster, the total cost estimate, and the amount obligated: *Provided further*, That not later than 10 days after the last day of each month until the mission assignment or task order is completed and closed out, the Administrator shall update any changes to the total cost estimate and the amount obligated: *Provided further*, That for a disaster declaration related to Hurricane Sandy, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, not later than 5 days after the first day of each month beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall publish on the Agency's website not later than 10 days after the first day of each such month, an estimate or actual amount, if available, for the current fiscal year of the cost of the following categories of spending: public assistance, individual assistance, operations, mitigation, administrative, and any other relevant category (including emergency measures and disaster resources): *Provided further*, That not later than 10 days after the first day of each month beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish on the Agency's website the report (referred to as the Disaster Relief Monthly Report) as required by Public Law 112–74: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall apply in place of the previous provisions under this heading in title IV of this Act, and such previous provisions shall have no force or effect.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account'' for the cost of direct loans, $300,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 417 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5184), of which up to $4,000,000 is for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $400,000,000: *Provided further*, That these amounts are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

The provisions under this heading in title IV of this Act shall be applied by substituting ''$3,249,000'' and ''September 30, 2014'' for ''$585,000'' and ''September 30, 2013'', respectively.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

The provisions under this heading in title V of this Act shall be applied by substituting ''$78,000,000'' for ''$49,875,000''.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount for the ''Historic Preservation Fund'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, including costs to States necessary to complete compliance activities required by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and costs needed to administer the program: *Provided*, That grants shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided further*, That individual grants shall not be subject to a non-Federal matching requirement: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

The provisions under this heading in title V of this Act shall be applied by substituting ''$348,000,000'' for ''$234,000,000''.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Departmental Operations'' and any Department of the Interior component bureau or office for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $360,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be used to restore and rebuild national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other Federal public assets; increase the resiliency and capacity of coastal habitat and infrastructure to withstand storms and reduce the amount of damage caused by such storms: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may transfer these funds to any other account in the Department and may expend such funds by direct expenditure, grants, or cooperative agreements, including grants to or cooperative agreements with States, Tribes, and municipalities, to carry out the purposes provided herein: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spending plan for the amounts provided herein within 60 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for ''Environmental Programs and Management'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $725,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

For an additional amount for ''Hazardous Substance Superfund'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK FUND

For an additional amount for ''Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''State and Tribal Assistance Grants'', $600,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $500,000,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and of which $100,000,000 shall be for capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, funds appropriated herein shall be provided to States in EPA Region 2 for wastewater and drinking water treatment works and facilities impacted by Hurricane Sandy: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for the funds appropriated herein, each State shall use not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated herein shall only be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or a natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to $1,000,000 of the funds appropriated herein for management and oversight: *Provided further*, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Capital Improvement and Maintenance'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $4,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section

251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER RELATED AGENCY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Training and Employment Services'', $25,000,000, for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve for necessary expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy, which shall be available from the date of enactment of this Act through September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer up to $3,500,000 of such funds to any other Department of Labor account for other Hurricane Sandy reconstruction and recovery needs, including worker protection activities: *Provided further*, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' for disaster response and recovery, and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy, including making payments under the Head Start Act and additional payments for distribution as provided for under the ''Social Services Block Grant Program'', $800,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That $100,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Children and Families Services Programs'' for the Head Start program for the purposes provided herein: *Provided further*, That $500,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Social Services Block Grant'' for the purposes provided herein: *Provided further*, That section 2002(c) of the Social Security Act shall be applied to funds appropriated in the preceding proviso by substituting ''succeeding 2 fiscal years'' for ''succeeding fiscal year'': *Provided further*, That not less than $5,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services (''HHS'') ''Office of Inspector General'' to perform oversight, accountability, and evaluation of programs, projects, or activities supported with the funds provided for the purposes provided herein: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the distribution of any amount shall be limited to the States directly affected by Hurricane Sandy and which have been declared by the President as a major disaster under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act for Hurricane Sandy: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be included in the calculation of the ''base grant'' in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641A(h)(1)(B), or 644(d)(3) of the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are not subject to the allocation requirements of section 640(a) of the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Social Services Block Grant are in addition to the entitlement grants authorized by section 2002(a)(1) of the Social Security Act and shall not be available for such entitlement grants: *Provided further*, That in addition to other uses permitted by title XX of the Social Security Act, funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Social Services Block Grant may be used for health services (including mental health services), and for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding health care facilities, child care facilities, or other social services facilities: *Provided further*, That the remaining $195,000,000 appropriated in this paragraph may be transferred by the Secretary of HHS (''Secretary'') to accounts within HHS, and shall be available only for the purposes provided in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available in this or any other Act: *Provided further*, That 15 days prior to the transfer of funds appropriated in this paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of any such transfer and the planned uses of the funds: *Provided further*, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated by this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph and transferred to the National Institutes of Health for the purpose of supporting the repair or rebuilding of non-Federal biomedical or behavioral research facilities damaged as a result of Hurricane Sandy shall be used to award grants or contracts for such purpose under section 404I of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided further*, That section 481A(c)(2) of such Act does not apply to the use of funds described in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: *Provided further*, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall apply in place of the previous provisions under this heading in title VI of this Act, and such previous provisions shall have no force or effect.

CHAPTER 9

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for ''Facilities and Equipment'', $30,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the ''Emergency Relief Program'' as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, $2,022,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the obligations for projects under this section resulting from a single natural disaster or a single catastrophic failure in a State shall not exceed $100,000,000, and the total obligations for projects under this section in any fiscal year in the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands shall not exceed $20,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the preceding proviso, the Secretary of Transportation may obligate more than $100,000,000, but not more than $500,000,000, for a single natural disaster event in a State for emergency relief projects arising from damage caused in calendar year 2012 by Hurricane Sandy: *Provided further*, That no funds provided in this Act shall be used for section 125(g) of such title: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

For an additional amount for ''Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation'' for the Secretary of Transportation to make capital and debt service grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to advance capital projects that address Northeast Corridor infrastructure recovery and resiliency in the affected areas, $86,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds may be used to subsidize operating losses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That as a condition of eligibility for receipt of such funds, the Corporation shall not, after the enactment of this Act, use any funds provided for Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation in this Act or any other Act for operating expenses, which includes temporary transfers of such funds: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration may retain up to one-half of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading to fund the award and oversight by the Administrator of grants made under this heading: *Provided further*, That for an additional amount for the Secretary to make operating subsidy grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for necessary repairs related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy, $32,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That each amount under this heading is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the ''Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program'' as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, $10,900,000,000, to remain available until expended, for recovery and relief efforts in the areas most affected by Hurricane Sandy: *Provided*, That not more than $2,000,000,000 shall be made available not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the remainder of the funds shall be made available only after the Federal Transit Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency sign the Memorandum of Agreement required by section 20017(b) of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Public Law 112–141) and the Federal Transit Administration publishes interim regulations for the

Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, the Secretary of Transportation may transfer up to $5,383,000,000 to the appropriate agencies to fund programs authorized under titles 23 and 49, United States Code, in order to carry out projects related to reducing risk of damage from future disasters in areas impacted by Hurricane Sandy: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified at least 15 days in advance of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That up to three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds retained for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for the purposes of administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5334 and 5338(i)(2) and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purposes: *Provided further*, That, of the funds made available under this heading, $6,000,000 shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General to support the oversight of activities funded under this heading: *Provided further*, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Community Development Fund'', $16,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) due to Hurricane Sandy and other eligible events in calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013, for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): *Provided*, That funds shall be awarded directly to the State or unit of general local government as a grantee at the discretion of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall allocate to grantees not less than 33 percent of the funds provided under this heading within 60 days after the enactment of this Act based on the best available data: *Provided further*, That prior to the obligation of funds, a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall by notice specify the criteria for approval of such plans within 45 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary determines that a plan does not meet such criteria, the Secretary shall disapprove the plan: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading may not be used for activities reimbursable by or for which funds are made available by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers: *Provided further*, That funds allocated under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): *Provided further*, That a grantee may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs: *Provided further*, That a grantee shall administer grant funds provided under this heading in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and may not delegate, by contract or otherwise, the responsibility for administering such grant funds: *Provided further*, That as a condition of making any grant, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide grantees with technical assistance on contracting and procurement processes and shall require grantees, in contracting or procuring these funds, to incorporate performance requirements and penalties into any such contracts or agreements: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information accounting for how all grant funds are used, including details of all contracts and ongoing procurement processes: *Provided further*, That, in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment) pursuant to a determination by the Secretary that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and that such action is not inconsistent with the overall purposes of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading that use such funds to supplement Federal assistance provided under sections 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) may adopt, without review or public comment, any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately approve the release of funds for an activity or project assisted under this heading if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): *Provided further*, That a waiver granted by the Secretary may not reduce the percentage of funds that must be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income to less than 50 percent, unless the Secretary specifically finds that there is a compelling need to further reduce or eliminate the percentage requirement: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register any waiver of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver: *Provided further*, That, of the funds made available under this heading, up to $10,000,000 may be transferred to ''Program Office Salaries and Expenses, Community Planning and Development'' for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, $10,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Office of the Inspector General'' for necessary costs of overseeing and auditing funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided under this heading are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1091. For fiscal year 2013, upon request by a public housing agency and supported by documentation as required by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development that demonstrates that the need for the adjustment is due to the disaster, the Secretary may make temporary adjustments to the section 8 housing choice voucher annual renewal funding allocations and administrative fee eligibility determinations for public housing agencies in an area for which the President declared a disaster during such fiscal year under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.), to avoid significant adverse funding impacts that would otherwise result from the disaster.

SEC. 1092. The Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act a plan for implementing the provisions in this chapter, and updates to such plan on a biannual basis thereafter.

SEC. 1093. None of the funds provided in this chapter to the Department of Transportation or the Department of Housing and Urban Development may be used to make a grant unless the Secretary of such Department notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not less than 3 full business days before any project, State or locality is selected to receive a grant award totaling $1,000,000 or more is announced by either Department or a modal administration.

SEC. 1094. This chapter shall apply in place of title VIII of this Act, and such title shall have no force or effect.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself 1 minute.

Hurricane Sandy devastated the northeast coast in late October, 78 days ago, leaving misery in its wake, disrupting the lives and businesses of millions of our fellow citizens. The storm caused unprecedented destruction—$100 billion in New York and New Jersey alone. My amendment supplements Mr. ROGERS' measure in order to bring the total aid package to $60 billion, which is the amount requested by the President and endorsed by Governors Christie, Cuomo, and Malloy.

I want the Members to know that this amendment strips out all provisions in the Senate that were deemed earmarks and all authorizing language.

Madam Chairman, I'll close by reminding our colleagues of the proud tradition of Congress' cite in the recent letter that many of us received from the Governors of the States affected. Madam Chair, in late December, the Governors of the affected States wrote to each House Member, and I quote:

> The congressional delegations of our three States have always been there to provide critical votes to these aid packages, because that is what America is all about—when one of us is in need, we step up to the plate to lend a helping hand.

It's time to lend that helping hand, and I urge the support of my amendment.

Madam Chair, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my friend Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, which would bring the funding total of this package to the amount requested by the President.

I cannot emphasize enough how critical the additional $33.4 billion provided in this amendment is to our region. I know there are many different viewpoints in this House and many different positions on issues we consider here, but Madam Chairwoman, I think we can all agree that the Federal Government has a fundamental and critical role when disasters of this magnitude strike. No State can do it alone. A Federal response is essential.

My colleagues, I commend Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN on his amendment today, and I strongly urge its swift passage.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to my colleague and good friend, CHRIS SMITH, the Representative from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend for yielding, and I strongly support Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment.

Madam Chair, gaps in homeowners insurance coverage and a growing realization that there will be major tax receipt losses from towns that have had their tax bases eviscerated by Sandy is further compounded in a State that's reeling from a body blow with no precedent. All of this has led to crippling shortfalls. Towns have serious gaps in needed resources. They need our help. The $33 billion Frelinghuysen amendment fills those gaps for people in need of housing assistance, public infrastructure destroyed or damaged by Sandy will get a huge boost, and economic revitalization will accelerate.

I've lost count, Madam Chair, of the number of my constituents who either didn't have flood insurance for their homes or who had an inadequate amount of coverage. To compound their misery, many have upside-down mortgages, and they desperately need our help. The Frelinghuysen amendment raises to $16 billion from $3.9 billion in the Rogers amendment, funds to aid in the relief of homeowners, buyouts, and home elevation. It will also provide very critical moneys for the Army Corps of Engineers. Where the Army Corps had projects in place, there was a mitigation of the amount of damage to infrastructure and to homes. We need this additional funding to protect homes, businesses so millions of people can get on with their lives.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York City and Long Island, Congressman KING.

□ 1630

Mr. KING of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and let me at the outset commend Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN for the outstanding job he has done on this amendment and throughout this entire crisis.

I am proud to stand with Governor Cuomo, Governor Christie, Mayor Bloomberg, all the members of the New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut delegations. Madam Chair, there has been no disaster which Governors of the States have documented the need for more than Sandy. Everything is there. Every earmark is out. Every dollar is accounted for. This is a real disaster.

I walk through my neighborhood. I see the people who have lost their homes. I know how tragic it is. All of us know it. This is not make-believe.

I'm proud to stand for this bill. It's absolutely essential that the Frelinghuysen amendment be adopted. I was there for every supplemental appropriation bill. I was proud to do it. I am even prouder to stand with Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, although I am not opposed, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition in order to yield it to my friend from New Jersey because there are important messages to be heard.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, I strongly support what is going on, and I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey to make sure that everybody from the affected area has an opportunity to be heard.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from New Jersey shall control the time.

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for that courtesy. We highly appreciate it.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) who probably represents more of New Jersey than any of our other Members.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN, thank you. Chairman ROGERS, thank you for getting us to this point. It is deeply appreciated. To my colleagues from disaster-prone States, States that have had disasters in the past who are supporting us in this, thank you very much.

To my colleagues who are from States that have had disasters, some rather recently, who have decided that we need to change the rules of the game, shame on you. What does the misery index have to get to for our constituents? A new caucus should be formed—we have a lot of caucuses here—it should be the hypocritical caucus because when you wanted the money 5 minutes before the storm was over, you didn't have any hesitation coming to us and asking us. And, yes, I'm angry. You're changing the rules for hundreds of thousands of people in the middle of the game.

Florida, good luck with no more hurricanes. California, congratulations. Did you get rid of the San Andreas Fault? The Mississippi is in a drought. Do you think you're not going to have a flood again? Who are you going to come to when you have these things?

We need this. We need it now. Do the right thing as we have always done for you.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to Mr. GRIMM of Staten Island.

Mr. GRIMM. I would also like to give a special thanks to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who has been just an incredible stalwart and shown leadership, but I also want to echo the sentiments of my good friend from New Jersey. I would ask everyone that's going to take this vote to consider what we are doing. What are we really doing in this Chamber? We're not voting as Republicans or Democrats; we're not voting as individuals. We're voting as Americans. And the last time I checked the Constitution, that Constitution was to protect all of us, the welfare of this great United States. Please remember that when you cast your vote today. These are Americans in need that are counting on us to stand up and do the right thing. Regardless of whether you're from a State that has had disasters or not, when America is calling and your neighbor needs a hand, America lends that hand. That's who we are. Make me proud today and support this amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the Representative from New York State, CAROLYN MALONEY.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his really extraordinary bipartisan leadership on this issue with NITA LOWEY and so many others from the Northeast region.

This is truly a bipartisan amendment with bipartisan devotion and commitment. The chairman has worked his heart out on this, and he has given his all to make this happen with great intelligence and commitment, to address the real need and the suffering of the

people. Struck by the second most economically devastating natural disaster in our Nation's history, people lost their homes, their cars, their jobs, in some cases their entire neighborhoods; and there should not be different standards for different storms or for different regions.

We are all one country. We were there when other States and regions suffered hurricanes, tornadoes. We need you to be there with the Northeast region today. This is a bipartisan effort. The standards should not be different. We were there for you. We need you to be there for the Northeast.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE).

Mr. LANCE. I rise in support of Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment and thank him, Chairman ROGERS, and our leadership for all that they have done to move this issue forward.

I speak today not as a New Jerseyan, not as a Northeasterner, but as an American. This Nation has in times of natural disasters come together as one in support of those in need. Thousands upon thousands of our countrymen and countrywomen are in need from Sandy's devastation, a horrific occurrence in the history of the State I love.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in support of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment, and I thank all of those on the Republican and the Democratic sides of the aisle for their support today.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentleman for the time, and I thank you for your work on this, your leadership on this. You've worked very hard to make this a bipartisan amendment. That's why I stand in support of it. The folks in New York need a lot of help. Your amendment speaks to the small business community. It speaks to GSA's need to do repairs on buildings that service those communities, otherwise costly leases would have to take place in order to provide working places for Federal employees. So the details of your amendment, sir, speak to many of the needs that we have in the community right now, and that's why I rise in support of it, in support of your efforts to make this a bipartisan effort; and I thank you for your support of so many people in need not only in your State, but in Connecticut and in my State of New York.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN).

Mr. RUNYAN. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the Frelinghuysen amendment. We must pass this amendment to ensure that hardworking men and women in communities like Brick, Seaside Park, Toms River, and Barnegat get the resources they need to get back on their feet.

After Hurricane Sandy, many of my constituents completely lost their homes. Others lost power and heat in their homes for over a month. And many, like this home here in Mantaloking, haven't even been permitted back to their homes 2 months later.

Make no mistake, my constituents have suffered. They have seen the communities they have grown up in completely destroyed. I urge passage of the Frelinghuysen amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIRES).

Mr. SIRES. Madam Chair, let me first congratulate my colleague and all of my colleagues from New Jersey for their hard work. This unprecedented storm has hurt New Jersey to the tune of 41,000 people; 41,000 families are currently impacted. Over 300 municipalities have been impacted in New Jersey. The PATH stations in Hoboken are destroyed. Thousands of families who lived in houses in the area—they also lived in the basements—have no place to go.

And here we are 3 months later, and we're still battling over this money. This is for people who are hurting. This is for States like New Jersey and New York and Connecticut who are donor States that are constantly sending money to the Federal Government. You know, I sat in this Chamber when we had these wars and all this money for these wars. We destroyed the infrastructure in Iraq, and then we put billions of dollars to fix the infrastructure in Iraq. We put billions of dollars in Afghanistan.

□ 1640

This is for the Americans in this country who have been hurt by this storm that is unprecedented. My friends, we have to work together to get this money to these people so they can start their lives over again.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield 1 minute to another Member of Congress from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, we either act now, or we wait for the consequences of the terrible silence of the decent. And many folks from both sides of the aisle have worked together. It can be done, not only on this issue, but many other issues.

This was a tragedy. When you visit each town, be it in Long Island or Staten Island, or Hoboken, or Moonachie, Fort Lee, Mantoloking, what's the sign you look for whenever you go in neighborhoods? Water line. That's the sign.

What is the water line of our conscience, of our goodwill, and having double standards for different storms?

We've never done that before as a Nation, and we shouldn't now do it through ideologues and true believers who think one way or the highway.

This must be passed today. I commend Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. ROGERS, NITA LOWEY. Thank you for putting your task forward in a priority. And we're going to pass this today. Congratulations, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey.

I have never, in my 14 years, spoken from this side of the aisle. I do it today, not as a gimmick, but as part of my plea to my Republican colleagues, to all of us, not to act as Democrats and Republicans.

People are suffering throughout the Northeast. They continue to do so. The Frelinghuysen amendment is one that will give assurance to the people of the Quad-State region that the Federal Government will be there with them throughout this crisis, that they will be there. When everyone else has forgotten, the Federal Government will be there.

The level of devastation is enormous. And as I said before, the level of psychological damage is enormous, and we only know the tip of the iceberg. We don't know yet what will come.

This amendment will give peace of mind to Americans who are suffering today. Americans just like all of us here today are suffering, and they are looking to their Congress, not red, not blue, not Democrat, not Republican, just Americans helping Americans. That's what this amendment and this bill is all about.

I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me this minute.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE).

Ms. CLARKE. I thank the gentleman for the time.

And I want to urge all of my colleagues to support the Frelinghuysen amendment, which ensures a full $60.1 billion package will jump-start a recovery process for the families and small businesses of the affected four-State region.

I represent an area called Gerritsen Beach in Brooklyn, New York, a quaint bungalow community. Operative word, bungalow. They were subgrade, and totally deluged during the event known as Superstorm Sandy. This is a working-class community of people, real solid Americans who have played by the rules all of their lives, and now their homes have been moved off of their foundations by the sheer force of this storm.

This amendment, this work that we do today, is why people have sent us here, to know that we've got their backs, that we are there, as their representatives, in time of need.

I want to thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, in particular, those from the affected region, for their advocacy on behalf of the people who have been victimized by Sandy.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Madam Chair, I do have a point of clarification before I yield back my

time. The amendment includes $22,220,000 for the Federal Highway Administration's emergency relief program. It's our intent that the $100 million cap applies to only the funds in this act, and not to previous emergencies.

In closing, Madam Chairman, as I said earlier, I ask all Members to lend the Northeast a hand, help us put lives and families and communities back in good order. Those that have suffered, continue to suffer, have had personal misery and loss, we remember them as we pass this bill today. And I want to thank all the Members for stepping forward to be supportive of this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. FLORES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. FLORES. Madam 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 3, line 7, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $150,000,000)''.

Page 3, strike lines 18 through 20 (and redesignate the subsequent paragraphs accordingly).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that would address concerns in funding the Regional Ocean Partnership program under NOAA that is included in the underlying amendment.

Let me tell you what this amendment is not. It is not a poison pill designed to stop funding for Sandy relief. It is not an amendment designed to delay aid to Sandy victims. It is not an amendment designed to stop the much-needed aid to Sandy victims.

All the amendment does is it stops the ability to allow a crisis to be used by the White House to fund Executive Order 13547, which is basically to zone the oceans. Funding for that could be used for purposes like this: to regulate economic activity in the Mississippi River watershed. And you could see that none of the money that's used for this program would be used to help Sandy relief. So that's just an example of what it would do.

According to the NOAA Web site, the Regional Ocean Partnership grant program was developed to advance effective coastal and ocean management through regional ocean governance, including the goals for national ocean policy or, in other words, Executive Order 13547, set out in the President's final policy of the Interagency Ocean Task Force, dated July 19, 2010. Again, back to the Executive order.

This amendment is essentially the same amendment that was passed that was part of the CJS appropriations bill that passed by a bipartisan vote of 246–174 last May.

Now, we can all agree that ocean planning is a good thing. However, that needs to be done through the normal appropriations process when approved by Congress, and not through an executive order by the President.

The Natural Resources Committee has held hearings, under the leadership of Chairman DOC HASTINGS, to ask the administration where they're getting the funding to implement national ocean policy. They have not responded with any answers to that, and now they're using this crisis as a way to come up with funding of $150 million to basically fund all of these agencies in the President's effort to zone the oceans. We think that that's inappropriate.

And again, this is not to stop Sandy aid. It's not to delay Sandy aid. It's not to be a poison pill for Sandy aid. It's only designed to stop the use of this crisis to fund a program that this Congress did not intend to have an effect.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN).

□ 1650

Mr. RUNYAN. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the Flores amendment. The Regional Ocean Partnership grants program was established in 2004 by President Bush to help prevent damages from future natural disasters in coastal States. It is not part of President Obama's National Ocean Policy.

This program is supported through a competitive grant program first authorized by President Bush in 2004 to support urgent coastal needs. This program is also voluntary and State-led, with individual States opting into the program.

In the areas hardest hit by Hurricane Sandy, there is a Mid-Atlantic Regional Council that was established by mid-Atlantic Governors in 2009. These Governors work together to address coastal issues and mitigate future risks.

State universities like Rutgers University in New Jersey also receive funding through States to work and coordinate with States to determine how to best mitigate future disaster risks. The Reinsurance Association of America has written in opposition to this amendment due to concern about future risks to coastal areas.

I again emphasize this program is not part of President Obama's National Ocean Policy and was established by President Bush.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his remarks, but this program is designed and was changed beginning with the Obama administration to fund Executive Order 13547.

If you go to the NOAA budget request, it says, ''The Regional Ocean Partnership grants program will establish a competitive grant program to support regional ocean partnerships. The program will help support the development and implementation of priority actions identified in plans of regional ocean partnerships. Support will include the development of comprehensive Coastal and Marine Spatial Plans,'' i.e., Executive Order 13547.

So, yes, this program was around before during the Bush administration, but it has changed under the Obama administration, and now they're using this Sandy relief as a methodology to fund this program which, again, was never authorized directly by Congress.

There were two rounds of grant requests that were granted by NOAA in 2012. Only one went to a State, and that was to the State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, and the Office of Planning.

Here are the NGOs and outside groups that did get money from this, though: The Nature Conservancy, the Smith River National Recreation Area, the University of Hawaii, the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium, and others. But not to States. Only one went to a State and that was to the State of Hawaii.

Again, this is an inappropriate use of funding, the inappropriate use of funding in the middle of a crisis to try to carry out something that this Congress has never authorized.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague from New Jersey, Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, for yielding but also for putting together a very thoughtful amendment. A lot of thought has gone into this amendment. It is compassionate, yes, but it is thoughtful compassion, not dumb compassion.

I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. It's a misguided amendment that would strike funding from NOAA's Regional Ocean Partnership grants program. These grants help scientists understand where and how the shoreline has changed, evaluate the long-term effects of storm damage, and prepare mitigation plans for future severe weather events. The whole point is to rebuild better and smarter. The Flores amendment eliminates such funding for coastal mitigation, which means Congress would lose the opportunity to ensure that the money is spent on recovery from this disaster in a smart way that makes coastal communities

stronger and safer. It's nonsensical to impair the ability of NOAA to prepare properly for hurricanes in an emergency appropriations bill designed to respond to a hurricane.

I strongly urge my colleagues to reject this misguided amendment, and I thank my good friend from New Jersey for all the thought that has gone into his amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for his remaining 1 minute.

Mr. FLORES. This is what the $150 million is going to go for. This is a bunch of federal bureaucracies to carry out an Executive order that this Congress never approved.

This is not about stopping Sandy relief, this is not about putting roofs back over people's head, this is not about providing food and sustenance for anybody, this is not about rebuilding our roads and bridges, this is not about preventing future storms. This is about just growing a Federal bureaucracy that was never authorized by this Congress.

With that being said, I think it's a clear amendment. It does not stop Sandy relief.

I would urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey does have 2 minutes remaining if he would seek recognition.

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this Amendment.

Regional Ocean Partnerships are supported through a NOAA competitive grants program first established by President Bush in 2004.

As the representative from the Ocean State, I know how important this funding is in helping coastal states deal with a range of priorities—including, coastal hazards resiliency to the impacts of major storms like Sandy.

Hurricane Sandy wreaked havoc on the coastline of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and the Northeast.

The allocation for Regional Ocean Partnerships Grants will provide much needed funding to states affected by Hurricane Sandy—helping our coastal communities recover, be better prepared for future extreme weather events, and mitigate future risks.

These measures will help our coastal communities in Rhode Island and throughout the impacted region to rebuild, save lives, and prevent future economic and property losses.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. RUNYAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. RUNYAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, lines 6 through 8, strike all after ''fishery disasters'' and insert ''during calendar year 2012 that were declared by the Secretary of Commerce as a direct result of impacts from Hurricane Sandy:''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. RUNYAN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, which makes a technical correction of the current bill language that makes it clear that fisheries disaster funding is restricted to those States that were declared fisheries disasters in 2012 as a direct result of Hurricane Sandy.

While I understand that the intent of the appropriators was to limit the money to the States impacted by Hurricane Sandy, NOAA has informed me that according to the current bill language they will distribute the money to any State with the fisheries disaster declaration in 2012.

While I'm disappointed that more money has not been appropriated to the fisheries that were damaged during Sandy, we need to make sure that this limited pot of money gets to the fisheries that need it most in New Jersey and New York. There is only $5 million appropriated for the fisheries bill. In New Jersey alone the commercial fishing industry has sustained over $4 million in damage.

This amendment was supported by the Garden State Seafood Association, the Recreational Fishing Alliance, and the Marine Trades Association of New Jersey.

I want to thank the Rules Committee for ruling my amendment in order and urge all colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member seek time in opposition?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. RUNYAN. I would like to yield 1 minute to my colleague from New Jersey, Congressman SMITH.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my good friend and colleague, Mr. RUNYAN, to ensure that the funding in this bill is targeted to those fishery disasters resulting from Superstorm Sandy.

Recreational angling contributes more than $125 billion annually to the American economy, Madam Speaker, in addition to creating and sustaining over 1 million jobs.

New Jersey has a long tradition of fishing along our 130-mile shoreline. Recreational and commercial fishing generates over $1.3 billion in New Jersey in economic activity and supports 8,500 Jersey jobs.

This vital industry not only creates and sustains good jobs but boosts fishery conservation efforts, tourism, and contributes significantly to the economy in coastal communities. The disaster declaration on November 16 and the modest funding provided in the pending legislation will help rebuild the damaged and destroyed infrastructure so that this industry can recover and return to pre-storm levels.

I urge all members to support the Runyan amendment.

□ 1700

Mr. RUNYAN. I yield 1 minute to another gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chairman, I'm very pleased to support the gentleman's amendment. I commend him for his effort. This is directly Sandy related. We thank you for your work on this.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam 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 4, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $13,000,000)''.

Page 5, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced to $0)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chairman, my amendment would strike $13 million in nonemergency funding for the National Weather Service's ground readiness project.

This funding, found in the Frelinghuysen amendment, is for work that is already underway as part of a yet unfinished state-of-the-art weather satellite system. It is my understanding that this particular amount is meant to speed up the preparations needed to get ready for data that will come from these new weather satellites, which are set to be launched 2 to 5 years from now.

Madam Chairman, our hearts go out to the victims that are suffering from the devastation from Hurricane Sandy.

However, in the wake of large storms like this, government's knee-jerk reaction is often to throw money at forecasting or storm modeling in order to prevent widespread damage in the future. Unfortunately, even with the best imaginable forecasting systems, we would not have been able to prevent the structural damages which resulted from this particular storm. Yet here we are debating funding for a project due to go online years from now in an emergency supplemental bill, which is meant to provide aid to those who are still suffering in the wake of Sandy.

For fiscal year 2013, the National Weather Service received a total of $991 million. That's $20 million over their initial request. NOAA is expected to ask for additional funding for this particular project over the next 2 years—nearly $15 million in fiscal year 2014 and $18 million in fiscal year 2015, the year the first new satellite is due to launch. It appears that the funding included in the Frelinghuysen amendment is simply meant to get the ground portion of this project finished just a little bit faster.

Madam Chairman, I don't wish to argue the merits of this project, and I agree that if we have the ability to improve our forecasting infrastructure, we ought to do it, but this is not the time nor the place. The time for this project—and other projects like it which are funded in the Frelinghuysen amendment—is during the normal appropriations process.

While I offered seven other amendments to the Rules Committee which would have removed similar nonemergent spending totaling over $300 million, unfortunately, only this amendment made it to the House floor. I'm disappointed that none of my other amendments to cut excessive spending were allowed. I was hopeful that the start of a new Congress would usher in a new dedication to cutting wasteful, duplicative, unnecessary spending. Unfortunately, it looks like it is business as usual.

That said, I'm hopeful this amendment will pass so this particular appropriation may be considered under regular order, as it should.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman, my good friend from New Jersey.

I want to say that this amendment would do serious damage to our efforts in terms of the National Weather Service.

In the mark of the House and the Senate appropriation bills for FY13, we had this $13 million. It improves our forecasting. What does that mean on the ground? What it means on the ground, all across our country, when there is a severe weather incident, it means that we will have better information for evacuation purposes, if needed. It's about $1 million a mile to evacuate. It's about saving lives.

So when the gentleman, who is the maker of this amendment, said that he wished we could do this faster and he's not opposed to us having better information, then I join with him in part, in that part, because this is about providing necessary information to the American public about severe weather incidents and saving lives. This is money that both the House and the Senate intended to provide, but in the 112th we were unable to complete our work.

This is vitally important to every single Member in this House in their districts, the businesses and families alike, that the National Weather Service and the satellite system be upgraded as quickly as possible.

We've had the greatest series of severe weather events—over $1 billion each—that we've ever had in our history. It is not time for the greatest country and the wealthiest country in the world to retreat or to equivocate in making sure that we have the very best weather service information, and this satellite system is critically important thereto.

So I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would hope that the gentleman who is seeking waste find waste in some other area, because this is not waste. This is lifesaving information and important throughout our country that the National Weather Service has this upgrade. It's something we would have passed anyway in the normal appropriations process.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chairman, he just made my point. We all want good satellite weather forecasting. The satellites have already been funded and underway. This project is already underway. It's nonemergent spending. We should not have nonemergent spending in an emergent appropriations bill, particularly when we don't have any setoffs for this. There is no reason whatsoever, absolutely zero reason that this could not be considered in the normal appropriations process, as my good friend just stated.

My point has been that these types of projects should be considered under regular order. They should be considered the way that all funding, except for emergency funding, should be considered, and that's through the Appropriations Committee, the regular order, the way we're supposed to be doing things in this House. This is not one of those.

My amendment, if it is passed, is not going to shut down this new weather system. It's not going to ground the satellites. It's not going to ground the ground project. All it's going to do is just say we're not going to put this nonemergent spending in an emergency appropriations bill, and we will take it under regular order as we should. That's my big point. I appreciate my friend saying that we could take it under regular order, as we should be doing.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chairman, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chairman, this misguided amendment by the gentleman from Georgia would strike funding for the National Weather Service's ground readiness program.

Now, the ground readiness program means that weather satellite signals can be collected on the ground and those data can be used in operational models and forecasts. This satellite data is critical for forecasting hurricanes. In fact, the National Weather Service used data from these NOAA satellites to accurately predict the scope and the path of Hurricane Sandy.

Now, this amount is a relatively small dollar amount in the overall disaster relief bill, but this amendment is of outsized importance in its misguided intent. A recent study showed that without the polar satellite data from the weather models, the forecasters would have said Sandy would stay out at sea, would not have hit the mid-Atlantic coast. Imagine how much worse the storm damage would have been if the emergency management officials said it would never make landfall.

□ 1710

It's hard to overestimate how important accurate forecasts are. Let's accelerate the program, not slow it down. It's completely nonsensical to impair the ability of the National Weather Service to predict accurately. This is reminiscent of that ludicrous proposal a few years ago that we abolish the National Weather Service because there is a successful private cable weather channel.

I urge my colleagues to reject this misguided amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia has 15 seconds remaining. The gentleman from New Jersey has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chair, this is not going to delay data. It's not going to delay the implementation of this new satellite system. The current satellite that was just launched last fall has all the data-receiving capability that it can send out. So all this is doing is just saying let's wait until the regular appropriations process.

I urge passage of my amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I'm pleased to yield the balance of my time to Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy.

My friend from Georgia completely misses the point. Mr. HOLT pointed out

that this being able to process this ground-based information is important to being able to fully utilize the information from the polar satellite. The last Congress behaved recklessly, candidly, in terms of jeopardizing the flow of this information. It was not treated appropriately in terms of the budget.

I think that this is an opportunity to accelerate in a small way something that is an emergency, tell the people who have been faced with a chain of natural disasters and storms where we have been able to refine our predictions. We can't stop the weather, but we can save lives, and this will get us back on track a little bit.

I cannot imagine a more misguided offset. If anything, we should be accelerating this work more. I strongly urge its rejection.

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. DUNCAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Madam Chair, 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 7, strike line 19 and all that follows through line 23 on page 8 and insert the following: ''No funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Legal Services Corporation.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Madam Chair, this Nation's debt now stands in excess of $16 trillion. This is an amount of debt greater than our Nation's economy, exceeding our GDP, and yet, Madam Chair, we have on the floor today legislation which piles upon our children and grandchildren even greater burdens of debt.

Madam Chair, it's time to end the credit card economics. We simply cannot afford to continue to spend money that we're borrowing from countries like China on line items that we don't need and that Congress isn't constitutionally authorized to spend.

Madam Chair, my amendment strips one such line item out of this bill. This is really low hanging fruit. You see, this Sandy relief effort was plussed up, or increased, by $1 million to boost Legal Services Corporation, funding masquerading as disaster relief. And I thought we had a ban on earmarks in this Congress.

Why is a bailout for New York lawyers emergency hurricane relief? Even if you believe this is a legitimate government program—which I don't, by the way—but how can you argue with a straight face that spending on lawyers is legitimate emergency spending?

Madam Chair, let me say again, we're $16 trillion in debt. We're $16 trillion in debt, America. We simply cannot afford to continue like this. We cannot keep spending money that we don't have on things that we can't afford and all the while sending our children and our grandchildren the bill.

What part of $16 trillion in debt do you all not understand?

I sincerely hope that my colleagues will take this opportunity to start to get serious about reining in our spending addiction. This amendment is a tiny step in that direction. It's only $1 million. A million dollars is brushed off as not a lot of money to haggle over here in Congress, but let me tell you, $1 million is a lot of money to the average American. But in this House, that's barely a blip on the radar screen.

This amendment will cut 6 percent of 1 percent of 1 percent of 1 percent of the Federal debt. It isn't that much, but at least it's a start. The journey of 1,000 miles begins with a single step, Madam Chair, and we need to take that step today.

This is a program that should no longer exist with Federal dollars. This program hasn't been reauthorized by the U.S. Congress since 1980; 33 years—33 years—of unauthorized appropriations, Madam Chair. Are we going to continue like it's business as usual?

The GAO has criticized LSC over its internal controls and lack of accountability in their financial reporting processes and systems, yet, year after year, we keep throwing money at them. We cannot keep doing things the same way and expect anything other than the same result: deeper and deeper in debt, with a bill that my sons and their children and—hopefully—my grandchildren and maybe their children will get stuck with. Today, let's at least not throw more good money after bad by wasting another $1 million on an unauthorized giveaway to attorneys.

Please support my amendment. It will strip $1 million from this bill and prevent any ''emergency spending'' to pay for attorneys that should be paid for by private citizens in the private sector.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I rise to claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Legal aid offices in Sandy-affected areas are experiencing a huge increase in requests for civil legal assistance that is directly related to the storm and its aftermath. The Legal Services Corporation exists precisely to help meet the civil legal needs of low-income Americans, and the Legal Services Corporation assistance is never more important than following a major disaster.

Since Sandy hit, legal aid programs in New York and New Jersey have set up recovery hotlines, staffed FEMA disaster recovery centers, partnered with other State and local organizations to conduct disaster assistance training, and participated in clinics to provide legal counseling to affected communities. Local legal service programs are helping families obtain emergency food stamps, disaster-related unemployment insurance benefits and FEMA benefits to pay for rent and other expenses.

The funding this amendment proposes to eliminate would enable local organizations to purchase the needed mobile resources and equipment and to hire the coordinators they need to manage volunteers.

The $1 million this amendment would strike is a small amount relative to all of the other disaster relief efforts in the bill, but it will have a disproportionately large impact on the lives of low-income Americans it will help. I urge my colleagues to reject the amendment.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield 1 minute to the distinguished chairman, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

In the hundreds of thousands of people that have been displaced in the Northeast are a lot of people who have lost their apartments and houses that don't have the money to hire lawyers. Their conditions are such they've lost everything that they have—their possessions, their apartments, the houses that they've invested in throughout their lives—and many of these people do not have the financial means to protect their interests.

I know people have a hate-on for the Legal Services Corporation of America—and they've had their problems, and our Appropriations Committee has dealt with reining them in when they've acted inappropriately—but at a time when people are in such desperate straits and misery, to deny the poorest of the poor recourse when fat people can be taking advantage of them, or they're looking for some sort of food and shelter and they're seeking legal counsel to make sure that they can protect their rights and their families, I'm opposed to this amendment, I think, for good reason.

□ 1720

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to Mr. JOSE SERRANO of New York.

Mr. SERRANO. Let me first say that your comments once again, sir, are just right on target.

This is one of those amendments that simply strikes out at a government agency not realizing the harm it causes the people. The impact is particularly severe for low-income families, individuals who are unable to afford the kind of legal assistance they might need to help them recover.

Since Sandy, legal aid programs have been on the front lines of disaster assistance, and they will be providing legal assistance for Sandy victims for years to come. They've been dealing with FEMA assistance, with SNAP benefits, with unemployment benefits, along with legal issues related to evictions and housing problems; but the need for legal assistance will not end there.

In future months and perhaps even years, cases involving FEMA appeals, bankruptcy, fair housing, and public housing issues will arise. Contractor fraud scams will proliferate as Sandy victims start receiving cash payments from insurance proceeds and housing repair grants. Legal aid programs will be called on to provide help, and more than ever now we need this kind of assistance. What's interesting about this amendment is that it's not an amendment really directed at the funding as much as it is at the whole Legal Services Corporation. It is an attempt to attack an agency that stands up for those who can't defend themselves.

Interestingly enough, this was Richard Nixon's proudest program. He believed, at that time, as many have after him, that the poor needed a way to defend themselves in our courts. To go after this funding is not to go after a million dollars. Let's be honest. It's to go after the corporation. It is illtimed, it is wrong, it is unfair; and we should reject it by a majority, if not by a unanimous vote.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

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

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, I would offer the amendment on behalf of my colleague, Mr. CAMPBELL, and myself.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 16, line 6, insert ''with respect to such funds'' after ''expense''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I must acknowledge the collaboration and support of my good friend and the cosponsor of the amendment, Mr. CAMPBELL from California.

The amendment is a simple clarification to ensure that the Frelinghuysen amendment doesn't put taxpayers on the hook for 100 percent of the cost of projects that are unrelated to Hurricane Sandy.

The amendment waives the standard local cost-share for ongoing construction projects. This applies to beach renourishment projects, which are typically cost-shared at a 65 percent Federal and 35 percent local share.

While the waiving of this local cost-share for this type of project is unprecedented, I understand that for our friends in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, Hurricane Sandy was also unprecedented.

Our amendment does not change the language with respect to repairing the beaches damaged by Hurricane Sandy, but unfortunately the language could be interpreted to also waive local cost-share for future periodic beach replenishment unrelated to any damage caused by Hurricane Sandy. These typically can take up to over a 50-year period and can cost tens of millions of dollars. I'm confident that is not what was intended by the amendment as it was offered. But the amendment is necessary to make sure that that's not how it's interpreted at some point in the future.

Madam Chair, my heart goes out to the communities in the Northeast that have been devastated by Hurricane Sandy. I have strongly supported the efforts of the people in the region to step forward and be fully compensated to be able to have a robust package. I'm sorry that it's delayed, and I commend the leadership that has been displayed on both sides of the aisle.

I strongly support having the Federal Government provide assistance for people not only to recover, but to rebuild in a way that is stronger and safer. But it does not make sense to use this legislation to change standard, non-Federal cost-share procedures for projects unrelated to Hurricane Sandy. Doing so, I think, would be fiscally irresponsible, and it decrease local communities' involvement and investment in local projects that primarily benefit them and I'm afraid might be a reason for opposition for legislation that I hope passes.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I would be happy to yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I want to thank the gentleman and Mr. CAMPBELL, the cosponsor, for this clarification. I'm pleased to accept it. Thank you very much.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. The gentleman is correct that he is restating law, and we also accept the amendment.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, I deeply appreciate the hard work and the acceptance of the amendment. I look forward to moving forward with the passage of this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 21, line 17, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $12,500,000)''.

Page 21, line 18, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $12,500,000)''.

Page 40, line 10, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $12,500,000)''.

Page 43, line 7, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $25,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Chair, I rise to engage the chairman of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee in a colloquy and intend to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Hurricane Sandy has left a lasting impact on New York and its residents. The storm surge engulfed low-lying housing—including the Redhook development in my district—floating basements, common areas, and apartments. These areas remained submerged for days, cutting off essential services. After the water receded, toxic mold spread quickly in damaged areas.

Mold and mildew infestation can pose serious health risks if not addressed in a timely manner. If left untreated, residents and workers are at risk of developing respiratory illnesses or infection. Without providing emergency funding specifically for this purpose, there is serious concern among city residents that calls for more remediation will go unanswered.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that going forward we can work together to ensure that the final bill addresses mold contamination in public housing.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, removing mold is critical to restoring the lives and livelihoods of New Yorkers, New Jerseyans, and those in Connecticut living in public housing affected by the storm.

We will work to see that in the final bill funding is made available for mold abatement, and we thank you for your focus on this very important issue that often escapes public notice unless you're directly affected. So I want to commend you for that effort.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I'm very grateful to the chairman.

The success of our response to this tragedy hinges on helping residents rehabilitate the structures they call home.

□ 1730

It is essential that the resources necessary to provide secure housing for New Yorkers and other residents in New Jersey and Connecticut are made available.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman withdraws her amendment.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. HUELSKAMP

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Madam 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 25, lines 14 and 15, strike ''that is in excess of $1,000,000, the specifics of each such grant award'' and insert ''the specifics of the grant award''.

Page 25, lines 19 and 20, strike ''a mission assignment or task order in excess of $1,000,000'' and insert ''the mission assignment or task order''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Madam Chairman, my amendment seeks to ensure maximum transparency in a process which will see billions of taxpayer dollars distributed through FEMA grants. While I appreciate that a provision was included to require the disclosure of grants over $1 million, I believe we owe it to the taxpayers to do even more. My amendment strikes the $1 million threshold for disclosure, and it requires the details of all grants distributed under FEMA's disaster relief program to be disclosed.

Recently, a town in California was the subject of a FEMA Inspector General investigation. The FEMA IG found that the grantee received $830,000 following a recent flood. The town in question spent all of the allocated grant money and has requested reimbursement for $769,000 more. Among the inappropriate expenditures were a host of purchases that had nothing to do with the equipment damaged by the flood, including new chairs, computers, telephones, lamps, and a microwave. FEMA rejected the claim, fining these and numerous other attempts to claim reimbursement outside of the scope of the flood as well as outside of the terms of the grant.

While I commend FEMA for catching this attempted fraud, the sheer volume of grants that will come as a result of Sandy necessitates maximum transparency at the beginning of the process. My amendment requires just that. Let me give you one other example.

According to a September 2012 Department of Homeland Security IG report, I quote:

Following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 and other disasters up to December 31, 2010, FEMA disbursed more than $8 billion in assistance payments, some of which were later determined to have been improperly paid to individuals who were ineligible or who received duplicate payments. The debts in question arose in part because FEMA relaxed its internal controls in order to provide the expedited delivery of assistance grants to displaced disaster survivors.

The relaxed internal controls involved improper payments of as much as $621 million to 167,488 recipients. According to the report, FEMA's efforts to recoup these improper payments resulted in $1.3 million collected thus far, but they spent $7.3 million to collect them—again, costing the taxpayers a net of $6 million. Why repeat a process like this if we can avoid it?

The paperwork is already being done on disaster relief grant applications. They're already being recorded on a computer somewhere in FEMA, so there are already disclosure procedures in place that can quickly and appropriately bring forward this information. According to the CBO, this amendment will have no budgetary impact. It simply does not create an undue burden to make the list public in a timely fashion.

I ask my colleagues to join me in injecting 100 percent transparency and accountability at the beginning of the process in order to help root out waste and fraud.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUELSKAMP. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I want to thank the gentleman from Kansas for putting forward this amendment. I am pleased to accept it. I just want to assure you that in both the Rogers amendment and my amendment we have plenty of transparency, and we have lots of reports, and I think your added protections of the taxpayers' dollars are very much in order.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MR. FLEMING

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. I also have a unanimous consent for a technical correction of that amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 28, line 6, after the dollar amount (but inside the quotation marks), insert ''(reduced by $9,800,000)''.

Page 28, line 7, insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under such heading in title V may be used to repair seawalls or buildings on islands in the Steward B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Does the gentleman have a modification to his amendment?

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Chairman, yes.

I ask unanimous consent to correct a misspelled word from ''steward,'' ending in ''d'' to ''Stewart,'' ending in ''t.''

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Technical Correction to the Amendment Offered by Mr. FLEMING:

In the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment on page 28, line 7, strike ''Steward'' and insert ''Stewart''.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is modified.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Chairman, my amendment to the Frelinghuysen amendment will strike $9.8 million of spending on buildings and seawalls on uninhabited islands within the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge.

The Stewart McKinney refuge is a complex of 10 separate units composed of over 800 acres that are stretched across the Connecticut shoreline. My amendment specifically addresses the request of the Fish and Wildlife Service to spend nearly $10 million to rebuild buildings and a seawall on one of the 10 units known as the Outer Island.

The Service acquired this property through a private donation in 1995. Since that time, as a result of a memorandum of understanding, the island has been managed by Southern Connecticut State University, which provides access and guided educational activities to visiting school groups during the summer months, which is the only time Outer Island is actually open. In fact, the Southern Connecticut State University Web site is clear:

All schools, university, community, and civic associations or other parties interested in participating in educational activities on Outer Island must have prior approval of the Connecticut State University System coordinators.

While the Fish and Wildlife Service has no staff on Outer Island, the university utilizes paid interns and faculty coordinators to supervise the educational programming. An occasional kayaker may stop and have lunch on the island; but if you want to visit the Outer Island, you must coordinate your visit with the university and not with the Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, the university received a $250,000 grant from the Long Island Sound Fund.

Madam Chairman, last Friday members of my staff met with representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Service has confirmed that they do not charge the university for what amounts to almost the exclusive use of the island. Furthermore, the Service did not provide at any time any analysis or breakdown on how they will spend $9.8 million of our taxpayers' money. In fact, the only information they provided was a one-line explanation that the money will be used to remove debris deposited by storm floodwaters and to repair seawalls and buildings. Frankly, this is totally inadequate.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs, my subcommittee has jurisdiction over the Fish and Wildlife Service. I intend to conduct our annual budget hearing in March of this year. This request does not belong in an emergency spending bill, and the money should not be in any way appropriated until we get a better understanding of how the $9.8 million will be spent. I am also interested in hearing why this Service does not charge the university for using the island and why they should not be assessed a portion of the repair costs, which benefits them far more than the general public or certainly the taxpayers of the United States.

I urge an ''aye'' vote on this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1740

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in strong and vociferous opposition to what I view as a misguided amendment. It aims to cut funding that would help repair the seawalls and research buildings damaged by Superstorm Sandy at the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge in Connecticut. This is a vindictive amendment, in my view, that needlessly slashes disaster relief for one particular State, and I urge its defeat.

Named after the former Republican Congressman from my State, the Stewart McKinney Wildlife Refugee spans 70 miles of Connecticut shoreline, including 800 acres of island habitats, a beach, and tidal wetlands. One of the more remarkable aspects of the McKinney Refuge is a chain of seven islands along the coast. The islands support habitat for several federally endangered and threatened species and also hosts related research facilities.

These islands are key stops for birds migrating along the Atlantic Flyway, and two of them have been named ''important bird areas'' by the National Audubon Society. Some of these islands are also in close proximity to urban centers. All of them sustained severe damage during Superstorm Sandy.

For example, the storm damaged the dock, seawall, and education building on the Outer Island research station, which is also the most visited island within the McKinney Refuge. As a result, the natural resources on Outer Island cannot currently be properly managed. On Outer Island, the lack of repairs will have serious environmental consequences. If the seawall isn't repaired, erosion will undermine the foundation of the main building, dislodge the septic tank and cause significant contamination, and will lead to major repair costs. That's why we need to make available disaster aid to the McKinney Refuge so that they can recover from this storm, just as we have many times in the past for other refuges affected by disasters all across this country.

Let me give you some examples. After Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and Hurricane Ike in 2008, we appropriated $71 million for wildlife refuges in Texas, $20 million in Mississippi, and $74 million for refuges in Louisiana, the sponsor of this amendment's home State.

One of the central responsibilities of this institution is to act on behalf of the American people whenever a major disaster occurs. Federal disaster relief is meant to restore homes, businesses, communities, and Federal facilities to their pre-disaster condition. We do this whether the disaster is a fire in the west, a tornado in the south, or a hurricane in the northeast. There is no good reason to make an exception of the McKinney Refuge here.

The sponsor of this amendment, Congressman FLEMING of Louisiana, has argued that this bill includes $9.8 million solely to repair the damage done at the Outer Island. This is simply not true.

The Fish and Wildlife Service requested over $10.9 million for repairs to the McKinney Refuge, including just over $2 million for Outer Island. The rest of the funds, however, would support repairs all along the 70 miles of affected Connecticut coast. By cutting the funding needed to rebuild the Connecticut coastline to its pre-Sandy condition, this amendment prevents the McKinney Refuge from meeting its Federal commitment to conserve wildlife, to provide education and outdoor recreation for the public, and it unfairly singles out Connecticut and all of the protected wildlife along our shores. Is the State and refuge somehow unworthy of Federal support? It's a terrible precedent for disaster aid.

When these disasters occur, we have always come together as a Nation of Americans, just as we did after Katrina and Andrew and Irene, and we should not change that now.

I urge my colleagues to reject what I view as a pernicious amendment and help Connecticut's McKinney Refuge rebuild from this storm.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded not to traffic the well while another Member is under recognition.

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Chair, the gentlelady is correct: after we got more information on this, the nearly $10 million is actually only $2 million when it comes to the Outer Island. However, the gentlelady is incorrect: the university informed us that the vast amount of damage actually came from Hurricane Irene and not from Sandy.

Now as to the other $8 million, it goes to about six different islands that are rarely, if ever, touched by humans. It is for coastline restoration. So what you have is basically $10 million, $2 million of which is to repair damage from a previous hurricane for which there has not been a request. It is uninhabited island, rarely touched or used except in the summertime, and the rest of the islands are virtually never touched or used.

Madam Chair, this is an emergency bill. There's no emergency here. And whatever dollars we use are going to be borrowed from China and put onto the debt. So as a result of that, this does not fit the definition in any way, shape, or form of being an emergency.

I would suggest to the Chamber today that we focus on the emergency. There are a lot of people hurting with this disaster, and we should put our money where it needs to be. We can go through regular order through my subcommittee and address all of the work needs that need to go on here.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. I would just want to say to my colleague, and quite frankly, I don't recall whether you were here or not here during the extensive debates that we had on this floor as it regarded Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Hurricane Ike in 2008—$71 million for wildlife refuges in Texas, $20 million for refuges in Mississippi, and $74 million for refuges in Louisiana.

Let me just tell you, we have over and over again laid out what the difficulties are and what kind of environmental damage this will cause to the Outer Island, what will happen to contamination in the area, and major areas of our coast along our Connecticut coastline. It is amazing to me that we find it necessary, that in the Northeast, somehow we are being held hostage when the rest of the Nation

has received every dime they have asked for. It's wrong, and we should defeat this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman's time has expired. The gentleman from Louisiana has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Chair, I would again disagree with the gentlelady. I would have to say that, unfortunately, it is our grandchildren who are being held hostage. Now they have tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars each in future debt from the spending we do today. Needless to say, we need to take care of the problem. We need to take care of the emergency, and we need to take care of the people who are hurt. But for heaven's sake, we should not be spending money restoring coastlines on islands that nobody ever goes to.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING), as modified.

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BENISHEK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. BENISHEK. Madam Chair, 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 28, strike the proviso beginning on line 20.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BENISHEK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENISHEK. Madam Chair, like all of my colleagues, I come before you today very concerned about my fellow Americans whose lives were torn apart in October of 2012 due to the impact of Hurricane Sandy.

Hurricane Sandy, like many natural disasters before it, has caused billions of dollars of damage and has upended the lives of thousands of Americans. Congress gathers here today to consider a very important question: Exactly what is the role of the Federal Government in rebuilding our communities following a natural disaster?

Like many of my colleagues, I believe the Federal Government must be a strong partner in responding to natural disasters, but local communities must lead the way in making the important decisions. Only local communities have the firsthand knowledge to prioritize how precious resources should be spent following a natural disaster. While the Federal Government can and should be a partner, it must be just that—a partner.

Madam Chair, the Federal Government currently plans ahead and budgets for natural disasters. We have an entire agency, FEMA, dedicated to managing these disasters. Perhaps Congress should have a more comprehensive discussion on how to better budget and prepare for natural disasters, but we can't use one hurricane as an excuse to fund or enhance programs that would normally go through the regular appropriations process.

□ 1750

Local communities and property owners impacted by Hurricane Sandy face tough choices. They must prioritize and decide what projects will be rebuilt and in which order.

One of the provisions in the underlying Frelinghuysen amendment provides for an additional $50 million in grants from the Historic Preservation Fund for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Sandy. Currently, these types of grants typically require a non-Federal match. The Frelinghuysen amendment strikes the non-Federal match requirement for the Sandy funds.

Madam Chair, my amendment would not reduce any of the supplemental funding provided for in the underlying amendment. Again, the amendment does not reduce the supplemental funding. My amendment simply restores the provision that the non-Federal match be applied, as normally required by the National Park Service. In actual practice, this would make the funds more widely available for a larger number of citizens.

My amendment is about good government and good investments. It simply ensures that local communities have ''skin in the game'' and truly support the grants that they apply for. If a local community is truly supportive of rebuilding a project, they will band together and find a match, whether it be a local municipality, State government, or private nonprofit.

I understand that those opposed to the amendment will say that the impacted property owners require emergency funding. They will argue that in order to obtain the funds, stakeholders should be released of the obligations of a non-Federal match, as many are struggling to get by.

To this, I'd like to remind you that our government is still borrowing over 40 cents for every dollar it spends. Just as families must prioritize their budgets, the Federal Government must learn to make adjustments.

Federal grants should not be about having fancy consultants or great grant writers. These type of programs should come down to one thing: local support for a project. The ability to provide a non-Federal match ensures community support for those projects.

We should no longer waive requirements that ensure local communities will support their efforts. This is about good government and ensuring fiscal responsibility now and in the future.

It is my hope that you will join me in supporting this amendment to ensure that this good guiding principle of good government is continued.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield as much time as he may consume to Mr. MORAN.

Mr. MORAN. I thank the very distinguished gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership overall on this bill, but particularly for thinking to waive the non-Federal match, and I'll explain why.

I'm sure the gentleman from Michigan's effort is well-intentioned, but many of the buildings damaged by Hurricane Sandy were historic structures, and their repair will be very expensive.

Now, your amendment would make it cost prohibitive, Mr. BENISHEK, to repair or rebuild these historic structures. The Interior Department has told us that if the Benishek amendment passes, the historic preservation funds will be almost impossible to spend in the 2-year timeframe.

The regular historic preservation matching requirement is 60 Federal/40 non-Federal. If there is a 60/40 match requirement for the States affected by Hurricane Sandy, the State Preservation Offices will not be able to meet the matching requirement.

These offices are already struggling financially, and have challenges meeting the match under normal circumstances. If they got the money without the waiver, the $50 million that we provide in this bill would sit in an administrative morass while we tried and then likely failed to spend it. So we would be funding nothing but Federal overhead for 2 years.

The language in the Frelinghuysen amendment, like the Senate bill, limits Historic Preservation Grant funding to those 10 States that received the Stafford Act Major Disaster declaration.

The density of historic structures in Sandy-impacted States is far higher and the damage far greater than any storm in recent memory. In New York State alone there were 51,587 structures on the National Historic Register that received a direct hit from Hurricane Sandy. These are structures of national significance. Likewise, in New Jersey and Connecticut.

These structures include such well-known sites as the South Street Seaport Museum and the Coney Island Historic District, as well as thousands of other structures, which while perhaps not being as well-known, are no less important.

So the fact is that many private homeowners, businesses, and communities, they take pride in their historic

structures. These historic structures bring tourists to their communities. They help generate economic revenue. We should not penalize them as they try to recover from this disaster by making them sacrifice the historic character of their homes, their businesses, and communities.

So I support Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's provision of waivers in his amendment for this special category of grants, and I ask my colleagues to vote against the Benishek amendment.

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

Mr. BENISHEK. I just want to use the balance of my time to say $50 million is able to be spent in a larger area, with more impact, if the spending is done with priorities determined by local contributions, and that it's not going to be the best grant writer or the person with the most connections but it's going to be the communities that come together with their local support that is going to determine how this money is being spent. And I think that's just a better way of prioritizing the increase in spending for the historic preservation fund in this method.

I think we've seen in previous disasters where Federal money has been just wasted. And I think that having community input and community donations to this would ensure that the money will go as far as it can and be put to the most effective use determined by local input.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, let me associate my remarks with those of Mr. MORAN. And certainly, we want to commend the gentleman from Michigan for wanting to save money.

I think, in many communities, certainly in the Northeast, but I'm sure in your home State, there are certain historical structures that define the very essence of those communities. You refer to the fact that the communities are supportive. In many cases, it's the nonprofits that are supporting them.

And I asked the staff—and this is why it's in the bill—when we looked at Katrina relief and all the historic structures that were within that affected area, which was vast, we also provided this window.

Of course, in the Northeast we are often essentially focused on our Revolutionary path. But unless we provide to these nonprofits and to communities, in some cases governmental entities, this waiver, a lot of these historical buildings will be lost forever. And I think that time is of the essence.

I commend you for what you're trying to do, but I oppose your amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF UTAH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, 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 49, after line 9, add the following:

TITLE XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 1101. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be used for land acquisition by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

□ 1800

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Thank you, Madam Chair, I appreciate your kindness and hope that your ears are very gentle today.

Unlike some of the other amendments, this particular amendment does not reduce the amount appropriated in the basic underlying bill. What it does try to say is that the money needs to be used where the money needs to be used. It limits the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture from using any funds from this emergency appropriation for the purchase of additional Federal land.

When Sandy hit, the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Governors Island, Morris Park, Sagamore Hill, they were not spared from what took place. The Statue of Liberty is closed. It is not open to the public. It is in desperate need of repair. What I want to make sure is that the money we put for the repair of the Federal estate is used for the repair of the Federal estate. Unfortunately, in an effort to try and do that, there was some loose language. Even though it attempts to put some parameters on where this money can be used, embedded in the language is the phrase that the Secretary of the Interior may transfer these funds to any other account in the Department and may expend such funds in a myriad of ways to try and come up with something.

Unfortunately, we were given, or made aware of, an unofficial wish list which would actually have used some of the money designed for the repair of these desperate issues to be used for the purchase of property not currently under the control of the Federal Government. That is the practice we wish to curtail. If you want to buy more Federal land, that's the icing on the cake. That should go through regular order. That is not emergency spending.

So with this particular money, it needs to be used where it is necessary. It does not prohibit the Army Corps of Engineers or the GAO from using certain funds as necessary to prohibit any kind of relief or human suffering. It simply says you're not going to buy extra land with the money that is already identified for the need of repairing what we already own.

The National Park Service has given us a list of what they need to do. It consumes the money that is in that approach to it. If you decide not to restrict this and allow them to have the flexibility of purchasing other land, something from this list that is essential has to come off, and that's not right. All we're trying to say is use this money to make sure that we put it where it deserves to be, to end the suffering and repair the public property that we already own.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. DENHAM). The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

I oppose the Bishop amendment which, as he says, prohibits the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture from using funds made available under this act from any land acquisition.

There is no attempt by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to use the funds made available under the bill for any kind of Federal land grab. However, there are instances when land acquisition can be part of a cost-effective solution to repairing the damage caused by Hurricane Sandy. For example, we have Interior and Agriculture facilities in low-lying areas that were destroyed by the hurricane. If either Department wants to move any of those facilities to higher ground to protect them from future hurricanes and that higher ground is not owned by the Federal Government, then the Bishop amendment prohibits the Secretaries from buying that land. So we go through the whole thing all over again. They make an assessment. If they realize that this building isn't going to withstand another hurricane, they should be able to move it to land where it's more appropriate; but you couldn't do it if you have the Bishop amendment.

We also had tidal wetlands that were destroyed that included private lands. Under the Bishop amendment, these private lands could not be acquired as part of a comprehensive effort to restore these wetlands to their natural condition. The private landowners need us to do that. They can't restore them, but the wetlands need to be restored. So this simply gives the two Departments the ability to act in a rational manner to restore the shoreline.

The Bishop amendment is a solution in search of a problem. So I would urge

my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, if I may respond for just a moment. I do appreciate what the gentleman is saying, but I would take issue at the premise upon which it is made. If indeed there needs to be a change of venue from any kind of Federal property—they need to go to high ground—those properties need to be identified, and it needs to go through regular order. Emergency funds should not be used to circumvent the process we already have in place, including the preservation of environmental standards, simply to do that.

Here is the bottom line: if you don't accept this amendment, because the National Park Service has already told us what they will do with this money, if they are allowed because of some pressure from wherever source to purchase excess land with this money, which of these projects are we going to take off?

Do you want to go to Liberty Island and take off the storm drain cleanage or the removing of the debris, the mold remediation, the hazardous debris removal, the removal of storm debris, the replacing of water fountains on Ellis Island, the repairing of the Battery Park screening site tent?

The money is already identified here. This is where it should go. This is the emergency. For heavens sake, make it very clear that the money that's going to be given for an emergency is used to repair what was caused in the emergency, and do not have any loose ends that will circumvent regular order.

If indeed there needs to be long-term changes of where administrative buildings are to be built, go through the regular order. That's the process we have. That should be the way of doing things.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I know Mr. BISHOP has been involved in the legislative process long enough to know that process and regular order can be one of the most facile ways of preventing anything from getting done. I will not challenge him now to tell us how many things have been held up that thought they could get through regular order in a reasonable period of time.

We have an emergency here. This is urgent, to repair these seashores. The fact is that the National Parks and the National Seashores and the National Wildlife Refuges are great assets to our communities. Not only do they attract tourism; they increase property values, and they enhance our quality of life.

And now it's clear that public lands and natural systems that they protect buffered built up areas from the impact of storms. They play a very important role, so we need to restore them; and restoration of these public resources will require a specific targeted strategy.

A prohibition on land acquisition may very well frustrate the ability to bring back the public value of existing park and refuge lands and to meet other community needs. Where new access points are needed, which is oftentimes going to be the case, where small purchases are the best or only means to reestablish the lost value of damaged habitat, this amendment would preclude the purchase of even a single acre that would be needed to reestablish public use and resource integrity.

This ties the hands of the professionals who know best how to restore the seashore. This is not a Federal land grant, but they need the tools to be able to make small purchases. We're not talking about a lot of money; we're not talking about a lot of land.

There will be times when you need to buy a small piece of privately owned land to get access to a seashore. There will be times when you need to move it to a more appropriate area. They're not going to be able to spend a lot of money. There isn't a lot of money to do that with.

The fact is that this, I think, is a deliberate effort to frustrate the ability of people who have a vision of what the seashore can be once we restore it to its natural habitat. It seems to me that should be a national objective, to let this area repair and heal. Taking away this tool is going to frustrate that objective.

I would strongly urge a ''no'' vote on the Bishop amendment.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield myself the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Thank you very much.

Though I appreciate the words of the gentleman from Virginia, I have to disagree once again. We have a process for the way we do things. This is an exception to that process because of an emergency. The Parks Department has already identified where they need to spend the money. Any authorization that would ask for any kind of acquisition of lands will take away from where the money is already identified to be needed.

□ 1810

The hypothetical situation of where some expert at some point might want to do this, to spend some type of money, it's nice, it's cute, it's wonderful, but we have a specific process here. If, indeed, you need to move an administrative building from point X to point Y, we have a process to go through that. And it should go through the administrative, it should go through regular order; not be hidden in the bowels of an emergency expenditure.

I'm not cutting any money from this bill. I'm simply saying you spend the money where it was designed to be spent, and there is a loophole in the language here that would allow that to change. That is wrong. Do not allow the Interior Department or the Ag Department to use a loophole to move money that is designed to solve an emergency from the place where it needs to be spent, on the emergency.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part C of House Report 113–1.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 49, after line 9, insert the following:

TITLE XI

ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. ____. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for ''Small Business Administration—Disaster Loans Program Account'' for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (and within such amount, the amount made available for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out such program), and increasing the amount made available for ''Department of Veterans Affairs—National Cemetery Administration'', by $1,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 23, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, from the Revolutionary War to the war in Afghanistan, we owe a great debt to our servicemen and -women. One way that we honor them is through their internment in national veteran cemeteries, which gives them a dignified and honorable final resting place.

As anyone who has walked through the rows of tombstones at Arlington National Cemetery knows, these cemeteries are hallowed ground. They allow us not only to pay our great respect to these great men and women, but to reflect on the cost of defending the very freedoms we enjoy in our daily lives. Unfortunately, these burial grounds were not left unscathed by Hurricane Sandy. In fact, the Cypress Hills National Cemetery—New York City's only such cemetery—was heavily damaged by the storm.

As the final resting place for more than 20,000 soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, Korea, and

Vietnam, it spans our Nation's military history and is a poignant reminder of the sacrifices made to defend democracy.

At Cypress Hills National Cemetery, trees were downed, areas were flooded, and many important monuments were jeopardized. Headstones were also damaged, with some pulled out of the ground due to trees falling on them. To honor those veterans buried there, the cemetery must be well maintained, and making these repairs and protecting these structures should be a priority for all Americans. To do this, the underlying legislation provides $1.1 million to make repairs and renovations.

This amendment would provide another $1 million for this purpose and enable those affected veteran cemeteries to take steps to protect this sacred ground from future disasters. This could include installing measures to prevent the destruction of grave sites, regrading areas prone to flooding, and reinforcing critical structures that honor our veterans. Such an investment will make sure that future generations can visit this memorial and understand the sacrifices of those that came before them. Making certain that this memorial stands the test of time is the least we can do for those that gave their lives in service to our Nation.

Ultimately, a Nation is truly measured by how it honors its veterans, and this amendment does just that, while ensuring that we truly leave no man and no woman behind.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I am very pleased to accept your amendment, and thank you for invoking the words of Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. LOWEY. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. This amendment increases funding for the National Cemetery Association account by $1 million, offset by reductions in the SBA Disaster Loan Program.

As I understand it, the gentlewoman has heard from her constituents that these additional funds are needed to address extensive tree damage at New York and New Jersey national cemeteries.

VA cemeteries are national shrines and a lasting tribute that commemorate veterans' service and sacrifice to our great Nation. The amendment will ensure that the VA cemeteries affected by Hurricane Sandy will be repaired in a quick and efficient manner, and I urge all Members to support this amendment.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I thank the gentlelady, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part C of House Report 113–1 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. FLORES of Texas.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. FLEMING of Louisiana.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. BENISHEK of Michigan.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

After which, the Chair shall put the question on amendment No. 1 by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series, except that the minimum time on Amendment No. 1 will be 5 minutes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. FLORES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) 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 221, noes 197, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]

AYES—221

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—197

Alexander
Andrews
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King (NY)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema

Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—14

Cárdenas
Cleaver
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Johnson (GA)
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier
Thompson (MS)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1839

Messrs. POCAN, KILDEE, and BARLETTA changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. WITTMAN, WENSTRUP, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. TURNER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 16 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Flores Amendment.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 16, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 214, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 17]

AYES—206

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latham
Latta
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—214

Alexander
Andrews
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King (NY)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Cleaver
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Lynch
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier

□ 1843

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 17 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Broun Amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 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 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 202, noes 217, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 18]

AYES—202

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs

Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Guthrie
Hall
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—217

Andrews
Barber
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King (NY)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Richmond
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Cleaver
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Lynch
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Smith (TX)
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1847

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 18 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Duncan (SC) Amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 9, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MR. FLEMING

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) 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 216, noes 205, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 19]

AYES—216

Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—205

Aderholt
Andrews
Barber
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King (NY)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern

McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Cleaver
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier

□ 1851

Mr. LYNCH changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 19 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Fleming Amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BENISHEK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BENISHEK) 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 208, noes 212, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

AYES—208

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latta
Lipinski
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—212

Alexander
Andrews
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King (NY)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—12

Cleaver
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Lynch
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1855

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 20 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Benishek Amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF UTAH

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 223, noes 198, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

AYES—223

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer

Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—198

Andrews
Barber
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Cleaver
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier

□ 1900

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 22 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Bishop (UT) Amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 113–1 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), as amended.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 192, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 22]

AYES—228

Alexander
Andrews
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibson
Granger
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—192

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Cotton
Crawford
Daines
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent

Nunnelee
Olson
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Cleaver
Cohen
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1907

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, on Tuesday, January 15, 2013, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 22 due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Frelinghuysen Amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REED) having assumed the chair, Mr. DENHAM, 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. 152) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 23, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments 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 reported from the Committee of the Whole, or on an amendment thereto? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

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

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 241, nays 180, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 23]

YEAS—241

Alexander
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—180

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Cotton
Daines
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho

NOT VOTING—11

Cleaver
Crenshaw
Emerson
Jackson Lee
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nunes
Schwartz
Speier

□ 1925

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise regarding my excused absence from rollcall votes 11–23 on Tuesday, January 15, 2013. I was unavoidably delayed on my return to Washington due to official business in my district.

I would have voted "aye" for my following rollcall votes: 12, 15, 22, 23.

I would have voted "no" for my following rollcall votes: 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO CORRECT ENGROSSMENT

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that in the engrossment of H.R. 152, the Clerk shall reinsert the text on page 1, lines 3 through 6, of the bill after the enacting clause.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1930

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

SUGAR BOWL CHAMPS!

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 2013 Sugar Bowl Champion, University of Louisville Cardinals. From Muhammad Ali's opening toss, this game was destined for greatness. The Cards followed the Champ's lead by shocking the world. They became the first team in a decade to score a touchdown in the first 15 seconds of both halves en route to the biggest upset in BCS history.

Against a team averaging one turnover and holding every opponent below 30 points, the Cards forced three turnovers and reached the 30-point mark a mere 8 seconds into the second half. Facing a defense that had never allowed a touchdown pass of 15 yards or more, Cards quarterback Teddy Bridgewater completed two.

This team proves what U of L Athletic Director Tom Jurich has said for years: ''If you doubt Charlie Strong—on field or off—you're in for a surprise.''

Coach Strong dedicated the game ball to the fans, who were 30,000 strong in New Orleans. It was a fitting tribute, and I think it's safe to say Card Nation is still on a Sugar Bowl high.

This was a great triumph for the University of Louisville and a victory for our whole community. So for the city, the University of Louisville, and this outstanding Cardinal football team, I'm proud to honor the 2013 Sugar Bowl Champion Louisville Cardinals. How sweet it is!

I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Coming from a University of Kentucky football and basketball fan, to my friend from Louisville and the Cardinals, congratulations. Fantastic for the State of Kentucky.

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank my colleague very much. I appreciate that.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS CONGRATULATES THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to join in congratulating the University of Louisville on their success.

The University of Louisville has long been a rival of the University of Memphis. But this past year or so, the Louisville basketball coach, Rick Pitino, was good enough to champion the University of Memphis' getting into the Big East Conference. It was support we needed and support we appreciate. The conference isn't quite the same as it was when he did that, but it was a good thing to do.

We have a great rivalry, and I think we need to support our rivals and thank Coach Pitino for his helping the University of Memphis get into an additional conference, and we hope that the rivalry between the University of Louisville and the University of Memphis continues for many more years to come.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO UNITED STATES GROUP OF NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIDENSTINE). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Member on the part of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly:

Mr. TURNER, Ohio, Chairman.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3003, and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

Mr. SMITH, New Jersey, Co-Chairman.

THE DEBT CEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials on the topic in this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, it's an honor and privilege to stand here today in what I hope to have as the first of many Special Orders that the Republican freshman class does together.

Today, we want to highlight the importance of the upcoming debt ceiling debate and the need to get serious about addressing the out-of-control spending and borrowing that is jeopardizing the American Dream for our children and grandchildren.

I'm honored to represent Indiana's Sixth Congressional District, a 19-county area of east central and southeastern Indiana that was formerly represented by now-Governor Mike Pence. My constituents work hard, play by the rules and deserve what they've earned. They should be able to keep a little more of their paychecks for things like college tuition, family vacations or to retire just a little earlier. But Washington is standing in their way.

The fundamental question that this Congress needs to answer is whether Washington should take more than it already does from these hardworking, taxpaying Americans. The answer, of course, is no. Washington doesn't tax too little; it spends too much.

One would hope that since the last Congress raised taxes to avoid falling off the fiscal cliff, everyone's attention now would turn to our biggest fiscal problem, the out-of-control spending—now 24 percent of our gross domestic product—and the explosive growth of entitlements and interest on the debt that are adding to our more-than-$16-trillion national debt and pushing us up against the debt ceiling. But, remarkably, President Obama is now calling for even more taxes, more spending and more borrowing in return for any future spending controls. He said yesterday that we can't finish the job of deficit reduction through spending cuts alone.

Simply put, the President got his tax increases in the last Congress, and it's time for this Congress to tackle Washington's spending binge.

I'd like to recognize the gentlelady from Indiana.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, my message today is simple: On too many big items, Congress has been kicking the can down the road for years. It's time to supply real leadership on the most pressing challenges we face. This is the only way we can restore trust in Congress.

We are fast approaching a dead end. The Social Security Trust Fund will be bankrupt in 20 years. Medicare and Medicaid are not on a sustainable path. It is wrong for us to make promises to the American people we know we cannot keep. We must address the drivers of our debt—Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security—not because these programs don't have merits, and certainly not because the seniors currently benefiting from them don't deserve what they've been promised, but because real leadership isn't about making the easy choice, it's about making the right choice.

Social Security and Medicare alone account for 36 percent of our Federal

spending, and both are going to keep growing because of our aging population. My friends on the other side of the aisle will talk about cutting waste, fraud, and abuse. And while I agree we must do that, we can't tell the American people that cutting and eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse alone is enough to tackle the $16 trillion debt. That's not leadership.

History shows us that unless we make the hard decision to implement changes that equal real savings now, it will not happen. We cannot afford to make changes in 7, 8 or 9 years. We don't have the luxury of more time.

We're in a position to clearly see three obvious opportunities to make real, sustainable changes. First, we know we are approaching the debt ceiling. Second, sequestration will go into effect in 2 months, and third, funding for the government will expire March 27. These are opportunities to make real changes in spending.

I'm excited to be representing Indiana's Fifth District, and I'm ready to get to work. There is no reason we need to wait until the eleventh hour to start talking about the tough decisions we must make for the future of our country. It is time we commit to saving these important programs for those who need them and getting our economic house in order for the future generations of my children and my grandchildren and our country's children and grandchildren. Let's be the Congress in this 113th Congress that chose to tackle real problems rather than handing them down to our children. Let's embrace right-minded solutions that can set us on a path toward a better and much more sustainable future.

□ 1940

Mr. MESSER. My thanks to the distinguished gentlelady from Carmel.

I now recognize the distinguished gentlelady from South Bend. My condolences on the national championship game, but we welcome you here today.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I will remind my distinguished colleague from Indiana that Notre Dame was undefeated this year. It was a very successful season, and we'll just put that on the record.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply humbled to represent the people of Indiana's Second Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives. Today I speak for the first time before this Chamber and on their behalf.

To the hardworking Hoosier families in north central Indiana, thank you for sending me to Washington. I'm eager to work with my colleagues here to make raising a family and sending a child to college just a little bit easier.

To the small business owners in South Bend to Plymouth, please know that each day I will work tirelessly to strengthen the economy so you can employ those who want to work within our community.

To the senior citizens between La Porte and Peru, you can count on my support to restore the American Dream and ensure that America's best days are not behind her in the past, who absolutely want to put our future and our future generations on a solid concrete path.

Mr. Speaker, I want to let the people of Indiana know that in the coming weeks they'll hear many assertions in the debate over whether Congress should increase the debt ceiling. The people of Indiana deserve to hear the truth. The entire Nation deserves to hear the truth:

The truth is that, even as I speak, our national debt is spiraling out of control toward $16.5 trillion;

The truth is that the United States has not run one, not two, not three, but four consecutive trillion dollar budget deficits;

The truth is that this Federal Government is borrowing an unthinkable 46 cents for every dollar it spends, while throwing our children under the weight of the bill;

The truth is that the share of the national debt for every family in Indiana is a staggering $143,190. For every Hoosier, it's $52,737;

The truth, Mr. Speaker, is that it's time for us to stop spending money we simply do not have.

Admiral Mike Mullen, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has warned us. He said, ''the single biggest threat to our national security is our debt.''

In order to get our debt under control, we first must completely take care of our spending. As families in Indiana's Second District and all across the Nation, we have to prioritize spending, we have to create budgets and live within our means; so should this Congress of the United States.

Each day that we delay getting our fiscal house in order, we threaten the safety and well-being of those we love and care about the most. We threaten the opportunity and promise of future generations by limiting the resources we have to invest in infrastructure and education. Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, the truth is that it's time for us to stop spending money we simply do not have.

As big as our national debt may be, Americans have always been able to come together and solve big problems. I thank the good people of Indiana for electing me to listen to their needs and bring good Hoosier common sense to Washington. I look forward to working together in this Congress on their behalf and to tackling our most serious issues.

Ladies and gentlemen, the clock is ticking. Let's get to work.

Mr. MESSER. I say with great pride to my honorable colleague that we do it better in Indiana.

I worked with then-State Representative WALORSKI and Governor Daniels as a member of Indiana's General Assembly to help pass Indiana's balanced budget. We turned a $600 million deficit into a $300 million surplus in 1 year without a tax increase. There was no silver bullet. Our State's leader simply followed a principle most families already understand, that one shouldn't spend money they don't have.

It wasn't always easy, but 8 years later, we have fewer State government employees than any time since the early 1970s, yet our State is providing better services in leaner ways throughout government. As Governor Daniels has often famously said:

> Most will be surprised by how much government they don't miss.

I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina for your comments today.

Mr. PITTENGER. I thank my good friend from Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, in previous generations, serving as a Member of Congress was considered an honorable profession. Congressmen were held in high esteem and examples of true leadership. They were honored in books like ''Profiles in Courage.'' Sadly, we seem to have lost our way. Last week, Public Policy Polling found that only 9 percent of Americans approve of the job that Congress is doing. In my opinion, the reason no one approves of the job we're doing is that we're not doing our job.

Our Nation is in peril. We are threatened, not by a foreign tyrant, but by our own reckless spending. Just today, the Fitch Ratings agency warned that our AAA credit rating is at risk. We are on the verge of squandering everything that we have received from previous generations. Sadly, we are more likely to leave the next generation with crushing debt than we are to pass along the America we love.

My fellow Representatives, may I make a suggestion? Starting with the 113th Congress, the buck stops here. For too many years, Congress and the President have received an A in addition, but they seem to have always flunked subtraction. We must commit to bringing spending in line with revenue, to setting priorities and learning to say ''no.'' If we are to be the Congress which takes to say ''no.'' If we are to be the Congress which takes substantive action on deficit reduction, we must start with entitlements. It's the topic everyone is afraid to address, but weren't we elected to show true leadership?

Today the Fitch Ratings agency warned that our Nation's AAA credit rating is at risk if an increase in the debt ceiling doesn't also include a credible plan for deficit reduction. The Government Accountability Office has reported that government spending is on an unsustainable long-term fiscal path, with entitlements the primary culprit. The Congressional Budget Office reports that, left unchecked, the Federal entitlement programs will soon swamp the entire budget. Will entitlement reform be messy? Yes. Is it necessary? Yes. In fact, it's the only way to bring a lasting solution to our Nation's fiscal problems.

Any plan to reform entitlements must protect the benefits promised to the current generation. But as we look to the future, we need serious reforms that will reduce spending while preserving these important safety nets for future generations.

In 2006, then-Senator Obama said:

> The fact that we are here today to debate raising America's debt limit is a sign of leadership failure.

Yet, under President Obama, we've seen record-setting deficit spending and trillions added to our national debt. The leadership failure lies with the President and others in Congress who have been unable to say ''no.''

Our objective is not arbitrary. Tax revenues are expected to remain right at the historical average of around 18 percent of the GDP. We know how much money we'll make. Now we need to sit down at the kitchen table with a calculator and figure out how to live within our means.

Mr. MESSER. I thank the honorable gentleman. I thank you for your comments.

I would like to recognize next my good friend, the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I thank my friend from Indiana.

It's good to be here, and it's good to get started on what we've been sent here to do. I think that's the great thing about us coming together tonight and sharing, from a freshman perspective, our first few days in which we've been thrown into a Congress that really, I don't believe, any have experienced before. There have been tough challenges, but I think this is going to be an interesting time for us all. I appreciate us getting together tonight as we go forward.

Mr. Speaker, I come from the great Georgia Ninth. The northeast Georgia district is full of mountain values and common sense. When we look at the district, as I traveled around for almost 18 months, what I kept hearing from people all along is that they wanted their life to look ahead to something of a brighter future. I think right now, from an economic perspective, when we look at what's going on, that is what they are most concerned about. They're looking at what they have at the national level and they're looking at our debt, they're looking at our economic and our budget issues and they're saying, How is this effective? How is this going to be better for my kids and my grandkids?

I thought to myself as I was traveling around and I began—when I ran, I told my constituents, I run for three reasons, and they were Jordan, Copelan, and Cameron. They're my three children. I told them that they represent not only my three kids and their future, but they represented the kids and the grandkids of the district and the nieces and nephews of those that everybody in my district lived with and cared for, because it is their future that we're dealing with here. It's their future.

□ 1950

When we talk about the economics and when we talk about the problem we're in, this is the area in which we have got to work as a Congress. We cannot shirk the duty. We cannot pass it along. They expect us to act, and they expect us to act in a way in which, as we look forward, actually makes a difference in their lives.

President Obama recently told our Speaker that he doesn't believe we have a debt problem. We're $16 trillion in the hole, and our out-of-touch Commander in Chief doesn't think we have a serious problem on our hands. As my friend from North Carolina just stated—I want to go with the entire quote, and this is what was said:

> The fact that we are here today to debate raising America's debt limit is a sign of leadership failure. ''Leadership'' means the buck stops here. Instead, Washington is shifting the burden of bad choices today onto the backs of our children and grandchildren. America has a debt problem and a failure of leadership. Americans deserve better. I, therefore, intend to oppose the effort to increase America's debt limit.

As we look at this issue, it really amazes me because I want to focus not on this debt issue but on basically what it says here. It says:

> America has a debt problem, and it's a failure of leadership.

If it were a failure of leadership back in 2006, it must be a catastrophic nightmare at this point because all we've done is increase it. We've got to do better. We're borrowing almost half of every dollar we spend. If we don't provide serious measures to take care of it, we will leave our country in an absolute debacle for our kids and grandchildren, and that's simply not a price I'm willing to pay.

Our President just recently talked about not only a debt problem but that he doesn't believe we have a spending problem. I thought to myself that we don't have a spending problem; yet one of our colleagues, Representative LANKFORD, stated just the other day that in 2012 we'll have the third highest revenue year ever in the Federal Government, and yet we're still discussing the fact that we don't have a spending problem.

I'm sorry, Mr. President, this is not leadership. This is failure. We cannot continue to give the President and those on the other side of the aisle a blank check. Any discussion of raising the debt ceiling must also include an examination of serious reforms that need to be made to entitlement and discretionary spending.

On January 2, 2013, President Obama stated that we cannot continue to cut our way to prosperity.

Mr. President, on the contrary, we cannot tax and spend our way to prosperity either.

I think tonight we're starting what, I hope, will become a regular occurrence for this freshman class, my friend from Indiana. As we look at it, it's what I believe we have to do, and I believe it's about telling our story and about telling why conservative principles matter and how conservative principles, when we explain how we can get debt off their backs and spending under control, mean freedom for their kids to have a better future so that they can go to college and so that they can start that new business and employ other people. I believe America's greatest gift was found in the free enterprise system, and that's what we can encourage by getting our own fiscal house in order here tonight.

This is the time for us to come together, and I'm so pleased to stand with you and with the other freshmen here tonight. We're here to work, and we're here to make some hard choices and to realize this is all in America's best interests. I appreciate your letting me be a part of this tonight.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to next recognize the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

Mr. STEWART. It is an honor to be here tonight.

Ladies and gentlemen, I rise in defense of the American people. I believe that we are at a tipping point in our history. I really believe that we are at one of those inflection points at which we will decide our future, at which we will decide who we are as a people, at which we will decide the America that we leave to our children in a way that hasn't been decided before. This is a generational moment. This time is that important. At its heart, I think the debate comes down to this:

Will we reclaim the moral and fiscal discipline that created the American Dream? Will we reclaim the moral and the fiscal discipline that created the world's first and the world's greatest middle class? Will we reclaim the moral and fiscal discipline that made us, as Abraham Lincoln described us, the last best hope on Earth?

That is the essence of our challenge. That is the great and defining argument of our day.

In this debate, I'd like to remind all of us of a few critical facts. One of them is that this Nation, a Nation that is bankrupt, cannot provide for the security of its people. A Nation that is bankrupt cannot provide for the needy or for the poor among us. A Nation that is bankrupt cannot provide for the future of their children.

Yes, during these challenging times, it will require a commitment to fairness, and it will require a commitment to compassion. It always has. There has always been compassion in this Nation. That defines much of who we are—allowing the safety net to continue for those who truly need it. But where is the compassion in allowing a program, like my parents depended on in the final years of their lives, to continue down a pathway towards bankruptcy? Where is the compassion in

creating so much uncertainty that our own children no longer have faith in their futures or in the social and safety net that has been there for previous generations? If you believe in compassion and fairness, then help us fix these problems. Help us to save them. Help us to provide so that we can pass them on to future generations.

Since the last election, this administration has talked about one thing and one thing only, and that is taxes. We have had that fight, and he has won. He got his tax increase, and that will raise between $60 billion and $70 billion, but the last deficit was $1.1 trillion.

Mr. President, what about the other trillion dollars now? What do we do now? We have a 6 percent solution. It's a great start if you like raising taxes, but it doesn't address the problems at all.

My father was an Air Force pilot. He was a pilot during World War II, and I had the great honor of serving for 14 years as an Air Force pilot as well. If there was one thing I learned from my father and those brave men and women with whom I served, it was courage, always to have courage. That is what we need now. That is the only thing that can save us.

Mr. President and Members of this body, let us have the courage to do the right thing even if that thing proves to be hard. Our debt is unsustainable. We talk about saving our Nation for our children. We don't have that long. Let us take the steps to restore financial sanity in this Congress in this day.

Mr. MESSER. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Utah. I appreciate his remarks.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MESSER. I next would like to recognize the distinguished gentleman and my good friend from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS).

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your leadership and what you're doing.

My name is ROGER WILLIAMS. I have been a small business owner for 41 years. I represent Congressional District 25 in Texas, a great district. I have been meeting payrolls and creating jobs for 41 years and have been fighting government regulations for that period of time. I must tell you that, at a time when our national debt is over $16 trillion—more than $52,000 for each American—we must restore fiscal sanity in Washington. We do this by cutting spending, shrinking the deficit, and balancing the budget. As a businessman, when you're not selling your product, you don't raise taxes and you don't raise prices. You cut spending. That's where the money is. That's where the cash flow is, and that's what we've got to get to.

Our Nation's economic future is at stake. The Federal Government currently borrows more than 40 cents of every dollar it spends. I think we all agree it's time to get our fiscal house in order. Across this great Nation, the families have stretched their hard-earned dollars in order to make it through this struggling economy. The Federal Government must do the same and must do it now. We are facing a crisis because Washington just simply spends too much and wastes too much.

As I said, families all across this country are not looking to spend more money. They're looking to cut expenses and to meet the problems we all face today. The American people, I believe, do not support raising the debt. I ran on lower taxes, less government, to cut the spending. That's what my district wants. We don't need to raise the debt ceiling without cutting spending at the same time. That's what it's about. We need to create a net worth in America. I'm looking forward to the debate. We need to bring business principles back to Washington, D.C. May God bless America.

□ 2000

Mr. MESSER. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would next like to recognize my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, thank you for granting me the floor today. It is truly an honor and privilege to be a Member of the House of Representatives, the people's House. We have all been sent here to serve the people, and I look forward to representing the freedom-loving, hardworking people of Michigan.

More than two centuries ago, Members of the first Congress were summoned to uphold and defend the Constitution. Because of the Constitution, America became a shining symbol of freedom and prosperity to the world. Today, we must ensure that America retains that luster.

Everyone arrives here from different walks of life. Some are lawyers, some are business leaders, and yes, well, at least one of us is a reindeer rancher.

I recognize we all have different viewpoints, and I understand that I have joined Congress during a contentious time. I do think, however, there is one thing on which we should all agree: The job of a Member of Congress is to protect the rights of the people, not take them away.

The national debt is approaching $17 trillion. The decisions we make in this Chamber not only affect us today, they resonate throughout future generations. The massive national debt we are accruing will leave to our children a weaker Nation than the one we inherited from our parents. Those yet to be born do not have a voice today, they don't have representation, but we must remember what we do here resonates for generations to come.

Our moment to preserve our great Nation has arrived. Our country is at a crossroads. We must stand together and get over our disagreements. We must strive valiantly and dare greatly, applying the principles that made our country so exceptional to solve the problems that the people of this great Nation sent us here to fix.

Mr. MESSER. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank you for your time and help tonight as another distinguished Member of the freshman class. I hope we will have opportunities on other nights for you to be able to participate in these Special Orders.

As several have alluded to, our idea is just to be a part of the public debate. Everyone in this room tonight, everybody watching, has grown up in an America where you've known one very simple fact: that no matter what your current station in life, no matter where you came from, if you worked hard and stayed focused in this great country, you would have an opportunity to build a life for yourself; you would have an opportunity to live the American Dream.

And for the first time in my life, as I traveled through the Sixth District of Indiana and talked to people all across this country, people are doubting whether that will be true for the next generation, whether the next generation of young people and Americans will have the same kinds of opportunities that we all had growing up.

I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the upcoming debate in the next 2 months is really about the question of what are we willing to do to save our country, and this underlying question: Does Washington have enough? How much more must they take from the hardworking, taxpaying Americans who are trying to put their life together every day? I and my colleagues who spoke earlier today believe Washington has enough. We don't need to give her more.

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

REBUILDING AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank you, Mr. Speaker. It's good, it is very, very good that the new 113th Congress acted today to reach out in sympathy, compassion, and with real support to the people who were so severely impacted by Superstorm Sandy.

One of our colleagues, just a moment ago, spoke about this Nation being at a crossroad. And indeed, we cross paths many, many times and there are many different crossroads. The people of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and other parts of this great Nation here on the east coast came to a crossroads. That crossroads was 97 days ago when Superstorm Sandy came ashore and whacked and destroyed, pummeled and, indeed, killed Americans.

Today, the House of Representatives, not unanimously, unfortunately, but by a strong majority of Democrats and some Republicans, stood tall and said we are one Nation. We're one Nation, and when one of us is harmed, we'll stand with that person. When one State is harmed, we'll stand with that State, and we will come together, just as my colleague said a moment ago, we will come together to provide what is needed to rebuild, to sustain, to provide, so that they who have been harmed can carry on.

There's a lesson here for all of us, and tonight my Democratic colleagues and I will talk about the lesson that Superstorm Sandy brought to this Nation. Certainly one of those lessons has been fulfilled today. As a great Nation, we will provide what is needed for the rebuilding, for the immediate needs, even though it is 97 days late. We will provide because we are a compassionate Nation.

But there's also another lesson here, and that lesson is for this entire Nation to get ahead of the next disaster. It will come. It'll be another storm up the east coast or into the gulf. It'll be an earthquake in my State of California or a flood or a fire. But there will be yet another natural disaster of one sort or another, perhaps manmade, perhaps Mother Nature.

What we must do as a Nation is to get ahead of that, to prepare ourselves not only with emergency responses, but more and just as important, to prepare the infrastructure to protect the lives and the property of the citizens of this Nation. That's the second lesson of Superstorm Sandy. Build the infrastructure to prepare for the next flood, the next hurricane, the next onslaught of Mother Nature. We can do it. And in so doing, we not only reduce the cost of that next storm, that next flood, but we also save the lives of Americans, and we put people to work right now.

This Nation is not yet fully recovered from the recession of 2008. This Nation has not yet fully brought Americans back to work, and we can do so taking the lesson of this day's action here on the floor of the House of Representatives where we, at least most of us, voted to build for the future, voted to put in place those infrastructure improvements, not for yesterday, not to rebuild just what was there that was destroyed, but, rather, to build for the future onslaught of a storm coming into New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, or other parts of this Nation.

To be prepared. The Boy Scout motto: Be prepared. Benjamin Franklin: An ounce of prevention is worth a dollar of cure. These are truisms that have been with us forever, and today we want to talk about infrastructure investment, the kind of things that were done here on the floor, some $33 billion going not only for immediate relief, but to build the infrastructure necessary to protect and prepare for the next storm.

Joining me today in this discussion, at least at the outset, is my colleague from New York, PAUL TONKO. We often meet here on the floor. We sometimes call this the East Coast/West Coast show. I'm from California. Representative TONKO is from New York.

And you were there, not only for this storm, but for the previous storm, and that was less than 18 months ago. Let's talk about these things, Mr. TONKO.

□ 2010

Mr. TONKO. Sure. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI. Thank you for bringing us together for this hour on the floor, where I think it's important to pay attention to the needs out there as they relate to the damages that were brought upon certain areas of the country by Mother Nature.

Yes, there's been a lot of focus with this on Superstorm Sandy. That really had its presence felt just to the south of my given congressional district. However, there was some damages in the northern reaches of upstate New York, the more northern sections as we traveled north of the metro area.

But suffice it to say, the need here for assistance by not only New York, but New Jersey and Connecticut, where the proper of New York, the metro area of New York City, Long Island, Westchester County, were impacted severely by this storm. As I said, on the fringe elements in my area, not as much. But certainly, New Jersey and Connecticut were hard hit.

But just over a year before that storm, you're absolutely right, we were impacted by Irene and Lee, a double dose of damage that really impacted my given congressional district severely. It looked like a war-torn area, as was the case here with Superstorm Sandy.

And this Nation, whenever impacted by natural or manmade disasters, found a response from Congress, that the President, whoever that person might be at the time, working with Congress, expedited the assistance, wanted to get that aid there with a high degree of urgency.

What we saw here was uncalled-for delays as people languished. I mean, we have to look at the human element here, the human cost of 88 Americans that were impacted, lives lost because of this tremendous devastation, the impact that befell so many communities with infrastructure being damaged severely, if not destroyed totally.

It was also about the impact on the business community, the loss to commerce, and certainly property damage that people are going to have to respond to over a long course of comeback that I have witnessed in my district with the storm, as you indicated, being more than a year ago.

And so it is important for us, as a Nation, to be responsive and responsible. That has always been the measure coming forth from this Nation, understanding, with sensitivity, what needed to be done and getting aid to people. That's what it's all about.

And so today, when finally a vote was taken, some 70 days after Superstorm Sandy hit, 70-plus days after the storm hit, finally we get a response, when so much pain and anguish was allowed to continue, unnecessarily so.

The infrastructure issues in this country, storms aside, need to be addressed. The American Society of Civil Engineers has graded many of our bridges into a D classification, a poor grade, deficiencies that are out there brought to our attention.

So not only do we need to respond to these tragedies and respond to our given infrastructure, but I think what happens here is an opportunity to come forward with job creation, providing for the trades and skilled tradespeople to be put to work. That is so important for our economy. It's so important for our public safety; it's so important for emergency response, as we've witnessed here in the northeast of the country.

And so while the fight was long and at times unnecessary, at least the vote was taken today and we moved forward.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you, Mr. TONKO. The bill now is out of this House. It's over in the Senate. We expect the Senate to pass it probably tomorrow or the next day, certainly before the inaugural on Monday, and then the President will undoubtedly sign it shortly thereafter, bringing that kind of relief.

You mentioned the job issue, and people need to go to work. When we have these natural disasters, and we come forward with the kind of support that we have seen today, and will soon be available for New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and the surrounding areas, people go back to work. Those people that have received immediate FEMA support for housing, for clothing, for food, that money's immediately spent into the economy.

On the infrastructure side, it's crucial. When the subways of Lower Manhattan flooded, the world's financial institutions took a whack because it was shut down for several days. People couldn't get to work, and so the entire world's economy slowed down, costing billions of dollars beyond just the damage.

Now, part of the infrastructure, part of the bill that was passed today, the infrastructure improvements are to harden, to prepare Manhattan and the surrounding areas, the beach communities and others, for the next storm, to put up the seawalls.

Now, what does that mean?

Well, it means that the ounce of prevention and the pound of cure have taken place, but it also means people are going to go to work.

Let me refer to this chart here. This is from Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics, and the former economic adviser to JOHN MCCAIN. His analysis, and this is generally agreed to by most economists, is that for every dollar invested in infrastructure, you get $1.57 back into the American

economy. So you're not just putting a dollar in. You're getting the American economy going. You're putting people to work.

Those people will then be able to pay taxes, buy food, support their families, and build for tomorrow's disaster, putting in place the infrastructure that is hardened, that is protected, eliminating the potential, in this specific case, of flooding of the subway systems in New York City.

I know that you talked about doing this in your area for the storm. You may want to pick that back up, and then I want to come back and talk about my own district in California.

Mr. TONKO. Right. You know, I think over and over again people are measuring with exit polling the sentiments of the electorate out there; and people have said that there is a need for government. They want effective government, efficient government.

Well, I think when we look at some of the data that are collected, Representative GARAMENDI, it is important for us to acknowledge that as we rebuild in our areas that have been damaged by Mother Nature, you don't just replace; you need to improve upon the situation.

For instance, if there are data that are telling us that more and more water volume is expected in certain watershed areas, as in my district, it would be foolish to spend tax dollars, the hard-earned taxpayer dollars and simply replace an infrastructure, a bridge, at the same height, at the same span, if, in fact, we know that the water and the force of that water is growing with time.

And so these are the ways to, I think, incorporate the soundness of academics and analysis that go into how we respond to this. And if much of it is driven by climate change, global warming, some of the impacts of Mother Nature that are causing these disruptive scenarios, then ought we not look at sound policy that then stretches our thinking and really puts a laser sharp focus on these situations?

So this is a call for a big-picture view. It's a call for effective replacement and repair so that we're responding to data that are collected that speak to the demographics that we should expect to have happen as we go forward and as we rebuild, making certain that there are those opportunities for waterfront communities to embrace their sense of geography.

I represent a district that is not only donor area to natural resources, but also historic resources in those waterways. And people want to have waterfront opportunities. They want to rebuild their communities so as to utilize these natural resources as a marketing agent to draw people to the area.

Well, we can steward those resources so as to tame the Mother Nature impact in a way that allows us to go forward with this re-marketing strategy, that allows us to utilize our sense of location, our place destination, and do it in a way that is possible because of preventative measures, because of retrofitting that can take hold; and it's a way to utilize the engineering services out there, civil engineering, architectural opportunities to build communities and build them in a way that allows us to have that sense of place only deepened, rather than denied because we've walked away from what might have been damage from Mother Nature and have abandoned those opportunities.

□ 2020

Mr. GARAMENDI. You're speaking of something that is very close I know to your heart. I've heard you speak on this issue some months ago about some of the historic buildings that date back to the pre-Revolutionary War era in New York.

And it's interesting to note that in this Sandy legislation that passed the House today there are numerous reforms, improvements on the way in which the Federal Emergency Management System works, so that the historic resources can be rebuilt and maintained, so that that sense of history, that sense of our past and who we are as Americans is going to be there for future generations. Some of the old rules and regulations made it virtually impossible to do that.

There's also in this legislation other reforms that allow the projects and homes and businesses to be rebuilt in a way that protects them from the future storms and the increased storms that you so aptly described.

Let me just take this home to my district. I represent the Central Valley of California, the great Sacramento Valley, 200 miles of it, literally from the beginning of San Francisco Bay 200 miles up the Sacramento River. And probably, I haven't been able to count all the levees in my district, but I probably have well over 1,500 miles of levees that protect large cities, medium size cities, farms and other critical assets and infrastructure in the State of California. For example, the intercontinental rail system both north and south, intercontinental highway systems, universities, international airports. These critical assets are at risk of flooding.

The Army Corps of Engineers is taking a look at the levees in one part of my district. The Natomas Basin, which is part of the city of Sacramento, judges those levees to have a 1 in 30 chance of failure, so that over a 30-year period of time it's anticipated there will be a catastrophic failure of those levees. One hundred thousand lives just in that part of Sacramento at immediate risk because those floodwaters—should those levees fail, it would be a repeat of what happened in New Orleans, only the water is deeper and the floodwaters would rush in, at least as fast, if not faster. A monumental disaster, international airport gone, highways gone and on and on.

We need to get ahead of that. We need to build that infrastructure, those levees, to protect those assets. A penny of prevention, a pound of savings.

So these are the kind of things that we can do. And there are ways we can do this. Yes, it may run up the immediate deficit. But once again, for every dollar that we invest in those levees we not only save lives and property, but we put people to work and we get the economic engine going.

Further up in my district, again along the Sacramento and the Feather Rivers, I have a project that's 44 miles of levee that clearly will fail. It has failed four times in the last 60 years. Lives have been lost. One of the most catastrophic failures of a levee happened in this stretch of river. We need to rebuild that.

The Federal Government's role in the construction projects of these levees has gone back to the very beginning of this Nation. And it is Congress' task to allocate the money, to decide the projects that are going to be built. But unfortunately, we've tied ourselves in knots here with certain rules that have been put in by our Republican colleagues that prevent us from taking the necessary action to protect our communities.

We're not talking about willy-nilly unnecessary projects; we're talking about saving lives and property. This is how we should be acting. Rebuilding after a storm to a higher standard, building before the storm to protect our people, the people that we represent.

These are critical issues, these are infrastructure projects, and we need to get on top of this and push these projects forward. Yes, it will cost money, but not nearly as much as the cost of a levee failure because we failed to act in time.

Mr. TONKO. Well, when you speak, Representative GARAMENDI, about the cost of these repairs or improvements we're talking about a design team, we're talking about a construction team, we're talking about a maintenance team. And all of that translates into jobs. So these efforts are, yes, an expenditure, but it's putting people to work and addressing not only public safety but commerce.

Again, my home county, which is split by a historic river, was the scene of a devastation just over 25 years ago where a New York State Thruway bridge collapsed because of the flooding that was occurring beneath that bridge. A creek that you could walk across, walk through in the middle of summer, was equal to in CFS, cubic feet per second, the flow of Niagara Falls. We lost 10 lives in that incidence, and also saw the impact locally to commerce. It just disrupted the flow of activity to ship goods to whatever section of our area. It totally disrupted that situation. That is just a microcosm of impact of what happens.

But you're very right. With the levees that might be at risk that could be a challenge to public safety, the poor ratings of our many, many bridges

across this country, the need to begin aggressively to address these situations, means that you can bend that cost curve simply by moving projects forward, because the longer we go in time the more expensive it will be and the more risky it becomes with these deficient bridges.

So programs like The American Jobs Act or Build America Bonds, all of these efforts are a progressive bit of policy that then takes us to a new realm of thinking, a commitment to the safety of the people of this great country, a commitment to commerce and the doable qualities of having infrastructure vastly improved that enables us then to talk serious business about growing our Nation's economy.

So I think that the efforts here by the Democratic Caucus to bring to the attention of the full House the sort of positive thinking, the sort of planned opportunities that speak to the very nature of our infrastructure—and both of us represent States that rely heavily on well-developed and very well-maintained infrastructure—is indeed imperative. We need to move forward with a very strong supportive statement about this Nation's infrastructure.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I would like to move in just a moment to the issue of how we can actually help other parts of our economy grow as we build our infrastructure. But before I do I am just thinking about the previous discussion from our Republican colleagues where they talked about the deficit and the deficit and we ought to eliminate government programs.

Certainly there are government programs that are neither efficient, effective, or necessary, and, yes, those should be cut. But when you start talking about infrastructure this is something that we really must do.

It was said that for an expenditure of some $15 billion New York City could have protected its subway system and the shoreline from the devastation of two major storms, one that occurred a year ago and another one that occurred just 97 days or 3 months ago, Superstorm Sandy.

So if we get ahead of these disasters and build the necessary protections, for example in my district if we build those levees, yes, it will cost money. For the Natomas area it's about $1 billion. Very expensive, no doubt about it.

But if we do not protect and do not build those levees the devastation will amount to several times that amount of money. That's precisely what happened in Manhattan and in the New York City area.

So again, you spend that money up front, yes, you put people to work, yes, there may be an immediate issue of where and how we fund it, and that's a legitimate issue, but fail to do it and then the cost is horrendous. And, yes, if the State, the Federal, the local governments, the individuals, that will all be an expense that they have to endure. And Superstorm Sandy, the bill we saw today, is precisely on that.

Now, having said that, let's talk about the broader subject. You mentioned Build American Bonds just a moment ago. The Build American Bonds were part of the stimulus program, now almost 4 years old.

□ 2030

That program created a new mechanism to assist local governments in providing the funding to build infrastructure—very, very successful in putting people back to work. We could extend that. In doing so, we will put people back to work. We will build the infrastructures, whether those are highways or bridges or whatever.

As we do that, one of our favorite topics that we've talked on this floor many, many times about is this: We can Make It in America. We use our taxpayer money to make and to spend that money on American-made products. So the steel in the bridges, the concrete, the other design elements are American jobs. And as we do that, we rebuild the American manufacturing base.

You've talked about this extensively. You go back in history, but go for it.

Mr. TONKO. Well, absolutely. The manufacturing element in our society is strong. It still is very much—a bit of statistical evidence that we rank high in the international economy with manufacturing jobs, but there was a huge loss in the decade before this administration; 4.6 million jobs lost in that manufacturing element. Well, in order for us to stop that bleeding, it's important, I believe, to promote advanced manufacturing. Retrofitting our manufacturing centers in a way that allows us to be cutting edge and doing it smarter—not necessarily cheaper, but doing it smarter—allows us to maintain that world leading status for manufacturing.

Also, as we talk about infrastructure, beyond the bonds effort and the American Jobs Act, an infrastructure bank bill that will allow us to utilize that concept to leverage public and private funds that expand the opportunities to invest in our infrastructure takes us well beyond the traditional roads and bridges and levees that we talked about, the waterfront opportunities and dam repair, but it also brings us into the infrastructure for telecommunications and for electric utilities so that we then are cutting edge. We can provide for an upgrade, if you will, in the grid system.

Now, we saw what that collapse was about in the year 2003, when branches rubbing on some power lines in Ohio put out the lights on Broadway in New York City. Now, that is unacceptable weakness. If there was ever a vulnerable, gaping situation that would have those looking at us for a weakness, it was there, that this grid system was so weak, designed for a monopoly setting and now being utilized to where electrons, not only region to region within States, but State to State if not nation to nation, with Canada wheeling in electrons into the U.S.

So we need to vastly improve that sense of weakness in our system and allow us to speak to the needs of manufacturing because many are an energy-intensive operation. We need to be energy efficient so that they're utilizing their manufacturing process in a way that reduces cost, and to build into the equation all sorts of innovation so that they're doing things in a smarter fashion and able to compete at that international level for jobs; because as they land those contracts with improved operations, that means more American manufacturing jobs. That is that kind of approach, that cutting-edge thinking that enables us to maintain our sense of productivity, that embraces our intellectual capacity as a Nation, and that takes the research that we should invest into and allows us to translate that research opportunity into jobs.

So there are these dynamics of change and reform that can be brought into the discussions here as we go forward. That will speak, I think, to the vitality, the economic vitality of this Nation and the growth of jobs in a way that is significant, that is long lasting and that brings us into a sophisticated thinking, which this American society is very capable of doing.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Last year, you and I talked—or last Congress, which was last year, you and I talked about this Make It in America, this manufacturing. We spent a lot of time talking about it. I had introduced in that session of Congress legislation that would require that our tax money—at least 85 percent of it—be spent on American-made products and equipment.

Let's take the Superstorm Sandy situation. We know that, for example, Amtrak is receiving, I think, a little over $150 million to repair its tracks that were damaged by Superstorm Sandy. Those are jobs—men and women will be working—but it's also steel, it's electrical wires, it's consultants, and it will undoubtedly be various kinds of electrical systems that will be used by Amtrak in rebuilding, similarly with regard to the subways in New York.

Now, if we were able to write into the Superstorm Sandy legislation that 85 percent of that money that's used on rebuilding the infrastructure came from American-made products—in other words, Buy America—then that would not only put people back to work, but it would stimulate the steel industry, the electrical industry, and certainly the consultants, engineers, and architects. So I'm going to reintroduce that legislation—too late now for Superstorm Sandy, but there will be other legislation.

For example, we know that we're going to have to rewrite a new transportation bill in this session. There's a 2-year bill that's now in place. It will expire at the end of the 213th Congress, so we're going to need to redo that. We should write into that transportation legislation—where we will spend $50

billion, $60 billion a year to build transportation systems—a clause like my bill that says that's taxpayer money; let's use that taxpayer money to buy American-made equipment and supplies, putting Americans back to work and using that to rebuild the American manufacturing sector along the lines that you describe, not with yesterday's technology, but with advanced manufacturing.

Mr. TONKO. Right. The efforts that we have with so much of manufacturing, with the incubator programs that enable us to provide for an innovation of sorts in any of these assembly operations is key, I think it's key to our future.

I think of those situations in my district, or even in my former district, where they worked with a local college that was very technically sophisticated. In this case, RPI, in the Greater Capital Region of New York, worked through its incubator program to develop these new opportunities within the plastics manufacturing that Kintz Plastics in Schoharie County utilized.

I think it's worth mentioning on this floor that that really brought about a new phase of activity for this company. By innovation, by readjusting its procedure, its process, they were able to compete more effectively. That required, however, that they move to training their workforce because it required a new skill set. As they did that, they reached out to a local community college, in this case, Hudson Valley Community College in the Capital Region of New York.

That partnership created the human infrastructure, the incubator provided the innovation, and they lived happily thereafter, because what they did was secure contracts in that international competitive sweepstakes because they provided for innovation. The improvements that they made to their assembly operation enabled them to maintain that sense of competitiveness.

It's that sort of thinking that takes us to a new level of job creation and job retention. Compounding that, or creating in the complement the Buy American concept, then inspires reaching to those local firms. It can all be done in that holistic sort of format, with a big picture sort of view that enables us to go forward and build upon sound policy, sound investment, with guarantees of much better outcomes for America's working families.

The middle class is taking it on the chin. The working families have paid the price, and it's time for us now to be high geared in terms of making certain that the American worker comes first in our thinking.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You couldn't be more correct. You used the word ''holistic,'' meaning whole and in total, a total package. For years I've said that to have a growing economy and a just social environment, we needed to make, as Americans, critical investments. You hit three of those critical investments.

You talked about research—absolutely critical investment in the future growth of the economy and to solve today and tomorrow's problems. That's research, most of which, interestingly, is funded either directly by the Federal Government through the National Institutes of Health or Defense Research Agency, DARPA, or one of the other Federal agencies, or indirectly through the research tax credit that we provide for businesses to engage in research.

□ 2040

So research is one of the key investments that lead to economic growth. You mentioned the second one, very interesting, and that's education. A well educated workforce will be competitive across the world. That's a critical, perhaps the most critical, investment. Again, a role for the Federal Government, certainly a role for States and local governments, but a role for the American society that cannot be ignored—research, education.

You drew it very, very correctly, and that is the manufacturing that comes from that. Manufacturing matters. How do you do that? You need to be in front of it; and when you talked about the research and the manufacturing technology, you were spot on. That's the third critical investment. The fourth one we also talked about here is infrastructure. So these are four of the critical investments that we need to make as a society.

Some of that falls on individual companies, encouraged by a research tax credit or encouraged by Buy America. In different ways, we can encourage the manufacturing tax policy, which is critically important. We did that. Actually, it was a Democratic proposal. We did it 3 years ago. We've continued it. We've continued it in the recent fiscal cliff legislation where we provided 100 percent write-off for capital investment.

That was from the Democrats. We care about business, and so we said, grow your business. We will provide you with a 100 percent write-off in the first year of capital equipment that you put in place. Not depreciation over 3, 4, 7, 15 years, but rather immediate, an enormous benefit to business. So we want the businesses to invest so that they can Make It in America.

There are two more critical elements. I'll go through them very, very quickly. Provide for the national defense wisely. I think the public knows by now that we're spending $100 billion in Afghanistan this year—$100 billion. We need to bring it back home. We need to end that war. Thankfully, the President has set us off on a course where we will end American offensive action and move to supporting the Afghan Government in the spring of this year.

Mr. President, we're thankful that you put that policy. Now let's bring the rest of it home, $100 billion. We need that money here. So we need national defense, but we need to be really wise about how we spend our money.

Finally, the fifth thing is this: we need to change. We need to be willing to change. Thank you for bringing up the first three of those. But this is how we invest in the future, and these are policies that we need to put forward. They're the critical foundation for economic and social growth.

Mr. TONKO. You speak to the innovation, you speak to research, and to me that speaks to the DNA of our Nation, which has always been this pioneer spirit. It's what's paid tribute to on this floor when policies such as that which you just describe are promoted. It's embracing that pioneer spirit, knowing that there are better ways, better opportunities out there and better avenues to travel. Let's pursue that with this utmost bit of pioneer spirit.

I represent a district that was the donor area to the Erie Canal—you've heard me talk about this—that provided for the Westward Movement and the Industrial Revolution. It was America at her best, believing in herself, listening to the needs of workers, listening to the ideas of workers and moving forward, embracing that sort of pioneer spirit and building the research opportunities. I'm thinking of line-loss along our electric grid system. Think about what we can save in terms of energy supplies and in dollars if we moved forward with the superconductive cable research project.

Mr. GARAMENDI. If I might interrupt you for just a moment. This had to be 6 or 7 years ago, I was Lieutenant Governor of California, and 3M, the manufacturing company, came in to talk about exactly that issue; and they had researched and developed a new conductor that was 30 percent more efficient in passing those electrons down the line. Think about what we could do in America to improve our energy capability by putting that in place; and if that were made in America, we could not only improve the energy efficiency. We would increase the capacity of our electrical system by 30 percent simply by rewiring those conductors across this Nation. That's American manufacturing, research and manufacturing. Put it in the infrastructure and build our strong economy. Great example.

Mr. TONKO. There are so many of us that are fans of education, higher education investment. Think about it, we cultivate all of this talent, we draw forth the abilities of people through education, and we allow them to discover who they are. What are the gifts that I bear that can be utilized to strengthen society? Well, we make that investment and then don't gain on it. We don't stretch those opportunities to the max.

It's so important, I believe, to continually think beyond the status quo. And when we're dealing with the energy arena, it's a line-loss for one that allows for huge savings, and great opportunities for jobs to research that potential; but it's also issues like waste heat which can be recaptured and make our energy system more efficient. So as we create and generate

these energy supplies, if there's waste there, and we can captivate, or capture, that waste and stretch the amount of energy supply that we can create, here yet is another opportunity.

So it's endless. And for us to just continue to do the same old kind of responses to everyday issues isn't the sort of challenging outcome that I think allows us to best function as an American society.

So there are policies and there are tax reforms that encourage and inspire this sort of investment, research tax credits, opportunities within the renewable energy area with production tax credits. All of this, being promoted in advance, we need to expand upon those opportunities. Because you're right, Representative GARAMENDI, it is an investment, it requires dollars, but those investments provide for lucrative dividends. And there are many more dollars earned than those invested into the progress that we need to strike.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, we have a little bit more time. I think it's about time for us to wrap all of this into one piece. And I will take the first shot at it, and then if you would be so kind as to finish it up.

I'm thinking of Chicago. It's not my territory. It's a long way from California. It's a beautiful city, a very dynamic city. At the turn of the previous century, in the late 1800s, they had an architect, a city architect, Burnham, and he wrote: Think no small thought for it stirs not the heart of man. Very interesting. We ought to add women to that equation now. But what he said is that when we rebuild this city, we need to build big. We need to think bold thoughts. We need to think about the greatness that could exist if we step forward.

Earlier in the previous hour we heard about the exact opposite. We heard about inward, thinking small, we are not going to reach out and fulfill the great potential of this Nation. Instead, we're going to retreat. We're not going to allow government to be part of the greatness of our future; but, instead, we're going to make it smaller and less viable. And those five things that I talked about, education, that's a public investment. Infrastructure is both public and private. But the public side is critical.

You look at manufacturing, manufacturing has always been private; but it has also relied upon the public sector. And if we use our tax dollars to buy American-made products, we are causing the manufacturing sector to grow, to blossom and to innovate and to be even greater than it is today. In developing the research, that's both public and private, but it is largely a public sector investment. So we can deal with this by investing, by thinking boldly about what it is we can do and, in doing so, make certain that everything we invest in publicly is necessary, that it is run efficiently, and that its outcome is effective, and that it fulfills the goal for which it was designed.

□ 2050

Those should be our watchwords: efficient, effective, necessary, and bold. Think no small thought. This is America. This is the world's greatest country perhaps ever, and it was created by bold thinking, both public and private working together in a synergy that created this incredible Nation.

I'm excited. I'm excited here in the very early days of the 113th Congress. I know we're going to have some big battles over debt limits and the like. But as we go through those fights, I want us to be bold. I want us to be big in our thinking. I want us to fulfill the great potential of this Nation. And I know we can do it. I know we can do it.

Mr. TONKO. Representative GARAMENDI, what I hear you say is probably a definition of the American Dream.

The American Dream was designed and brought to us by the boldness of generation upon generation of immigrants who added to the peoplescape of this great Nation, added to the native American population by stages of journeys that traveled to these shores. We as a compilation of those journeys are a stronger people. The foundation upon which we stand and function and dream was developed by people who dared to dream nobly, dared to invest in their community, in their people. That, I think, is the challenge to us in this very moment in time.

Will history see us as a people that dreamt beyond the ordinary, or will we be those who were frightened by the thoughts of the challenges of our times? I think that our greatest days lie ahead of us. The American Dream that burns boldly and nobly in our hearts speaks to us as that beacon of inspiration. Move forward, invest in America's people, invest in ingenuity, innovation, in the intellectual capacity of this Nation, and tread boldly into the future. And know that you will leave that next generation with an even stronger foundation that was granted us for our time in this Nation.

It has been an honor to join you this evening.

Mr. GARAMENDI. It's always a pleasure to work with you, Mr. TONKO.

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

ADMINISTRATION IN REVIEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to get to know you better all the time and to be serving with you.

I enjoyed hearing my friends talking about the economy and things that are going on. So I wanted to address a few things. I didn't come over here and plan to address what they had, but they were mentioning their hope for us, bringing our troops home from Afghanistan. And having been there a few times, having talked to the former allies that this administration has thrown under the bus that initially defeated the Taliban for us with less than 500, possibly less than 300 embedded Special Forces, special ops, and intelligence personnel embedded with the Northern Alliance, they defeated the Taliban in about 3 or 4 months.

Then we added troops and became occupiers. Occupiers in that part of the world don't do well. Someone reminded me of what I already knew, that Alexander the Great conquered that area around Afghanistan, and I had to remind them that he died on his way out of the area. I don't consider that a great victory.

Nonetheless, we helped give the Afghans a government and sharia law, making it difficult for Jews and Christians to reside in a country where they once had. Under this administration's watch, like I say, we've thrown our allies under the bus, and the Taliban has come back almost strong as ever, not quite. Some of my Northern Alliance friends told me in one of our visits over there that on national television last year, the Taliban leader that this administration released for humanitarian purposes from Gitmo didn't seem to be having health problems and was on national television and was making clear that the U.S. would be withdrawing in the next year or two, and that when they did the Taliban would be back in charge as they were before. So it was time to come beg forgiveness from the Taliban and ask for their protection under sharia law.

That doesn't sound like we're going to be in a whole lot better position after all the losses of life, all of the servicemembers who have laid down their lives in Afghanistan, who continue to do that as we speak because the Commander in Chief has them there without any real mission laying down their lives. As one of our troops told me, ''I don't mind laying down my life for my country, but please don't waste it.''

They're not laying down their lives for a wishy-washy government that can't figure out what it wants to do, that leaves our military without a clear mission, that allows the Taliban to come back stronger than ever, supplied and funded in part from Pakistan. They deserve better. They deserve much better.

Our Commander in Chief was on television yesterday talking about the debt limit, the debt ceiling. He's talked about our economy. I think it's worth noting that since 1923, the President was required to furnish a budget and a time deadline given for furnishing that budget. Ninety years. Ninety years, the President is required by law to furnish a budget.

Since 1923, those ensuing 90 years, there have apparently been 11 times when presidents have been unable to

get the budget to Congress as required by law. For some of those 11, there were very good reasons. But it's interesting to note in the last 90 years, out of the 11 times that the budget from the President has been late, 4 of those 11 have been under the Obama administration.

We're also informed that there is a chance once again, as there was a year and a half ago, that our credit rating of the U.S. could be lowered again by another credit rating agency. Some have tried to paint it as a different story, a different picture. But for those of us who recall what happened, S&P made it clear that they didn't believe that the United States was serious about dealing with this dramatic overspending problem, where we were spending $1.5 trillion, $1.6 trillion, over a trillion dollars more than the 2-plus trillion dollars that we had coming in. And that if we didn't at least reduce the massive overspending annually by at least $400 billion for 10 years, a total of $4 trillion over a 10-year period, then it would make it pretty clear that we were not serious about dealing with our debt.

□ 2100

I know the Obama administration went on the warpath after the S&P credit rating was lowered. Personally, I think it's to S&P's credit that they did what they said. We came in with a debt ceiling bill that was agreed to with the administration. It had some sequestration in it with the supercommittee that some of us knew wasn't going to work because the Democrats had made it clear they didn't want a supercommittee to work because they wanted to be able to campaign and say, Gee, cuts are coming to Medicare because the Republicans were trying to protect their rich friends. It worked very well. They wouldn't reach an agreement. Even after somebody like a Republican Senator had a proposal to raise new revenue, a couple of Democrats were reported as saying that this was going to be the breakthrough that allowed an agreement. After consulting with the President, to HARRY REID it apparently was made clear we don't want to deal. No, no deal, so there was no deal, and now the sequestrations are about to take place.

Mr. Speaker, what time did I start?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 22 minutes remaining.

Mr. GOHMERT. So we had a debt ceiling bill that was undermined from the beginning. No deal was reached. Sequestration—massive cuts to our national security, to our national defense—would be inflicted and massive cuts to Medicare. Our leaders responded to me that, Gee, the Democrats will never allow the cuts to Medicare, the sequestration to Medicare, $300 billion or so. They'll never allow that. That's why we know the supercommittee will reach an agreement. I advised them that that would not happen, that there would be no agreement, that of course they're willing to have a $300 billion or so cut to Medicare, because ObamaCare cut $700 billion from Medicare from our seniors' care without a single Republican vote.

So the only way that Democrats would run a commercial last year, in 2012, with any sincerity at all was in saying, Gee, Republicans are cutting Medicare. If they were to prevent Republicans from reaching an agreement with the President and Democrats, then they could run commercials in 2012, and they'd blame the Republicans and say, See, they didn't reach an agreement. They wanted to cut seniors and help their rich friends.

As some of us made clear, we weren't nearly as concerned at all about protecting anybody as we were future generations. How embarrassing that our generation is the first generation in American history that has said by our actions that we are not concerned with leaving our children and our grandchildren—future generations—a better country than we found. We're more concerned with lavishing money on the here and now that we can't pay for and that future generations will pay for because we can't stop spending on ourselves.

We had a vote today on relief for Hurricane Sandy, and we know something about the pain that comes from hurricanes. In my district in east Texas, not only did we face consequences from Hurricane Katrina and the hundreds of thousands of people who came through—and many stayed in east Texas—and from the onslaught of weather that hit east Texas, but it was immediately followed by Hurricane Rita, which swept straight up through east Texas, through my district. We know about suffering. We saw how Louisiana was helped so much more than east Texas even though, at the very time we were hit with Hurricane Rita, we were taking care of victims from Hurricane Katrina. We understand about that, but there is a lot of misinformation about Hurricane Katrina.

For Hurricane Katrina, we did offset spending when Republicans were in the majority. We actually then turned money back that was not spent. Our hearts go out to the victims of Hurricane Sandy, especially those who understand what that kind of suffering is.

I was all over my district. A Democratic sheriff told his county once that he'll never forget midnight after Hurricane Rita hit—no power. There in the county, there was no power at the sheriff's office. There was a generator that had kicked on, and the lights were flickering. After midnight, his U.S. Congressman came walking through his door and said, What can I do to help? To get there to San Augustine, I had to cut down trees that were across the road and over to Hemphill.

It's tough when dealing with the consequences of a hurricane. People are hurt. Buildings, homes are destroyed. We understand that. We wanted to help the victims of Hurricane Sandy, but what we didn't want to do and what we'd hoped there would be plenty of responsibility in dealing with was pork that was placed in this bill for emergency purposes. It just seems a bit immoral that you would take advantage of the suffering of people during a hurricane to get one last big plug of money. I mean, it's all so pretty discouraging to see that there is money being captured, taking advantage of the victims of a hurricane to enrich and engorge themselves. There ought to be a law against it, but there isn't because this Chamber, led by the Senate down the hall, is still putting pork in these bills to go to things that have nothing to do with the hurricane, and they're not offset. We have no problem on both sides of the aisle in helping victims who can't help themselves, but we ought to pay for it now.

When a former Member of Congress and one of the greatest heroes Texas history has, named Davy Crockett—he was a U.S. Congressman from Tennessee—stood before the House of Representatives, right down the hall here in the old House Chamber, he explained what he was lectured to by a constituent: Don't take my money. Take your own money to help charitable causes.

Not only do we not do that, but we take other people's money to help, and they get all this pork added in order to get enough votes to pass it. Then it ought to be the biggest regret of this generation that we don't even pay for it. How in the world could this body fail to pass a bill that would pay for helping the victims of Hurricane Sandy? But we don't have the money to do it, so we're going to borrow between 40 and 50 cents of every dollar of money both for the pork and for the help for Hurricane Sandy because this body got sweet talked into refusing to pay for helping this generation. We'll let our children and our children's children and maybe their children pay for this. We will load them up with debt because we will not pay our own way. We're too narcissistic. We're too self-indulgent. We are not going to pay our way, and that kind of attitude is a tragedy. It brings countries down.

□ 2110

What brings a country to the peak of their greatness is when generation after generation does not fail to honor the God that has blessed that country and they have a commitment that we were taught in Boy Scouts that you leave a place better than you found it, and you leave better for those coming behind you. And it's embarrassing that this White House and the Senate and this House are comfortable enough to leave a country massively more in debt than when this generation came to leadership. It's heartbreaking.

And one of the reasons we are not effectively dealing with this problem is because not enough people know the truth. They don't know the history of

this country. Apparently, the President thinks it's perfectly okay to just forget about the rule of law. Oh, there's a law that says I have to provide a budget. Well, I'm not doing it. I'll get around to it. But the law says he must. Is he above the law? Apparently so. Because of the 11 times in the last 90 years when the budget was late, four of them were this President.

You know, when you talk to economists and you read what economists are saying, and you're concerned about the downgrade in the credit rating because of how much more money that will put us in debt that future generations will have to pay, when you talk to them, you look at what they're saying, there are a couple of things that they point out.

Well, one of the things that helped this country is our belief and support for the rule of law, that no one is above the law. And yet you look at what this White House is doing: ah, we'll get around to the budget eventually. More insensitive to following the law than any Presidency that I can find in history.

We have a President who says, you know, yeah, I get it, the Defense of Marriage Act was duly passed into law and signed into law by a former Democratic President, but I don't like that law and I realize Congress is not going to change it, so I'm going to ignore the law. I'm going to instruct my Attorney General to ignore the law. That kind of thinking means there's no support at the highest level of this country for the rule of law.

When we have a President who makes speeches and an Attorney General who makes speeches about how they're going to go after illegal gun sales, and yet there is blood on the hands of people in this administration, and we can't even find out who they are because they are being obscured, for the death of hundreds of human beings who died because this administration forced gun dealers to sell guns that they knew and they reported should not be sold, and they were told by their Federal Government, their executive branch, you do it anyway because we're going to follow the guns, in effect. The guns were not followed. They made their way into criminals' hands, as was intended, but they weren't followed. And now the administration says they want to support the rule of law and go after these illegal gun sales? Well, they have to start with their own administration.

And then we have a President that instead of coming to Capitol Hill where most of the elected representatives of the country are, there's one down Pennsylvania Avenue, actually two, the Vice President, and there are 535 down here, and sitting down and working out a comprehensive immigration bill, instead of doing that, the President announces, you know, I don't like the laws that were duly passed by prior Congresses, Democrats, signed into law by Democrats and Republican Presidents. I realize what the law is, I don't like the law, so as I speak, so shall the new law be.

And the mainstream just laps it up because they're too ignorant of what the rule of law means, that you don't have a monarch at the end of Pennsylvania Avenue that just espouses law as he gets ready to, because he doesn't like the law that was duly passed.

Come down here and work with us and if we can secure the border so that we can make sure that people won't get in that want to destroy our way of life, the drug cartels, the radical Islamists across the border that are working with the drug cartels now that want to destroy our way of life, we've got to make sure that we have people coming in that will continue to make the country great. And I have great hope for what the Hispanic community can do for this country because, generally speaking, those I know have strong faith in God, devotion to family, and hard work ethic. That's what made America great, in my opinion. We need that kind of input, but it's got to be legal.

The Immigration Service is an embarrassment, one of the worst in the world. You can get a visa quicker to other countries than you can here. It's embarrassing the snafus in this government.

But if we are going to get on track, we have to get back to a President and a Congress that believes the rule of law. And when the President will not follow the law, there have to be consequences.

I've talked to Democratic and Republican individuals who were part of prior Presidential administrations and I've said at different times, different individuals: tell me, when you were in the administration, when you were in the White House, is it true what I've heard that individuals would come together, both parties, both ends of the Capitol and talk to the President and say, look, you are usurping control that was given to the Congress in the Constitution, and we're going to have to shut you down if you don't get back and acting within the Constitution?

That doesn't happen under this administration, and it's time that it must. We owe it to the country. We owe it to future generations.

The President has said: If Congress in any way suggests they're going to tie negotiation to debt ceiling votes—which, by the way, we have never done in our history until we did it last year—I will not play that game.

The President needs to have someone around him that knows the truth. That poor man is being lied to. All you have to do is look back in our history. Every time there was a cut in spending, it was often tied to the debt ceiling negotiations. Go back to 1985, to 1990, 1993, 1997, 2010. Speaker PELOSI in 2010, with President Obama, tied a PAYGO provision. She did it. Why is it so wrong that the Republicans want to do that in the House like Speaker PELOSI did. Let's get responsible. But the President doesn't even remember 2 years ago when Speaker PELOSI did that.

Somebody has got to help this poor man understand recent and distant history before the rating agencies say, you know what, we used to think that the rule of law was going to help the U.S. economy and help the Federal Government get around to taking care of its debts, but these guys don't even follow the rule of law anymore.

And as far as what economists say, yeah, but we have economic dynamism. Well, look what ObamaCare is doing to that. Look at what overregulation is doing to that. It is hurting our economy. The economy is sitting waiting to take off if the President and the Senate, that is bogging down bills that would free up the economy to go, if they would get out of the way, this economy could go. People could get back to work. They wouldn't need unemployment. They wouldn't need to be begging to the master government. They could do it on their own as free people.

It's time to get back to following the rule of law. It's time to get back to having a government that doesn't put off the current debt on future generations because if we don't, our names will not be called blessed by future generations. Our names will be cursed.

□ 2120

Mr. Speaker, it is my prayer and desire that we can finally get to be responsible in the coming months. And the only way we can really get there is if people are honest about our history.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. EMERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of illness.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, as required by clause 2(a) of House rule XI, I respectfully submit the rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which were adopted earlier today at a public meeting of the Committee.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 113TH CONGRESS

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular, the committee rules enumerated in clause 2 of rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (hereafter referred to as the ''Committee''), to the extent applicable.

(b) A motion to recess and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are privileged non-debatable motions in Committee.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall consult the Ranking Minority Member to the extent possible with respect to the business of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules, to the extent applicable.

2. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Tuesday of every month when the House of Representatives is in session pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as the Chairman may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the Members of the Committee in accordance with clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no business to be considered.

3. QUORUM

For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum, and the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall make every effort to ensure that the relevant Ranking Minority Member or another Minority Member is present at the time a hearing is convened. One-third of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, except: (1) reporting a measure or recommendation; (2) closing Committee meetings and hearings to the public; (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas; and (4) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law. No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the full Committee by a subcommittee unless half of the subcommittee is actually present. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

4. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Meetings

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public, because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise violate any labor rule of the House of Representatives. No person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the Committee or subcommittee may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This subsection does not apply to open Committee hearings which are provided for by subsection (b) of this rule.

(2) The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter, or adopting an amendment. The relevant Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time. When exercising postponement authority, the relevant Chairman shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(b) Hearings

(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day should be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony—

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate paragraph (2) of this subsection; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness—

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee unless the House of Representatives has by majority vote authorized the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings, on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public.

(4) The Committee or a subcommittee may by the procedure designated in this subsection vote to close one (1) subsequent day of hearing.

(5) No congressional staff shall be present at any meeting or hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee that has been closed to the public, and at which classified information will be involved, unless such person is authorized access to such classified information in accordance with rule XX of the House of Representatives.

5. CONVENING HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

(a) Hearings. Public announcement shall be made of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least one (1) week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the relevant Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the Committee for the taking of action, the Chairman of the full Committee, if concurring, shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(b) Markups and Other Meetings to Transact Business

(1) Convening. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee may call or convene, as the relevant Chairman considers necessary, meetings of the Committee or subcommittee for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, or for the conduct of other Committee or subcommittee business.

(2) Notice. Public announcement shall be made by the Chairman of the full Committee of the date, place, and subject matter of any markup or other meeting to conduct business at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least one (1) week before the commencement of such markup or meeting, unless the relevant Chairman determines, in consultation with the relevant Ranking Minority Member, that there is good cause to begin such a markup or meeting on an earlier date. If such determination is made, the Chairman of the full Committee, if concurring in that determination, shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(3) Agenda and Texts. The relevant Chairman shall provide to all Committee or subcommittee Members an agenda for each Committee and subcommittee markup or other meeting to transact business, setting out all items of business to be considered, including whenever possible a copy of any measure scheduled for markup, at least 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting.

Bills on subjects not listed on such agenda shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or subcommittee, or by the Chairman of the full Committee with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member. The text of any measure to be marked up shall be made publicly available in electronic form at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of the markup meeting, or at the time of an announcement under subparagraph (b)(2) made within 24 hours before such meeting.

(c) Publication. Public announcement of all hearings and markups shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record and made publicly available in electronic form. Members shall be notified by the Staff Director of all meetings (including markups and hearings) and briefings of subcommittees and of the full Committee.

(d) Member Seating. During Committee and subcommittee hearings and markups, chairs on the dais are for Members. No staff member other than a Committee or subcommittee staff director, counsel, or professional staff member may occupy a chair on the dais, unless authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Full Committee. Only one staff member each from the majority and the minority may occupy

chairs on the dais at any time during a hearing or markup.

6. WITNESSES

(a) Interrogation of Witnesses

(1) In so far as practicable, witnesses shall be permitted to present their oral statements without interruption subject to reasonable time constraints imposed by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, with questioning by the Committee Members taking place afterward. Members should refrain from questions until such statements are completed.

(2) In recognizing Members, the relevant Chairman shall, to the extent practicable, give preference to the Members on the basis of their arrival at the hearing, taking into consideration the majority and minority ratio of the Members actually present. A Member desiring to speak or ask a question shall address the relevant Chairman and not the witness.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), each Member may interrogate the witness for 5 minutes, the reply of the witness being included in the 5-minute period. After all Members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the relevant Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may permit one (1) or more majority Members of the Committee designated by the relevant Chairman to question a witness for a specified period of not longer than 30 minutes. On such occasions, an equal number of minority Members of the Committee designated by the Ranking Minority Member shall be permitted to question the same witness for the same period of time. Committee staff may be permitted to question a witness for equal specified periods either with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee or by motion. However, in no case may questioning by Committee staff proceed before each Member of the Committee who wishes to speak under the 5-minute rule has had one opportunity to do so.

(b) Testimony of Witnesses

(1) Advance Filing Requirement. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee is required to file testimony with the Committee or subcommittee at least two (2) business days in advance of that appearance. For purposes of this subsection, testimony includes the written statement of a witness, as well as any video, photographs, audio-visual matter, posters, or other supporting materials that the witness intends to present or display before the Committee. Such testimony should be provided in electronic form to the extent practicable. The Committee or subcommittee shall notify Members at least two business days in advance of a hearing of the availability of testimony submitted by witnesses. In addition, each witness shall provide sufficient copies, as determined by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, of his or her proposed written statement to be provided to Members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. The text of the written statement provided pursuant to this paragraph shall be considered final, and may not be revised by the witness after the Committee meeting at which the witness appears.

(2) Witness Preclusion and Waiver. The requirements of paragraph (1) or any part thereof may be waived by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, or the presiding Member, or the Ranking Member of the Committee or subcommittee as it relates to witnesses who are called by the minority to testify, provided that the witness or the relevant Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has submitted, prior to the witness's appearance, a written explanation to the reasons testimony has not been made available to the Committee or subcommittee. If a witness who is not an official of the U.S. Government has not submitted testimony as required by paragraph (1) and no such written explanation has been submitted, the witness shall be released from testifying unless a majority of the Committee or subcommittee votes to accept his or her testimony.

(3) Remote Witness Participation. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall promptly, and not later than 48 hours beforehand if possible, notify the relevant Ranking Member of any witness who is likely to present testimony other than in person, such as by video conference. A witness may not testify via telephone or other audio-only medium without the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee or subcommittee. The relevant Chairman shall make reasonable efforts to verify the identity of any witness participating remotely.

(4) 'Truth In Testimony' Disclosure. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall, to the extent practicable, include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or sub grant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness, to the extent that such information is relevant to the subject matter of, and the witness' representational capacity at, the hearing. Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

(5) Witness Presentation. A witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of his or her written statement.

(6) Translation. A witness requiring an interpreter or translator should include in the testimony provided pursuant to paragraph (1) the identity of the interpreter or translator that the witness intends to use. Unless properly noticed as a separate witness, an interpreter or translator appearing before the Committee should not present views or statements other than those expressed by the witness.

(c) Oaths. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, or any Member of the Committee designated by the relevant Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness appearing before the Committee.

7. PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and markup sessions. Members of the Committee and any witness may examine the transcript of his or her own remarks and may-make any grammatical or technical changes that do not substantively alter the record. Any such Member or witness shall return the transcript to the Committee offices within fourteen (14) calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receipt of the transcript, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Any information supplied for the record at the request of a Member of the Committee shall be provided to the Member when received by the Committee.

Transcripts of hearings and markup sessions (except for the record of a meeting or hearing which is closed to the public) shall be printed as soon as is practicable after receipt of the corrected versions, except that the Chairman may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed without the corrections of a Member or witness if the Chairman determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

8. EXTRANEOUS MATERIALS IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS PRINTS

No extraneous material shall be printed in either the body or appendices of any Committee or subcommittee hearing, except matter which has been accepted for inclusion in the record during the hearing or by agreement of the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee within five (5) calendar days of the hearing. Copies of bills and other legislation under consideration and responses to written questions submitted by Members shall not be considered extraneous material.

Extraneous material in either the body or appendices of any hearing to be printed which would be in excess of eight (8) printed pages (for any one submission) shall be accompanied by a written request to the relevant Chairman. Such written request shall contain an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing such material.

9. INFORMATION ON COMMITTEE ACTION

(a) Record Votes. The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee outside of executive session shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Such result shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and against, and the Members present but not voting.

(b) Adopted Amendments. Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the text of each such amendment shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) Hearing and Markup Attendance. Member attendance at each Committee hearing and markup shall be recorded and included in the Committee print of the transcript of that hearing or markup.

10. PROXIES

Proxy voting is not permitted in the Committee or in subcommittees.

11. REPORTS

(a) Reports on Bills and Resolutions. To the extent practicable, not later than 24 hours before a report is to be filed with the Clerk of the House on a measure that has been ordered reported by the Committee, the Chairman shall make available for inspection by all Members of the Committee a copy of the draft Committee report in order to afford Members adequate information and the opportunity to draft and file any supplemental, minority or additional views which they may deem appropriate.

With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total

number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those Members voting for and against, shall be included in any Committee report on the measure or matter.

(b) Prior Approval of Certain Reports. No Committee, subcommittee, or staff report, study, or other document which purports to express publicly the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or a subcommittee may be released to the public or filed with the Clerk of the House unless approved by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to Members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day). In any case in which clause 2(1) of rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives does not apply, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be given an opportunity to have views or a disclaimer included as part of the material filed or released, as the case may be.

(c) Foreign Travel Reports. At the same time that the report required by clause 8(b)(3) of rule X of the House of Representatives, regarding foreign travel reports, is submitted to the Chairman, Members and employees of the Committee shall provide a report to the Chairman listing all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours and other official functions in which the individual participated, by country and date. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman may waive the listing in such report of an official meeting, interview, inspection tour, or other official function. The report shall be maintained in the Committee offices and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours. Except in extraordinary circumstances, no Member or employee of the Committee will be authorized for additional Committee travel until the reports described in this subsection have been submitted to the Chairman for that person's prior Committee travel.

12. REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Except in extraordinary circumstances, bills and resolutions will not be considered by the Committee unless and until the appropriate subcommittee has recommended the bill or resolution for Committee action, and will not be taken to the House of Representatives for action unless and until the Committee or a relevant subcommittee has ordered reported such bill or resolution, a quorum being present.

Except in extraordinary circumstances, a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that contains exclusively findings and policy declarations or expressions of the sense of the House of Representatives or the sense of the Congress shall not be considered by the Committee or a subcommittee unless such bill or resolution has at least 25 House co-sponsors, at least 10 of whom are Members of the Committee.

For purposes of this rule, extraordinary circumstances will be determined by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member and such other Members of the Committee as the Chairman deems appropriate.

The Committee or a subcommittee shall not consider a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that expresses appreciation, commends, congratulates, celebrates, recognizes the accomplishments of, or celebrates the anniversary of, an entity, event, group, individual, institution, team, or government program, or that acknowledges or recognizes a period of time for such purposes, except in circumstances determined by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

The Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

13. STAFF SERVICES

The Committee staff shall be selected and organized so that it can provide a comprehensive range of professional services in the field of foreign affairs to the Committee, the subcommittees, and all its Members. The staff shall include persons with training and experience in foreign affairs, making available to the Committee individuals with knowledge of major countries, areas, and U.S. overseas programs and operations.

Subject to clause 9 of rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee, except as provided in paragraph (c), shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman with the approval of the majority of the Members in the majority party of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman, and they shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman. Staff assignments are to be authorized by the Chairman or by the Staff Director under the direction of the Chairman.

Subject to clause 9 of rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee assigned to the minority shall be appointed, their remuneration determined, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the majority of the minority party Members of the Committee. No minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority staff counterpart. Such staff shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member with the approval or consultation of the minority Members of the Committee.

The Chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee. The Chairman shall ensure that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

14. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Full Committee. The full Committee will be responsible for oversight and legislation relating to: foreign assistance (including development assistance, Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Account, HIV/AIDS in foreign countries, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad); national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control and disarmament issues; the United States Agency for International Development; activities and policies of the State, Commerce, and Defense Departments and other agencies related to the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act, including export and licensing policy for munitions items and technology and dual-use equipment and technology; international law; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including narcotics control programs and activities; Broadcasting Board of Governors; embassy security; international broadcasting; public diplomacy, including international communication and information policy, and international education and exchange programs; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full Committee will have jurisdiction over legislation with respect to the administration of the Export Administration Act, including the export and licensing of dual-use equipment and technology and other matters related to international economic policy and trade not otherwise assigned to a subcommittee, and with respect to the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such organizations. The full Committee may conduct oversight and investigations with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) Subcommittees. There shall be six (6) standing subcommittees. The names and jurisdiction of those subcommittees shall be as follows:

(1) Functional Subcommittee. There shall be one subcommittee with functional jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade: Oversight and legislative responsibilities over the United States' efforts to manage and coordinate international programs to combat terrorism as coordinated by the Department of State and other agencies, and efforts to bring international terrorists to justice. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, oversight of, and legislation pertaining to, nonproliferation matters involving nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, except for legislation involving the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and sanctions laws pertaining to individual countries and the provision of foreign assistance (which is reserved to the full Committee). Oversight of matters relating to international economic and trade policy; commerce with foreign countries; international investment policy; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency; commodity agreements; and special oversight of international financial and monetary institutions; the Export-Import Bank, and customs. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, legislative jurisdiction over measures related to export promotion and measures related to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency.

(2) Regional Subcommittees. There shall be five subcommittees with regional jurisdiction: the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations; the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific; the Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats; the Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa; and the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. As detailed below, two of the regional subcommittees also shall have functional jurisdiction.

The regional subcommittees shall have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

(1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.

(2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

(3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.

(5) Oversight of regional lending institutions.

(6) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its

affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.

(7) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.

(8) Oversight of base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

(9) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

(10) Oversight of foreign assistance activities affecting the region, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee.

(11) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

The Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations: In addition to its regional jurisdiction, oversight of: international health issues, including transboundary infectious diseases, maternal health and child survival, and programs related to the global ability to address health issues; population issues; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies (excluding peacekeeping and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions); international cultural and educational programs and exchanges; the American Red Cross; and the Peace Corps. In addition, legislation and oversight pertaining to: implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; other matters relating to internationally-recognized human rights, including legislation aimed at the promotion of human rights and democracy generally; and the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, and related issues.

The Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats: In addition to its regional jurisdiction, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, oversight related to emerging foreign threats to the national security and interests of the United States.

15. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) In General. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it.

(b) Scheduling. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee chairmen, the relevant Ranking Minority Member and other appropriate Members, with a view toward minimizing scheduling conflicts. It shall be the practice of the Committee that meetings of subcommittees not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee. In order to ensure orderly administration and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, the subject, time, and location of hearings and meetings shall be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the Staff Director of the Committee.

(c) Vice Chairmen. The Chairman of the Full Committee shall designate a Member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

(d) Participation. The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member may attend the meetings and participate in the activities of all subcommittees of which they are not Members, except that they may not vote or be counted for a quorum in such subcommittees.

(e) Required Oversight Hearings. During each 180-day period following organization of the Committee, each subcommittee shall hold at least one hearing on oversight of U.S. Government activities.

16. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

In accordance with rule 14 of the Committee and to the extent practicable, all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within two (2) weeks. In accordance with rule 14 of the Committee, legislation may also be referred to additional subcommittees for consideration. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, such subcommittees shall act on or be discharged from consideration of legislation that has been approved by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within two (2) weeks of such action. In referring any legislation to a subcommittee, the Chairman may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the full Committee.

Subcommittees with regional jurisdiction shall have joint jurisdiction with the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations over legislation regarding human rights practices in particular countries within their regions.

The Chairman may designate a subcommittee Chairman or other Member to take responsibility as manager of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House of Representatives.

17. PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The majority party caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party Members for each subcommittee. Party representation on each subcommittee or conference committee shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full Committee. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member are authorized to negotiate matters affecting such ratios including the size of subcommittees and conference committees.

18. SUBCOMMITTEE FUNDING AND RECORDS

Each subcommittee shall have adequate funds to discharge its responsibility for legislation and oversight.

In order to facilitate Committee compliance with clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

The result of each record vote shall be promptly made available to the full Committee for inspection by the public in accordance with rule 9 of the Committee.

All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as Chairman of the subcommittee. Subcommittee records shall be coordinated with the records of the full Committee, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

19. MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The Chairman shall call a meeting of the subcommittee chairmen on a regular basis not less frequently than once a month. Such a meeting need not be held if there is no business to conduct. It shall be the practice at such meetings to review the current agenda and activities of each of the subcommittees.

20. ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(a) Authorized Persons. In accordance with the stipulations of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all Members of the House who have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives shall be authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee.

Members of the Committee staff shall be considered authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee when they have the proper security clearances, when they have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives, and when they have a demonstrable need to know. The decision on whether a given staff member has a need to know will be made on the following basis:

(1) In the case of the full Committee majority staff, by the Chairman, acting through the Staff Director;

(2) In the case of the full Committee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, acting through the Minority Staff Director;

(3) In the case of subcommittee majority staff, by the chairman of the subcommittee;

(4) In the case of the subcommittee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee.

No other individuals shall be considered authorized persons, unless so designated by the Chairman of the full Committee.

(b) Designated Persons. Each Committee Member is permitted to designate one member of his or her staff as having the right of access to information classified Confidential. Such designated persons must have the proper security clearance, have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives, and have a need to know as determined by his or her principal. Upon request of a Committee Member in specific instances, a designated person also shall be permitted access to information classified Secret which has been furnished to the Committee pursuant to section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. Upon the written request of a Committee Member and with the approval of the Chairman in specific instances, a designated person may be permitted access to other classified materials. Designation of a staff person shall be by letter from the Committee Member to the Chairman.

(c) Location. Classified information will be stored in secure safes in the Office of the Security Officer and in the Office of the Minority Staff Director. All materials classified Top Secret or higher must be stored in a Secure Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF).

(d) Handling. Materials classified Confidential or Secret may be taken from Committee offices to other Committee offices and hearing rooms by Members of the Committee and authorized Committee staff in connection with hearings and briefings of the Committee or its subcommittees for which such information is deemed to be essential. Removal of such information from the Committee offices shall be only with the permission of the Chairman under procedures designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of such information at all times. Except as provided in this paragraph, Top Secret materials may not be taken from approved storage areas for any purpose, except that such materials may be taken to hearings and other meetings that are being conducted at the Top Secret level when necessary. Materials classified Top Secret may otherwise be used under conditions approved by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(e) Notice. Appropriate notice of the receipt of classified documents received by the Committee from the Executive Branch will be sent promptly to Committee Members through the Survey of Activities or by other means.

(f) Access. Except as provided for above, access to materials classified Top Secret or otherwise restricted held by the Committee will be in approved Committee spaces. The following procedures will be observed:

(1) Authorized persons will be permitted access to classified documents after inquiring of the Staff Director or an assigned staff

member. Access to the SCIF will be afforded during regular Committee hours.

(2) Authorized persons will be required to identify themselves, to identify the documents or information they wish to view, and to sign the Classified Materials Log, which is kept with the classified information.

(3) The assigned staff member will be responsible for maintaining a log which identifies: (1) authorized persons seeking access, (2) the classified information requested, and (3) the time of arrival and departure of such persons. The assigned staff member will also assure that the classified materials are returned to the proper location.

(g) Divulgence. Classified information provided to the Committee by the Executive Branch shall be handled in accordance with the procedures that apply within the Executive Branch for the protection of such information. Any classified information to which access has been gained through the Committee may not be divulged to any unauthorized person. Classified material shall not be photocopied or otherwise reproduced. In no event shall classified information be discussed in a non-secure environment. Apparent violations of this rule should be reported as promptly as possible to the Chairman for appropriate action.

(h) Other Regulations. The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such additional regulations and procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Members of the Committee will be given notice of any such regulations and procedures promptly. They may be modified or waived in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

21. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

All Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings which are open to the public may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of House rule XI.

The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room, but shall not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two (2) representatives from each medium.

Such coverage shall be in accordance with the following requirements contained in section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and clause 4 of XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(a) If the television, Internet or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(b) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, Internet or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(c) The allocation among cameras permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(d) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and Member of the Committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(e) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(f) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee or subcommittee is in session.

(g) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the current state-of-the-art level of television coverage.

(h) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos, United Press International News pictures, and Reuters. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(i) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the Members of the Committee or its subcommittees.

(j) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(k) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(l) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery Committee of Press Photographers.

(m) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

22. SUBPOENA POWERS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman, in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of the Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present.

Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

23. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Members of the Committee who are primarily responsible for the legislation (including to the full extent practicable the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House), who have actively participated in the Committee or subcommittee consideration of the legislation, and who agree to attend the meetings of the conference. With regard to the appointment of minority Members, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member.

24. GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Not later than February 15th of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of rule X of the House of Representatives.

In accordance with the provisions of clause 2(n) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee or a subcommittee thereof shall hold at least one hearing during each 120-day period following its establishment on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in programs within its jurisdiction, as documented in reports received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States that have been provided to the Ranking Minority Member prior to the notice of the hearing pursuant to Committee rule 5.

25. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Any additional procedures or regulations may be modified or rescinded in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, January 18, 2013, at 3 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

42. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Harry M. Wyatt III, Air National Guard of the United States, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

43. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting a report concerning oversight of Reserve Component ''equipment requirements'' for Fiscal Years 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 as of June 30, 2012; to the Committee on Armed Services.

44. A letter from the Regulatory Specialist, Department of the Treasury, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Community Reinvestment Act Regulations (RIN: 1557-AD60) received January 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

45. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report entitled, ''OJJDP Annual Report 2010'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5617; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

46. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, National Archives, transmitting Archives' FY 2012 Commercial Activities Inventory and Inherently Governmental Inventory, as required by the FAIR Act and OMB Circular A-76; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

47. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's determination on a petition on behalf of a class of workers from United Nuclear Corporation—Hematite, Missouri, to be added to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC), pursuant to the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

48. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Disclosure or Use of Information by Preparers of Returns [TD 9608] (RIN: 1545-BI85) received January 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

49. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities Issued at a Premium; Bond Premium Carryforward [TD: 9609] (RIN: 1545-BK45; 1545-BL29) received January 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

50. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Announcement of the Results of the 2011-2012 Allocation Round of the Qualifying Advanced Coal Project Program [Announcement 2013-2] received January 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

51. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (''EPCRS'') (Revenue Procedure 2013-12) received January 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

52. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the Board's quarterly report to Congress on the Status of Significant Unresolved Issues with the Department of Energy's Design and Construction Projects (dated December 24, 2012); jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself and Mr. GOWDY):

H.R. 248. A bill to amend the Act of August 25, 1958, commonly known as the ''Former Presidents Act of 1958'', with respect to the monetary allowance payable to a former President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 249. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons having seriously delinquent tax debts shall be ineligible for Federal employment; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 250. A bill to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to place additional requirements on the establishment of national monuments under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 251. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal features of the electric distribution system to the South Utah Valley Electric Service District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 252. A bill to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, to relocate to Jerusalem the United States Embassy in Israel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 253. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to Brigham Young University, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 254. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 255. A bill to amend certain definitions contained in the Provo River Project Transfer Act for purposes of clarifying certain property descriptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 256. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to repeal the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER:

H.R. 257. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that veterans in each of the 48 contiguous States are able to receive services in at least one full-service hospital of the Veterans Health Administration in the State or receive comparable services provided by contract in the State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada (for himself, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. HANNA, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. HARPER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. TURNER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. COOK, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. COLE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. TERRY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. LONG, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JONES, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. FLORES):

H.R. 258. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to fraudulent representations about having received military declarations or medals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POMPEO (for himself, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. AMASH, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. MULVANEY):

H.R. 259. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate certain energy tax subsidies and lower the corporate income tax rate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARPER (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. ROKITA):

H.R. 260. A bill to reduce Federal spending and the deficit by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns and party conventions and by terminating the Election Assistance Commission; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 261. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to establish a public health insurance option; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LANCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. HANNA, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. FARR, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MILLER

of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 262. A bill to reauthorize the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 263. A bill to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 264. A bill to provide for semiannual actuarial studies of the FHA mortgage insurance program of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development during periods that the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund does not meet minimum capital ratio requirements; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 265. A bill to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report to Congress serious crimes, authorized as well as unauthorized, committed by their confidential informants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 266. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to certain tort claims arising out of the criminal misconduct of confidential informants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS (for herself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 267. A bill to improve hydropower, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'ROURKE, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SIRES, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 268. A bill to reform the financing of Congressional elections by encouraging grassroots participation in the funding of campaigns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. JONES, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MAFFEI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. HAHN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. O'ROURKE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 269. A bill to reform the financing of House elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. NOLAN, and Mr. O'ROURKE):

H.R. 270. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform the system of public financing for Presidential elections, to establish a system of public financing for Congressional elections, to promote the disclosure of disbursements made in coordination with campaigns for election for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OLSON (for himself, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois):

H.R. 271. A bill to clarify that compliance with an emergency order under section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act may not be considered a violation of any Federal, State, or local environmental law or regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FARR:

H.R. 272. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense joint outpatient clinic to be constructed in Marina, California, as the ''General William H. Gourley Federal Outpatient Clinic: A Joint VA-DOD Health Care Facility''; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DESANTIS (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. MICA, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. RADEL, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SALMON, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. HALL, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. GOWDY):

H.R. 273. A bill to eliminate the 2013 statutory pay adjustment for Federal employees; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BARBER:

H.R. 274. A bill to amend section 520J of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for mental health first aid training programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 275. A bill to establish a grant program to test and mitigate radon levels in public schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. JONES, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 276. A bill to prohibit United States assistance to the country of Egypt; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 277. A bill to revise the boundaries of John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Sachuest Point Unit RI-04P, Easton Beach Unit RI-05P, Almy Pond Unit RI-06, and Hazards Beach Unit RI-07 in Rhode Island; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 278. A bill to prohibit States from carrying out more than one Congressional redistricting after a decennial census and apportionment, to require States to conduct such redistricting through independent commissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 279. A bill to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 280. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same day registration; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 281. A bill to prohibit election officials from requiring individuals to provide photo identification as a condition of obtaining or casting a ballot in an election for Federal office or registering to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 282. A bill to rescind certain Federal funds identified by States as unwanted and use the funds to reduce the Federal debt; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN (for himself, Mr. BARLETTA, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. DESJARLAIS):

H.R. 283. A bill to require the approval by the head of an agency for any conference costing more than $25,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 284. A bill to provide for rates of pay for Members of Congress to be adjusted as a function of changes in Government spending; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 285. A bill to authorize funds to prevent housing discrimination through the use of nationwide testing, to increase funds for the Fair Housing Initiatives Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 286. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain State foster care program payments made to the biological parents of disabled children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 287. A bill to require ratings label on video games and to prohibit the sales and rentals of adult-rated video games to minors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself and Mr. WALZ):

H.R. 288. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum age for children eligible for medical care under the CHAMPVA program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 289. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to modernize State voting systems by allowing for increased use of the internet in voter registration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 290. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to eliminate the statutory cap on the public debt and to place limitations on the purposes for which public debt may be issued; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 291. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain cemeteries that are located on National Forest System land in Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FARR, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HONDA, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 292. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 293. A bill to expand retroactive eligibility of the Army Combat Action Badge to include members of the Army who participated in combat during which they personally engaged, or were personally engaged by, the enemy at any time on or after December 7, 1941; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 294. A bill to revoke a requirement of Executive Order 13618 with respect to the use of privately owned communications resources by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 295. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent identity theft and tax fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 296. A bill to allow Members of Congress to decline certain retirement benefits and contributions by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PITTS (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BURGESS, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 297. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize support for graduate medical education programs in children's hospitals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky (for himself, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 298. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to evaluate the significance of the Mill Springs Battlefield located in Pulaski and Wayne Counties, Kentucky, and the feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER:

H.R. 299. A bill to restore the Federal electoral rights of the residents of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIMM, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. ELLMERS, Ms. CHU, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. HOLT, Ms. HAHN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LANCE, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. STOCKMAN, and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 300. 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. WOLF (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. PITTS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 301. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 302. A bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to provide for an Inspector General for the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 303. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit additional retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation and to eliminate the phase-in period under current law with respect to such concurrent receipt; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 304. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to change the membership of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority board of directors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MORAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 305. A bill to establish a grant program to preserve the legacy and ideals of Muhammad Ali and promote global respect, understanding, and communication, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ROBY:

H.J. Res. 17. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which requires (except during time of war and subject to suspension by Congress) that the total amount of money expended by the United States during any fiscal year not exceed the amount of certain revenue received by the United States during such fiscal year and not exceed 20 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States during the previous calendar year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BARTON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mrs. CAPITO):

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution expressing the opposition of Congress to Federal efforts to establish a carbon tax on fuels for electricity and transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H. Res. 29. A resolution urging the Federal Aviation Administration to continue its cooperation with airports across the United States seeking to implement noise mitigation plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 30. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to ensure the continuation of its 6-day mail delivery service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MENG, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. NORTON):

H. Res. 31. A resolution recognizing the anniversary of the tragic earthquake in Haiti on January 12, 2010, honoring those who lost their lives, and expressing continued solidarity with the Haitian people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H. Res. 32. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the Friday after Thanksgiving as the National Day of Recognition for Veterans' Families; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself and Mr. NADLER):

H. Res. 33. A resolution commending the Albanian people on the 100th anniversary of the declaration of their independence from the Turkish Ottoman Empire on November 28, 1912, and commending Albanians in Albania and Kosova for protecting and saving the lives of all Jews who either lived in Albania or sought asylum there during the Holocaust; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Res. 34. A resolution calling on the United States and Russia to continue cooperation in securing safe and loving homes for unparented children; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. LIPINSKI introduced a bill (H.R. 306) for the relief of Corina de Chalup Turcinovic; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I: 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 this Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 249.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 250.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 251.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Tenth Amendment

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 252.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14 and 18.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 253.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 2

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 254.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 2

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 255.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 2

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 256.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: 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 Ms. SHEA-PORTER:

H.R. 257.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence[note 1]and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;...

By Mr. HECK of Nevada:

H.R. 258.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, 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. POMPEO:

H.R. 259.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. HARPER:

H.R. 260.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 1

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 261.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 262.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

The Congress shall have Power *** To establish Post Offices and post roads.

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 263.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 264.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution—the Commerce Clause—and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution—the Necessary and Proper Clause.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 265.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 266.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 267.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority in which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to regulate Commerce as enumerated by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 as applied to waterways for the development of hydroelectric power and flood control.

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 268.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.R. 269.

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.

and

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. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 270.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congressional power to provide for public financing of campaigns arises under the General Welfare Clause, Art. I, Sec. 8, of the Constitution.

In Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 91 (1976), the Supreme Court upheld the congressional power to enact public financing of presidential elections under this Clause. The Supreme Court stated with regard to the provisions in the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 establishing a presidential public financing system, ''In this case, Congress was legislating for the 'general welfare'—to reduce the deleterious influence of large contributions on our political process, to facilitate communication by candidates with the electorate, and to free candidates from the rigors of fundraising.''

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 271.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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. (Necessary and Proper Regulations to Effectuate Powers)

The Necessary and Proper Clause allows Congress to decide whether, when, and how to legislate the powers of another branch. This legislation would clarify that compliance with an Emergency Order issued by an Executive Agency under the Federal Power Act may not be considered a violation of any Federal, State, or local environmental law, afforded under the Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. FARR:

H.R. 272.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Section 8

By Mr. DESANTIS:

H.R. 273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8

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. BARBER:

H.R. 274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 275.

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. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 in order the enforce treaties made between the United States and several Indian Tribes.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

Article II, Section I, Clause 4

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

Article II, Section I, Clause 4

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.''

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 6; Amendment XXVII

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in:

General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 1)

Commerce Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 c1.3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

Constitutional analysis is a rigorous discipline which goes far beyond the text of the Constitution, and requires knowledge of case law, history, and the tools of constitutional interpretation. While the scope of Congress' powers is an appropriate matter for House debate, the listing of specific textual authorities for routine Congressional legislation about which there is no legitimate constitutional concern is a diminishment of the majesty of our Founding Fathers' vision for our national legislature.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Sixteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution—''The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.''

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 288.

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. MORAN:

H.R. 289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this legislation.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 1

Art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 18

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, 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. NORTON:

H.R. 292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 1 of section 3 of article IV of the Constitution.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 15 which grants Congress the power to make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16 which grants Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 294.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 295.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the authority to lay and collect taxes and duties. With this authority comes the inherent duty to protect these funds from fraud and theft so that they are used for their constitutional purpose—to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of our nation.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 6 of Article I of the Constitution as amended by the 27th Amendment to the Constitution. This section of the Constitution allows Congress to set their own compensation so long as new representatives have been elected.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H.R. 298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2—The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER:

H.R. 299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, granting Congress the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District constituting the Seat of Government of the United States;

Section 2 of the 14th Amendment, providing that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers; and

Both sections of the 23rd Amendment, which grant Congress the authority to direct the appointment of presidential electors from the District of Columbia and to enforce the 23rd Amendment by appropriate legislation.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which states: ''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''

Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, which states: ''[The President] shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.''

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 302.

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 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, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause three; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.R. 305.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 306.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to ''establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization''. The Supreme Court has long found that this provision of the Constitution grants Congress plenary power over immigration policy. As the Court found in Galvan v. Press, 347 U.S. 522, 531 (1954), ''that the formulation of policies [pertaining to the entry of aliens and their right to remain here] is entrusted exclusively to Congress has become about as firmly imbedded in the legislative and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government.'' And, as the Court found in Kleindienst v. Mandel, 408 U.S. 753, 766 (1972) (quoting Boutilier v. INS, 387 U.S. 118, 123 (1967)), ''[t]he Court without exception has sustained Congress' 'plenary power to make rules for the admission of aliens and to exclude those who possess those characteristics which Congress has forbidden.'''

By Mrs. ROBY:

H.J. Res. 17.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 5:

''The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.''

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 23: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 24: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LONG, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. Webster of Florida, and Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 34: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 39: Mr. GRIMM.

H.R. 44: Mr. NADLER, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 61: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. MARINO, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. KELLY.

H.R. 69: Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Ms. HANABUSA.

H.R. 71: Mr. MARKEY and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 93: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HOLT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 107: Mr. LONG and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 111: Ms. GABBARD, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CHU, Mr. JONES, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. BASS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 117: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 129: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 132: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 137: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HIMES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HOLT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. MOORE, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 138: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 140: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 141: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 142: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 148: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 149: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. LONG, Mr. MULVANEY, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 163: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 164: Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 167: Mr. BONNER and Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 178: Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 200: Mr. NOLAN, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 203: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 205: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 207: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 217: Mr. OLSON, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. LONG, and Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 221: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 233: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN.

H.R. 246: Mr. JONES and Mr. MULVANEY.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. BARR, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BARR, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H. Con. Res. 5: Mr. NOLAN, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CLAY.

H. Res. Res. 13: Mr. WITTMAN.

H. Res. 24: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.