



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 157

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2011

No. 25

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
February 16, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ALAN NUNNELEE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

### TYRANT FROM THE DESERT

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the aftershocks of the Egyptian revolution are being felt throughout the Middle East. The hunger for freedom has gone viral and reenergized the movement for freedom in the country of Iran. No country in that region presents more of a threat to the national security of the United States, Israel, and the world than the "tyrant from the desert" and his regime in Iran, Ahmadinejad.

Ahmadinejad says that his first nuclear missile will be sent to Tel Aviv,

Israel. He hates the United States; he hates Israel, and he has been determined to destroy the both of us. We must believe his words are more than just rhetoric. For decades, the regime has managed to quash but not eliminate a vibrant opposition movement.

In 2009, that frustration erupted for the whole world to see. Thousands of people, mainly young people, marched defiantly in the streets, protesting the fraudulent election of Ahmadinejad. The "little tyrant" is a rogue President and an illegitimate President, and the response from the regime was brutal. Police on motorbikes ran over protestors, fired tear gas, beat them with batons, tortured them, shot them, and over a hundred protestors were murdered in the 2 weeks that followed the election. But to the surprise of the world and the little tyrant from the desert, the flame of freedom was not quashed in Iran.

During that fight for self-determination, our administration was somewhat passive, believing we could work with that tyrant. But Ahmadinejad does not want peace. He's already declared war on his own people and wants war with the West. In Iran there's no freedom of expression and association, no freedom from arrest, detention or torture, and women are denied basic human rights. But there's a remarkable thing, Mr. Speaker, about repression: The more a tyrant tries to hold on to power by cracking down on the people, the faster he loses grip on that society.

So, inspired by the events in Egypt, tens of thousands of young people once again took to the streets in Iran on Monday to protest the rogue government. But the dictator is fighting back, and he will continue to do so. But the protestors want freedom in their country. Communication has been cut. However, we are seeing communication from Iran through videos and YouTube and tweets from those Iranian people. The judiciary in Iran

has already arrested 1,500 people. Two nonviolent protestors have been murdered, and the rogue parliament, along with the henchman Ahmadinejad has called for the hanging of corrupt opposition leaders. But the people of Iran still continue to protest.

The Iranian people—the Iranian resistance movement—is here to stay, whether Ahmadinejad likes it or not, and they deserve the same chance as every other freedom-loving people to rule their own country. The Iranians are freedom-loving people, and they deserve that basic human right that all peoples have of self-determination.

Today, we support—I support—the Iranians in Iran to take over their own country and to remove the dictator that is oppressing them. This fight will be difficult, but we hear the cries of the Iranian people. And those of us in Congress that support them, we are not going away any more than the Iranian people are going away, because they have the basic right of self-determination in their country.

And that's just the way it is.

### CONTINUING RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. If our country continues on a course of fiscal irresponsibility and continues to pile debt on our children, we will all feel the consequences, no matter our party. It is vital that our two parties work together, Mr. Speaker, to put our fiscal house in order. So when I tell the House how disappointed I am in the proposal that is on the floor on spending for the rest of the fiscal year, I'm coming from a perspective of real worry about our debt, a defining challenge that must be seriously met. Sadly, that's not the seriousness we see in the Republicans' spending bills for the rest of this fiscal year.

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

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



Printed on recycled paper.

H937

Republicans began the new Congress by passing a rules package that paves the way to add nearly \$5 trillion to the deficit. Why do I say that? Because the Republican rules provide for \$4.7 trillion, to be exact, in additional spending that is not paid for over the next 10 years, while at the same time suggesting reductions in spending, which I think we need to effect. I may disagree with the specifics, but we need to effect reductions in spending. However, if you project \$1 trillion in reduced spending and \$5 trillion in additional unpaid-for expenditure, it doesn't take much of a mathematician to get you to \$4 trillion of additional deficits. This is in the context of the \$5 trillion they've authorized themselves to borrow from our children and in the context of the Republican record of fiscal irresponsibility in the past where, as I pointed out, every Republican administration with which I've served has run over a trillion dollars of deficit—\$1.4 trillion for Mr. Reagan, about \$1.1 trillion for the first President Bush, and \$3.6 trillion or \$3.7 trillion for the second President Bush—as contrasted with a \$62.9 billion surplus under the Clinton administration.

Time and again, Republicans have used the rhetoric of spending cuts as a cover for massive borrowing, for record surplus to turn into record deficits—a \$5.6 trillion projected surplus in 2001 turned into about a \$5 trillion projected deficit in the following 8 years under President Bush—and for budgets that year after year did far more fiscal damage than they promised. This time, unfortunately, is no different.

But let's look at the actual cuts proposed in this spending bill. They're shortsighted and indiscriminate. Even as they fail to change our long-term fiscal picture for the better, these cuts recklessly damage programs essential to America's competitive edge. I agree that reducing spending is and must be a part of the fiscal solution, but let's reduce spending wisely instead of doing it in such a way that costs America jobs.

When we talk about cutting investments in education, in innovation, and in infrastructure, we are talking about cutting tomorrow's jobs, because those are exactly the investments that will build the technologies and industries of the future and help American workers stay competitive in a global economy. The Association of General Contractors said that just yesterday in USA Today.

The spending bill on the floor today would make it harder for deserving students to afford college, meaning a less educated, less competitive workforce. Every businessperson that I've talked to says that's not the way to go.

□ 1010

It would cut 20,000 researchers supported by the National Science Foundation and \$2.5 billion in cancer and other disease research at the National Institutes of Health, meaning an America in danger of losing its place as the

world's innovation leader. If we do that, we will not be the kind of country Americans want to be.

It would lead to the loss of 25,000 construction jobs and leave our air traffic control system stuck in the last century, meaning an America with an infrastructure falling further and further behind our competitors.

We need spending discipline. Everyone in America knows that, and everyone in this House knows that—but not at the cost of our future and our jobs. I suggest to you that the rules adopted in this House not only did not effect discipline; they ignored and threw out the door discipline, and said that they could borrow \$4.7 trillion and not pay for it.

I can't sum up the central issue any better than Jack Lew, our Director of OMB, who said this: "We must take care to avoid indiscriminate cuts in areas critical to long-term growth, like education, innovation, and infrastructure, cuts that would stifle the economy just as it begins to recover." Now, who was making a similar statement like that? Richard Trumka, the president of the AFL-CIO. Who was he doing it with? Mr. Tom Donohue, the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. "That, in turn, would deprive us of one of the most powerful drivers of deficit reduction, a growing economy," concluded Jack Lew.

The President's bipartisan fiscal commission agrees. It found that indiscriminate cuts to investments in growth would "interfere with the ongoing economic recovery." Both commissions concluded that short-term substantial cuts in research, education, and innovation would be harmful to bringing this economy back to where we want it to be.

Therefore, I urge my Republican friends: Listen to the economic and business leaders who understand the value of public investment, not as a replacement for the private sector, but in partnership with the private sector. That's the partnership that Democrats are striving for with our Make It in America agenda. "Make it in America," of course, means two things:

Number one, you're going to make it. You're going to succeed. You're going to have the opportunity to get opportunities. Of course, "make it in America" also means that we are going to make "it" in America. We are going to manufacture and grow it in America and sell it here and around the world. The President wants to double our exports over the next 5 years. We can do that; we should do that, and Americans believe that, if we do that, we will remain the great economic engine that they believe our country needs to be.

We have a set of bills that helps create an environment for American companies to create jobs here and to manufacture more goods here in America so that more middle class families will be able to make it in America. Let's cut needless spending but preserve our investments in growth, and let's work to-

gether to build the bipartisan support that is essential to the hard choices our long-term fiscal problems demand.

I tell my friends on the other side of the aisle, when you look at your rules package and when you contemplate the fact that you have provided for an additional \$4.7 trillion of spending without paying for it and at the same time you project a \$100 billion cut per year over 10 years, \$1 trillion, it is quite obvious that there is a \$4 trillion hole that you have created.

Reforming the Tax Code to grow our economy and reduce the deficit is absolutely essential, in my view, eliminating wasteful defense spending that doesn't keep us safer, and keeping our entitlement programs solvent for generations to come.

Those are the challenges that both Republicans and Democrats need to face together: to cooperate, to make common cause, to make sure that our children and grandchildren inherit a fiscally sound Nation and not a Nation deeply mired in debt, not a Nation that has \$4.7 trillion in expenditures without paying for them, as the Republican rules suggest.

#### THE COURAGE TO CONTROL GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND RETURN POWER TO THE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. HAYWORTH) for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on January 24, I received a letter from Jeremy Vaitas, who lives in Middletown, New York.

He wrote: "As a 13-year-old boy in seventh grade, I am concerned about my future. Currently, the national debt is 14 trillion, 16 billion, 110 million, 552 thousand, 952 dollars, and five cents. Myself and every other citizen will have to pay \$45,241.77 to eliminate this debt. My parents struggle with money, and I'm afraid that I will struggle even more and not be able to own a home, buy a car, or provide for a family someday.

"I feel the only way to reduce the national debt is to reduce the amount of money the government is spending. There are many ways to do this, but I believe increasing taxes is not one of them. To reduce the national debt, I would like to see you vote against any further bailouts or any other wasteful spending programs that give money to people or businesses that make bad decisions. Furthermore, I think you should concentrate on fraud and misuse of government funds."

Here is a 13-year-old who has the common sense to recognize that our Federal Government has been committing intergenerational theft and to call for it to stop. Our national debt is increasing at a rate of more than \$4 billion per day.

We are hearing a lot about the people who would be deprived of some form of benefit through spending cuts, but

Jeremy's voice reminds us that Americans everywhere, and especially those who are most vulnerable by virtue of their youth, are being deprived of opportunity by the government's profligacy. We can help them best by returning taxpayer dollars to American pockets to buy, build, invest, and hire.

That is our most urgent task.

Jeremy Vaitas is only 13, but he gets it.

He needs us in Congress to be adults, to accept that we must say "no" to what has been all too easy to do in the past—to spend taxpayer dollars to grow the Federal Government far beyond its constitutional bounds. We must say "no" in order to say "yes" to the opportunity and prosperity that come only with American enterprise, entrepreneurship, and ingenuity. We must say "yes" to the future that Jeremy and all of the members of his generation and of generations to come deserve as the heirs to the American Dream.

Our Nation is exceptional in all of history and in all the world. It has always taken courage to defend it. The continuing resolution we will pass this week must show that we have the courage to take control of our government's spending and return power to the people.

#### THE FIGHT OF AMERICA'S VETERANS FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY HERE AT HOME

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

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, with all of this talk about the CR and where money is being spent and where taxpayer dollars should be spent, I want to remind Americans that there are 1.4 million Americans on active duty in our U.S. military. Another 718,000 civilian personnel support our men and women in uniform, and 1.1 million are in the Reserves or in the National Guard.

The military is our Nation's largest employer, and it is honorable work. Our fighting men and women are the best and the brightest, the bravest and the most battle-tested. They serve with distinction whether they are on bases here at home or in combat abroad, whether they are in the infantry or in military information technology.

But once our soldiers, airmen, sailors, and marines leave the service, shouldn't they be assured of jobs right here in America? Is that too much to ask of Congress? Is it too much to ask of America? Shouldn't their families know that they will have roofs over their heads, food on their tables, and clothes on their backs? That's the least we can do for our veterans, but for too many veterans, unemployment and economic insecurity is what they are finding in civilian life.

□ 1020

Recently, I asked unemployed veterans to send me their resumes and

their stories so that I can submit them for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to put their struggles front and center before our government. I heard from a number of veterans who sent their resumes to me at Resumes From Veterans @mail.house.gov.

I heard from Charles Diver of Plantation, Florida, who served for 4 years in the U.S. Coast Guard. He wrote that, "In addition to being unemployed, many of us feel the government has been less than forthcoming about the scope of the problem."

I couldn't agree more. Mr. Diver has been unemployed since June of 2009. I think we owe him more than that for the service that he's given to our country.

Vincent Torrez of Las Vegas, Nevada, told me, "It has been a year since I have been discharged from the Army, and it has virtually been impossible for me to find work that matches my skillset in the civilian market. I believe within the next few years unemployed veterans will be a bigger problem than it is now with the wars coming to a close."

Mr. Torrez last served in the Army's 1st Airborne Division, 509th Infantry Regiment Opposing Force. We should see to it that veterans like him can find meaningful work when they're back at home.

I heard from Mr. Jay Magan of Taylorsville, Kentucky, who wrote simply and poignantly, "Out of work for 1½ years. Desperate for a job." He signed that short e-mail, "Respectfully, Jay G. Magan."

We owe him more respect than unemployment for his 20 years of service in the United States Navy.

I heard from Evelyn Thomas. She is a veteran of the Army National Guard and the Marine Corps and lives in Carlsbad, California. She enlisted in the military on the Montgomery G.I. Bill in order to earn money for college. She then obtained a master's degree in teaching, learning, and leadership. She told me, "We need to create jobs. We need to provide avenues and opportunities for manufacturing and production companies to exist in this global economy. Now I am at a crossroads, in which I must utilize my activism work to create a job. I must work to support my family. I want to work. Surely, there is a position for a honorably discharged veteran with a master's degree."

Indeed, there should be.

But then, Mr. Speaker, I received what I think is the most striking e-mail. It was from Tonya Batson, the wife of a 12-year Navy veteran named Billy Batson. She didn't write much, just that Mr. Batson had been out of work since December of 2009, over a year, after his military service ended. But imagine the anguish that Mr. and Mrs. Batson must be feeling. Imagine the uncertainty. I refuse to accept that any military spouse should feel that. No husband or wife, who after supporting their partner through military

service, deployment, travel, and battle, should feel like they have to fight another battle right here at home to find a job, to provide for their family, to be financially secure.

Mr. Speaker, we can do better. We can create an economy that employs all of our veterans. We need a jobs program that will put Americans back to work doing productive things for society—teachers aides in classrooms across the country, health clinic workers, home energy technicians, food pantry workers. We can create jobs that pay benefits to workers and the country without the kind of overhead of infrastructure and other projects.

But, Mr. Speaker, we can do even better than creating jobs. We can eliminate unemployment as a factor in American life. In order to do that, I need to hear more stories like those of Mr. Diver, Mr. Torrez, Mr. Magan, Ms. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Batson. I know they are out there, so I'm calling on unemployed veterans to send me their resumes and stories to Resumes From Veterans @mail.house.gov.

As I've said before, sending me your resume will not get you a job, or put you into consideration for a job. But it can help keep the unemployed problem front and center here in Washington.

We need to do something, Mr. Speaker, so that all Americans, veterans and nonveterans alike, have work. We can do so much better.

VETERAN'S RESUME FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

From: Chuck Diver

[chuckdiver@comcast.net]

Sent: Tuesday, February 15, 2011 8:25 AM

To: Veterans, Resumes from

DEAR REP. JESSE JACKSON JR.: Thank you for your work. Providing veterans with recognition is an important contribution, because in addition to being unemployed, many of us feel the government has been less than forthcoming about the scope of the problem. I served four years in the U.S. Coast Guard.

RESPECTFULLY, CHARLES E. DIVER.

CHARLES E. DIVER

AIRCRAFT DISPATCHER

Nine years experience dispatching aircraft under Part 121 and Part 135 operations both domestically and internationally, of which the last one and one half years were as the manager of the flight control department.

#### Professional Strengths

Use of aviation software programs; attention to detail while multitasking; composure in stressful situations; excellent communications skills; respectful of cultural diversity; ability to prioritize dynamically; ability to teach and supervise; management experience; private pilot (SEL).

#### Key Achievements

Los prevention by audit control of APIS and E-APIS reports and required passenger travel documentation.

Designated as dispatch ground instructor.

Contributed to and assisted with GOM and OPSPEC revisions.

Poet of contact for U.S. Customs, Immigration, TSA and FAA Inspectors.

#### Professional Experience

Manager of Flight Control Lynx Air International—11-2007 to 6-2009

Dispatched company aircraft on charters and scheduled domestic and international flights.

Responsible for all dispatch operations, reporting directly to the DO and the President of Administration.

Adjusted master crew schedule as necessary for operational requirements.

Coordinated operational requirements for charter, cargo, and passenger service departments.

Managed logistical considerations for all flights including over-flight permits and fuel cost and availability.

Interviewed, hired and trained new dispatch personnel, including recurrent training.

Maintained records archives and updated all dispatch records and required manuals, including operational expense reports, aircraft and crew flight times, maintenance status of aircraft and Twelve-five security protocol documents.

*Aircraft Dispatcher Lynx Air International—8-2005 to 11-2007*

Dispatched Fairchild Metroliner III (SA227-AC) on charters and to the Bahamas, Haiti and Guantanamo (GITMO) Cuba using Flitesoft Commercial Flight Calculator and Flight View. All releases done manually for each flight and filed or updated all flight plans.

Assisted the flight control manager as possible in the completion of his responsibilities.

Interacted with cargo department, reservations and ticket counter personnel for each flight as necessary.

Assisted other departments as circumstances required when not the dispatcher on duty.

*Flight Follower, Custom Air Transport 2-2005 to 8-2005*

Monitored scheduled and on demand cargo flights of Boeing 727-200 aircraft domestically and internationally using Navtech flight planning software and Flight Explorer for flight following.

Interacted with company supervisors and customer service representatives, especially during delayed flights or IROPS.

*Aircraft Dispatcher Lynx Air International—12-2003 to 2-2005*

Dispatched Fairchild Metroliner III (SA227-AC) on charters and to the Bahamas, Haiti and Guantanamo (GITMO) Cuba using Flitesoft Commercial Flight Calculator and Flight View. All releases done manually for each flight and filed or updated all flight plans.

Assisted the flight control manager as possible in the completion of his responsibilities.

Interacted with cargo department, reservations and ticket counter personnel for each flight as necessary.

Assisted other departments as circumstances required when not the dispatcher on duty.

*Aircraft Dispatcher Atlantic Southeast Airlines—11-2000 to 9-2002*

Dispatched CRJ's, ATR-72's and E-120's domestically and internationally using Eagle Dispatch Monitor, Flight Explorer, Flight Trac Plot, Storm Century PC and the "Delta Term" system of flight information management.

*Aircraft Dispatcher Chalks Ocean Airways—8-2000 to 11-2000*

Dispatched Grumman Mallard seaplanes to the Bahamas.

Interacted with station agents to coordinate passenger services.

*Health Care Educator Behavioral Medicine and Biofeedback Consultants—3-1993 to 12-1999*

Taught behavior modification under the supervision of a licensed psychologist in his

private practice and at North Broward Medical Center (NBMC), utilizing biofeedback assisted stress management and relaxation techniques to patients with stress symptoms and work related injuries. Provided classroom instruction and public lectures at NBMC for the management of diabetes, and conducted group sessions for the use of behavioral strategies to improve coping skills for diabetes, pain control and related conditions for stroke survivors.

#### Education

Sheffield School of Aeronautics—Aircraft Dispatcher Certification (Certificate Number 2636673); Graduated 8-2000.

Sea School—U.S. Merchant Marine Officer License (Serial Number 605571); Graduated 6-1984.

University of North Florida—Master of Science in Allied Health Services (GPA 4.00); Graduated 3-1979.

University of North Florida—Bachelor of Arts in Psychology (GPA 3.30); Graduated 12-1977.

#### Military

U.S. Coast Guard—Rate/Rank: Quartermaster / E-5; Enlisted 8-31-1970.

National Defense Service Medal; Small Boat Coxswain Insignia; Secret Clearance, Honorable Discharge 8-30-1974.

#### RESUME FOR CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

From: Vince Torrez

[vince.torrez@hotmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, February 15, 2011 3:11 AM

To: Veterans, Resumes from

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I recently read an article in the Army Times that unemployed Veteran's resumes were being published in the Congressional Record for debate on the floor. As an unemployed Veteran of the Iraq War I would like my resume published into record. It has been a year since I have been discharged from the Army, and it has virtually been impossible for me to find a job that matches my skill set in the civilian market. I believe within the next few years unemployed Veterans will be a bigger problem than it is now with the wars coming to a close. Furthermore, with the reduction of military force this will only increase, and possibility lead to unrest among Veterans and their families.

Thank you,

VINCENT TORREZ.

VINCENT TORREZ JR.

#### Objective

A dedicated and loyal Veteran with a plethora of diverse talent seeking to obtain a position with the Secret Service as a Special Agent

#### Professional Experience

*Company: Active Army Component, 1st Airborne 509th Infantry Regiment Opposing Force, Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk, Louisiana*

Employment Dates: August 2008–April 2010  
Supervisor: 1 SG David Crosson, May Contact

Salary: \$35,000 per year, 40-50 Hours Per Week, Pay Grade E-5

Position: Lead Company Program Administrator

#### Duties:

Manage accountability and adjustment of over \$1.5 million worth of assigned equipment.

Development and implementation of standardize training in clerical data.

Brief senior leadership on work conditions and climate.

Ensure the workplace is in compliance with policies and regulations.

Accountable for official administrative actions of one-hundred seventy employees to

include separations, retirements, awards, and leave.

Director of company retention and professional development program for approximately one-hundred sixty-five employees.

Strong clerical skills with ability to type forty words per minute.

Possession of superb written and interpersonal skills.

Processing of legal documents Absence Without Leave, Chapter Discharge packets, and Company level Uniform Code of Military Justice proceedings.

Created an internal guidelines for processing employees more efficiently.

Monitored coordinating and supporting of reports to meet objectives and deadlines daily, monthly, and quarterly basis.

Orally administrated numerous operational directives.

Assisted in unit operations center (C2 Command and control).

*Company: Active Army Component, 1st Battalion 26th Infantry Regiment, Schweinfurt, Germany*

Employment Dates: April 2005–August 2008  
Supervisor: Major Andrew Jasso, May Contact

Salary: \$28,000 per year, 40-50 Hours Per Week, Pay Grade E-4 to E-5

Position: Team Leader

#### Duties:

Outstanding ability briefing senior leadership.

Skillful in research and analysis in security protection programs.

Highly organized and attentive in the construction of emergency response programs.

Active Department of Defense secret clearance.

Extensive experience as a Team Leader in a personnel security team; maintaining static and roving security posture, preventing of unauthorized trespassing of controlled access points, and provided physical body protection for Army Officers, Army civilian employees, and Army contractors while in Baghdad, Iraq.

Familiarized in remaining composed and disciplined under duress.

Expertise with American small arms weapons systems; 9MM, M203, 240B, 240C, M-4, M-16, 50 Cal., and M-14 rifle.

Participated in conducting surveillance, search warrants, and arrests on criminal targets for the purpose of testifying in Iraqi court to the events witnessed.

Seized numerous devices as evidence while conducting preliminary intelligence gathering such as weapons, ammunitions, and bomb making materials.

Conducted primarily field interviews of suspected criminals during search warrants.

Development and implementation of standardize training.

An earned reputation for continued consummate team player with ability to communicate effectively with internal and external agencies.

#### Achievements

Participated in Operation Iraqi Freedom Fiscal Years 2006–2008.

Awarded the Iraqi Campaign Medal with Campaign Star.

Awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Awarded the Army Commendation Medal for Actions in Combat.

Received commendable evaluation for pioneering overhaul on Company Retention Program.

*Company: Oreck Corporation, 2047 West Bullard Avenue, Fresno, CA 93711*

Employment Dates: March 2000–April 2005

Supervisor: Martin Lopez, May Contact

Wage: \$9.00 per hour plus commission, 30 Hours Per Week

Position: Manager

Duties:

Administer daily operations: including accounts, security deposits, customer service, and sales.

Planning and coordinating business itineraries for management.

Oversight on protection of store assets and investigation of loss assets.

Education and Specialized Training

*Specialized Training:*

Drivers Training Course: Ft. Polk, Louisiana 2009. Curriculum focuses on laws of the road 40 hours, and 20 hours of on and off road vehicle driving of military and civilian wheeled vehicles.

Advance Leaders Course: Schweinfurt, Germany 2008. A focus on planning and conducting operation orders, combat leadership skills, and becoming subject matter experts on small arms proficiency. Fundamental characteristics of ballistic trajectory.

Warriors Leaders Course: Grafenwohr, Germany 2008. Primary focus on developmental leadership skills. A breadth of military subjects to include leadership in combat, land navigation, individual skill training, and physical fitness.

Combat Life-Saver Course: Schweinfurt, Germany 2006. Highly developed lifesaving procedures beyond the level of basic first aid. Combat methodologies on intravenous injections, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, trauma management, and medical evaluation.

Bachelor of Arts in History with an emphasis in U.S. History, May 2004; California State University, Fresno: Fresno, CA 93740

*Related Course Work:*

Political Science: Acquired a strong foundation of American politics, domestic and foreign policy. Composed written assignments on U.S. and North Korean Relations.

*Computer Aptitude:*

Military Systems: Force Battlefield Command Bridge and Below, Blue Force Tracker System

Operating Systems: Windows XP, Vista  
Software Applications: Microsoft Power Point, Word, Excel, Access

General Education Diploma, June 1997; Sanger High School: Sanger, CA 93657

References

Available upon request.

#### URGENT NEED TO CUT GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND REDUCE GOVERNMENT DEBT

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

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the urgent need to cut government spending and reduce government debt.

Last year, our President and our Congress failed to enact a budget. This fundamental failure of leadership has put our country on a path of skyrocketing debt, growing deficits, and unacceptably high unemployment.

This week, the President submitted to this new Congress a new budget proposal. Instead of recognizing the urgent need to reduce spending and reduce our debt, the President's budget proposal amounts to, yet again, failure of leadership. It is a budget predicated on unsustainable deficit spending and insurmountable debt that will be passed on to our children and to our grandchildren.

Our deficit is projected to reach an all-time high of \$1.6 trillion, and our national debt is projected to equal the size of the entire U.S. economy, reaching over \$15 trillion by September 30 of this year. And for 21 straight months, our national unemployment rate has been at 9 percent or higher, the country's longest jobless streak since the Great Depression.

The people of my district, Virginia's Fifth District, and the people of our Nation know this course is unsustainable and that it must stop. Enough is enough. It is time to chart a new course of fiscal discipline and restraint. It is time to act on the urgent message sent by the people in November that we must put an end to Washington's reckless spending.

No longer should the people of the Fifth District be stuck to foot the bill for a growing and intrusive Federal Government. No longer should families and businesses in central and southside Virginia be the ones making the tough choices to live within their means while the Federal Government borrows 40 cents on every dollar it spends.

By making tough choices and by reducing government spending, we are taking the first step in tackling our unsustainable debt and of preserving our economic strength for future generations. By reducing spending, we are restoring a sense of certainty and confidence to the marketplace that will create a better environment for job creation. By reducing spending, we are reducing the size and scope of the Federal Government and are empowering our true job creators to hire, innovate, and expand.

The decisions we face are not easy, but we have not been given an easy task. Now is the time to act and to act boldly if we are serious about leaving a better America for our children and our grandchildren.

#### THE 2011 CONTINUING RESOLUTION

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

Ms. BASS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the reckless spending plan in H.R. 1.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 43 days since I joined the new Congress, and my colleagues across the aisle have not offered one job, let alone offered a jobs plan to put Americans back to work. While hardworking Americans struggle to keep a roof over their head, food on the table, and the heat turned on, my colleagues have not taken one single action to create jobs for the unemployed. They have completely abandoned the number one issue for the American people right now—jobs and the unemployment rate—and in fact, they are blatantly destroying, instead of creating, good jobs.

In fact, the Speaker recently said, "Over the last 2 years since President Obama has taken office, the Federal Government has added 200,000 new Fed-

eral jobs," greatly exaggerating, citing a number 10 times greater than what has actually been reported. He said, "If some of those jobs are lost in the spending cuts, so be it."

Mr. Speaker, under the Republican plan, jobs are the target of the cuts. For example, the largest cuts ever in history for education programs under H.R. 1 would result in more than 26,000 K-12 teachers and support staff, 14,000 Head Start teachers, and 7,000 special ed teachers all losing their jobs. This is just the education budget alone.

According to the nonpartisan Economic Policy Institute, the Republican continuing resolution would cost the Nation almost 1 million jobs. Included on the majority party cut list are 25,000 new construction jobs from infrastructure projects, 1,300 police officers by eliminating the COPS program, 2,400 firefighters by terminating SAFER grants, and 16,000 private sector construction jobs lost from cutting \$1.7 billion to the Federal Buildings Fund.

The spending plan would also slash in half all job training funds—dollars used to help workers obtain the skills they need to compete in the global economy.

Mr. Speaker, reducing the unemployment rate is the most important challenge facing this country. The most promising new source of economic growth and job creation is in our public infrastructure system, from roads and bridges to broadband and air traffic control systems to a new energy grid. I commend President Obama for his leadership in crafting a budget proposal for fiscal year 2012, for his leadership in crafting this budget proposal that focuses Federal dollars on rebuilding America's infrastructure, which USA Today describes as "a massive job creation engine, with plans to generate millions of jobs by repairing and expanding highways, bridges, and railways."

Mr. Speaker, the President's budget addresses the real sources of our deficit and makes tough but careful choices needed to reduce the deficit. With cuts of \$78 billion, President Obama has taken the first step in curbing the massive defense budget, and I want to work with my colleagues and the President to find additional savings in the defense budget by closing permanent bases overseas that no longer serve a strategic value.

□ 1030

For example, I believe we need to examine why we still have over 200 military bases in Germany 65 years after World War II and many years after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The President also makes necessary sacrifices to sustain the maximum Pell Grant award for all students by eliminating the summer Pell Grant program. These are hard cuts to swallow but are necessary.

The Republican bill, on the other hand, prefers to arbitrarily make shortsighted cuts; for example, cutting funding from programs that affect

women and their children, like \$758 million from the WIC program and \$1 billion from Head Start. The long-term impact of these cuts is clear: prohibiting access to family planning services. So guess what happens? Then denying food for the child and denying access to preschool.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1 recklessly cuts spending at the expense of our economic recovery and job creation; nor does the Republican plan put us on a sustainable path to deficit reduction.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this job-cutting, fiscally irresponsible spending bill.

---

#### WE ALL NEED TO GET INTO THE BOAT TOGETHER

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to congratulate President Obama for what I believe were the most important words that came from his press conference that he delivered yesterday when he said we all need to get into the boat together. Now, he was referring, of course, to the challenge of entitlement spending.

I listened to my California colleague talk about her priorities when it comes to dealing with budget issues. We are in the midst of a debate right now that will take place later today, and obviously it went into early this morning, on the continuing resolution and the challenges we face there. We are looking at making cuts that are important and need to take place. But, Mr. Speaker, they pale in comparison to the challenge that we face of dealing with entitlement spending.

When the President said we all need to get into that boat together, what he meant was, it was very clear, we need to work together in a bipartisan way. And there are all kinds of challenges that have been put before us and horror stories as it relates to entitlement spending. And there is a tendency on both sides of the aisle, when it comes to dealing with the issue of entitlement spending, to point the finger of blame at the other party. That's why I was particularly pleased that just recently the former chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, our colleague Pete Domenici, along with the former Director of the Congressional Budget Office, Alice Rivlin, have been meeting with leaders of both political parties, talking about the imperative of dealing with the issue of entitlement reform.

As we look at the debate that's taking place right now, Mr. Speaker, on the discretionary spending that is before us and juxtapose that to the massive, massive spending as we look as far as the eye can see when it comes to Social Security, Medicare, and other entitlement spending, I believe that if we can deal with entitlement spending, we will be able to have resources to address priorities that I know my California colleague and other colleagues

on both sides of the aisle share. So that's why I think that it's important for both the left and the right to come together and recognize that the problems that exist with entitlement spending need to be addressed in a bipartisan way. They can be addressed in a bipartisan way. And in so doing, we will be ensuring that future generations are not going to face this tremendous debt burden.

We'll be addressing the issue that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mike Mullen, has said is our number one national security threat, and that is the looming national debt. I believe that we will be able to let the American people know that we do have, as a priority, a desire to work together to resolve the very important problems that lie ahead.

---

#### A HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. I rise today to bring the urgent attention of the U.S. House of Representatives to a human rights and civil rights crisis. I want to talk to you today about a part of the world where the rights of citizens of all walks of life to protest and speak their minds is being denied with clubs and pepper spray; a part of the world where a student strike led the university to ban student protests anywhere, anytime on campus; and where, when the students protested the crackdown on free speech, they were violently attacked by heavily armed riot police; a place where a newspaper editorial stated, "The indiscriminate aggression of police riot squads against students who are exercising their constitutional rights in public areas is a gross violation of their rights and an act comparable only to the acts of the dictators we all denounce and reject"; a place where the government has closed public access to some legislative sessions just like this one.

I ask this Congress to look at a part of the world where the Bar Association has been dismantled by the legislature and its leader has been jailed for fighting a politically motivated lawsuit. And where is this part of the world? Egypt? No. Protesters exercising freedom of speech brought down a dictator in Cairo last week. What far away land has seen student protests banned, union protesters beaten, and free speech advocates jailed? The United States of America's colony of Puerto Rico. Sound outrageous? It is. But true, and well documented.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to turn their eyes to Puerto Rico. The doors of the U.S. Congress are open. Our proceedings are public. In fact, the public is our boss, and that's how it works in a democracy. Across America today, I am sure there will be protests at college campuses. Across America, workers will go

on strike, and there will be marches and protests against mayors and Governors and derogatory things said, even about President Obama.

In Madison, Wisconsin, as we speak, protests over employment policies and budget cuts at the University of Wisconsin are taking place. College and even high school students have been joined by union members and their allies in peaceful protests on the streets across the State of Wisconsin. Will we see pepper spray and beatings? Not likely. The protesters will be protected by the First Amendment to our Constitution. And that's the way it works in a democracy. It is their right to say whatever they want and say it without fear of pepper spray or clubs or a legislature that limits and restricts the people's rights.

In the 50 States, we have lots of organizations not unlike the Puerto Rican Bar Association, an organization under attack by the government, and we don't tolerate its leaders being sent to jail because they exercise their rights and they stand up for what they believe in. But that's not the reality in Puerto Rico.

Just last week, Judge Fuste, a Federal judge with close ties to the ruling party and a personal history of opposing the Puerto Rican Bar Association, this Federal judge whose salary is paid for by the taxpayers of America, ordered Osvaldo Toledo, the president of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, to jail. And what was Mr. Toledo's crime? Educating his members on how to opt out of a politically motivated lawsuit designed to destroy the Bar Association. For me, this attack was the final straw that brought me to the floor to speak out today.

So, in solidarity with Osvaldo Toledo, jailed for doing his job as the leader of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, I will enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today the instructions for his members on how to opt out of the class action lawsuit that is threatening the viability of the Bar Association.

I will say to those who would pass laws to stifle public protest, to those who would authorize the use of force against peaceful protesters, and to stifle the words and actions of their enemies, attacking free speech has no place in a democracy, and a Federal judge like Fuste should know better.

Here is a fact that most of us learned a long time ago: Brutal laws, secret meetings, armed enforcers don't extinguish the flame of justice; they are the spark that makes it burn even brighter. You may, with your armed guards and your restrictive laws, try to slow down the protests of the people of Puerto Rico. You may harass the Puerto Rican Bar Association and make their life uncomfortable for a while. And every time you turn police on students and jail an opponent, you guarantee that the good people of Puerto Rico and this Congress will speak out.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the people of Puerto Rico, there are some places

that this crusade to end free speech cannot reach, not today, not ever. I stand with you.

February \_\_\_\_\_, 2011  
Brown vs. Colegio de Abogados Administrator

PO Box 2439 Faribault, MN 55021-9139.

Re: Request for Exclusion

To Whom It May Concern:

I do not want to be part of the Damages Class in Brown v. Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico, CV 06-1645 (JP).

No quiero ser parte de la Clase con Derecho a Resarcimiento en Brown v. Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico, CV 06-1645 (JP).

Regards, \_\_\_\_\_ (firma)

Name/Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

(print)(letra de molde)

Address/Dirección: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Numbers/Teléfonos: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

Herbert W. Brown, III, et al., Plaintiffs, v.  
Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico, Defendant.

Civil No: 06-1645 (JP).

Class Action.

#### NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT

Please read this notice carefully. It explains that you are entitled to a judgment against the Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico. This is not a notice of a lawsuit against you.

#### I. Summary of Important Points

Liability has been established in a federal class action lawsuit in which you were identified as a class member. You are automatically entitled to a judgment in your favor, unless you choose to exclude yourself from the judgment.

You do not need to do anything to have the judgment entered in your favor.

If your address has changed, you should complete the enclosed Change of Address form and submit it to the address indicated on the form so that any payment to you can be sent to your current address. Please note the following important dates:

February 26, 2011 Deadline for submitting Change of Address form (see enclosed form).

February 26, 2011 Deadline to exclude yourself from the judgment (see procedures below).

For more detailed information relating to this class action, please refer to the information set forth below.

#### II. Why did I get this notice?

This is a notice of a class action lawsuit wherein the Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico ("Colegio") was found liable for impermissibly collecting dues from its members from October 2002 to December 2006 which were utilized for a mandatory life insurance program. You have received this notice because records indicate that you were an attorney practicing in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico local courts from 2002-2006, who was obligated to pay the Colegio the annual membership renewal fee in order to practice law in this jurisdiction. Your legal rights will be affected by the judgment to be entered in this lawsuit.

Please read this notice carefully. It explains the lawsuit, the finding of liability, and your legal rights.

#### III. What is this lawsuit about?

This lawsuit was filed on June 27, 2006, in the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico and assigned case number CV 06-1645 (JP), Plaintiffs Herbert W. Brown, III, José L. Ubarri, and David W. Román claimed that they were required to purchase a compulsory life insurance policy as a precondition to their ability to practice

law in Puerto Rico in violation of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. §1983.

Plaintiffs' claims were that the Colegio's compulsory life insurance program was not germane to the purposes that justify an integrated bar association, and therefore violated the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

On September 26, 2008, the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico granted summary judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and found the Colegio liable for "damages to compensate the members of the Colegio whose dues were allocated to the compulsory life insurance program from the entry of the Romero decision in 2002 until the present . . ." *Brown v. Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico*, 579 F. Supp. 2d 211, 222 (D.P.R. 2008).

On April 27, 2009, the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico entered an Amended Final Judgment in favor of Plaintiffs.

On July 23, 2010, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit affirmed the District Court's finding of liability against Colegio. Also, the First Circuit vacated the District Court's judgment insofar as it determined the amount of damages and remanded the case to allow notice to be given to Class Members including their right to opt out of the Class. The First Circuit determined that, after the expiration of the notice period, the District Court should reinstate the damage award as calculated before but this time excluding damages otherwise attributable to those who opted out of the Class. *Brown v. Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico*, 613 F.3d 44 (1st Cir. 2010).

#### IV. Why is this a class action?

In a class action, one or more persons, called "Class Representatives" (in this case Herbert W. Brown, III, José L. Ubarri, and David W. Román) sue on behalf of people who have similar claims. All of these people together are a "Class" or "Class Members." The Court resolves the issues for all Class Members, except for those who exclude themselves from the Class.

#### V. Who are Class Members?

You received this notice because the Colegio's records identified you as a Class Member entitled to damages. That means that you fit the description of the Damages Class, which the Court has certified. The certified Damages Class consists of all attorneys practicing in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico local courts from 2002-2006, who were obligated to pay the Colegio de Abogados their yearly annual membership renewal fee in order to practice law in this jurisdiction.

#### VI. What will the judgment provide?

Judgment will be entered against the Colegio for damages based on the amount of the individual membership fees paid by Class Members to the Colegio from 2002-2006 which were impermissibly attributed to the compulsory life insurance program. This amount may total up to four million one hundred fifty six thousand nine hundred eighty eight dollars and seventy cents (\$4,156,988.70). Judgment will also be entered for interest, costs and attorney's fees, in an amount in addition to the damage figure. No attorney's fees will be deducted from the Damages Class' judgment or recovery.

The Court has also issued a permanent injunction as follows: Defendant Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico is hereby prohibited from collecting from its members that portion of their future annual dues attributable to the Colegio's mandatory group life insurance program. Failure to comply with this Judgment will result in an immediate

reimbursement of the funds allocated for compulsory life insurance, or an Order of Execution against the property and assets of the Colegio.

#### VII. How much will my judgment be?

If you do not opt out of the Damages Class, judgment will be entered in your favor in the amount of the membership dues you actually paid to the Colegio from 2002-2006 which were impermissibly attributed to the compulsory life insurance program. Those amounts impermissibly attributed to the compulsory life insurance program on an annual basis are as follows: 2002: \$2210, 2003: \$83.79, 2004: \$79.20, 2005: \$78.69, 2006: \$78.00.

If you paid the membership dues for multiple years from 2002-2006, you are entitled to the sum of the amounts impermissibly attributed to the compulsory life insurance program from each of the years that you paid the membership dues.

#### VIII. How are the damages determined?

The damage figures represent all funds impermissibly attributed to the compulsory life insurance program from October 2002 until December 2006, when the compulsory life insurance program was discontinued.

#### IX. What will happen if I do nothing?

You have already been identified as a Class Member and are entitled to a judgment in your favor in the amount of the membership dues paid by you to the Colegio from October 2002-December 2006 which were impermissibly attributed to the compulsory life insurance program. If you take no action, a judgment in that amount will be entered in your favor. Judgment in your favor means the Colegio will legally owe you a payment in that amount, plus interest.

Counsel representing the Class will pursue a collection effort on your behalf to satisfy the Judgment by the Colegio making a payment to you in the amount owed.

#### X. Am I giving up any rights if judgment is entered in my favor?

Unless you exclude yourself from the judgment, you will be considered a member of the Damages class, which means you give up your right to sue or continue a lawsuit against the Colegio regarding the legal issues that were raised or could have been raised in this case. Regarding the possibility of recovering additional damages, the First Circuit Court of Appeals has clearly stated that the damages award already established in this case is "seemingly the best relief imaginable."

#### XI. Can I exclude myself from the judgment?

You may exclude yourself from the judgment. If you exclude yourself from the judgment, you will not have judgment entered in your favor, you will not receive any money from this class action lawsuit, but you will retain the right to sue the Colegio separately, at your own expense, for any claims you might have.

#### XII. How do I exclude myself from the judgment?

If you wish to be excluded, you must mail a written request for exclusion to Brown v. Colegio de Abogados Administrator at: Brown v. Colegio de Abogados Administrator, P.O. Box 2439, Faribault, MN 55021-9139.

Your request for exclusion must be in writing and postmarked on or before February 26, 2011. The request must state: "I do not want to be part of the Damages Class in Brown v. Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico, CV 06-1645 (JP)." The request should be signed, with your name, address, and telephone number printed below your signature. The address you use should be the address to which this notice was mailed, so that you can be properly identified. You will be a

member of the Damages Class entitled to entry of judgment if a request for exclusion is not timely postmarked.

If prior to the issuance of this notice you have filed an anticipatory notice of intent to opt out with the Clerk of the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, with the Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico or through CM-ECF directly, you must still re-affirm your opt out decision by following the procedures for opting out set out in this notice.

*XIII. What additional rights do I have?*

You, as a Class Member, may enter an appearance in this case though an attorney if you so desire.

*XIV. Who represents the Class?*

The attorneys who have been appointed by the Court to represent the Damages Class are: David C. Indian, Esq., Seth A. Erbe, Esq., Indiano & Williams, P.S.C., 207 Del Parque; 3rd Floor, San Juan, PR 00912, Tel: (787) 641-4545, Fax: (787) 641-4544; Andres W. Lopez, Esq., The Law Offices of Andres W. Lopez, P.S.C., 207 del Parque St., 3rd floor, San Juan, PR 00912, Tel: (787) 641-4541, Fax: (787) 641-4544.

*XV. Where can I get additional information?*

This notice is only a summary of the issues related to the issuance of the judgment in this case. All pleadings and documents filed in Court, may be reviewed or copied at the Clerk of Court, United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico and United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Additionally, the following opinions have been published: *Brown v. Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico*, 579 F. Supp. 2d 211 (D.P.R. 2008); *Brown v. Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico*, 613 F.3d 44 (1st Cir. 2010).

An automated telephone system has also been established to provide information regarding this notice and can be reached at 1-866-329-4703.

For information visit [www.colegioalitigation.com](http://www.colegioalitigation.com).

Please do not call the Court about this case. Neither the Judge, nor the Clerk of Court, will be able to give you advice about this case.

Dated: 01/26/2011.

Clerk of Court, United States District Court, For the District of Puerto Rico.

□ 1040

**PROPOSED CUTS TO FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS**

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I've come to the well today to talk about what I call the insensitivity of the Republican majority as they seek to cut important domestic spending that will affect low-income and working class families in America.

Every Member of this Body, Mr. Speaker, understands that we must reduce the deficit. We understand that. We must put America on the path of fiscal responsibility. And so we don't need lectures from the Republican majority. We don't need partisanship. What we need, as the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee said a few moments ago, we need a bipartisan solution to these great problems.

While some of the Republican solutions in H.R. 1 will certainly eliminate

ineffective programs, these cuts cannot be made arbitrarily, and they should not be made simply to make good on a political campaign promise. Many of the proposed cuts will only cost us more in the long run.

One glaring example, Mr. Speaker: Republicans want to cut \$1.3 billion from community health centers. Republicans ignore the fact that, since the start of the recession, 4 million additional Americans have lost their health insurance, which means that more and more people rely on community health centers.

When the uninsured get sick, they do one of three things. They stay home and get sicker and lose productivity, or they will go to the emergency room and leave a bill that all of us will end up paying for and the insurance companies will pay for. Or, Mr. Speaker, they can go to a community health center to receive medical care.

Under their proposal, Republicans seek to eliminate funding for 127 clinics in underserved districts across 39 states and reduce services at another 1,096 community health centers nationwide. That is absolutely awful.

This cut would have devastating effects on the communities and patients who most need access to care: Patients with diabetes, and heart disease, and HIV/AIDS; pregnant women; and children, leaving them nowhere to turn for health care.

Under these cuts, more than 2.8 million people would likely lose access to their current primary care provider, and over 5,000 health center staff could lose their jobs.

The President's 2012 budget proposal, by contrast, builds on the health care reform law by boosting investment in health centers. The budget includes \$3.3 billion for the health centers program, including \$1.2 billion in mandatory funding provided through the Affordable Care Community Health Center Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I represent many poor rural communities in eastern North Carolina with many constituents who depend on community health centers, and I know how deeply these cuts will be felt. As we struggle with this difficult economy and struggle with difficult fiscal issues, we have an even greater responsibility, to protect our most vulnerable citizens, especially when it comes to access to health care.

Community health centers are cutting costs. They are continuing to serve our communities extremely well, and they need and they deserve congressional support.

I urge my colleagues to support worthwhile investment in community health centers and reject the unwise cuts in H.R. 1.

**REPUBLICANS' IRRESPONSIBLE SPENDING BILL**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Republican spending bill currently before this House. This bill fails to create jobs, deeply hurts our families and seniors, and responds with extremes at a time when our fragile economy can least afford it.

I am committed to a budget that lives within our means while investing in the future and cutting our deficit. However, this irresponsible Republican spending bill hampers job creation and jeopardizes investments in American innovation, American education, and American infrastructure.

That is why President Obama vowed today to veto the irresponsible Republican spending bill because it undermines critical priorities for national security and curtails the drivers of long-term economic growth and job creation.

We must do more to focus on jobs, grow the economy, and protect our middle class, certainly, while responsibly tackling our Nation's debt and deficit. That is why I've offered 8 amendments to this bill which will protect seniors, protect energy innovation, strengthen our children's education, and most importantly, will protect and grow jobs as the fragile economy slowly recovers. We simply cannot afford to pull the rug out from underneath progress, not now, not when we are finally rebounding from the Bush recession, not with the extreme spending bill this represents.

I refuse to take America back to the failed policies that sunk our economy. My first two amendments would restore funding from the cuts to the Social Security Administration to prevent its shutdown. The cuts that the irresponsible Republican spending bill propose in this section alone would raid \$625 million from the Social Security Administration. This would affect the 53 million Americans who are collecting Social Security by furloughing every employee and closing the doors for a month or more. An estimated 400,000 people, mostly seniors, would not have their claims processed this year, creating a huge backlog and threatening the timely payment of benefits.

My amendments would restore this funding because I do not believe we should use our Nation's seniors that have worked hard and played by the rules their whole lives to somehow painfully balance our budget. This is simply extreme and, again, painfully irresponsible.

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, or LIHEAP, is also cut in this irresponsible Republican spending plan by some nearly \$400 million. Those are cuts that are made on the backs of the low-income residents, seniors, the disabled, and those with children like those I represent in the now cold and snowy Capital region of New York, who struggle to pay to keep the thermostat set at a livable level. LIHEAP keeps those receiving help



from having to make the heart-breaking decision about whether to pay to keep the heat on or to pay for food and prescription drugs. To pull the rug out from underneath our Nation's most vulnerable is both simply extreme and painfully irresponsible.

My fourth amendment would maintain funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program and the State Energy Program. It is amendment number 4 and is set up for a recorded vote today. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill. The State Energy Program yields \$7.22 in annual energy savings for every \$1 invested in it while renovating our 13,000 buildings per year.

The Weatherization Assistance Program helps low-income and elderly save over \$437 on their annual utility bill, and decreases oil consumption by the equivalent of 24.1 million barrels annually. To cut these jobs-producing, energy savings programs that clearly work is both simply extreme and painfully irresponsible.

I have also offered two amendments that would protect the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act from being jeopardized under the irresponsible Republican spending plan. The Clean Air Act protects public health and safety and has saved hundreds of thousands of lives since 1970 by reducing air pollution by 60 percent, while the economy has grown by 200 percent.

The Clean Water Act protects drinking water for 117 million Americans and safeguards 20 million acres of wetlands and wildlife habitats from big polluters. Seeking to inappropriately legislate against these programs in a spending bill, the continuing resolution would threaten the air our children breathe and the water we drink. This is simply extreme and painfully irresponsible.

My seventh amendment removes unobligated funding from Fossil Energy Research and Development and transfers these funds to the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. This would prioritize our investments from dirty oil and dirty fossil fuel sources of the past to the energy of today and tomorrow, clean energy that would create jobs and make us competitive in a global market. Choosing to go sit out the clean energy race of today for the outdated energy sources of yesterday is simply extreme and painfully irresponsible.

□ 1050

My eighth amendment would restore funding for education and special ed to ensure our children and the future of our country have the resources they desperately need to compete in a global marketplace for generations to come. It prevents thousands of teacher layoffs.

The irresponsible Republican spending bill cuts over \$1.25 billion in education funding that goes directly to States at a time when we can least afford it. Balancing the budget on the backs of our children and their edu-

cation is simply extreme and painfully irresponsible.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose the current irresponsible Republican spending bill before the House. It threatens to undermine our recovery economy and job growth.

#### REPUBLICAN BUDGET

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my Republican colleagues to stop their attack on women. Family planning is between women, their doctors, and their family. Republicans have no business being in that discussion.

The anti-choice, anti-women Republican majority in the House has made eliminating critical health services for women a top priority. Apparently, protection begins at conception and ends at birth.

Republicans want to gut all reproductive health care in the country and are trying to shut down Planned Parenthood. What an amazingly immoral thing to do. It is utterly disingenuous of the Republicans to go after Planned Parenthood in their inhuman crusade. Radical Republicans are catering to their most extreme base at the expense of 150 million women in this country, and they should be ashamed. But they won't.

The Republicans are also at war with the poor, again, leaving millions of low-income women and women of color with no access to basic health care.

Let's not forget, the American people sent us here to solve problems that face everyone. Unfortunately, the Republican leadership is laser-focused not on jobs or the economy or the national security, but on attacking women and children in this bill, waging a culture war to get campaign contributions from the extremists in this country.

In their rush to appease religious conservatives and undermine the health care law, Republicans have gone from pro-life to pro-government intrusion in the extreme. Republican government is about silencing you as you talk to your doctor.

Republicans love to silence Americans and anyone else they can get to on their moral crusade. Only a real Republican could love a law that says it has a gag rule.

Let me be clear. The so-called pro-life agenda set by the Republicans is the most unprecedented form of government intervention on reproductive rights in decades.

I remember the seventies and the sixties. The Republicans are defining what constitutes forcible rape and penalizing private businesses that choose comprehensive insurance coverage. If that's not government intervention, I don't know what is.

Women are the victims in several major bills and amendments that the

Republican leadership is pushing at a mind-boggling speed. These radical anti-choice bills all seek to fundamentally erode the right of all women to health care. More importantly, they don't reflect the will of the American people.

A recent national survey conducted by the Lombardo Consulting Group found that more than 60 percent of the voters support family planning. How is attacking women helping the economy or creating jobs or helping our national security?

We have been in the House for a month now and we have seen lots of talks about how we're going to slice the deficit, but not one single discussion, serious discussion, about how to get there. It is irresponsible to allow these narrowly driven ideological debates about women's health to dominate the House calendar when we have a budget to work out and almost 15 million unemployed.

I urge my colleagues to abandon this vicious attack on women and to focus on issues the American people actually sent us here to solve: Looking for jobs. And I urge my Republican colleagues to get out of the doctor's office and leave women and families and doctors alone.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Joel Connelly of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer that talks about the duplicitous and dangerous agenda set by the House Republicans to severely restrict the rights of women, children, and low-income families.

[From [www.seattlepi.com](http://www.seattlepi.com), Feb. 13, 2011]

HOUSE GOP AGENDA: CURTAILING ABORTION, CUTTING KIDS

(By Joel Connelly)

The new "pro-life" Republican majority in the U.S. House of Representatives seems dedicated to a curious proposition: The protection of life begins at conception, and ends at birth.

The leadership is pushing a Protect Life Act that would prohibit any subsidies for abortion in any component of the 2010 Affordable Health Care act. It is moving to end any U.S. government support for abortion providers—anywhere.

"We need to protect human life from the unborn to the elderly," Rep. Joe Pitts, R-Penn., chairman of the Health Subcommittee of the powerful House Energy and Commerce Committee, said recently. Pitts has headed the Values Action Team, a House caucus concerned with pro-life and pro-family issues.

When it comes to spending on children and health and the elderly, however, House Republicans' new budget is The Pitts.

The budget axe is about to fall on, to use Ronald Reagan's line stating his opposition to abortion, "those who have already been born."

Women, Infants and Children was the one new, bipartisan social program passed by Congress and signed into law by President Reagan. (Then-Rep. Mike Lowry of Seattle was a lead sponsor.) House GOP budget writers have targeted it for a \$758 million cut.

WIC provides federal money to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education for low income women, and to infants and kids under 5 who are at nutritional risk.

The budget axe in Congress' lower chamber will also fall—to the tune of \$1.3 billion in cuts—on Community Health Centers. The program supports community health, migrant health centers, health care for the homeless, and primary care programs in public housing.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grants to States have been targeted for a \$210 million reduction. The program helps train providers and support services for children with special health needs, screening of newborns, injury and lead poisoning prevention.

The cuts continue through stages of life, and programs that sustain and enhance life.

AmeriCorps, the Clinton-era program in which young people do public service work in exchange for college tuition, is marked for elimination. Job training is targeted for a \$2 billion cut.

LIHEAP, the program that provides winter heating assistance to low-income families, is to be hit with a \$400 million reduction—despite the growing need for it as America goes through the Great Recession.

The National Institutes for Health would see a \$1 billion reduction. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention would see a \$755 million reduction, or 12 percent.

Nor do cuts stop at the water's edge. A total of \$544 million would be axed from international food aid grants to such organizations as World Vision and Catholic Relief Services.

The House members championing such cuts are the very people who profess to be advocates for the unborn and defenders of life. Yet, their policies hit at society's poor and vulnerable, and at the ability to pursue the American dream.

How could anyone, in good conscience, proclaim himself/herself "pro-life" while axing a child nutrition program? Check that. The late Sen. Jesse Helms, R-North Carolina, managed it for 30 years.

The new majority seems proud of its handiwork: Rookie Tea Party lawmakers have forced even deeper cuts on the House Republican leadership.

"Remember, this is historic: The level of cuts here have not taken place in Congress since World War II," House Majority Leader Eric Cantor boasted Friday.

But we should remember another moment in history: Just before Christmas, Congress and the White House extended tax cuts to the wealthiest two percent of Americans.

Jim Wallis, editor of the Christian publication Sojourners, has suggested posing a question to the "peoples' house" of Congress. It's a variation on the familiar What-Would-Jesus-Do slogan used by some Christian believers.

What would Jesus cut?

#### REPUBLICAN BUDGET

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, we are involved in probably the most important thing that this body does on a year-to-year basis—figuring out how to spend taxpayers' money.

The budget process is more than taking dollars from one place and spending them in another. It's a statement of our values, a statement of our values as representatives who are trusted by our constituents to do the right thing, and a statement of our values as a Nation.

I think it is pretty clear, from what we have seen in H.R. 1, the Republican

version of the continuing resolution proposal, that we have a very distinct difference in our values. At a time when millions and millions and millions of Americans, hundreds of thousands of Kentuckians are suffering, the Republican continuing resolution would take money and would put the burden of these very, very serious economic times on the people least able to afford them. At the same time, we're taking money away from incredibly important investments that this Nation has to make if it wants to remain competitive in this global economy a generation from now and two generations from now.

Instead, the Republicans would slash money from police departments, slash money from fire departments, slash money from our education system, deal a very serious blow to Head Start, all of the things that we need to fulfill our basic obligation as a government. One is to provide opportunity, one is to protect our citizens.

And then the final thing they would slash is important investments in infrastructure, which we know, if we review history, is one of the most important investments that we can make in terms of long-term economic vitality.

The Republican budget, slashing money from infrastructure, from transportation projects, would cost this economy, according to one estimate, 300,000 private-sector jobs.

Now we are fighting as hard as we can to create jobs. As a matter of fact, for the last entire Congress the Republicans kept saying on this very floor, Where are the jobs? Where are the jobs? Now, after 6 weeks of their majority rule in the House, we haven't seen one proposal to create a job. But what we've seen is a budget that is so draconian in its cuts that it would actually destroy American jobs.

This is not the type of values that the American people want to see coming out of this body. All of us agree that we have a serious long-term financial picture in this country. We do need to deal with our deficits and with our national debt. We do need to make some long-term changes.

But if you are a family and you have got a lot of people in your family and are overweight, you don't just say, "Okay, we're just going to stop eating today. We're just not going to eat." No. You say, "We're going to go on a program, we're going to reduce our calories, we're going to exercise." But we still have to do some important things. We have to eat, we have to pay for that roof over our head. We've got kids who are college age. We want to send them to college so they can have a brighter future. We do want to make those investments, even if we have to borrow money. We just don't stop. We can't stand in place, because the rest of the world is not standing in place.

So as we move forward in these few days considering the continuing resolution, H.R. 1, let's remain mindful of what our values as a country are. This

is a country that has always made investments, has always looked to the future, has always said, yeah, in a capitalistic society some people are not going to do as well or are not going to have as good of luck or are going to be downfallen, and we've got to lift them up. We've got to help them out.

Over the last 25 years, the percentage of wealth or the amount of wealth owned by the top 5 percent in this country has gone from \$8 trillion to \$40 trillion, according to David Stockman. He is the former budget director under the Reagan administration.

□ 1100

That is an enormous amount of wealth. That increase in wealth alone, for the top 5 percent of this country over the last 25 years, is more than the entire wealth of the world prior to 1985. So the people at the top have done very well, enhanced and encouraged by tax policies that Republicans have put in place. But, meanwhile, we have got to make sure that those other 95 percent of the American people do well too, and we have got to make sure that the policies we enact, the budgets that we approve in this body, reflect those values.

#### OPPOSITION TO CUTTING FUNDING TO FEMA

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

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in opposition to H.R. 1. First of all, I want to begin my comments by talking about last night, a couple issues that were so important to many of us. Number one, COPS grant funding, and also CDBG, which stands for Community Development Block Grants.

Now, I don't know about many of you, but I started my legislative career in local government, and, for most of us, we know that COPS grant funding is what actually puts the police officers on the streets, in the neighborhoods, that can help protect the communities. Now, I would ask you, do you want to take two police officers out of your neighborhood? I don't think so.

I would ask the question, why are we willing to support police officers in Iraq and Afghanistan and to do nation building there, and yet we are not willing to do nation building in our own country? Something is wrong with this proposal today. We don't have the right priorities, and that is why I stand in opposition.

Community Development Block Grants. When I was on the city council, what did that fund? Parks, housing, to help businesses. Do we want to say no to that? Is that what really this budget is about? Is that where the abuses have been, in the neighborhoods? I wouldn't say yes to that.

So let me end with my last comments, which I am going to focus on, which is the committee of jurisdiction

on which I serve. I am the ranking member of the Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response Subcommittee. I stand in opposition to Sections 1628 through 1634 and 1648 of this bill, which cut funding to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, also known as FEMA. I oppose these provisions because they are unwise, irresponsible, and they undermine what our Nation learned.

Do we want to go back? How many of us remember watching on television when we looked at 9/11. How many of us remember Hurricane Katrina. It wasn't that long ago, and I know I don't want to go back.

This bill that the Republicans have brought to the floor is reckless. It is not only reckless to our economy, it is reckless to the American workers, and, above all, it puts our national security in harm's way.

The terrorist acts of September 11 revealed the catastrophic consequences of our inability to communicate. Have we forgotten? We just got interoperable radios in my district in Signal Hill just last year. They are not all connected, and it is a huge vulnerability for all of us. Communication glitches also occurred during the response to Hurricane Katrina, yet the Republicans want to step back and terminate those grants for interoperable emergency communications.

Have we not learned anything? These draconian cuts will put our first responders at risk and slow down the response to terrorist attacks and natural disasters. I cannot in good conscience, and I don't think any of you can as well, accept these cuts to such vital pieces of emergency equipment that we all need and we depend upon.

Further, this shortsighted Republican plan also puts our Nation's firefighting ability at risk. Now, I am from California. We know about fires. We know about the need for firefighters. This bill would eliminate the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants program. You tell the resident who has lost their home that, oh, we will deal with this next year. Fires aren't something you plan. They are an emergency that has to be responded to.

So when we call upon our firefighters, the International Association of Firefighters, they are opposed to this. Why? Not because they are not being fiscally responsible, but because this bill would cut jobs, 5,200 jobs on top of the 5,000 firefighters we have already lost. Is your community willing to lose more firefighters? I don't think so.

The city of Compton in my district is the future home to an emergency operations communications center operated by FEMA. My district is home to several major oil refineries, gas treatment facilities, petrochemical facilities, and, of course, the challenges and opportunities of two ports, of both the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. These centralized major business eco-

nomics engines thrive. But we also have problems sometimes, and that is why we need the appropriate support of fire and communications to protect them.

This Republican bill seeks to destroy jobs, to end operation centers, all of the things that we have learned from the past. I can't support depriving first responders of the equipment they need to do their jobs. I can't support this bill and hurt our firefighters, our police officers and those who choose to serve us.

So, Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1, and I urge my colleagues to really look at this bill closely and make sure that our communities aren't paying. But the real abuses that got us here, that is where the cuts should begin.

#### CALLING FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO THE EASTER ISLAND CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. Faleomavaega) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I'm not wanting to detract from today's spirited discussion or debate on H.R. 1, which I will discuss at a later point of time in the day, but I want to discuss with my colleagues and the American people the current crisis now happening between the government of Chile and the people of Easter Island, also known as Rapa Nui among its native people.

Easter Island was settled by Polynesian voyagers about 700 AD. The island is famous for some 887 monumental statues carved out of stones weighing tens of tons. These statues are known throughout the world for their archeological wonder and mystery in terms of how these ancient Polynesians were able to carve and move these tremendous statues to different locations on the island. Less well-known is that Easter Island is home to roughly 2,500 indigenous people, known as the Rapa Nui Nation. The people of Easter Island carry a vibrant culture dating back centuries before the arrival of Europeans.

Like many other islands in the Pacific, Easter Island has had its sovereignty determined by more powerful outside influences. In 1888, the Rapa Nui Nation entered into a disputed treaty with the government of Chile. The Chilean government used the treaty as a license to treat the island and the indigenous people as property of the State. Chile confined the people to a small area, about 1 square mile, believe this, Mr. Speaker, today known as Hanga Roa. To this day, the validity of the 1888 agreement is contested by most of the Rapa Nui people.

Chile then annexed Easter Island in 1933 without the consent of or even consultation with the Rapa Nui people. The government of Chile unilaterally leased the majority of the island to private sheepherding enterprises, without the Rapa Nui Nation's consent.

The lands that were wrongfully taken from the Rapa Nui people have not been restored. Instead of returning the lands to their rightful owners, the Chilean government continues to favor private enterprises interested in exploiting the Rapa Nui culture for private gain.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, to the serious land rights disputes, several other issues threaten the livelihood of the people of Rapa Nui. For example, roughly 50,000 tourists each year flock to Easter Island to view these huge Moai statues. Yet the Chilean policies prevent the Rapa Nui people from benefiting from the tourism industry. Non-indigenous individuals and corporations possess most of the land, while jobs related to tourism often go to continental Chileans. Uncontrolled migration to the island has caused widespread unemployment among the native people, exploitation of natural resources and increased pollution.

Within this context, Mr. Speaker, the Rapa Nui Nation began taking a stand. In July and August of last year, the Rapa Nui people wrote several letters to the President of Chile, Sebastian Pinera, to negotiate a peaceful solution to the underlying problems of Chile's relationship with the people of Easter Island. The Rapa Nui people also began to peacefully reoccupy their ancestral lands, including the Hotel Hanga Roa, a five-star hotel supposedly being built by the Schiess family, a non-indigenous family, on ancestral Rapa Nui lands.

□ 1110

Mr. Speaker, while the Government of Chile attempted to initiate a dialogue with Rapa Nui individuals, the problem is that the Chilean Government also sent military police to this little island which is 2,300 miles from Chile. I can't believe, Mr. Speaker—we have 17 million people, good people, living in Chile—sending police forces to take control of this little island with some 2,500 Rapa Nuians and they have not even been given any consultation or even an opportunity to conduct consultations, serious consultations, with the Government of Chile.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the Government of Chile can begin a dialogue for ways to help the Rapa Nui people achieve a greater sense of self-determination and self-governance in their lands. I ask President Pinera to advocate for a more positive approach for partnership and dialogue with the indigenous people of Easter Island. It is my honest belief that the indigenous people of Easter Island do not wish any harm to the good people of Chile. Nor is there a possibility that the people of Easter Island will ever pose a threat to the military and strategic or national security interests of the people and the Government of Chile.

Mr. Speaker, I also hope that the White House and the State Department and Assistant Secretary Valenzuela will take a stand against these violent

evictions and express solidarity with the Rapa Nui nation, especially in light of President Obama's planned visit to Chile next month and Assistant Secretary Valenzuela's recent testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday. I sincerely hope that even our international community will build pressure on President Pinera and the Government of Chile. Let's treat these poor people with justice and give them an opportunity to live in peace in this area. I ask that the good people of America make this appeal and that the Government of Chile be responsive to this request.

#### REGARDING THE REPUBLICAN CONTINUING RESOLUTION

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

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this continuing resolution, a continuing resolution that I call the silly, the dangerous and the hypocritical. Budgets are more than just numbers. They are a statement of our values as a Nation.

As a Congress, we are faced with several serious challenges: growing our economy, putting people back to work, investing in the future, reducing the deficit, and ensuring the most vulnerable in our society are protected. Judging on that criteria alone, this CR doesn't pass the laugh test.

It would cut 300,000 private sector transportation jobs, ensuring our construction workers are receiving unemployment checks instead of paychecks. It would stifle our competition. It would stifle competitiveness by making Pell Grants less accessible to students and families. And it would run roughshod over women, children and the environment. With such an extreme proposal, I assume my good friends on the Republican side would be coming forward with ideas to improve it. But what we've gotten this week is a combination of the silly, the dangerous, and the hypocritical.

In the silly department, we have an amendment preventing funds from being used to repair the White House. Now ironically right now, going on in the Rayburn Building, are remodeling of hearing rooms that I guess the chairmen of these committees have found no need to halt. How much money is being spent there?

Or how about the amendment preventing funds from being used for President Obama's teleprompter. Oh, right. We're going to cut \$3,000 from the budget. That's really going to help us. I would expect this sort of hyperpartisanship on cable TV, but not in a budget debate.

Under dangerous, we have: several provisions gutting environmental protection, rolling back EPA regulations on clean air and clean water, and reducing our investment in clean energy, making America even more dependent on foreign oil. How many more solar

panels do we want manufactured in China?

How about the amendment undermining a third party testing requirement at the Consumer Product Safety Commission? Great. So let's have Chinese companies pour in more tainted toys, more lead- and cadmium-filled toys for our kids.

How about the reduction in funding for our first responders, meaning there will be less cops and less firefighters in every single neighborhood in this country?

Or how about the amendment preventing funding for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, meaning big banks can call the shots again? Have we learned nothing from the financial meltdown over the last 3 years?

Or how about the unprecedented attack on women's reproductive health which will result in more unplanned pregnancies and more abortions; not less.

And finally, the category my colleagues on the Republican side seem to relish the most—hypocritical. The party that ran on jobs has authored a budget that would increase the unemployment rolls. Asked about likely job losses in the CR, Speaker BOEHNER said, "Well, so be it." It's like Marie Antoinette saying, "Let them eat cake."

The party that ran on cutting spending didn't take a scalpel to the defense budget; they took a toothpick. In fact, there's another \$2.2 billion in the budget for the V-22 Osprey, which is basically obsolete; \$495 million for nine Joint Strike Fighters; and \$450 for a second engine that the military defense budget doesn't want.

And the party that ran on fiscal responsibility has offered a budget that will balloon the deficit by continuing tax cuts for the millionaires and billionaires that don't need them.

I agree with President Obama, that we must out-innovate, out-educate and out-build the rest of the world. While not perfect, the budget he released this week will take an important step in that direction. As for the silly, the dangerous and the hypocritical CR we are considering today, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Budgeting is a serious process, and what we're doing this week is unserious at least.

#### IMPARTIALITY AND THE SUPREME COURT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) for 3 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on a day that we're talking about the continuing resolution, I want to talk about a body that may someday be judging the continuing resolution—the Supreme Court. There is perhaps nothing more important to the preservation of our democracy than the continued guaranteed impartiality of our

Supreme Court. It's a uniquely American institution; it's been given enormous power to invalidate American laws; and it needs to be dispensed with complete blind justice, blind to outside influence.

However, this Nation's confidence in the blind justice of the Supreme Court has been badly shaken recently by a series of revelations regarding possible conflicts of interest by Justice Scalia and Justice Thomas in the Citizens United case. This landmark 5-4 decision overturned restrictions on corporate funding in elections that had been in place since 1947, and immediately thereafter, millions and millions of dollars in shadowy special interest group donations flowed into American campaigns. Two of the main benefactors of these groups were Charles and David Koch, billionaire brothers who operate a Kansas-based energy business. They spent about \$2.6 billion that we know about in the 2010 election cycle and likely a lot more in anonymous donations.

In addition to funding these outside groups, they also organize a lot of conferences in which they gather people of like mind to discuss their radical views and plot strategies to benefit their interests. Now if I were to ask somebody on a main street in my district if they would be comfortable with a Supreme Court justice attending a conference like this, having their plane flight and the hotel all paid for by the special interests, I know what their answer would be. They'd say, no way. Yet Justice Scalia and Justice Thomas did just that and they thought it was just fine. They didn't recuse themselves from the Citizens United decision at all.

But here's the real problem. This could be just an isolated problem to the Citizens United case. Or it could be much more widespread, with justices conflicted on several fronts, refusing to disclose their conflicts or recuse themselves when they have actual conflicts of interest. But we have no idea, because right now there is no law requiring Supreme Court justices to disclose their conflicts of interest as is required of all other Federal justices.

□ 1120

I don't believe we should be meddling in the day-to-day business of the Supreme Court. I get why there is great wisdom in separating legislative and judicial functions. But there's no undue burden in just requiring sunlight on Supreme Court proceedings.

So when we return to Washington after the recess, I will be introducing legislation to do just that, to implement a few reasonable reforms to add greater transparency and disclosure requirements on the Supreme Court. I hope my colleagues will join me.

My legislation will apply the Judicial Conference's Code of Conduct to the Supreme Court, which now applies to all other Federal judges. It will require the Justices to simply publicly disclose why they've recused themselves from a

particular case. And it will ask the Court to develop a simple process so that the parties to a case can request the Court to decide whether a particular Justice has a conflict of interest.

I think this is an important step forward for transparency of our democracy and of the Supreme Court, and I ask my colleagues to join me in this important legislation.

#### INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) for 2 minutes.

Ms. CHU. This Saturday, Japanese Americans will take a moment to remember the tragic events that imprisoned their community 69 years ago.

In 1942, President Roosevelt signed one of the strongest acts against American citizens, Executive Order 9066, imprisoning 120,000 Japanese Americans with the stroke of a pen. Half of those incarcerated were children posing no threat to our national security. But these concentration camps were labeled a military necessity, and so they, too, were rounded up and forced to live their childhood in bleak, remote camps surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards. Families were forced out of their homes, made to leave their jobs and abandon their positions. Families were torn apart.

This unconstitutional act was a blatant violation of Americans' civil rights. And all of this occurred at the hands of our government oppressing individual freedom for years without any factual basis and without due process. That is why I plan to introduce a bill tomorrow to institute a National Day of Remembrance to annually observe the signing of Executive Order 9066.

This brings back painful memories of a period in American history, but it is important for us to remember because it also provides an ongoing reminder about the value of protecting the civil rights of all people. The Day of Remembrance also honors all who fought and continued to fight for freedom and equality among all people.

So this Saturday, I will take a moment also to remember this time and to hope for a better future.

#### H.R. 1

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) for 2 minutes.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 1.

Access to an affordable, quality education is part of the American Dream. In our competitive global economy, a college degree is more important than ever. With annual tuition hikes outpacing inflation, the cost of attending college is increasing just as quickly as the importance of attending. Making college more affordable has been one of my top priorities and should be a top

priority for this Congress. Unfortunately, this bill sends the opposite message.

This bill threatens to cut Pell Grants by over \$5.6 billion, denying millions of Americans, including over 20,000 students in my district, the chance to attend and graduate from college. The number of my constituents receiving Pell Grants has increased by over 6,000 people over the last school year. This is possible, in large part, by efforts that have been supported in Congress to make college more affordable and provide our students with the skills needed to compete in a 21st century global economy.

Access to Pell Grants is often the deciding factor for a family when contemplating whether they can afford to send their son or daughter to college. It is often the deciding factor on whether or not a displaced worker can afford to go back to school to get retrained. It is often a deciding factor on whether or not a potential student will have access to the world of opportunities that come with a college education.

We need to do fiscal belt-tightening, but cutting over \$5.6 billion in financial aid for Americans seeking higher education so that they may better equip themselves for the jobs of tomorrow is a self-destructive act. Simply put, investing in education is an investment in our future. Cutting Pell Grants is detrimental to that future.

We need to stand up for America and make good financial decisions. We need to tighten our budgets, but Pell Grants should not be one of them.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 25 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### PRAYER

Rev. Bill Shuler, Capital Life Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we bow our heads to worship You, for You are an awesome and personal God. Make us ever mindful of the words engraved over the Speaker's chair, "In God We Trust." We place our trust not in man or in political parties or in our own strength. It is in You we trust. You are the God who founded our Nation, the God who gave us liberty, and it is by turning to You that we are blessed.

Guide each Member of Congress by Your hand. Protect them. Refresh

them in body, mind, and spirit. Help them to love their families well, to serve their constituents with excellence, and to strengthen our Nation by their decisions.

We pray these things in the name of the one who taught us the true priorities of life when He called us to "seek first the kingdom of God, and all these things will be added to us."

In Jesus' name, amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. POE of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

#### WELCOMING REV. BILL SHULER

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Rev. Bill Shuler, who delivered this morning's invocation. He is the senior pastor of Capital Life Church in Arlington, Virginia.

He and his family moved to the Washington metropolitan area on September 1, 2001, just days before 9/11. And in response to the tragic events of 9/11, Rev. Shuler launched a prayer center near the Capitol out of which formed the Capital Life Church. He is the seventh generation in an unbroken line of ministers in the Shuler family. I think it might be interesting for the Members to know that Rev. Shuler has preached in 30 nations of the world. He served for 8 years as a university chaplain and a dean of spiritual affairs at Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Dr. Billy Graham recently expressed his appreciation for the "godly heritage that continues through the Shuler family." In fact, Dr. Graham's biographer said that Rev. Shuler's father, evangelist Jack Shuler, was "at least as popular as Billy Graham" during the 1940s and 1950s. And, in fact, Rev. Shuler's grandfather, Robert Shuler, was the first of the great radio preachers. He was called Fighting Bob Shuler. He pastored the famous Trinity Methodist Church in the heart of Los Angeles, California.

He is joined today by a number of congregants as well as his three lovely daughters and beautiful wife.

We thank Rev. Shuler for gracing this House with our invocation today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Georgia). The Chair will entertain up to five further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

ANOTHER CASUALTY OF MURDER  
IN MEXICO, ICE AGENT JAIME  
ZAPATA

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, David Hartley, Lesley Enriquez, Arthur Redelfs, Nancy Davis, Carlos Mario Gonzalez Bermudez, Juan Carlos Echeverri, and now ICE agent Jaime Zapata. These are all American victims of the border war, the third front, all murdered in Mexico.

Yesterday, ICE agent Jaime Zapata was ambushed and murdered and another agent was wounded when they were gunned down at a fake "checkpoint" between Mexico City and Monterrey. None of the assassins or perpetrators of any of these homicides have ever been captured. I suspect, based upon Mexico's lax enforcement of the rule of law, no one will ever be held accountable.

Agent Zapata's murder will be news for a few days, then the country will move on to other matters. But the border war continues against the vicious drug cartels and it is time we acknowledge that this war is not going away. The drug bandits have operational control of portions of the southern border. Drugs and people are smuggled north. Money and guns are smuggled south.

We should help our neighbors restore the rule of law in Mexico and hold the lawless accountable for murdering Mexicans and Americans. Otherwise, there will be more murders like the one against Agent Zapata.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL  
ROGER BRAUTIGAN

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

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly great American, Major General Roger Brautigan. He is a 33-year Army veteran who has earned the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star.

Following his military service, Roger Brautigan joined the California Department of Veterans Affairs and was appointed as its secretary in 2009. Under his leadership, the department implemented California's Operation Welcome Home, a groundbreaking program that matches veterans with the serv-

ices and assistance they've earned and need. General Brautigan, who recently retired from the California Department of Veterans Affairs, envisions Operation Welcome Home expanding nationwide so that all veterans may benefit from this important and effective program.

Throughout both his military service and civilian career, General Brautigan proved himself to be an exemplary leader. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Major General Roger Brautigan for his tireless service to our veterans, to the State of California, and to our great Nation.

THE PROPOSED BUDGET HURTS  
SMALL BUSINESSES

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the proposed budget for next year was released by the current administration. This budget fails to address the issue of Washington's 4-year spending excess.

The proposed budget freezes will not work. They will not provide a path to fundamental reform. The proposed budget destroys jobs by adding \$1.3 trillion to the national debt. Bill Miller of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce reports that the budget leads to \$175 billion in new tax increases. It cripples job creation by spending too much, taxing too much, and borrowing too much. Excessive borrowing by the government competes unfairly with small businesses.

I support fundamental cuts that will promote private sector job creation. We cannot expect to borrow the way to prosperity. House Republicans are committed to combining sound policy with practical solutions to create jobs. We need to cut spending, reduce borrowing, keep taxes low, and provide the necessary tools to jump-start job creation.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

REPUBLICAN SPENDING PLAN

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

Mr. BACA. President Obama understands that it's a very difficult time for the American people. Our economy is improving, but unemployment remains around 9 percent across the Nation and is close to 14 percent in California's Inland Empire.

Right now we should be working on a plan that creates jobs and makes intelligent cuts to the budget. But instead, the Republicans have introduced a spending bill that will undermine the future of the American children.

The Republican CR is another attempt to play politics with the well-being of every American. There will be 200,000 children kicked out of Head

Start while Republicans still live in their offices. Over \$700 million will be cut from WIC. Pell Grants will be reduced, making college unaffordable to tens of thousands, and thousands more teachers will be receiving pink slips.

Scripture tells us, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," but apparently, for Republicans, it's about "me, myself, and Irene."

□ 1210

LIBERATION OF DR. FAN YAFENG

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, once again the Chinese government has targeted a human rights proponent for persecution, Dr. Fan Yafeng, head of the Christian Human Rights Lawyers of China.

Dr. Yafeng was granted an interview last October with National Public Radio regarding the absence of the Chinese delegation at the Lausanne Congress, which is an international gathering of evangelicals.

The government's response to the interview was systematic interrogation, search and seizure, and torture. He is currently under house arrest, guarded by police in Beijing and cut off from the outside world. Those attempting to contact him through family have also endured police brutality.

I call upon the State Department and our Embassy in Beijing to reach out to Dr. Yafeng to verify his condition and apply pressure on the Chinese government to ensure his release. The Chinese government's continued persecution of human rights advocates, harassment, brutality, and house arrest must not be tolerated. I hope that we will stand up for Dr. Yafeng and support his peaceful work to bring freedom and dignity to the Chinese people.

SUPPORT FUNDING OF NOAA

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the NOAA budget cuts in the continuing resolution before us in the House today.

Slashing NOAA's funding by 22 percent will put lives, property, and critical infrastructure in jeopardy by diminishing our ability to respond to disasters like the gulf oil spill and to conduct safe evacuations in advance of weather emergencies.

Also, marine sanctuaries would be inevitably cut, and those sanctuaries are so essential to a healthy coastal environment, and to the fishermen and to the tourism economies along our coasts.

Cutting NOAA funding will also sacrifice the science and technology investments that we need to win the future and to maintain robust funding for this vital agency.

REPUBLICANS' RECKLESS  
SPENDING BILL

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the misguided spending bill on the floor. Instead of creating jobs, this troubling bill slashes higher education funding.

How can we expect our students to compete globally when we don't invest in the resources to allow them to succeed?

Under this bill over 1 million college students in California alone will have their Pell Grant cut by \$675. These students probably won't be able to take classes next semester or buy textbooks. It doesn't make sense.

America's businesses need a well-trained, highly skilled workforce. If we want our country to out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build the rest of the world we need to start with adequate funding for higher education.

This bill is a direct attack on our future workforce and economic stability. I urge my colleagues to oppose it. Our students deserve better, our country deserves better.

Vote "no" on the reckless Republican omnibus spending bill.

PLAYING POLITICS WITH OUR  
FUTURE

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

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, President Obama challenged us to out-innovate, out-educate and out-build the rest of the world in order to compete globally. We can and must educate our way to a more prosperous future.

Through the continuing resolution, congressional Republicans are handicapping our kids by recklessly slashing education funding. Instead of equipping our kids to out-innovate, out-educate and out-build, this resolution prepares kids to under-perform, under-whelm and under-achieve.

Across America, over 127,000 preschoolers will be kicked out of Head Start. Instead of setting up kids for success, this continuing resolution dooms them for failure.

Over 131,000 students will see their after-school programs reduced or eliminated, even though after-school programs improve academic success.

Over 1.4 million college students will see their Pell Grants cut, even though education is the best way to escape poverty.

This resolution plays politics with our children's futures, and our children will lose.

Mr. Speaker, I will say that this continuing resolution is a train wreck for Louisiana and a train wreck for this country.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION  
OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R.  
514, EXTENDING COUNTERTER-  
RORISM AUTHORITIES

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 93 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 93

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 514) to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers, and roving wiretaps until December 8, 2011, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment. The Senate amendment shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my very good friend and thoughtful Rules Committee colleague, the gentleman from Boulder, Mr. POLIS, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, by a vote of 274-144, the House passed a temporary 10-month extension to the Patriot Act, the three provisions that are scheduled to expire within one legislative day from now. One legislative day from now. We all know that we're going to be going into a district work period beginning tomorrow afternoon, so we have one legislative day left to deal with this issue.

And yesterday, by a vote of 86-12, our colleagues in the Senate chose to take the 10-month extension that we had and turn that into a 90-day extension.

Now, I think there's bipartisan consensus that we need to have Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. LUNGREN, other members of the Judiciary Committee, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and others involved in this take a very close look at the need to deal with both the national security implications as well as the civil liberties implications of the extension of the Patriot Act.

I just had a meeting with Mr. SENBRENNER in which we were talking about the fact that when we first put the Patriot Act into effect, he and I

were together in saying there needed to be sunset provisions because we didn't want to legislate through the prism of September 11 without ensuring that this House and the other body would expend the time and energy and effort looking at all of the ramifications of the Patriot Act, because it was unprecedented. But I believe that as we look at where we are today, the Patriot Act has been a very, very important tool in ensuring that we have not seen what so many people expected would happen after September 11, and that is repeated attacks on our country. We have had attempts, we all know that. But we all thank God that we have been able to successfully prevent those attempts to attack us from coming to fruition. And I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the existence of the Patriot Act has played a role in that.

Having said that, I am a self-described small L libertarian Republican. I believe in recognizing the civil liberties of every American, and I think that that's a priority that does need to be addressed. And I also recognize that sacrifices have to be made when you're dealing with the kinds of threats that we face. And so striking that balance is not an easy thing to do, and Messrs. SENBRENNER and LUNGREN and others, Mr. SMITH, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I believe, are going to, in the next 90 days, do a lot of work in ensuring that the concerns that have been put before us are addressed.

And so, Mr. Speaker, in ensuring that we don't see the expiration of these very important three provisions of the Patriot Act, I'm going to urge my colleagues to support this rule that will allow us to simply accept the language that the Senate has passed with a 90-day extension, and move ahead just as expeditiously as possible so that our colleagues will be able to get to work in addressing the concerns that are out there.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill, it's important to talk about what this bill would do and how the Patriot Act really cuts to the heart of what it means to be American, that sensitive balance that we have between protecting what makes it special to be an American, our rights as individuals, our civil liberties, balancing that with the need for national security.

□ 1220

I am opposed to the rule and the bill. We need to have law enforcement make sure that it has the provisions it needs to combat the very real threat of terrorism. However, the Patriot Act strikes that balance in the wrong way. But rather than actually debating the merits of the provisions and coming up with solutions that I think we can agree on with both sides of the aisle, as we have done in the past, the Republican leadership is forcing this through without the proper debate or transparency. In spite of their plethora of

promises to change the culture of Congress, here we are without a single hearing on this topic, without a classified briefing for Members so we know what has and hasn't been done under the Patriot Act.

Specifically, we are discussing the continuation of three provisions of the Patriot Act. We have the lone wolf provision, which relates to foreign nationals in our country that are not specifically connected to a foreign terrorist network or foreign government or represent a security threat. We have the roving wiretap provision, again particularly problematic in how it's been designated where you don't have to even designate whose phone you are tapping or the area in which the phone is being tapped. All that has to be shown is that it might be a phone that is used by somebody who might be considered a suspect by someone without any oversight with regard to that matter. There's nothing to restrict it from being used to tap the phones of an entire neighborhood, an entire block, an entire city.

Has it been used for that? I don't know, because we haven't had yet a classified briefing on this matter. I certainly hope, and it's been stated in our prior debate on this, that it was the intention of our colleagues on the other side to hold hearings and a classified briefing prior to the 90-day period in which this expires.

Mr. DREIER. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DREIER. One question I would have is February 25 of last year is when the 12-month extension was put into place. How many hearings or classified briefings were held for Members during the past 12 months before this February 25 expiration?

Mr. POLIS. Reclaiming my time, again, I would hope and I know that the gentleman and the chair of the Rules Committee's intentions and goals, as are the Speaker's, are more transparency in this Congress. And I don't think it's particularly helpful to cite what may be a failure of the Democrats to deliver on reforming the Patriot Act and say, therefore, we don't have to succeed either in reforming the Patriot Act.

I want to discuss the importance of this vote. We all agree that this affects our national security and the civil liberties of Americans. And yet, unfortunately, from a process perspective, we have reverted back to getting this through first on a suspension vote, then on a long-term extension, and now on a short-term extension.

Again, there is no doubt that the short-term extension is favorable to a long-term extension from those of us who have legitimate concerns, and I think there is even a bipartisan consensus that these concerns are legitimate about the overreach of the Patriot Act. We will have, as a result of this, a 90-day period to try to work

through, in a bipartisan, way some of our concerns and make sure that we protect what is special about being Americans. We had an emergency meeting of the Rules Committee late last night, which was the second emergency meeting for this bill alone. Again, I think we all knew coming into this Congress that these provisions were set to expire. There would have been time for the Judiciary Committee to hold hearings and even a markup with regard to this bill, because they have held hearings with regard to other bills. They were constituted. They held hearings on immigration, on abortion, on other topics. And I think that, regardless of where one stands on this bill, it rises to the level of importance for American citizens that we do strike the right balance between security and protection of civil liberty.

If House Republicans are going to honor the promise of openness and transparency, we must make sure that they do schedule the hearings and markups that are necessary to have a proper debate of this bill. Now, this new version before us today, the short-term CR, provides a window for that; and I am hopeful that the chairs of the respective committees of jurisdiction and subcommittees will be able to offer some assurances to members of both parties that are concerned that this 90-day period will be used to improve upon the bill, to hold hearings on the bill, and offer classified briefings for Members so we can determine exactly how these authorities have been used. Only after the initial effort to push this bill through under suspension failed did Republican leadership bring it to the floor under a closed rule. New Members have not even had a classified briefing, nor have I, the Members from last session, so it's hard for us to understand exactly how these authorities that are delegated are being used.

It is clear that there's bipartisan support to improve this law. In fact, even as we speak, the Senate is debating several versions of the long-term reauthorization bill, and I think there's a very legitimate and important security concern in support of long-term reauthorization so law enforcement can plan accordingly and have long-term planning with regard to exactly what powers and the balances they have with protecting civil liberties they will have.

I think we can all agree a 90-day extension is not the right answer. It's not the right answer for law enforcement. It's not the right answer for protecting our civil liberties. It may be an answer that affords us a chance to get it right, and I would call upon members of both parties to work hard to do that.

Apart from the procedural flaws with the process, the Patriot Act is a bill that really has been plagued with abuse since it was first passed. After 10 years of public record, there are some clear sections of the law that need to be improved. And yet here we are again. Instead of debating those sec-

tions of the law and finding solutions we can agree on, we are facing an up-or-down vote on this bill with very little debate.

This reauthorization fails to provide the administration with the tools and predictability it needs to fully protect and defend our Nation. The administration supports a permanent reauthorization and has asked for a real one, and I think they are willing to work with us in this body on improving the Patriot Act.

So this bill fails both to please the advocates pushing to reform the Patriot Act and also fails to provide for the administration, whose job it is to protect our country.

Again, we ask why is the Republican Party jamming this bill through here, today, instead of debating a real bill that would improve our national security.

This bill before us today specifically reauthorizes three provisions of the Patriot Act. Section 215 allows the government to capture any tangible thing, any business record that might be relevant to a terrorist investigation. That can include medical records, a diary, even, in one case, books that have been checked out of a library. There was a library where somebody checked out a book about Osama bin Laden, and who that person was was reported on.

In the past, these orders were limited to certain classes of businesses and records and also required that we show specific facts that pertain to an agent of a foreign power. And if the Patriot Act is stripped away of those basic requirements, that's something I think that every American who values privacy should be concerned about.

This section 215 goes against the basic constitutional notions of search and seizure. We began this session of Congress by reading the Constitution on the floor of the House, and this really comes at the very core identity of what it means to be an American.

The government, under our Constitution, is required to show reasonable suspicion or probable cause before they can infringe upon an American's privacy. We should seriously consider making changes to this section instead of blindly giving the government the ability to secretly spy on its citizens.

Section 206, the second provision of the bill, allows the government to conduct the roving wiretaps. These allow the government to obtain surveillance warrants that don't even specify a certain person or an object that's going to be tapped. Another problem with this is the Fourth Amendment of our Constitution, which again I'm sure all my colleagues are familiar with, having read it on the floor of the House. It states that warrants must specify the person and places to be seized and searched with particularity. This is to make sure the executive branch doesn't have unfettered power to decide single-handedly who and how to search private citizens and seize their property.



The Founding Fathers were concerned and worried about the possibility of a central government authority issuing general warrants that would give it far-reaching power to spy on its citizens and intervene in their private lives. That's an American value that we share today, and I think it's critical to craft protections for our privacy as Americans that can be consistent with the need to secure our country before authorizing the government such overwhelming power.

The final section would be the lone wolf provision, which allows secret surveillance of noncitizens in the U.S. These are foreign citizens who are here legally, even if they are not connected to a terrorist group or foreign power. So, again, this authority is only granted in a secret court.

So from our perspective in Congress, without having had the benefit of a classified briefing, it's very difficult for us to exercise any meaningful oversight on a provision when we're not aware of how or if it's been used.

My friends on the other side of the aisle have said in numerous debates that they are worried about the growth of government. Yet, in spite of the recent rhetoric about how the government is trying to take control over our lives, this bill, their fifth bill under rules since taking control of the House, actually gives the government the ability to spy on innocent Americans.

□ 1230

No wonder so many Republicans joined Democrats in voting against this bill earlier this week. I encourage my colleagues to continue standing strong for civil liberties.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I just was talking to our first-rate staff here saying that the last statement my friend just made is just plain wrong. This bill does not allow the government to spy on innocent Americans.

I also want to say, Mr. Speaker, before I yield to the distinguished chair of the Crime Subcommittee, that the notion of claiming that we could have had full hearings before we dealt with this expiration is preposterous. The Judiciary Committee organized about 2 weeks ago, and the expiration date, the 1-year expiration date that was established last February 25 provided that entire year, and there was not a single hearing.

I wasn't being critical of the majority. But what I am being critical of is to come here and now point the finger at us and saying, why haven't hearings and briefings been held on this issue before we deal with the extension? The extension is set to come to pass in one legislative day. We are going to deal with a 90-day extension that is before us that the Senate passed by that 86-12 number, and I think it is very clear that we have to do our work.

The person who is going to lead this effort is the former chairman of the Ju-

diciary Committee, my friend from Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, who is ready in the next 90 days to take this measure on with great enthusiasm. I would like to yield him 3 minutes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from San Dimas, and I just want to reiterate the point that my friend from Colorado is so, so wrong. We have heard most of these arguments in the three times this bill has been on the floor in the last 9 days.

I want to say again, first of all, the Judiciary Committee under my chairmanship reported out a Patriot Act unanimously in October of 2001, and that ranged from people like MAXINE WATERS on the left to Bob Barr on the right. We did reform the Patriot Act in 2005 when it came up for renewal last time, and I fulfilled my promise, number one, to oppose a premature elimination of the sunset, and, number two, to have hearings on each of the then 17 expanded provisions of law enforcement that were sunsetted at that time.

Fourteen out of the 17, there was no complaint about. Even the American Civil Liberties Union testified on behalf of the fact that there were no abuses whatsoever in those 14. There was concern about the three that are in the underlying bill today, and at the insistence of the gentleman from California, Mr. LUNGREN, we put a sunset on it. That expired in 2009, and there have been two extensions that were voted on by the then-Democrat Congress, but they really didn't get at what the complaints of the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. POLIS, have been.

This bill has been used by its opponents as a way of expressing frustration with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies that have nothing to do with the Patriot Act, and it is kind of like a bait and switch or putting up a straw man and then attacking the straw man, because they really can't attack the real man, which is the Patriot Act and what is up for extension.

None of these three provisions have been held unconstitutional by a court. There hasn't even been a challenge to the roving wiretaps, and there hasn't been a challenge to the lone wolf provision that is also up for renewal. When there was a challenge to section 215, business records, or for that matter library records, the reforms that I wrote and which we passed in 2005 corrected them to the extent that those who were filing the constitutional challenge against it withdrew their complaint after we fixed what they were complaining about.

Now the gentleman from Colorado and the other opponents of the Patriot Act are complaining for the sake of complaining. They are saying that there has been a violation of civil liberties. There hasn't been. No court has found that there has been a violation of civil liberties.

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

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. On none of these provisions that are up for renewal has there really been any meritorious complaint. There has been this great big fear that civil liberties have been violated, but when you get down to the facts, no court has found that civil liberties have been violated.

I really would hope that we could debate these issues without all of the smokescreen of the other sins, real or imagined, by law enforcement, and particularly by the FBI, and maybe we could get to a rational debate on what this bill does. But the arguments I have heard from the gentleman from Colorado and other opponents of this rule and this bill simply miss the mark. You are now up to strike four, I would say to the gentleman from Colorado. Let's retire the side.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to respond. Absolutely the Patriot Act can be used to investigate and find out private records from innocent Americans, and we say that because section 215 can be used for any information relevant to an investigation. It doesn't need to be from the subject of an investigation. It can be Internet records, what they buy at a bookstore, what they get at a library.

The Judiciary Committee has had time to have 10 hearings this year. It is just none of them have happened to be on this particular topic. Apparently it is not important enough to discuss. How are we to know whether violations have occurred if we don't have the benefit of a classified briefing before making this vote?

Saying no court has found or there haven't been reported violations, well, that is because all of this is hush-hush and secret, as some of it needs to be, and I would agree. But for us to execute our oversight function, you can't just simply say there haven't been abuses because we don't know about them. We have to find out about what has been going on under this law and execute our judgment as an elected body representing our country to decide whether there have or haven't been abuses.

I am honored to yield 3 minutes to the ranking member of the Rules Committee, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I thank the gentleman.

I first want to respond to some of the things that I just heard before I give my statement, if I may. The majority has promised that after we vote on this, we will have some hearings. We are told they are going to be rigorous and fair, and we are reminded of the many hearings held by Mr. SENSENBRENNER during the 2005 reauthorization.

Well, first, in the 111th Congress we held the hearings before we marked up the Patriot Act, before we asked Members to vote on the bill, not after. We

have new Members in the body who have never voted on the Patriot Act, have never been briefed on how these authorities are used. It is simply not responsible to make them vote when they don't know what they are voting on.

Second, the majority's nostalgia for 2005 has colored their memories a bit. While they remember a careful and thorough process, I remember being forced to hold minority hearings so all perspectives could be heard. I remember hearings being gavelled to a close before they were over. I remember a subcommittee chairman walking out of the hearing while Members were raising points of order. I remember microphones being turned off on Democrat members, including one of my fellow Members from New York, while they were speaking. I remember being forced to convene a hearing on something like 2 days' notice as the power to schedule the committee was abused. So I don't know how to take these current promises of openness and a fair procedure.

Third, while there has been so much talk today on the floor about using the coming hearings to reform the Patriot Act, we know that is simply not what is going to happen. My friends in the majority have already stated their views on the question. Last Congress, Chairman SMITH proposed a 10-year extension with no changes or reforms to the underlying law. In 2005, Mr. SENBRENNER proposed a permanent extension, and they have a bill for that right now in the Senate.

Indeed, if there were any will in the majority party to reform these provisions, that would have happened in the last Congress. The Democrat majority worked for months to forge a compromise but got no Republican support. So I don't expect the coming hearings to be part of any kind of reform process. I expect them to be heavy on political theater designed to make these powers permanent. That, no doubt, is why this extension is timed to force the next vote into the presidential primary season; to raise the political stakes.

Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons the 16 provisions were set to expire in 5 years is because they were deemed too invasive of our civil liberties, possibly invasive enough to be used to violate the very freedoms that our young men and women in uniform too often die protecting. These provisions provide the government with exceptional powers of search, seizure, and surveillance, often without the due process that our Constitution guarantees us.

□ 1240

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman 2 additional minutes.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Nearly 10 years later, we continue to reauthorize these provisions without a blink of the eye. The idea of these measures always was

that they would be temporary. And yet to see the process under which we deliberate them, it seems they would last forever. Seeking no input or deliberation of any point in this bill's consideration and instead choosing to blindly move forward is a rather sad testament to the majority's view of an open process.

Ultimately, this is no way to consider a piece of legislation that has such far-reaching and profound implications for our civil liberties as this does. Yet the majority seeks to simply kick the can down the road, all the while stifling the rigorous debate with which these deserve and need to be scrutinized.

We would do well to remember that these provisions were passed into law in the frantic weeks after September 11, 2001, without our understanding of their potential impact and benefit. And that is why we created a sunset review in the first place and why we need thorough review as long as we keep these incredible powers in place.

Make no mistake, they are incredible powers. We're not patching a run-of-the-mill program here. These are powers that will allow the government to continue to access business records, conduct roving wiretaps, and monitor American citizens. The intrusive nature of these provisions that the majority seeks to whisk through would leave our Founding Fathers aghast at the willful erosion of the civil liberties they enshrined for us. Our swearing into office is an oath to protect and defend the Constitution. However, many Members of the House voted against the Constitution when this came on the floor last week. This process, lacking a serious review of far-reaching and invasive provisions, does not live up to that standard.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule and against the underlying measure.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to my hard-working colleague, the gentleman from Gold River, California (Mr. LUNGREN).

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

Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether we're in an episode of "Alice in Wonderland" here or not. Just because you say something is true doesn't make it true.

The gentlelady just spoke a moment ago and said we need to look at this; we need to scrub this. And yet she is asking her colleagues to vote against the rule to not even allow this to be brought up. What's the conclusion of that? What's the intimation of that? That we should allow these provisions to expire. Not that we would have time to look at it, but they would expire, one legislative day left.

There are three major provisions in our effort to fight against terrorists. These are the provisions that initially were put under a sunset by the gentleman from Wisconsin when he was

chairman of the committee. And then later on when we redid, reviewed, and reformed provisions of this, I authored and brought forward the extension with the sunsets on these three provisions. So I find it interesting to have my friends on the other side of the aisle tell us what we were doing and tell us now that there has been a proven unconstitutionality or unconstitutional basis for these three provisions.

Interestingly enough, they refer to the lone wolf provision. That was known when it was first passed as the Schumer-Kyl provision. Now, some people may not be aware that those are two Senators, Members of the other body, I would say probably extending from the left to the right. Why did they put that in? Because we believe that we were actually burdening ourselves in a way that would not allow us to find out about terrorism before it was actually carried out.

The lone wolf provision recognizes that the greatest threat we have today are, as was said by the two cochairs of the 9/11 Commission, less consequential attacks; meaning attacks on a smaller scale than that we saw on 9/11, still meant to do grievous harm to Americans, to cause us to see the loss of life, to do tremendous fiscal damage to this country, yet with smaller cells or even from individuals.

Do we have to be reminded of what happened on that Christmas Day a couple of years ago? That was a lone wolf, even though these provisions wouldn't apply because he's an American citizen. Major Hasan was a lone wolf. Just to prove the point that we have to be concerned about lone wolves.

The other two provisions, the business records and the roving wiretaps, I'd like to talk about those because there's been so much misunderstanding, misstatements.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I actually observed a Member of the other body this morning on television saying the reason that he voted against these extensions was that under the Constitution he believes that one ought to have a warrant so there's intervention of a third party that is a judicial officer. Well, these two provisions, the business records provision and the roving wiretap provisions, require the government to go to the FISA court to get permission to carry out those elements directed at any individual.

And so let's just make sure we know what we're talking about here. We're talking about two provisions that require the government to go before the FISA court to get permission to utilize those provisions in their investigation. And the third part deals with the lone wolf definition, and the lone wolf requirement is needed now more than it was when it first passed because of the difference in the threat to us that has

been recognized by our intelligence agencies and by the 9/11 Commission and, most recently, by Secretary Napolitano.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the new majority in the House has told us that their decisions are guided by two principles: first, loyalty to the Constitution; and, second, a belief that the government is too large and too intrusive. Well, here's their chance to act on these principles, because the Patriot Act provisions we are voting on today represent Big Brother at its creepiest and most invasive. They are a clear violation of the Fourth Amendment, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. WOOLSEY. No, sir.

Mr. Speaker, for close to a decade now we've been told that our civil liberties must be shredded in the name of a so-called war on terrorism. We've been told that the national security imperatives of the moment are so great and so different than any we face in our history that we must submit to roving wiretaps and that we must empower the government to retain "any tangible thing" related to a terrorism investigation. "Any tangible thing"—that gives the government pretty broad discretion to ferret out just about whatever they want. It is an invitation to overreach and abuse. I believe it has stifled freedom more than it has advanced it.

There is a real incoherence to an approach that says we have to do violence to our Nation's values in order to protect them. Benjamin Franklin's words are just as powerful today as they were more than 200 years ago when he said, "Any society that would give up a little liberty to gain a little security will deserve neither and lose both."

I believe we must let these provisions expire. And let's not stop there. Let's move toward a fuller debate about civil liberties and national security, a debate that revises and ultimately repeals the Patriot Act.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

I was sorry that my friend would not yield to the distinguished chair of the subcommittee. He was simply going to ask her what provisions of the Patriot Act have been determined to be unconstitutional. The answer is: Not one.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I want my friend from Wisconsin to know that

I don't denigrate his service on this. We have a different way of looking at this.

I believe the Patriot Act represents the cracked domestic crown jewel of a disastrous global war on terror which led us to attack Iraq based on lies, invade Afghanistan based on a misreading of history, indulge in occupations which having fueled insurgencies, expand war to Pakistan and other countries, demonstrating a total lack of common sense. So the Patriot Act issues from a pestiferous soil laced with lies and distortions.

□ 1250

We've created a national security state which threatens our Constitution and weakens our basic liberties. This is not about whether you're Democrat or Republican, liberal or conservative, but whether we can actually realize that we have been sold a bill of goods, lies about WMDs, and questions about the nature of an anthrax attack, which caused us all too willingly to limit our civil liberties.

I joined other Members of Congress in approving the United States in its launching of attacks on the training camps after 9/11 because we have a right to respond and defend ourselves. We also have an obligation to defend the Constitution. We have an obligation to defend the truth. Freedom isn't free, and we shouldn't freely give our freedoms away.

Francis Scott Key wrote the Star-Spangled Banner. Remember these words: "O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?" He connected freedom and democracy.

We have to be courageous to stand up for this Constitution. I believe my colleagues on the Republican side are courageous Americans and are good Americans, but I want to say we have to look at the context in which the Patriot Act was passed, and we have to, from that context, challenge the Patriot Act.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman of California (Ms. CHU), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. CHU. I rise today to oppose this rule. The underlying bill will extend provisions of the Patriot Act that continue to deny Americans their civil liberties.

Mr. Speaker, we should not be extending these provisions. We should be fixing them. A delay even of 3 months will only incur more violations of the civil rights of American citizens.

Take the so-called "roving wiretaps," which allow our government to spy on a nebulous array of people and technology. If the FBI wants to wiretap a phone, they don't even have to know who they're listening to. They don't even have to get a court's permission to tap a phone before they start listening.

Now, last year, I voted on a bill that would at a minimum require the government to name the place or person they want to listen to. But does this bill include that simple protection? No.

These provisions, including the provision to allow the FBI to access your private information, even the books that you read, make a mockery of our civil liberties—letting the government spy on whomever they want for any reason without letting Americans know or without giving them a chance to challenge that order in court.

It has been a full decade since these overly broad provisions were passed, and I don't think we should extend them without commonsense changes. We need to fix them and fix them now and protect American privacy and personal information from government overreach.

So I urge the other side to come back to the table and work with us on a bill that protects our national security without undermining Americans' civil liberties and constitutional rights. And if they can't find a way to work with us on a bipartisan basis to protect the American people, then all of my colleagues should oppose this rule and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this Patriot Act really speaks to our very core identity as Americans.

How do we balance what makes it special to be an American—with our unprecedented levels of rights that we enjoy, our privacy as individuals, our civil liberties—and reconcile that with staying safe in an incredibly complex world?

I think it is critical for any of us who are concerned about the unchecked growth of this state, those of us who seriously believe in protecting the rights and liberties of Americans, to seriously look at these issues and debate them. A "no" vote on the rule and the bill is the first step towards accomplishing that.

The House was in session late into the night, as it likely will be again tonight, on a very important topic: cutting spending. I've put several suggestions forward. I appreciate this process which has enabled Members to come up with how we are going to cut. There have been a lot of great ideas that have been submitted through amendments. I would submit that this Patriot Act and balancing our civil liberties with our security is as important a topic with regard to what it means to be an American as is making cuts in our budget.

I voted against the adjournment resolution yesterday. I think that, if we were in session next week and put the time into solving the issues under the Patriot Act that we're putting into making budget cuts, we would be able to come to a consensus that protects our civil liberties and that also keeps Americans safe from the threat of terrorism.

The majority argues that we must pass this extension now without any process. It has also been alluded to that there were not hearings in the last Congress. There actually were. The Judiciary Committee held two hearings on the Patriot Act in 2009. It has been said, Oh, there hasn't been time to hold hearings in this Congress because the Judiciary Committee just constituted itself. Well, they found time to hold 10 hearings on items that have not even come to the floor. So surely there would have been time for one hearing on an item that everybody knew was going to expire and needed to be dealt with.

Those of us who joined Congress in the last session as well as our new Members this session, many of whom are on the other side of the aisle, have not had any classified briefings on how this authority that has been given to the Federal Government has been used.

How can we exercise meaningful oversight with regard to these three provisions of the Patriot Act, and the Patriot Act in general, if we are not given the benefit of finding out exactly how these broad powers that have been given to the Federal Government have been used?

If this passes today—and I expect it might—it is critical that we take the next 90 days to make sure that Congress can properly execute its oversight upon the next need for renewing the necessary provisions of the Patriot Act. There is a window of time that will afford the Judiciary Committee to do its work in a bipartisan way, which is to include other Members through a classified briefing to find out how and when the powers under the Patriot Act have been used, so that Members of this body can make an informed decision, an informed decision about how to move forward in 90 days in protecting our rights as Americans and in protecting our security as Americans. The two are not irreconcilable, and we cannot sacrifice what makes it special to be an American in the name of security—or the terrorists will have won.

I urge a “no” vote on the rule and the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in the RECORD on H. Res. 93.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DREIER. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we are where we are. The Senate took our 10-month extension that we passed by a vote of 274-144, and decided to offer a 90-day extension, which passed by an 86-12 vote.

Even before we saw this extension, the gentleman from Menomonee Falls, the chairman of the Crime Sub-

committee and the former chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had made a commitment that he will proceed very vigorously in the next 90 days to deal with the questions that my friend has raised.

I think that many of the questions that have been raised are valid. That's why it is that we need to have this extension, which is scheduled to expire in one legislative day if we take no action, because I think everyone can acknowledge that the Patriot Act has played a role in keeping the United States of America safe.

My two colleagues and I have joined from the get-go in saying that they should not have made this measure permanent, because we were legislating through the prism of September 11 at the outset. We felt very strongly that recognizing the civil liberties of every single American has to continue to be a very, very top priority while we look at what, I think, are the five most important words in the middle of the preamble of the U.S. Constitution, which are “providing for the common defense.”

In his first inaugural address, Thomas Jefferson made it very clear when he said that a wise and true government shall restrain men from injuring one another.

That is why our security has to be of paramount importance, but it doesn't mean it is done at the expense of civil liberties and the rights of every American.

Well, guess what, Mr. Speaker? The gentleman who chairs the Crime Subcommittee is absolutely dedicated within the next 90 days of pursuing that as vigorously as possible.

□ 1300

I will say that when this extension that we're faced with right now was passed, last February 25, 1 year ago, that brought to an end any discussion, any hearings. That brought to an end any hearings through the entire rest of that Congress once the extension was put into place.

I will say that any Member who wants a classified briefing can request it, and so the opportunity for classified briefings on the Patriot Act or any other measure is there for Members of this body.

So, Mr. Speaker, it's clear to me, we have a 90-day extension that has come back from the Senate. It will expire in one legislative day. We want Mr. SEN-SEN-BRENNER to begin working with Mr. LUNGREN and others who have spent so much time and energy in dealing with the questions of the lone wolf and roving wiretaps and all that. We need to have that addressed as quickly possible.

So let's do it, let's do it now, let's pass this thing in a bipartisan way and get it done.

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

The previous question was ordered.

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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 254, nays 176, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—254

Adams	Gallegly	Miller (MI)
Aderholt	Gardner	Miller, Gary
Akin	Garrett	Mulvaney
Alexander	Gerlach	Murphy (PA)
Altmire	Gibbs	Myrick
Amash	Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer
Austria	Gohmert	Noem
Bachmann	Goodlatte	Nugent
Bachus	Gosar	Nunes
Barletta	Gowdy	Nunnelee
Bartlett	Granger	Olson
Barton (TX)	Graves (GA)	Palazzo
Bass (NH)	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Benishak	Griffin (AR)	Pearce
Berg	Griffith (VA)	Pence
Biggert	Grimm	Peters
Billray	Guinta	Peterson
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Petri
Bishop (UT)	Hall	Pitts
Black	Hanna	Platts
Blackburn	Harper	Poe (TX)
Bonner	Harris	Pompeo
Bono Mack	Hartzler	Posey
Boren	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Boustany	Hayworth	Quayle
Brady (TX)	Heck	Rahall
Brooks	Heller	Reed
Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Rehberg
Buchanan	Herger	Reichert
Bucshon	Herrera Beutler	Renacci
Buerkle	Huelskamp	Ribble
Burgess	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Burton (IN)	Hultgren	Rivera
Calvert	Hunter	Roby
Camp	Hurt	Roe (TN)
Campbell	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Canseco	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Cantor	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Capito	Johnson (OH)	Rohrabacher
Cardoza	Johnson, Sam	Rokita
Carter	Jones	Rooney
Cassidy	Jordan	Ros-Lehtinen
Chabot	Kelly	Roskam
Chaffetz	King (IA)	Ross (AR)
Chandler	King (NY)	Ross (FL)
Coble	Kingston	Royce
Coffman (CO)	Kinzinger (IL)	Runyan
Cole	Kissell	Ryan (WI)
Conaway	Kline	Scalise
Cooper	Lamborn	Schilling
Costa	Lance	Schmidt
Cravaack	Landry	Schock
Crawford	Lankford	Schweikert
Crenshaw	Latham	Scott (SC)
Critz	LaTourette	Scott, Austin
Cuellar	Latta	Sensenbrenner
Culberson	Lewis (CA)	Sessions
Davis (KY)	LoBiondo	Sewell
Denham	Long	Shimkus
Dent	Lucas	Shuster
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Lummis	Smith (NE)
Dold	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (NJ)
Donnelly (IN)	E.	Smith (TX)
Dreier	Mack	Southerland
Duffy	Manzullo	Stearns
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Stivers
Duncan (TN)	Marino	Stutzman
Ellmers	Matheson	Sullivan
Emerson	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Farenthold	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (PA)
Fincher	McCaul	Thornberry
Fitzpatrick	McCotter	Tiberi
Flake	McHenry	Tipton
Fleischmann	McIntyre	Turner
Fleming	McKeon	Upton
Flores	McKinley	Walberg
Forbes	McMorris	Walden
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Walsh (IL)
Fox	Meehan	Webster
Franks (AZ)	Mica	West
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland

Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf

Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)

Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GINGREY of Georgia). Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a) and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy:

Mr. SHIMKUS, Illinois.

Amendment No. 259 by Mr. LATTA of Ohio.

Amendment No. 98 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment No. 223 by Mr. PASCRELL of New Jersey.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ROONEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) 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 233, noes 198, answered "present" 1, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

AYES—233

Ackerman	Deutch	Johnson (GA)
Adams	Dicks	Johnson (IL)
Altmire	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Amash	Dold	Johnson, Sam
Baca	Doyle	Jones
Baldwin	Duffy	Kind
Barrow	Duncan (SC)	King (NY)
Barton (TX)	Duncan (TN)	Labrador
Bass (CA)	Edwards	Lance
Becerra	Ellison	Landry
Benishek	Ellmers	Langevin
Berman	Eshoo	Lankford
Bishop (GA)	Farenthold	Larson (CT)
Bishop (NY)	Farr	Lee (CA)
Blackburn	Fattah	Lewis (GA)
Blumenauer	Filner	Lofgren, Zoe
Boren	Fincher	Long
Boustany	Fitzpatrick	Lowe
Brady (PA)	Flake	Lujan
Brady (TX)	Fleischmann	Lummis
Braley (IA)	Flores	Lungren, Daniel
Brown (GA)	Frank (MA)	E.
Brown (FL)	Garamendi	Lynch
Buchanan	Gardner	Mack
Buerkle	Garrett	Maloney
Burgess	Gibson	Marchant
Butterfield	Gingrey (GA)	Matheson
Camp	Gohmert	Matsui
Campbell	Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)
Canseco	Gosar	McClintock
Capito	Granger	McCollum
Capps	Graves (GA)	McDermott
Cardoza	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Carnahan	Green, Al	Meehan
Carter	Green, Gene	Meeks
Cassidy	Griffin (AR)	Mica
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	Michaud
Ciilline	Hall	Miller (FL)
Clay	Hanabusa	Miller (MI)
Coble	Harman	Miller, George
Coffman (CO)	Harris	Moore
Cohen	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (CT)
Cole	Hayworth	Nadler
Conyers	Heinrich	Napolitano
Cooper	Hensarling	Neal
Costa	Herger	Neugebauer
Courtney	Himes	Noem
Crawford	Hinojosa	Olver
Cuellar	Hirono	Owens
Culberson	Holden	Pallone
Cummings	Holt	Pascrell
Davis (CA)	Honda	Pastor (AZ)
Davis (IL)	Hoyer	Paul
DeFazio	Huelskamp	Paulsen
DeGette	Huizenga (MI)	Payne
DeLauro	Inslee	Pearce
Denham	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Dent	Jenkins	Perlmutter

FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 92 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1.

□ 1330

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, with Mr. PRICE of Georgia (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 223, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) had been postponed and the bill had been read through page 263, line 9.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. ROONEY of Florida.

Amendment No. 95 by Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 237 by Mr. HOLT of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 97 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment No. 153 by Mr. MICHAUD of Maine.

Amendment No. 368 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 260 by Mr. LATTA of Ohio.

Amendment No. 125, as modified, by Mr. WEINER of New York.

Amendment No. 110 by Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 192 by Mrs. BIGGERT of Illinois.

Amendment No. 395 by Mr. INSLEE of Washington.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. TONKO of New York.

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

NAYS—176

Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kildee  
Kind  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lujan  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Matsui  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Olver  
Owens

Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Stark  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Townes  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—3

Giffords  
Markey  
Speier

□ 1329

Messrs. JACKSON of Illinois, WALZ of Minnesota, Ms. BASS of California, Messrs. BACA, LABRADOR, BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. LOWEY, Messrs. COURTNEY and MURPHY of Connecticut changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. ADERHOLT, DUNCAN of Tennessee, BILBRAY, LOBIONDO, BARTLETT, MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Messrs. CARDOZA, HELLER, JONES, BARLETTA, CRAVAACK, ROGERS of Alabama, RAHALL, BUCSHON, BILIRAKIS, GRIMM, FRELINGHUYSEN and YOUNG of Alaska changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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.

Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ross (AR)  
Royce

Ryan (WI)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sherman  
Sires  
Southernland  
Speier  
Stark  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (PA)

Tipton  
Towns  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Walz (MN)  
Waters  
Waxman  
Webster  
Weiner  
West  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (FL)  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yoder

NOES—198

Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Andrews  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Bartlett  
Bass (NH)  
Berg  
Berkley  
Biggert  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boswell  
Brooks  
Buchshon  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Cantor  
Capuano  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Chu  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Costello  
Cravaack  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Davis (KY)  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Donnelly (IN)  
Dreier  
Emerson  
Engel  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Goodlatte  
Gowdy  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie

Gutierrez  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Heck  
Heller  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Hinchev  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (OH)  
Jordan  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Manzullo  
Marino  
Markey  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McCotter  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Moran  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pence  
Peters

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1349

Messrs. ENGEL and GRIMM changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. AL GREEN of Texas, ELLISON, Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. WILSON of Florida changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

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

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. JONES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) 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 135, noes 294, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

AYES—135

Amash  
Baldwin  
Bass (CA)  
Becerra  
Bishop (UT)  
Blumenauer  
Bono Mack  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (IA)  
Broun (GA)  
Campbell  
Capuano  
Caroza  
Carney  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Kind  
Kissell  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costello  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Duncan (TN)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Eshoo  
Fattah  
Filner  
Frank (MA)  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gerlach  
Goodlatte  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)

Hall  
Hastings (FL)  
Heller  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hurt  
Insee  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kind  
Kucinich  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Mack  
Markey  
Matsui  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, George  
Moran  
Nader  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Olver  
Pallone

Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (NH)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggert  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Boren  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Buchshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capps  
Carnahan  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chabot  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (KY)  
DeGette  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Engel  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez

Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Polis  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harman  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Hirono  
Hoyer  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Israel  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Kelly  
Kildee  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Langevin  
Lankford  
Larsen (WA)  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Long  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Moore  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson

Owens  
Palazzo  
Paulsen  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Rangel  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Rothman (IN)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southernland  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Terry  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watt  
Waxman  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wu  
Yoder  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Watt

NOT VOTING—1

Giffords

NOES—294

Ackerman  
Adams

Aderholt  
Akin

Alexander  
Altmire

NOT VOTING—4

Cummings Latham  
Giffords Turner

Towns  
Tsongas  
Velázquez  
Viscosky

Waters  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch

Wilson (FL)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Young (AK)

Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Walz (MN)

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watt  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)

Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Yoder  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1353

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 47, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no”.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 47, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no”.

AMENDMENT NO. 237 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 133, noes 299, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]

AYES—133

Amash Filner Miller, George  
Andrews Frank (MA) Moran  
Baldwin Fudge Murphy (CT)  
Bass (CA) Garamendi Nadler  
Becerra Grijalva Neal  
Bishop (UT) Gutierrez Olver  
Blumenauer Hastings (FL) Pallone  
Boswell Hinchey Pastor (AZ)  
Brady (PA) Hinojosa Paul  
Braley (IA) Hirono Payne  
Brown (FL) Holden Pearce  
Capps Holt Petri  
Capuano Honda Pingree (ME)  
Cardoza Inslee Polis  
Chu Jackson (IL) Posey  
Cicilline Jackson Lee Price (NC)  
Clarke (MI) (TX) Quigley  
Clarke (NY) Johnson (IL) Rahall  
Clay Johnson, E. B. Richardson  
Coble Jones Richmond  
Coffman (CO) Kaptur Rohrabacher  
Cohen Keating Rush  
Conyers Kildee Ryan (OH)  
Costello Kind Sánchez, Linda  
Crowley Kucinich T.  
Cummings Larsen (WA) Sanchez, Loretta  
Davis (CA) Larson (CT) Sarbanes  
Davis (IL) Lee (CA) Schakowsky  
DeFazio Lewis (GA) Schrader  
DeGette Loeb sack Scott (VA)  
DeLauro Lofgren, Zoe Sensenbrenner  
Deutch Maloney Serrano  
Dingell Markey Sewell  
Doggett Matsui Shuler  
Doyle McClintock Sires  
Duncan (TN) McCollum Slaughter  
Edwards McDermott Speier  
Ellison McGovern Stark  
Eshoo McNerney Thompson (CA)  
Farr Michaud Tierney  
Fattah Miller (FL) Tonko

NOES—299

Ackerman  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (NH)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cansaco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Cooper  
Costa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Langevin  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McIntyre

Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harman  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hoyer  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Israel  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southerland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton

NOT VOTING—1

Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1358

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 136, noes 296, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

AYES—136

Ackerman Eshoo McGovern  
Baldwin Farr McMorris  
Barrow Filner Rodgers  
Bass (CA) Fortenberry McNerney  
Bass (NH) Frank (MA) Meeks  
Becerra Fudge Michaud  
Berkley Garamendi Miller (NC)  
Berman Gibson Moran  
Bishop (GA) Gonzalez Murphy (CT)  
Bishop (NY) Gutierrez Nadler  
Blumenauer Hanna Napolitano  
Braley (IA) Harman Neal  
Brown (FL) Hastings (FL) Olver  
Butterfield Heinrich Pallone  
Campbell Higgins Pascarell  
Capps Hinchey Paul  
Capuano Hirono Pingree (ME)  
Castor (FL) Holt Polis  
Chu Honda Price (NC)  
Cicilline Hoyer Richardson  
Clarke (MI) Inslee Richmond  
Clarke (NY) Israel Rush  
Clay Jackson (IL) Ryan (OH)  
Cohen Johnson (GA) Sánchez, Linda  
Conyers Johnson, E. B. T.  
Cooper Kaptur Schakowsky  
Costello Keating Schiff  
Courtney Kind Schrader  
Critz Kissell Serrano  
Cummings Kucinich Sherman  
Davis (CA) Larsen (WA) Shuler  
Davis (IL) Larson (CT) Sires  
DeFazio Lee (CA) Slaughter  
DeGette Levin Speier  
DeLauro Lewis (GA) Stark  
Deutch Lipinski Thompson (CA)  
Dicks Loeb sack Thompson (MS)  
Doggett Lofgren, Zoe Tiberi  
Donnelly (IN) Lowey Tierney  
Doyle Luján Tonko  
Edwards Matsui Towns  
Ellison McCollum Tsongas  
Engel McDermott Van Hollen

Velázquez  
Watt  
Waxman

Welch  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)

Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth

Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Webster  
Weiner

West  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack

Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Insee  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)

Meeks  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore

Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southernland  
Speier  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watt  
Webster  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)

NOES—296

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Biggert  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Buchson  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Costa  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Dold  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Fattah  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fox  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibbs

Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kelly  
Kildee  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Langevin  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Markey  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Mulvaney

Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (WI)  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southernland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Cardoza

NOT VOTING—1

Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1402

Messrs. GARAMENDI, NEAL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. RUSH changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 153 OFFERED BY MR. MICHAUD

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD) 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 305, noes 127, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

AYES—305

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baldrin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Berg  
Berkley  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brooks  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canseco  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chabot  
Chandler  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Denham  
Dent  
Deutch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dodd  
Doggett  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellison  
Emerson  
Engel  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filmer  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harman  
Harper  
Harris  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Hoyer

Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCullum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney

NOES—127

Adams  
Amash  
Bachmann  
Becerra  
Benishek  
Berman  
Biggert  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Black  
Brady (TX)  
Broun (GA)  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Chaffetz  
Chu  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clever  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Costa  
Cravaack  
Culberson  
Davis (IL)  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Edwards  
Ellmers  
Eshoo  
Farenthold

Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
Meehan  
Moran  
Napolitano  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Palazzo  
Pence  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Hall  
Hartzler  
Hayworth  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Honda  
Huelskamp  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jenkins  
Jordan  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lankford  
Sessions  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Smith (NE)



Stutzman Waxman Wolf  
Sullivan Weiner Woodall  
Terry West Yoder  
Velázquez Wilson (FL) Young (FL)  
Walsh (IL) Wilson (SC) Young (IN)  
Waters Wittman

NOT VOTING—1

Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1407

Messrs. GOSAR, COLE, and HERGER changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”  
Messrs. AL GREEN of Texas and WU changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”  
So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 368 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 262, noes 169, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

AYES—262

Adams Coble Gowdy  
Aderholt Coffman (CO) Granger  
Akin Cohen Graves (GA)  
Alexander Conaway Graves (MO)  
Amash Cooper Griffin (AR)  
Austria Cravaack Griffith (VA)  
Bachmann Crawford Guinta  
Bachus Crenshaw Guthrie  
Bartlett Culberson Hall  
Bass (CA) Davis (KY) Hanna  
Bass (NH) Denham Harman  
Benishek DesJarlais Harper  
Berg Doggett Harris  
Berman Dold Hartzler  
Biggart Dreier Hastings (WA)  
Bilirakis Duffy Hayworth  
Black Duncan (SC) Heck  
Blackburn Duncan (TN) Heller  
Bonner Ellmers Hensarling  
Bono Mack Emerson Herger  
Boustany Eshoo Herrera Beutler  
Brady (TX) Farenthold Himes  
Brooks Fincher Huelskamp  
Broun (GA) Flake Huizenga (MI)  
Buchanan Fleischmann Hultgren  
Bucshon Fleming Hunter  
Buerkle Flores Hurt  
Burgess Forbes Inslee  
Burton (IN) Fortenberry Issa  
Calvert Foxx Jenkins  
Camp Frank (MA) Johnson (IL)  
Campbell Franks (AZ) Johnson (OH)  
Canseco Frelinghuysen Johnson, Sam  
Cantor Gallegly Jones  
Capito Gardner Jordan  
Capuano Garrett Keating  
Carney Gibbs Kind  
Carter Gibson King (IA)  
Cassidy Gingrey (GA) Kingston  
Chabot Gohmert Kline  
Chaffetz Goodlatte Kucinich  
Chandler Gosar Labrador

Lamborn Noem Schweikert  
Lance Nugent Scott (SC)  
Landry Nunes Scott, Austin  
Lankford Nunnelee Scott, David  
Latham Olson Sensenbrenner  
LaTourrette Owens Sessions  
Latta Palazzo Shimkus  
Lewis (CA) Paul Shuler  
LoBiondo Paulsen Simpson  
Loebsack Pearce Smith (NE)  
Lofgren, Zoe Pence Smith (NJ)  
Long Perlmutter Smith (TX)  
Lowey Peters Southerland  
Lucas Peterson Speier  
Luetkemeyer Petri Stark  
Lummis Pitts Stearns  
Lungren, Daniel Poe (TX) Stivers  
E. Polis Stutzman  
Lynch Pompeo Sullivan  
Mack Posey Terry  
Maloney Price (GA) Thornberry  
Manzullo Quayle Tiberi  
Marchant Rehberg Tierney  
Matheson Renacci Tipton  
McCarthy (CA) Ribble Tsongas  
McCaul Rigell Turner  
McClintock Roby Upton  
McCotter Roe (TN) Van Hollen  
McDermott Rogers (AL) Walberg  
McGovern Rogers (KY) Walden  
McHenry Rogers (MI) Walsh (IL)  
McKeon Rohrabacher Waters  
McKinley Rokita Webster  
McMorris Rooney West  
Rodgers Roskam Westmoreland  
McNerney Ross (FL) Whitfield  
Meehan Royce Wilson (FL)  
Mica Runyan Wilson (SC)  
Miller (FL) Ryan (WI) Wittman  
Miller (MI) Sanchez, Loretta Wolf  
Miller, Gary Sarbanes Womack  
Mulvaney Scalise Woodall  
Murphy (CT) Schakowsky Yoder  
Myrick Schmidt Young (AK)  
Nadler Schock Young (FL)  
Neugebauer Schrader Young (IN)

NOES—169

Ackerman Dingell Markey  
Altmire Donnelly (IN) Matsui  
Andrews Doyle McCarthy (NY)  
Baca Edwards McCollum  
Baldwin Ellison McIntyre  
Barletta Engel Meeks  
Barrow Farr Michaud  
Barton (TX) Fattah Miller (NC)  
Becerra Filner Miller, George  
Berkley Fitzpatrick Moore  
Bibray Fudge Moran  
Bishop (GA) Garamendi Murphy (PA)  
Bishop (NY) Gerlach Napolitano  
Blumenauer Gonzalez Neal  
Boren Green, Al Olver  
Boswell Green, Gene Pallone  
Brady (PA) Grijalva Pascarell  
Brum (IA) Grimm Praster (AZ)  
Brown (FL) Gutierrez Payne  
Butterfield Hanabusa Pelosi  
Capps Hastings (FL) Pingree (ME)  
Cardoza Heinrich Platts  
Carnahan Higgins Price (NC)  
Cantor (IN) Hinchey Quigley  
Castor (FL) Hinojosa Rahall  
Chu Hirono Rangel  
Cicilline Holden Reed  
Clarke (MI) Holt Reichert  
Clarke (NY) Honda Reyes  
Clyburn Hoyer Richardson  
Clever Israel Richmond  
Clyburn Jackson (IL) Rivera  
Cole Jackson Lee Ros-Lehtinen  
Connolly (VA) (TX) Ross (AR)  
Conyers Johnson (GA) Rothman (NJ)  
Costa Johnson, E. B. Roybal-Allard  
Costello Kaptur Ruppberger  
Courtney Kelly Rush  
Critz Kildee Ryan (OH)  
Crowley King (NY) Sanchez, Linda  
Cuellar Kinzinger (IL) T.  
Cummings Schiff  
Davis (CA) Langevin Schilling  
Davis (IL) Larsen (WA) Schwartz  
DeFazio Larson (CT) Scott (VA)  
DeGette Lee (CA) Serrano  
DeLauro Levin Sewell  
Dent Lewis (GA) Sherman  
Deutch Lipinski Shuster  
Diaz-Balart Luján Sires  
Dicks Marino Slaughter

Smith (WA) Velázquez Weiner  
Sutton Visclosky Welch  
Thompson (CA) Walz (MN) Woolsey  
Thompson (MS) Wasserman Wu  
Thompson (PA) Schultz Yarmuth  
Tonko Watt  
Towns Waxman

NOT VOTING—2

Bishop (UT)

Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1410

Mr. LEWIS of California changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 260 OFFERED BY MR. LATTA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 247, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]

AYES—184

Adams Dreier Johnson (IL)  
Akin Duffy Johnson (OH)  
Altmire Duncan (SC) Jones  
Amash Duncan (TN) Jordan  
Bachmann Ellmers Kaptur  
Bachus Emerson Keating  
Barrow Fincher King (IA)  
Bartlett Fitzpatrick Kingston  
Barton (TX) Flake Kinzinger (IL)  
Benishek Fleming Kline  
Bilirakis Fortenberry Labrador  
Blackburn Foxx Lamborn  
Bono Mack Franks (AZ) Landry  
Boren Gardner Lankford  
Boustany Garrett Latta  
Brady (TX) Garretts Long  
Brooks Gibson Luetkemeyer  
Broun (GA) Gohmert Lummis  
Buchanan Goodlatte Mack  
Buerkle Gosar Manzullo  
Burgess Gowdy Marchant  
Burton (IN) Granger McCarthy (CA)  
Butterfield Graves (GA) McClintock  
Camp Graves (MO) McCotter  
Campbell Green, Al McHenry  
Canseco Griffith (VA) McIntyre  
Cantor Guinta McKinley  
Capito Hanna McMorris  
Carney Harper Rodgers  
Chabot Harris Miller (FL)  
Chaffetz Hastings (WA) Miller (MI)  
Clyburn Hayworth Miller, Gary  
Coble Heller Moore  
Coffman (CO) Hensarling Mulvaney  
Cohen Herger Murphy (PA)  
Cole Herrera Beutler Myrick  
Conaway Larsen (WA) Neugebauer  
Costa Holden Noem  
Costello Huelskamp Nugent  
Culler Huizenga (MI) Paul  
Denham Hurt Pearce  
DesJarlais Israel Petri  
Doggett Issa Pitts  
Donnelly (IN) Jenkins

Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Richmond  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Roskam  
Ross (FL)

Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schradler  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shuler  
Southerland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Thornberry

## NOES—247

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Alexander  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bilbray  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Black  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Bucshon  
Calvert  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clever  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dold  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Forbes  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen

Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Gerlach  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Harman  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Hinches  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Insee  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Lujan  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Marino  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCauley  
McCaul  
McCormack  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McKeon  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George

Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Waters  
Watt  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (SC)  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Olver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Rahall  
Reed  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Larsen (WA)  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Serrano  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Vislosky  
Walz (MN)

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch

Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Witman  
Wolf  
Womack

Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—2

Bishop (UT) Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1413

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”  
So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 125, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MR. WEINER  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), as modified, 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 228, noes 203, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 53]

AYES—228

Ackerman  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Bono  
Boren  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Butterfield  
Camp  
Canseco  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Chabot  
Chandler  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Coble  
Cohen  
Cole  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper

Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Denham  
Dent  
Deutch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Duffy  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellison  
Engel  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick  
Fortenberry  
Frank (MA)  
Garamendi  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Goodlatte  
Goss  
Griffin (AR)  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa

Hanna  
Hastings (FL)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinches  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Jones  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kissell  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lowey  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Marino  
Markey  
Matheson

Matsui  
McCormack  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Noem  
Nunnelee  
Olver  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Amash  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Benishek  
Biggart  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Black  
Bonner  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chaffetz  
Chu  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Coffman (CO)  
Conaway  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dreier  
Duncan (SC)  
Edwards  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Eshoo  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Foss  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gohmert

Pelosi  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Richardson  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schilling  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell

Gonzalez  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith (VA)  
Hall  
Harman  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Holt  
Honda  
Huelskamp  
Huiuzenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Kaptur  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Landry  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lucas  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCauley  
McClintock  
McKeon  
McKinley  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Mulvaney  
Neugebauer

Nugent  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Paul  
Pearce  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (TX)  
Southerland  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thornberry  
Tipton  
Turner  
Walberg  
Walsh (IL)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waxman  
Webster  
West

## NOES—203

Westmoreland Wolf Yoder  
Whitfield Womack Young (FL)  
Wilson (FL) Woodall Young (IN)  
Wittman Wu

NOT VOTING—2

Bishop (UT) Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1418

Messrs. KEATING, GRIFFIN of Arkansas and CANSECO changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 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 will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 171, noes 259, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

AYES—171

Adams Flores Latta  
Aderholt Forbes Lewis (CA)  
Amash Franks (AZ) LoBiondo  
Bachmann Gallegly Long  
Barletta Gardner Lucas  
Bartlett Garrett Lummis  
Barton (TX) Gibbs Lungren, Daniel  
Benishek Gingrey (GA) E.  
Berg Gohmert Mack  
Bilbray Goodlatte Manzullo  
Bilirakis Gosar Marino  
Black Gowdy McCarthy (CA)  
Bono Mack Granger McClintock  
Boustany Graves (GA) McCotter  
Brady (TX) Graves (MO) McHenry  
Broun (GA) Guthrie McKeon  
Brown (FL) Hall McKinley  
Buchanan Harper McMorris  
Bucshon Harris Rodgers  
Buerkle Hastings (WA) Miller (FL)  
Burgess Hayworth Miller (MI)  
Calvert Heller Miller, Gary  
Campbell Hensarling Mulvaney  
Canseco Herger Murphy (PA)  
Cantor Huelskamp Myrick  
Carter Huizenga (MI) Neugebauer  
Chabot Hultgren Noem  
Chaffetz Hunter Nugent  
Coble Hurt Nunes  
Coffman (CO) Issa Olson  
Conaway Jenkins Palazzo  
Cravaack Johnson (OH) Paul  
Culberson Jones Paulsen  
Denham Jordan Pearce  
DesJarlais Kelly Pence  
Dreier King (IA) Petri  
Duffy King (NY) Pitts  
Duncan (SC) Kingston Poe (TX)  
Duncan (TN) Kline Pompeo  
Ellmers Labrador Posey  
Fincher Lamborn Price (GA)  
Flake Landry Quayle  
Fleming Lankford Rehberg

Renacci Schilling Thornberry  
Ribble Schmidt Tiberi  
Rigell Schock Tipton  
Roby Schweikert Walberg  
Roe (TN) Scott (SC) Walsh (LI)  
Rogers (MI) Scott, Austin Webster  
Rohrabacher Sensenbrenner West  
Rokita Sessions Westmoreland  
Rooney Shuster Whitfield  
Roskam Smith (NE) Wilson (SC)  
Ross (FL) Smith (TX) Woodall  
Royce Southerland Yoder  
Runyan Stearns Young (AK)  
Ryan (WI) Stutzman Young (IN)  
Scalise Sullivan

NOES—259

Ackerman Filner Meeks  
Akin Fitzpatrick Mica  
Alexander Fleischmann Michaud  
Altmire Fortenberry Miller (NC)  
Andrews Foxx Miller, George  
Austria Frank (MA) Moore  
Baca Frelinghuysen Moran  
Bachus Fudge Murphy (CT)  
Baldwin Garamendi Nadler  
Barrow Gerlach Napolitano  
Bass (CA) Gibson Neal  
Bass (NH) Gonzalez Nunnelee  
Becerra Green, Al Olver  
Berkley Green, Gene Owens  
Berman Griffin (AR) Pallone  
Biggert Griffith (VA) Pascrell  
Bishop (GA) Grijalva Pastor (AZ)  
Bishop (NY) Grimm Payne  
Blumenauer Guinta Pelosi  
Bonner Gutierrez Perlmutter  
Boren Hanabusa Peters  
Boswell Hanna Peterson  
Brady (PA) Harman Pingree (ME)  
Braley (IA) Hartzler Platts  
Brooks Hastings (FL) Polis  
Burton (IN) Heck Price (NC)  
Butterfield Heinrich Herrera Beutler  
Camp Higgins Rahall  
Capito Himes Rangel  
Capps Himes Reed  
Capuano Hinchey Reichert  
Cardoza Hinojosa Reyes  
Carmahan Hirono Richardson  
Carney Holden Richmond  
Carson (IN) Holt Rivera  
Cassidy Honda Rogers (AL)  
Castor (FL) Hoyer Rogers (KY)  
Chandler Inslee Ros-Lehtinen  
Chu Israel Ross (AR)  
Ciilline Jackson (IL) Rothman (NJ)  
Clarke (MI) Jackson Lee Roybal-Allard  
Clarke (NY) (TX) Ruppertsberger  
Clay Johnson (GA) Rush  
Cleaver Johnson (IL) Ryan (OH)  
Clyburn Johnson, E. B. Sánchez, Linda  
Cohen Johnson, Sam T.  
Cole Kaptur Sanchez, Loretta  
Connolly (VA) Keating Sarbanes  
Conyers Kildee Schakowsky  
Cooper Kind Schiff  
Costa Kinzinger (IL) Schrader  
Costello Kissell Schwartz  
Courtney Kucinich Scott (VA)  
Crawford Lance Scott, David  
Crenshaw Crenshaw Serrano  
Critz Langevin Sewell  
Crowley Larson (CT) Sherman  
Cuellar Latham Shimkus  
Cummings LaTourette Shuler  
Davis (CA) Lee (CA) Simpson  
Davis (IL) Levin Sires  
Davis (KY) Lewis (GA) Slaughter  
DeFazio Lipinski Smith (NJ)  
DeGette Loeb sack Smith (WA)  
DeLauro Lofgren, Zoe Speier  
Dent Lowey Stark  
Deutch Luetkemeyer Stivers  
Diaz-Balart Luján Sutton  
Dicks Lynch Terry  
Dingell Maloney Thompson (CA)  
Doggett Marchant Thompson (MS)  
Dold Markey Thompson (PA)  
Donnelly (IN) Matheson Tierney  
Doyle Matsui Tonko  
Edwards McCarthy (NY) Towns  
Ellison McCaul Tsongas  
Emerson McCollum Turner  
Engel McDermott Upton  
Eshoo McGovern Van Hollen  
Farenthold McIntyre Velázquez  
Farr McNerney Visclosky  
Fattah Meehan Walden

Walz (MN) Weiner  
Wasserman Welch  
Waltz Wilson (FL)  
Schultz Wittman  
Waters Wolf  
Watt Womack  
Waxman

Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—3

Bishop (UT) Blackburn Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1422

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 192 OFFERED BY MRS. BIGGERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 262, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

AYES—170

Adams Flores Lamborn  
Akin Foxx Lance  
Amash Franks (AZ) Landry  
Austria Gallegly Lankford  
Bachmann Gardner Latta  
Bachus Garrett Luetkemeyer  
Barrow Gibbs Lummis  
Bartlett Gohmert Mack  
Benishek Goodlatte Maloney  
Berg Gosar Manzullo  
Biggert Gowdy Marchant  
Bilirakis Granger Marino  
Bishop (UT) Graves (GA) McCarthy (CA)  
Boustany Kinzinger (IL) Graves (MO)  
Brady (TX) Griffin (AR) McCaul  
Brooks Griffith (VA) McClintock  
Broun (GA) Guthrie McCotter  
Buchanan Hall McHenry  
Bucshon Hanna McMorris  
Buerkle Harper Rodgers  
Burgess Hartzler Miller (FL)  
Burton (IN) Hastings (WA) Miller, Gary  
Campbell Heller Mulvaney  
Canseco Hensarling Murphy (PA)  
Cantor Herger Myrick  
Capito Herrera Beutler Neugebauer  
Carter Holden Noem  
Cassidy Holt Nugent  
Chabot Huelskamp Nunes  
Chaffetz Huizenga (MI) Olson  
Coble Hultgren Owens  
Coffman (CO) Hunter Palazzo  
Cole Hurt Paul  
Conaway Issa Paulsen  
Culberson Jenkins Pence  
Denham Johnson (IL) Petri  
Diaz-Balart Johnson (OH) Pitts  
Dold Johnson, Sam Poe (TX)  
Dreier Jones Pompeo  
Duffy Jordan Price (GA)  
Duncan (SC) King (NY) Quayle  
Duncan (TN) Kingston Renacci  
Ellmers Fitzpatrick Kinzinger (IL)  
Fincher Flake Kline Rogers (MI)  
Flake Fleming Labrador Rohrabacher

Rokita  
Rooney  
Roskam  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin

Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (TX)  
Southernland  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Thornberry  
Tipton

Turner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (SC)  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

Weiner  
Welch  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)

Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woolsey

Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (FL)

Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Walz (MN)

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman

Weiner  
Welch  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth

## NOT VOTING—1

Giffords

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1424

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

## AMENDMENT NO. 395 OFFERED BY MR. INSLEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) 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 159, noes 273, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 56]

AYES—159

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Bilbray  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fincher  
Fleischmann

## NOES—262

Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gerlach  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Harman  
Harris  
Hastings (FL)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (IA)  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loebsock  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luján  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)

Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nunnelee  
Olver  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Stivers  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Ellison  
Engel  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman

Weiner  
Welch  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gibson  
Gonzalez  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Harman  
Harris  
Bilbray  
Bishop (NY)  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hirono  
Buchanan  
Butterfield  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Castor (FL)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kildee  
Kind  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loebsock  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Luján  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maloney  
Markey  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern

□ 1424

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

## AMENDMENT NO. 395 OFFERED BY MR. INSLEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) 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 159, noes 273, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 56]

AYES—159

Ackerman  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Barton (TX)  
Benishke  
Berg  
Biggart  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Boren  
Boustany  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cardoza  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Cooper  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeLauro  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Fattah  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach

Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes

## NOES—273

Gibbs  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes

Nunnelee  
Olson  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Kline  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southernland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—1

Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1428

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. TONKO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) 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 208, noes 223, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

AYES—208

Ackerman	Deutch	Larsen (WA)
Altmire	Dicks	Larson (CT)
Andrews	Dingell	Latham
Baca	Doggett	LaTourette
Baldwin	Donnelly (IN)	Lee (CA)
Barletta	Doyle	Levin
Bass (CA)	Edwards	Lewis (GA)
Bass (NH)	Ellison	LoBiondo
Becerra	Engel	Loebsack
Berg	Eshoo	Lofgren, Zoe
Berkley	Farr	Lowe
Berman	Fattah	Lujan
Bishop (GA)	Filner	Lynch
Bishop (NY)	Fitzpatrick	Maloney
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Markey
Boswell	Fudge	Matheson
Brady (PA)	Garamendi	Matsui
Braley (IA)	Gerlach	McCarthy (NY)
Brown (FL)	Gibson	McCollum
Butterfield	Gonzalez	McDermott
Camp	Green, Al	McGovern
Capito	Green, Gene	McIntyre
Capps	Griffith (VA)	McNerney
Capuano	Grijalva	Meehan
Cardoza	Gutierrez	Meeks
Carney	Hanabusa	Michaud
Carson (IN)	Hanna	Miller, George
Castor (FL)	Harman	Moore
Chandler	Harris	Moran
Chu	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (CT)
Cicilline	Heinrich	Nadler
Clarke (MI)	Higgins	Napolitano
Clarke (NY)	Himes	Neal
Clay	Hinche	Olver
Cleaver	Hinojosa	Owens
Clyburn	Hirono	Pallone
Coble	Holden	Pascarell
Cohen	Holt	Pastor (AZ)
Connolly (VA)	Honda	Payne
Conyers	Hoyer	Pelosi
Cooper	Huizenga (MI)	Perlmutter
Costa	Inslie	Peters
Costello	Israel	Peterson
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Petri
Critz	Jackson Lee	Pingree (ME)
Crowley	(TX)	Polis
Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Quigley
Davis (CA)	Kaptur	Rahall
Davis (IL)	Kildee	Rangel
DeFazio	Kind	Reed
DeGette	Kissell	Reichert
DeLauro	Kucinich	Reyes
Dent	Langevin	Richardson

Richmond	Serrano	Van Hollen
Ross (AR)	Sewell	Velázquez
Rothman (NJ)	Sherman	Viscosky
Roybal-Allard	Shuler	Walz (MN)
Ruppersberger	Sires	Wasserman
Rush	Slaughter	Schultz
Ryan (OH)	Speier	Waters
Sánchez, Linda	Stark	Watt
T.	Stivers	Waxman
Sanchez, Loretta	Sutton	Weiner
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Welch
Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Schiff	Tierney	Woolsey
Schrader	Tonko	Wu
Schwartz	Towns	Yarmuth
Scott (VA)	Tsongas	
Scott, David	Turner	

NOES—223

Adams	Gosar	Nunnelee
Aderholt	Gowdy	Olson
Akin	Granger	Palazzo
Alexander	Graves (GA)	Paul
Amash	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Austria	Griffin (AR)	Pearce
Bachmann	Grimm	Pence
Bachus	Guinta	Pitts
Barrow	Guthrie	Platts
Bartlett	Hall	Poe (TX)
Barton (TX)	Harper	Pompeo
Benishek	Hartzler	Posey
Biggett	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Bilbray	Hayworth	Quayle
Bilirakis	Heck	Rehberg
Bishop (UT)	Heller	Renaacci
Black	Hensarling	Ribble
Blackburn	Herger	Rigell
Bonner	Herrera Beutler	Rivera
Bono Mack	Huelskamp	Roby
Boren	Hultgren	Roe (TN)
Boustany	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Brady (TX)	Hurt	Rogers (KY)
Brooks	Issa	Rogers (MI)
Broun (GA)	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Rokita
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Rooney
Buerkle	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Jones	Roskam
Burton (IN)	Jordan	Ross (FL)
Calvert	Keating	Royce
Campbell	Kelly	Ryunan
Canseco	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	King (NY)	Scalise
Carnahan	Kingston	Schilling
Carter	Kinzinger (IL)	Schmidt
Cassidy	Kline	Schock
Chabot	Labrador	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Lamborn	Scott (SC)
Coffman (CO)	Lance	Scott, Austin
Cole	Landry	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Lankford	Sessions
Cravaack	Latta	Shimkus
Crawford	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Crenshaw	Lipinski	Simpson
Culberson	Long	Smith (NE)
Davis (KY)	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Denham	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Lummis	Smith (WA)
Diaz-Balart	Lungren, Daniel	Southerland
Dold	E.	Stearns
Dreier	Mack	Stutzman
Duffy	Manzullo	Sullivan
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Terry
Duncan (TN)	Marino	Thompson (PA)
Ellmers	McCarthy (CA)	Thornberry
Emerson	McCaul	Tiberi
Farenthold	McClintock	Tipton
Fincher	McCotter	Upton
Flake	McHenry	Walberg
Fleischmann	McKeon	Walden
Fleming	McKinley	Walsh (IL)
Flores	McMorris	Webster
Forbes	Rodgers	West
Fortenberry	Mica	Westmoreland
Fox	Miller (FL)	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Frelinghuysen	Miller, Gary	Wittman
Gallegly	Mulvaney	Wolf
Gardner	Murphy (PA)	Womack
Garrett	Myrick	Woodall
Gibbs	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gingrey (GA)	Noem	Young (AK)
Gohmert	Nugent	Young (FL)
Goodlatte	Nunes	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—2

Giffords Miller (NC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1431

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 259 OFFERED BY MR. LATTA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) 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 137, noes 293, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 58]

AYES—137

Aderholt	Goodlatte	Paul
Akin	Gowdy	Pence
Altmire	Graves (GA)	Peters
Amash	Graves (MO)	Petri
Austria	Griffin (AR)	Pitts
Bachmann	Griffith (VA)	Poe (TX)
Barton (TX)	Hall	Pompeo
Benishek	Harper	Posey
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Heller	Quayle
Boustany	Hensarling	Reed
Brady (TX)	Herger	Renaacci
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp	Ribble
Bucshon	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (MI)
Buerkle	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Hurt	Rokita
Burton (IN)	Issa	Roskam
Camp	Jenkins	Ross (FL)
Campbell	Johnson (IL)	Royce
Canseco	Johnson (OH)	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	Jones	Scalise
Carter	Jordan	Schilling
Cassidy	King (IA)	Schweikert
Chabot	Kingston	Scott (SC)
Chaffetz	Kline	Scott, Austin
Coble	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Sessions
Cole	Landry	Shimkus
Conaway	Latta	Smith (NE)
Cravaack	Long	Southerland
Culberson	Luetkemeyer	Stearns
DesJarlais	Lummis	Stutzman
Dreier	Mack	Thornberry
Duffy	Manzullo	Tiberi
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Tipton
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Upton
Ellmers	McCotter	Walberg
Flake	McHenry	Walden
Flores	McMorris	Walsh (IL)
Fleming	Rodgers	Webster
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	West
Gardner	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
Garrett	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Myrick	Woodall
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gohmert	Nugent	Young (IN)

NOES—293

Ackerman	Bartlett	Bishop (GA)
Adams	Bass (CA)	Bishop (NY)
Alexander	Bass (NH)	Black
Andrews	Becerra	Blackburn
Baca	Berg	Blumenauer
Bachus	Berkley	Bonner
Baldwin	Berman	Bono Mack
Barletta	Biggett	Boren
Barrow	Bilbray	Boswell

Brady (PA) Heck  
 Braley (IA) Heinrich  
 Brooks Herrera Beutler  
 Brown (FL) Higgins  
 Buchanan Himes  
 Butterfield Hinchey  
 Calvert Hinojosa  
 Capito Hirono  
 Capps Holden  
 Capuano Holt  
 Cardoza Honda  
 Carnahan Hoyer  
 Carney Hultgren  
 Carson (IN) Inslee  
 Castor (FL) Israel  
 Chandler Jackson (IL)  
 Chu Jackson Lee  
 Cicilline (TX)  
 Clarke (MI) Johnson (GA)  
 Clarke (NY) Johnson, E. B.  
 Clay Johnson, Sam  
 Cleaver Kaptur  
 Clyburn Keating  
 Cohen Kelly  
 Connolly (VA) Kildee  
 Conyers Kind  
 Cooper King (NY)  
 Costa Kinzinger (IL)  
 Costello Kissell  
 Courtney Kucinich  
 Crawford Lance  
 Crenshaw Langevin  
 Critz Lankford  
 Crowley Larsen (WA)  
 Cuellar Larson (CT)  
 Cummings Latham  
 Davis (CA) LaTourette  
 Davis (IL) Lee (CA)  
 Davis (KY) Levin  
 DeFazio Lewis (CA)  
 DeGette Lewis (GA)  
 DeLauro Lipinski  
 Dent LoBiondo  
 Deutch Loeb sack  
 Diaz-Balart Lofgren, Zoe  
 Dicks Lowey  
 Dingell Lucas  
 Doggett Lujan  
 Dold Lungren, Daniel  
 Donnelly (IN) E.  
 Doyle Lynch  
 Edwards Maloney  
 Ellison Marino  
 Emerson Markey  
 Engel Matheson  
 Eshoo Matsui  
 Farenthold McCarthy (CA)  
 Farr McCarthy (NY)  
 Fattah McCaul  
 Filner McCollum  
 Fincher McDermott  
 Fitzpatrick McGovern  
 Fleischmann McIntyre  
 Forbes McKeon  
 Fortenberry McKinley  
 Foxx McNeerney  
 Frank (MA) Meehan  
 Frelinghuysen Meeks  
 Fudge Mica  
 Gallegly Michaud  
 Garamendi Miller (NC)  
 Gerlach Miller, Gary  
 Gibson Miller, George  
 Gonzalez Moore  
 Gosar Moran  
 Granger Murphy (CT)  
 Green, Al Murphy (PA)  
 Green, Gene Nadler  
 Grijalva Napolitano  
 Grimm Neal  
 Guinta Noem  
 Guthrie Nunes  
 Gutierrez Nunnelee  
 Hanabusa Olson  
 Hanna Olver  
 Harman Owens  
 Harris Palazzo  
 Hartzler Pallone  
 Hastings (FL) Pascrell  
 Hayworth Pastor (AZ)

## NOT VOTING—3

Denham Giffords Sullivan

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1434  
 Mr. DEFAZIO changed his vote from  
 “aye” to “no.”

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

## AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
 business is the demand for a recorded  
 vote on the amendment offered by the  
 gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO)  
 on which further proceedings were  
 postponed and on which the noes pre-  
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 130, noes 301,  
 not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 59]

## AYES—130

Amash Garamendi Miller (FL)  
 Baldwin Garrett Miller, George  
 Bartlett Green, Al Mulvaney  
 Barton (TX) Green, Gene Neal  
 Bass (CA) Griffith (VA) Olver  
 Berkley Grijalva Pallone  
 Bishop (NY) Gutierrez Pastor (AZ)  
 Blumenauer Hall Paul  
 Braley (IA) Hayworth Payne  
 Broun (GA) Heinrich Perlmutter  
 Burgess Hensarling Petri  
 Camp Hinchey Pingree (ME)  
 Campbell Hirono Polis  
 Capps Holt Price (NC)  
 Capuano Huizenga (MI) Rahall  
 Carnahan Hurt Richardson  
 Carney Jackson (IL) Rogers (MI)  
 Cassidy Johnson (IL) Rohrabacher  
 Chaffetz Johnson, E. B. Royce  
 Chandler Jones Ryan (OH)  
 Chu Keating Sanchez, Linda  
 Clarke (MI) Kingston T.  
 Clarke (NY) Kline Sarbanes  
 Cleaver Kucinich Schakowsky  
 Coble Larson (CT) Schiff  
 Coffman (CO) Lee (CA) Sensenbrenner  
 Cohen Lewis (GA) Serrano  
 Conyers Loeb sack Sessions  
 Costello Lofgren, Zoe Sherman  
 Crowley Lujan Shuler  
 DeFazio Lummis Slaughter  
 DeGette Lynch Smith (WA)  
 Doggett Mack Stark  
 Donnelly (IN) Manzullo Stearns  
 Doyle Markey Sutton  
 Dreier Matsui Terry  
 Duncan (TN) McCollum Thompson (CA)  
 Edwards McDermott Thompson (PA)  
 Ellison McGovern Tierney  
 Engel McKinley Upton  
 Farr McMorris Velázquez  
 Filner Rodgers Westmoreland  
 Foxx McNeerney Woolsey  
 Frank (MA) Michaud Wu

## NOES—301

Ackerman Becerra Boswell  
 Adams Benishek Boustany  
 Aderholt Berg Brady (PA)  
 Akin Berman Brady (TX)  
 Alexander Biggart Brooks  
 Altmire Bilbray Brown (FL)  
 Andrews Bilirakis Buchanan  
 Austria Bishop (GA) Buchson  
 Baca Bishop (UT) Buerkle  
 Bachmann Black Burton (IN)  
 Bachus Blackburn Butterfield  
 Barletta Bonner Calvert  
 Barrow Bono Mack Canseco  
 Bass (NH) Boren Cantor

Capito Huelskamp Quigley  
 Cardoza Hultgren Rangel  
 Carson (IN) Hunter Reed  
 Carter Inslee Rehberg  
 Castor (FL) Israel Reichert  
 Chabot Issa Renacci  
 Cicilline Jackson Lee Reyes  
 Clay (TX) Ribble  
 Clyburn Jenkins Richmond  
 Cole Johnson (GA) Rigell  
 Conaway Johnson (OH) Rivera  
 Connolly (VA) Johnson, Sam Roby  
 Cooper Jordan Roe (TN)  
 Costa Kaptur Rogers (AL)  
 Courtney Kelly Rogers (KY)  
 Cravaack Kildee Rokita  
 Crawford Kind Rooney  
 Crenshaw King (IA) Ros-Lehtinen  
 Critz King (NY) Roskam  
 Cuellar Kinzinger (IL) Ross (AR)  
 Culberson Kissell Ross (FL)  
 Cummings Labrador Rothman (NJ)  
 Davis (CA) Lamborn Runyan  
 Davis (IL) Lance Ruppertsberger  
 Davis (KY) Landry Rush  
 DeLauro Langevin Ryan (WI)  
 Denham Lankford Sanchez, Loretta  
 Dent Larsen (WA) Scalise  
 DesJarlais Latham Schilling  
 Deutch LaTourette Schmidt  
 Diaz-Balart Latta Schock  
 Dicks Levin Schrader  
 Dingell Lewis (CA) Schwart  
 Dold Lipinski Schweikert  
 Duffy LoBiondo Scott (SC)  
 Duncan (SC) Long Scott (VA)  
 Ellmers Lowey Scott, Austin  
 Emerson Lucas Scott, David  
 Eshoo Luetkemeyer Sewell  
 Farenthold Lungren, Daniel  
 Fattah E. Shimkus  
 Fincher Maloney Shuster  
 Fitzpatrick Marchant Simpson  
 Flake Marino Sires  
 Fleischmann Matheson Smith (NE)  
 Fleming McCarthy (CA) Smith (NJ)  
 Flores McCarthy (NY) Smith (TX)  
 Forbes McCaul Southerland  
 Fortenberry McClintock Speier  
 Franks (AZ) McCotter Stivers  
 Frelinghuysen McHenry Stutzman  
 Fudge McIntyre Sullivan  
 Gallegly McKeon Thompson (MS)  
 Gardner Meehan Thornberry  
 Gerlach Meeks Tiberi  
 Gibbs Miller (MI) Tipton  
 Gibson Miller (NC) Tonko  
 Gingrey (GA) Miller, Gary Towns  
 Gohmert Miller, Gary Tsongas  
 Gonzalez Moore Turner  
 Gozlatte Moran Van Hollen  
 Gosar Murphy (CT) Vislosky  
 Gowdy Murphy (PA) Walberg  
 Granger Myrick Walden  
 Graves (GA) Nadler Walsh (IL)  
 Serrano Graves (MO) Napolitano  
 Sessions Griffin (AR) Neugebauer  
 Sherman Walz (MN)  
 Shuler Grimm Wasserman  
 Slaughter Guinta Noem  
 Smith (WA) Guthrie Nugent  
 Stark Guthrie Nunes  
 Stearns Hanabusa Nunnelee  
 Sutton Harman Olson  
 Terry Harper Owens  
 Thompson (CA) Harris Palazzo  
 Thompson (PA) Hartzler Pascrell  
 Tierney Paulsen West  
 Upton Hastings (FL) Pearce Whitfield  
 Velázquez Hastings (WA) Pelosi Wilson (FL)  
 Westmoreland Heck Pence Wilson (SC)  
 Woolsey Heller Peters Wittman  
 Wu Herger Peterson Wolf  
 Herrera Beutler Pitts Womack  
 Hines Platts Woodall  
 Hinojosa Poe (TX) Yarmuth  
 Holden Pompeo Yoder  
 Holdens Posey Young (AK)  
 Honda Price (GA) Young (FL)  
 Hoyer Quayle Young (IN)

## NOT VOTING—2

Giffords Roybal-Allard

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1438

Mr. NADLER and Mrs. MALONEY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” Messrs. PASTOR of Arizona and LYNCH changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 223 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 318, noes 113, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]

AYES—318

Ackerman	Coble	Graves (MO)
Alexander	Coffman (CO)	Green, Al
Altmire	Cohen	Green, Gene
Andrews	Connolly (VA)	Griffin (AR)
Austria	Conyers	Griffith (VA)
Baca	Cooper	Grijalva
Bachus	Costa	Grimm
Baldwin	Costello	Guinta
Barletta	Courtney	Guthrie
Barrow	Critz	Gutierrez
Bartlett	Crowley	Hanabusa
Bass (CA)	Cuellar	Hanna
Bass (NH)	Cummings	Harman
Becerra	Davis (CA)	Harris
Berg	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Berkley	Davis (KY)	Hayworth
Berman	DeFazio	Heck
Biggert	DeGette	Heinrich
Bilirakis	DeLauro	Heller
Bishop (GA)	Denham	Herrera Beutler
Bishop (NY)	Dent	Higgins
Bishop (UT)	Deutch	Himes
Blumenauer	Dicks	Hinchey
Bono Mack	Dingell	Hinojosa
Boren	Doggett	Hirono
Boswell	Dold	Holden
Boustany	Donnelly (IN)	Holt
Brady (PA)	Doyle	Honda
Braley (IA)	Duffy	Hoyer
Brown (FL)	Duncan (TN)	Huizenga (MI)
Buchanan	Edwards	Hultgren
Bucshon	Ellison	Hurt
Buerkle	Emerson	Inslee
Burgess	Engel	Israel
Butterfield	Eshoo	Jackson (IL)
Calvert	Farr	Jackson Lee
Camp	Fattah	(TX)
Capito	Filner	Johnson (GA)
Capps	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (IL)
Capuano	Forbes	Johnson (OH)
Cardoza	Fortenberry	Jones
Carnahan	Frank (MA)	Kaptur
Carney	Frelinghuysen	Keating
Carson (IN)	Fudge	Kelly
Cassidy	Gallagher	Kildee
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	Kind
Chabot	Gardner	King (IA)
Chaffetz	Gerlach	King (NY)
Chandler	Gibbs	Kingston
Chu	Gibson	Kinzinger (IL)
Cicilline	Gingrey (GA)	Kissell
Clarke (MI)	Gohmert	Kline
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez	Kucinich
Clay	Goodlatte	Lance
Cleaver	Gosar	Landry
Clyburn	Granger	Langevin

Lankford	Pascrell	Serrano
Larsen (WA)	Pastor (AZ)	Sewell
Larson (CT)	Paul	Sherman
Latham	Paulsen	Shimkus
LaTourrette	Payne	Shuler
Lee (CA)	Pelosi	Simpson
Levin	Perlmutter	Sires
Lewis (CA)	Peters	Slaughter
Lewis (GA)	Peterson	Smith (NE)
Lipinski	Pingree (ME)	Smith (NJ)
LoBiondo	Platts	Smith (WA)
Loeb sack	Poe (TX)	Southerland
Lowe y	Polis	Stark
Lujan	Price (NC)	Stearns
Lynch	Quigley	Stivers
Maloney	Rahall	Sutton
Manzullo	Rangel	Terry
Marino	Reed	Thompson (CA)
Matheson	Rehberg	Thompson (MS)
Matsui	Reichert	Thompson (PA)
McCarthy (CA)	Renacci	Tiberi
McCarthy (NY)	Reyes	Tierney
McCaul	Richardson	Tonko
McCollum	Richmond	Towns
McCotter	Rigell	Tsongas
McDermott	Rivera	Turner
McGovern	Roe (TN)	Upton
McHenry	Rogers (AL)	Van Hollen
McIntyre	Rogers (MI)	Velázquez
McKinley	Rooney	Visclosky
McMorris	Ros-Lehtinen	Walberg
Rodgers	Roskam	Walden
McNerney	Ross (AR)	Walz (MN)
Meehan	Rothman (NJ)	Wasserman
Meeks	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Michaud	Runyan	Waters
Miller (MI)	Ruppersberger	Watt
Miller (NC)	Ryan (OH)	Waxman
Miller, George	Sánchez, Linda	Weiner
Moore	T.	Welch
Moran	Sanchez, Loretta	West
Murphy (CT)	Sarbanes	Westmoreland
Murphy (PA)	Scalise	Whitfield
Myrick	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)
Nadler	Schiff	Wittman
Napolitano	Schilling	Woolsey
Neal	Schmidt	Wu
Noem	Schock	Yarmuth
Nunes	Schrader	Young (AK)
Oliver	Schwartz	Young (FL)
Owens	Scott (VA)	
Pallone	Scott, David	

NOES—113

Adams	Garrett	Palazzo
Aderholt	Gowdy	Pearce
Akin	Graves (GA)	Pence
Amash	Hall	Petri
Bachmann	Harper	Pitts
Barton (TX)	Hartzler	Pompeo
Benishek	Hastings (WA)	Posey
Bilbray	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Black	Huelskamp	Quayle
Blackburn	Hunter	Ribble
Bonner	Issa	Roby
Brady (TX)	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Brooks	Johnson, E. B.	Rohrabacher
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Rokita
Burton (IN)	Jordan	Ross (FL)
Campbell	Labrador	Royce
Canseco	Lamborn	Rush
Cantor	Latta	Ryan (WI)
Carter	Lofgren, Zoe	Schweikert
Cole	Long	Scott (SC)
Conaway	Lucas	Scott, Austin
Cravaack	Luetkemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Crawford	Lummis	Sessions
Crenshaw	Lungren, Daniel	Shuster
Culberson	E.	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Mack	Speier
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Stutzman
Dreier	Markey	Sullivan
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Thornberry
Ellmers	McKeon	Tipton
Farenthold	Mica	Walsh (IL)
Fincher	Miller (FL)	Webster
Flake	Miller, Gary	Wilson (FL)
Fleischmann	Mulvaney	Wolf
Fleming	Neugebauer	Womack
Flores	Nugent	Woodall
Foxx	Nunnelee	Yoder
Franks (AZ)	Olson	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—2

Giffords

Herger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1442

Messrs. GARDNER and RIGELL changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this deeply flawed Republican funding resolution.

The bill is a reckless and sweeping attack on the public health and environmental protections that keep our air safe to breathe and our water safe to drink.

One of the most egregious assaults on public health and the environment in the legislation is section 1746. This provision guts the Clean Air Act and bars the Environmental Protection Agency from addressing the grave threat to public health and the environment posed by carbon pollution, and it does so while destroying thousands of jobs.

The science is clear and the evidence is overwhelming. According to the National Academy of Sciences and the premier scientific organizations of all the world's major economies, carbon pollution is changing the climate and endangering the environment. But section 1746 prohibits EPA from taking commonsense, reasonable measures to address this threat.

The Clean Air Act currently requires that new source plants, new power plants, new oil refineries, and other major new sources of carbon emissions take steps to reduce their carbon emissions. This requirement makes sense because it is easier for facilities to plan for emission reductions before construction than to install retrofits afterwards. EPA says sources should be able to comply just by being energy efficient. Section 1746 would prevent EPA from implementing this commonsense requirement.

EPA has also indicated it plans to set minimum Federal standards for the two largest sources of carbon pollution: power plants and oil refineries. This section would prevent EPA from even proposing these standards.

Instead of gutting the Clean Air Act, the top priority for this Congress should be getting Americans back to work, but section 1746 does exactly the opposite. It imposes a de facto construction ban on many areas of the country. The Clean Air Act requires the largest new or expanding facilities to obtain carbon pollution permits before they begin construction. The Republican bill doesn't change this legal requirement to have a permit, but it does prevent EPA from actually issuing the needed permits. This affects every jurisdiction where EPA issues permits.

This construction ban would apply to all or part of 13 States, including my own State of California. It would block dozens of major projects, including power plants, refineries, cement kilns, and large manufacturing plants. The result would be the loss of thousands of construction jobs and permanent jobs at these facilities.

Members have different views about how to reduce carbon pollution, but we should all agree that a multi-State construction ban is a terrible idea.

The Republican bill has other damaging impacts. The bill blocks requirements to reduce carbon pollution emissions that Congress established in the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments and expanded a few years ago. The bill even blocks successful voluntary programs that partner with industry like Energy Star, and it blocks the renewable fuel standard that Congress established 4 years ago which aims to reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

This is a sweeping, reckless, and irresponsible bill. I urge all my colleagues to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. EMERSON. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word to enter into a colloquy with Mr. DENHAM of California.

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). The gentlewoman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. EMERSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DENHAM. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I originally planned on offering an amendment to cut the General Services Administration's budget to force it to sell unneeded Federal properties. My purpose was to get GSA's attention and compel it to stop wasting billions of dollars on Federal buildings we no longer need or barely use. However, through this colloquy, I hope our committees can make a commitment to work together and accomplish this same goal.

Just last week, I held my subcommittee's first hearing in a freezing cold, vacant Federal building on Pennsylvania Avenue. The building sits on one of the most famous streets in America, within walking distance of the U.S. Capitol and the White House. Yet it has been empty for over a decade and loses over \$6 million in taxpayer money each year. I am sad to say there are buildings like this across the entire Nation. According to GAO, Federal agencies reported over 45,000 underutilized buildings that cost \$1.66 billion annually to operate and maintain.

□ 1450

At GSA's current rate of disposal, it will take over 800 years to get rid of excess and surplus properties.

Our Nation is facing financial distress, and this wasteful spending must stop. GSA needs to get serious about selling wasteful properties. To date, GSA has failed to provide my office with detailed information about the

Federal Government's inventory of properties. Congress needs to see the list of properties so we can hold GSA's feet to the fire, sell wasteful properties and save taxpayer money.

Madam Chairman, I would greatly appreciate your commitment to work with our committee on the following items:

To compel GSA to provide detailed property lists of unneeded or money-losing properties to our committees, as well as an inclusive list of the entire asset inventory under its jurisdiction;

Second, to compel GSA to greatly increase the number of properties it sells or redevelops;

And, third, to work with the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee on a legislative initiative to consolidate Federal employees into fewer Federal buildings.

Mrs. EMERSON. Let me thank the gentleman for calling attention to these important issues and offering to work with our subcommittee on your three initiatives. The Appropriations Committee shares your deep concerns about the number of wasteful properties in the government inventory, and I commit to working with you on the three items you mentioned so we can together save taxpayer money.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VII—INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1701. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources" shall be \$927,523,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$927,523,000" for "\$959,571,000" the second place it appears.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. 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 263, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

Page 263, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Chairman, I have talked to the leadership of the committee, and I think that this amendment is agreeable to them, and I don't think there is going to be a great deal of opposition to it.

What I want to do is I want to send a message to the Bureau of Land Management. This amendment only cuts about \$2 million from the Bureau of Land Management's Management of Lands and Resources Account, and I know that is not much when you are talking about a \$1.65 trillion deficit

this year. But the problem I am addressing is the Wild Horse and Burro Management Program that they have. This program was started I believe in 1971, and since then the Secretary of the Interior has been charged with managing these mustangs that live on public lands out West primarily.

By any stretch of the imagination, this program may have been successful to a degree, but it is very, very costly. The cost has gone from \$20.4 million in fiscal year 2000 to \$64 million in 2010, and the President has asked for \$75.7 million in this coming fiscal year. As far back as 2008, the nonpartisan Government Accountability Office has warned that the cost of this program will get completely out of control unless we deal with it in an efficient way, and this has not happened.

What is going on right now is they are taking these mustangs and they are transporting them from their habitat where they live now as far as 1,000 miles. They are putting them in holding pens. They just recently rounded up I believe about 10,000 of these wild horses. They ship them to a holding pen halfway from, let's say, Nevada to Oklahoma, and then they transfer them the rest of the way, about 1,000 miles. It costs about \$2,500 per horse to keep them in these pens, and there are other ways to handle this problem. So the Bureau of Land Management really needs to get on with the problem of dealing with these wild animals in a very efficient and humane way, and they are not doing that.

I have talked to the people over at the Bureau of Land Management, told them we were going to bring this up, and that it was very, very important that they come up with a program that is a responsible way to deal with these animals and do it in a humane way.

Now, they are talking about, in addition to corralling them, to killing many thousands of these horses through euthanasia, and a lot of people in this country, the Humane Society and animal lovers, think this is a very inhumane way to deal with this problem. The Bureau of Land Management needs to talk to people who are interested in this issue and come to a conclusion that is acceptable to people all across this country that believe in the mustangs that are out West.

So, as I said, my amendment only cuts \$2 million. It is just a drop in the bucket when you are talking about this overall cost problem we are facing. But it is one that I hope will send a very strong message to the Bureau of Land Management, to treat mustangs in a humane way and to solve this problem in a way that is acceptable to the Congress of the United States and the people of this country across America.

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

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chairman, we agree that there is a major problem



with the wild horse and burro policy. It is too expensive and problematic for multiple uses on public lands and conserving western rangelands. I would like to work with Mr. BURTON, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. BISHOP on this problem. The true problem is the law, not the funding of the law.

In recognition of the problems that Mr. BURTON raises, we will accept this amendment, but first I would like to make some important points about the wild horse and burro program.

The wild horse population is not native to North America and can double every 4 years. If horses aren't removed from the range, it can cause degradation and reduced foliage for wildlife and livestock. If this program isn't appropriately funded and horses aren't removed from the range, wild horses will continue to reproduce, over-graze and eventually have a population crash, which means starving horses.

I would also point out that it is already illegal to slaughter wild horses or burros, and the BLM spends no funds on slaughtering wild horses or burros. But I appreciate the gentleman from Indiana pointing out the problem, and I would like to work with him to find a reasonable solution to this that doesn't cost the kind of money that it currently costs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairwoman, we are going to hear some opposition to the intent of this legislation, so let me share some thoughts about it.

Despite so much public support for allowing wild horses to remain wild, despite multiple scientific studies of their management that exposed poor analysis, fiscal waste, and no use of preventative methods, the BLM continues to use helicopters to round up and remove horses from the range and place them in long-term holding facilities. There are about 40,600 horses in these pens currently.

The most recently completed fiscal year holding costs accounted for \$37 million out of a total wild horse and burro budget of \$64 million. The average lifespan of a wild horse in captivity is about 30 years. Holding and maintaining one wild horse in these long-term facilities costs about \$500 a year.

Last year, BLM received a 30 percent increase in their budget. Instead of using that to fix this broken wild horse management problem, they permanently removed another 10,000 wild horses and burros and put them into tax funded long-term holding pens.

BLM's approach has been enormously wasteful and misguided. Instead of capturing wild horses and holding them in pens for life, BLM should have already fully implemented a less costly, preventative, and more humane option, that of controlling herd size through contraception.

According to a study by the U.S. Geological Survey, the BLM could save up to \$8 million a year with the implementation of herd reduction through birth control. It plans to use birth control for approximately 1,000 horses this year but will still round up and remove nearly 10,000 others they feel are "excessive," in their words. At the same time, we have private citizens who are willing to use their own money to form public-private partnerships that will preserve these horses in the wild, promote economic activity, and reduce the cost to the Federal Government.

Instead of embracing these opportunities, such as Mrs. Pickens' generous plan, BLM has relied on procedural arguments to block such initiatives and maintain the status quo. That is why this amendment is important.

As we expanded into the West two centuries ago, we found millions of wild horses thriving on the American prairies and high deserts. They became part of our American heritage, helping us reach the West and develop and thrive as a nation. They have been our companions and our inspiration, but we have already destroyed too many of them.

The small herds that still run free symbolize our growth as a great nation. That is why Congress declared them protected in 1971. We said that they are entitled to the greatest protection possible, as they were fast disappearing from the American landscape. But rather than maintaining them in their natural state and allowing them to be free, we captured them, often causing harm and even death, and we contained them in these long-term holding facilities.

□ 1500

We had millions of wild horses at one time, now reduced to only 30,000 still living on the range. We have more in captivity than we have on the range. The fact is, it's time for the Bureau of Land Management to wake up, take this issue seriously, work with all the stakeholders to fix an unsustainable situation.

Mr. BURTON's amendment is intended to make this point abundantly clear to the Bureau of Land Management, and that's why we accept this amendment.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chair, I rise to correct some of the statements that were just made. In my home State of Wyoming, we have more than 30,000 wild horses. The wild horses have no natural predators. And I have ridden BLM wild horses. My sister adopted two of them. I've ridden them. We've used them on our ranch, and I know whereof I speak.

Wild horses overgrazing our fragile ecosystems in the West on lands that were not conducive to the type of grazing that occurs when a hoofed animal

that does not have a split hoof is grazing causes the soil to be tamped down. Horses are a solid-hoofed animal. When they run, they tamp the soil. When we have our sparse rains, it runs off, thereby causing soil erosion and causing difficult grazing situations.

The natural grazers on that land for millennia were split-hoofed animals such as elk and bison, and that is why sheep and cattle are more conducive to protecting the grazing of that sparse fragile resource than a solid-hoofed animal. When you put too many solid-hoofed animals tamping down that fragile grass with a very shallow reservoir of top soil, you cause overgrazing and you are loving horses in a way that causes the fragile grass ecosystem to the Western States to die.

It is this Congress that has caused the problems by saying that we cannot slaughter horses. Yet we're not supposed to keep them in pens. We're supposed to allow them to overgraze the West.

When the gentle people east of the Mississippi will take these excess horses into their backyards, I will support this amendment. Until then, I oppose efforts by those well-meaning people that measure animal unit months by the acre and we measure acres by the animal unit month.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, I rise to discuss section 1746, which would eliminate EPA funding from going to implementation of the Clean Air Act.

Over the past 40 years, the bipartisan Clean Air Act has saved hundreds of thousands of lives and improved the health of Americans in every State. It protects the air we breathe. It protects our children from developing asthma and our seniors from developing emphysema. According to the American Lung Association, in 2010 alone the Clean Air Act saved over 160,000 lives. Even since 1990, the EPA estimates the Clean Air Act prevented an estimated 843,000 asthma attacks, 18 million cases of respiratory illness amongst children, 672,000 cases of chronic bronchitis, 21,000 cases of heart disease, and 200,000 premature deaths.

And yet in the irresponsible Republican spending bill, there's an attempt to eliminate all funding from the implementation of the Clean Air Act. It is clear that the Republican majority is doing all it can to stop EPA from carrying out its mission of protecting public health and protecting our environment.

Many will claim that the EPA is moving at a faster pace than any other administration in history. However, the EPA has proposed fewer Clean Air

Act rules under President Obama over the past 21 months than in the first 2 years of either President Bush or President Clinton. That is why in December of 2010, 280 groups, including the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, the American Public Health Association, and others, sent a letter urging the Congress to “reject any measure that would block or delay the United States Environmental Protection Agency from doing its job to protect all Americans from life-threatening air pollution.”

The irresponsible Republican spending bill is not the place to legislate these types of changes. These policy changes should not be made during this sort of process. The Clean Air Act is promoting innovation and breaking American oil dependence, but Republicans would give big polluters a loophole to roll back our clean energy process and continue our addiction to foreign oil.

The Clean Air Act is good for our economy. Many studies have shown the Clean Air Act’s economic benefits to far exceed any costs associated with the law by as much as a 40-to-1 ratio. As President Obama so eloquently spoke of during his State of the Union address, we must out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build our global competitors and win the future. Rolling back a law that protects the air our children breathe to allow oil companies—companies that are already reaping record profits—the ability to spew chemicals, smog, soot, and pollution into the air just to please a lobbyist or a Big Oil corporation is irresponsible and extreme.

The Clean Air Act has been on the books for decades, with positive results for our economy, our environment, and our businesses. Rolling back these protections will only hurt our most vulnerable. We simply cannot afford to go backward.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1702. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Construction” shall be \$2,590,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$1,000,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

AMENDMENT NO. 556 OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

Mr. PEARCE. 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:

On page 263, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,590,000)”.

On page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,750,000)”.

On page 264, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$23,737,000)”.

On page 264, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$15,055,000)”.

On page 267, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$171,713,000)”.

On page 268, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$14,100,000)”.

On page 278, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$9,100,000)”.

SEC. None of the funds made available by this. Act may be used for the Land and

On page 359, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increases by \$239,045,000)”.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chairwoman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Mr. PEARCE. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment in the form at the desk.

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

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairwoman, I object to the modification.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PEARCE. Madam Chair, whenever a family is running behind on its obligations, the family begins to stop its investments and its purchases.

Madam Chair, I would draw the attention of our body to the chart in front of me. We’re spending \$3.5 trillion a year, and we bring in \$2.2 trillion a year. That means that we have \$1.3 trillion a year in deficit that goes into our debt barrel. Currently, our debt is around \$15 trillion a year. That’s on top of the \$89 trillion unobligated funds that we have to pay in the future for Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid.

Madam Chair, it is time for us to live within our means as a Nation. So my amendment simply strikes the ability for BLM to purchase new land and buildings. It removes \$15 million from fish and wildlife for land acquisitions.

□ 1510

It removes \$14-plus million from national parks for land acquisitions. It removes \$9 million from the Forest Service for land acquisitions. It removes \$2.5 million from the OMB for new construction. It removes \$23 million from the Fish and Wildlife Service for construction funds, and it removes \$171 million from the National Park Service for construction funds.

As we look at the picture here of us as a Nation—and we are seeing that literally we are in the process of wrecking our economy, the same as a family would be wrecking its economy—it is time for us to not stop the purchases of land, but to simply put them off to a future time when we can get our economic house in order. We are not talking about stopping these programs forever, just for the rest of this fiscal year.

It is not the time for us to be spending money in this way. Our future is at risk. We are having to look at cutting significant funds from programs that matter. We are running a \$1.3 trillion deficit this year. The President says in next year’s budget he wants to run a \$1.6 trillion deficit. CBO and OMB both

have a chart here that shows our economy as simply discontinuous in the 2030 range.

When we are talking about the fiscal instability of our economy, when we are talking about this picture for our ability to pay our debts, when we are talking about this picture for the Nation, then it only makes sense for us to look and to prioritize our funding and to prioritize our expenditures the same way any family would.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

The Acting CHAIR. Does the gentleman from Idaho continue to reserve his point of order?

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chairwoman, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chairwoman, the amendment proposes to amend portions of the bill not yet read. The amendment may not be considered en bloc under clause 2(f) of rule XXI because the amendment does not merely propose to transfer appropriations among objects in the bill, but also proposes language other than those amounts.

I ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chair, in addition to its being a point of order, I think it should be noted that what we are talking about, nature and culture visitation, are huge industries, responsible for more than 3 million jobs.

The Park Service has a backlog in deferred maintenance of at least \$6 billion. We can’t be cutting construction. In fact, these funds enhance national parks, wildlife refuges, public lands, and create thousands of new jobs.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will confine his remarks to the point of order.

Mr. MORAN. I would support, though, the motion that this is out of order and trust that it will be ruled as such.

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

To be considered en bloc pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI, an amendment must propose only to transfer appropriations among objects in the bill. Because the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico proposes also another kind of change in the bill, namely, a new limitation on funds in the bill, it may not avail itself of clause 2(f) to address portions of the bill not yet read.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Chair, there is bipartisan

agreement that Congress needs to create jobs, grow our economy, and live within our means. The bill before us today, though, goes too far, with irresponsible and arbitrary cuts that will threaten the economy and cost us more than 800,000 private and public sector jobs. Included in today's bill is reckless language that will cost thousands of jobs in coastal communities in my district and in Oregon by destroying the recreational and commercial salmon fisheries.

Over the years, my district has been hit hard by politically motivated water management decisions that have resulted in dramatic declines in salmon stock. For example, in the Central Valley, we witnessed a peak of 768,000 fall-run salmon in 2002, followed by a collapse to a historic low of only 39,500 fish in 2009. These declines have led to an estimated \$1.4 billion in lost economic activity in 2008, 2009 and 23,000 lost jobs.

In these 2 years, the commercial fishery was completely shut down. Last year, only 14,500 salmon were caught by the California salmon fishery, which is about 20 percent as many as were caught during the 2006 disaster. This only exacerbates the economic crisis facing fishing families in communities in my district. These fishing families have been put out of work in my district and up through and into Oregon. Some have lost their homes, their savings, and their livelihoods.

Water management decisions in the collapsing bay-delta ecosystem need to be based on science, not politics. In 2002, the science on minimum flows in the Klamath River was ignored, resulting in the death of some 80,000 salmon and the loss of countless fishing community jobs. Today's bill does the same thing by waiving Federal protections, which put at risk fishing industry jobs. By de-funding the biological opinions, this bill also threatens water supplies for southern California farmers and cities by placing the burden to comply with the California Endangered Species Act solely on the State Water Project.

We know that with the right tools and careful water management we can meet our water needs in a cost-effective way and restore salmon runs and coastal economies. We need to continue the ongoing negotiations aimed at reaching balanced solutions for California's water challenges. This bill undermines that effort.

For these reasons and many more, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this reckless piece of legislation that hurts jobs, hurts the economy, and hurts my district.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Chairwoman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Chair, I am troubled to be on the floor this afternoon.

Americans still are facing staggering unemployment rates, and our economy

has not yet fully recovered; but instead of talking about the many ways we can generate jobs, especially clean-energy jobs that can't be shipped overseas and about ways to improve the health of American families, we have an extreme piece of legislation before us.

Americans all agree that fiscal discipline is a must, but special interests giveaways and legislative earmarks to protect big polluters won't balance our checkbook. Putting health protection on the chopping block means dirtier air, dirtier water, and more children's lives at risk. One of the most egregious legislative earmarks in the bill would block the EPA from doing its job, which is to protect our health from air pollution.

Madam Chair, not allowing the EPA to address carbon pollution under the Clean Air Act is flat-out dangerous. Climate change is a serious problem. The scientific evidence is clear. The debate is over. Climate change is real. It is happening—and human beings are largely to blame.

2010 was the hottest year on record. In the last decade, the Earth experienced nine of the 10 hottest years since data has been recorded. We are also starting to see the irreversible damage to our economy and to our environment. Sea levels are rising. Acidification is happening in our oceans. The world is witnessing increased rainfall, floods, droughts, and wildfires; and our fresh water supplies and capacity to grow enough food will be severely challenged in the years ahead.

Madam Chair, the longer we delay taking action to address climate change, the more difficult and expensive the solutions will be. That is why the EPA is taking a cautious, flexible, and balanced approach to addressing carbon pollution. Each of the steps it has taken so far has followed the letter of the law. For four decades, the Clean Air Act has protected the health of millions of Americans, including our children, our seniors and the most vulnerable among us, from all kinds of dangerous air pollutants. The law also has a tremendous track record in providing certainty to businesses and delivering economic benefits.

Since the Clean Air Act was enacted, overall, air pollution has dropped while the U.S. GDP has risen 207 percent. We have also seen major health benefits, including asthma reduction, lower lung cancer rates, and much greater productivity. In fact, by 2020, the benefits of the Clean Air Act are expected to reach \$2 trillion, exceeding any cost by more than 30 to 1.

All of these benefits, Madam Chair, are jeopardized by this dangerous rollback of the Clean Air Act included in the Republican omnibus spending bill.

□ 1520

And that's why groups, many groups ranging from the American Lung Association to the American Sustainable Business Council, have decried the harm of this proposal to people's

health and our economy. And it's why I stand with them today in opposing the extreme earmarks to gut the Clean Air Act. This sweeping proposal has many impacts. It would block new construction. It tampers with the clean car agreement between the automakers, the States, and the Obama administration. And it would stop the renewable fuels standard in its track.

Madam Chair, our constituents want us to create jobs and to stand up for the health of our families. They don't want us to stand with the big polluters. This attack just doesn't make sense.

Last month, President Obama stood on the House floor and talked about "winning the future" through innovation, and he used clean energy as his central example. We know that clean energy will put Americans to work. It will help our economy grow, and it will help America compete in a global marketplace. Let's create jobs by investing in cleaner forms of energy. Let's not obstruct the EPA from doing its job of protecting the public's health and environment.

These are crucial issues, Madam Chair, for the public and the planet. It's our duty here in this place to ensure both are protected from harmful carbon pollution. Unfortunately, this extreme legislation does not meet this crucial test. Congress should be investing in America's future, not moving backwards.

So I urge my colleagues to say "no" to this irresponsible omnibus with all of its reckless spending cuts.

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

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

Mr. POLIS. Madam Chairman, this spending bill is simply unacceptable on many levels. This is a bill drafted for a sound bite, not sound policy for the American people. Handcuffing the EPA is proof of that fact, and I have and will continue to oppose those attempts and propose amendments where possible.

This CR arbitrarily kills jobs, hurts the public health, and is a slap in the face to protecting our environment and clean air. This CR will set our country back decades by curtailing scientific research simply because Republicans don't like what the science says. Worse yet, it puts our children's health at risk by handcuffing the EPA's ability to simply police polluters. The American public needs real solutions and thoughtful policies, not sound bytes.

This bill is a backhanded way of achieving a policy objective. Just because the Republican Party doesn't like what the overwhelming science is telling us and they've stopped time and time again any meaningful reform, now they're attempting to legislate in a spending bill.

This bill simply continues the false logic often employed by Republicans: underfund an agency, then complain about its ineffectiveness, then call for

further cuts because the program didn't have the funds to work in the first place.

Madam Chairman, the EPA is working hard to protect us from pollution in a responsible way that spurs the economy. This CR prohibits any funding from being used to carry out the EPA's power plant pollution safeguards, the rules that target the largest power plants and prevent them from polluting our air.

The rules also spur economic growth. A recent study by MIT found that nearly 1.5 million jobs could be created by simply letting the EPA ensure that over time power companies move towards cleaner power plants. That's 1.5 million jobs cut by this CR. Furthermore, this provision only harms an industry by giving it increased uncertainty and not allowing them to plan for the future. In some cases, it might even lock up permits from going to companies that are a normal part of business. We don't need sound bites; we need sound policy.

The Clean Air Act guards the most vulnerable Americans, those with asthma and other lung disease, children, older adults, people with heart disease and diabetes, from the danger, the real danger of airborne pollutants, including threats from mercury, carbon dioxide and methane. Each year, the act prevents tens of thousands of ill health effects, including preventing asthma attacks, heart attacks and, yes, preventing premature death. This year alone, the Clean Air Act will save more than 160,000 lives, according to estimates by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Forty years of evidence shows that these health benefits come not only without harm to the economy but with benefits to the economy. Since 1970, the Clean Air Act has cut emissions by 60 percent. At the same time, the economy has grown by more than 200 percent.

Madam Chair, I implore the majority party to stop making grand gestures attempting to bully the EPA. Let it do its job of protecting your family and my family from dangerous pollution. Let it do its job to keep our air and our water clean.

This CR is a polluter's dream and a public health nightmare. I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Chair, we all recognize the need for us to reduce the deficit and curtail unreasonable spending, but this continuing resolution obviously goes far too in the extreme direction of harming our economy and harming many of the services that our citizens have come to rely on to finish and bring their lives together, whether they're working, whether they need health care, whether their children

need education, and this resolution is harmful for that.

But I want to speak for the moment on section 1475, which is a rider that is added to this legislation that will harm the California economy, harm our ability to plan into the future for the use of water.

We have a water system in California that's dramatically oversubscribed, and we're in the process now of bringing that together to make sure that we can meet the future economic needs of our State and also the needs of the various sectors of that economy, whether they be the fishing sector, they be the energy producing sector, the farming sector or the settlement of our cities.

But with this rider—this rider, first of all, throws out 18 years of litigation successfully brought to an end, a long conflict on the San Joaquin River to provide for that settlement, a settlement that is agreed to by almost everyone. But more importantly, for the sake of the long-term water using, this amendment defunds the biological opinions that were going forward that are the cornerstone to provide for the final elements of the plan to provide California and the apportionment of that water for the protection of the fisheries and the economies in northern California, for the protection in the water supplies of the Central Valley's economy and the needs of the great urban areas of southern California. That planning must be completed.

This is as close as we've come. After decades and decades of water wars in the State of California, we finally have the opportunity now to bring the various parties together from all geographic regions, from all sectors of the economy, and plan the future of our State so that we will have the water that is necessary to secure our economy, to secure our families, to secure our agricultural areas of the State, and to provide for the great ecology of the State of California.

We've gone through some disasters, if you will, because of the droughts, because of water cycles, and my colleague from further north in the State, MIKE THOMPSON, laid out this. We saw thousands of jobs lost, the fisheries decimated because of political water decisions that were made over the last several years that decimated the salmon run, not only affecting just the San Francisco Bay delta but affecting the coastal regions of our State and the coastal regions of Oregon and Washington.

These are important fisheries. This is an important part of our economy. It's a renewable part of our economy if we take care of it, but if we have mindless riders that are put onto legislation like the one provided in section 1475, it will bring an end to these negotiations.

It's taken a long time to get the water parties from the south, the water parties from industry, the water parties from agriculture, from the environmental community and the government, the Federal Government and

State government together. They are sitting at that table and they're working it through.

Just in the last couple of days, we see the delta planning organization put forth its first document to say what the requirements will be for the conservation habitat plan that all of these elements from north and south California working on. This amendment simply kicks that negotiating table over. It drives the parties away from the negotiation, and California goes back into water uncertainty, economic uncertainty, ecological uncertainty that our State cannot continue to have if we're going to grow our economy, if we're going to come out of this recession.

So I would hope that on passage the Members would vote against this continuing resolution, understanding the kind of damage that these kinds of riders that were inserted in the middle of the night on behalf of a few special interests have the opportunity to really destroy, destroy bipartisan geographical negotiations that are the most promising in the last 40 years in the history of our State.

The opposition from so many of the water users across the State, no matter where they reside, to this rider is well-known, to the fishing community, to so many parts of our economy in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Bay delta, and to the future of our ability to get a handle on these water issues that have plagued us for so many years in California. I would hope that we would reject this provision of this legislation.

□ 1530

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, we all believe in economic growth and job creation and environmental stability, but this resolution goes in the wrong direction and affects my State and district adversely.

Madam Chair, water in California is never a dull subject. As we try to repair the delta and prepare our water system for the generations to come, it is imperative that we make progress and not take steps backwards. That means achieving a healthy delta and finding a way for water users throughout California to receive their water without harming the delta. The amendments to the continuing resolution that defund and cut funding from the San Joaquin River Restoration, the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, and the implementation of the biological opinion of the delta smelt and salmon are steps backwards.

The balance that we have been trying to achieve in California is a negotiation that must not be thrown off balance. Decades of work toward a more certain future for California water is only attainable when everyone works toward a solution rather than throw up

roadblocks that cost us precious time. That work started during the Bush administration and continues to this day. I urge you to oppose the language in the continuing resolution and allow the work by key stakeholders in California to continue.

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

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

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Chair, I rise today to oppose section 1746 of H.R. 1 and to urge defeat of this bill.

In my hometown of Louisville, Kentucky, and in communities all across the United States, a provision of H.R. 1, section 1746, will effectively ban new construction on power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities. By freezing the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to issue a mission-based construction permit, H.R. 1 would halt dozens of ongoing projects in communities like Louisville. Under this provision, thousands of jobs in construction, contracting, and manufacturing could be lost. In Louisville alone, plans to improve Ford's Kentucky truck plant could be derailed, jeopardizing the jobs of thousands of hardworking Kentuckians.

I know what you're thinking, what I'm saying can't possibly be true. But it is. You're thinking, this must be an unintended consequence of section 1746 or perhaps an error in drafting, but it's not. Apparently, this is exactly what the Republicans on the Appropriations Committee intended to do. They will let nothing stand in the way of their feverish rush to handcuff the EPA, not even American jobs. In their effort to slam through a package of irresponsible cuts and to thwart the work of the very agency charged with protecting the air we breathe and the water we drink, the casualties aren't just limited to our national environment but real people and real jobs. Republicans in the House are trying to shut down the EPA at all costs, except they aren't the ones paying the price.

I, therefore, urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 1. It is reckless. It is irresponsible. And it is politics at their very worst.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Chair, the draconian cuts to EPA funding will negatively impact my congressional district which has one of the highest rates of asthma in the Nation. For many years, I have worked closely and been dependent on EPA's collaboration to address the impact that poor air quality has had on residents of my district. The funding limitation that stops the EPA from limiting greenhouse gases will negatively impact air qual-

ity not only in my congressional district but throughout the Nation. This would also cause the cancellation of numerous projects which would eliminate thousands of jobs.

The National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities are also facing severe cuts. What kind of society have we become if we cannot encourage and fund the arts and humanities? Are we focusing on jobs? We must remember that giving our young people the opportunity to experience the arts leads to a more qualified and educated workforce. The funding for the NEA and the NEH helps to provide an important investment in our local arts organizations.

Our national parks contribute to the standard of living that many Americans enjoy. Our national parks are one of our greatest treasures, available to all of us. We must continue to improve and protect this valuable resource. The cuts to the National Park Service will also negatively affect many historical and conservation projects. With cuts to the Drinking Water Fund, we will be eliminating communities' ability to provide clean and safe drinking water to their residents who we, as elected officials, are stewards of.

Now I know that we continue, over the last 24 and over the next 24 hours, to discuss these very serious cuts. All I would hope is that as we go forward and we deal with cuts that many of us agree have to be made, that we pay special attention to the future of our country. One thing is to simply say, cuts reduce the deficit. The other thing is to say, what are we going to do to parks, what are we going to do to drinking water, what are we going to do to the air we breathe, what are we going to do to all the good things we've done over the last 30, 40, 50 years to make our country even better? As we cut budgets, we must take that into consideration.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Guam is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Chairman, I will not be offering my amendment No. 487 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It would restore funding to the Assistance to Territories Account under U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Insular Affairs to fiscal year 2008 levels. The 7 percent reduction in funding offered by the Republican majority would cut necessary assistance to the governments of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. territories are provided assistance through the Office of Insular Affairs, and the financial assistance provided by the account to be cut has allowed our governments to fund disaster mitigation programs, coral reef conservation initiatives, infrastructure repairs, and environmental preservation. In fact, Madam Chairman, the Constitution

under article IV, section 3, clause 2 gives this Congress explicit authority: "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."

While this impacts all territories, on Guam, in particular, funding from the OIA has been critical to the mitigation of invasive species, management of coral reef conservation programs, technical assistance to modernize and develop our port which provides direct economic benefit as well as assistance in modernizing our tax collection and our auditing systems. If my colleagues on the other side want to help diversify and develop the economies of the territories, then it is essential that we continue to provide this technical assistance in a targeted fashion, as is done now, to jump-start that development process.

My colleagues from the U.S. territories, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. SABLAN, all agree that this funding cut is yet another example of the majority's lack of concern for the over 4 million residents of the U.S. territories. While the majority's removal of our symbolic voting rights at the beginning of the 112th Congress did not affect the livelihoods of our constituents, this funding cut would tangibly result in a reduction of public service in each of our districts, and I oppose the Republicans' continued neglect of our local governments in the territories.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from American Samoa is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the goal to cut spending and reduce the deficit, which is projected to hit \$1.6 trillion this year; and I am very pleased with the approach laid out by President Obama. In his budget proposal for FY 2012 and beyond, President Obama is making the case for selectively cutting spending while increasing resources in areas like education and clean-energy initiatives that hold the potential for long-term payoffs in economic growth.

□ 1540

This commonsense approach will help bring down annual deficits to more substantial levels, but not at the peril of programs that are vital to economic growth, job creation and the well-being of our fellow Americans.

Madam Chairman, this spending bill, H.R. 1, which proposes to cut programs and funding under section 1729 and 1730 does not help our economically struggling fellow Americans through initiatives involving education, the environment and housing and employment. It

will cut critical programs and projects that are essential to economic development and job creation, not only in the 50 States, but also in the insular areas.

Madam Chairman, in particular, the proposed bill will cut approximately \$6.6 million from the current budget outlays for the Department of the Interior's Office of Insular Affairs. These cuts also include an 8 percent reduction for technical assistance, and about 4 percent reduction of OIA salaries and expenses.

Madam Chairman, the OIA budget has maintained relatively constant funding levels since FY 1998, despite disproportionate need for improvements in the territories. For instance, the OIA Office General Technical Assistance program provides critical support not otherwise available to insular areas, combating deteriorating economic and fiscal conditions and to maintain momentum needed to make and sustain meaningful systematic changes.

Reduction in the OIA and the compact association funding will translate to cuts to the vital projects including, but are not limited to, these projects which foster development of the insular areas in accountability, financial management, tax systems and procedures, insular management controls, economic development, and also with regard to energy, public safety, health, immigration, the whole thing, Madam Chairman.

And, Madam Chairman, these projects are also critically needed funding for implementation of our obligations under the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Madam Chairman, I urge my colleagues to continue support for the needs of these insular areas and our obligations to our compact friends in the Pacific.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CHU. Madam Chair, I rise in support of Ms. BORDALLO's amendment and to protest the gutting and slashing of more than \$6 million for the insular areas. This will hurt American families and communities all across the country, from the Northern Mariana Islands to the northern border of Maine.

It hits our outlying territories particularly hard and the American citizens and families who live and work there. This bill takes more than 7 percent out of the Assistance to Territories Account which funds critical programs at the local level in Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These communities have unique needs and this account helps them address those. It helps fund disaster mitigation programs, particularly important in low-

lying islands susceptible to tropical storms. It helps ensure a strong and robust judiciary in American Samoa, a crucial program to ensure that the American Constitution and U.S. laws are upheld in every corner of our Nation. It helps these areas make needed infrastructure repairs, which creates jobs that are critical during this tough economic time.

This amendment would restore this funding; and just because these communities may be farther away does not mean that they are any less American and in any less need of the services this funding provides. Just because these communities are farther away does not mean that the slashing of programs will go unnoticed.

As chairwoman of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I want to express my strong support for the amendment offered by Ms. BORDALLO and oppose the cuts to the Assistance to Territories Account offered by the Republican majority in H.R. 1.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Chair, people in the Northern Mariana Islands pay up to 40 cents per kilowatt hour for electricity. That's four times the national average because we're dependent on diesel oil shipped long distances.

A technical assistance grant for the Department of the Interior's Office of Insular Affairs, however, has helped identify a possible source of geothermal energy on one of the islands. Further exploration and more investments are needed to be sure that this alternative source will work for us; but without the technical assistance grant from Interior, we wouldn't even know that we have this possibility of getting off our dependence on expensive foreign oil.

And now, H.R. 1 proposes to cut the funds that Interior uses to help the Northern Marianas and the other insular areas in this way. That kind of thinking is penny wise and pound foolish.

But helping us get free of foreign oil is only one example of how this Interior Department funding helps us. These cuts threaten the brown tree snake program. I know this may sound like a joke to some, but on Guam there are literally 500,000 or more of these snakes. A few came in on military aircraft and spread quickly. They have caused millions of dollars in damage to electrical distribution systems and destroyed the rare indigenous bird life.

And we don't want to see these pests spread to the Northern Mariana Islands or Hawaii or mainland United States. And the Interior Department funding is keeping these snakes in check. Do away with this funding and these unwanted immigrants will break through our borders.

The Interior Department funding that H.R. 1 cuts supports training pro-

grams for high school and college students in the islands. It supports training for our professional people in financial management, accounting and auditing to help us manage our money to U.S. standards. Take away that training money and you will make it even more difficult for us to build capacity and become fully integrated into the American family.

Our economy is based on tourism. Tourists come to enjoy our warm oceans and beautiful coral reefs there, but these reefs are at risk. Run-off from development on land kills the coral. Funding that H.R. 1 cuts is helping us to protect the coral that underpins our tourism economy. Take away the funding and you hit our already fragile tourism industry.

We all know that the Federal Government has to cut spending. There is no disagreement there. We need to weed out wasteful programs. We have to get more efficient and effective with our own spending.

But the money that goes to the Interior Department to help the insular areas is not wasted. It is effective. It is targeted on precisely the problems that the insular areas confront. It will be a mistake, it is a mistake, to cut this tiny amount of money that has a large positive effect in the Northern Mariana Islands and all of the U.S. insular areas.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. HEINRICH. Our Nation's unsustainable budget deficit is staring us in the face, but it is at critical moments like this when we must approach our Nation's greatest challenges with responsibility and prudence. Make no mistake that what's at stake here is grand in scope, and we could have grave consequences for our Nation's security, our infrastructure, and our economy.

Just this morning, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates called the Republicans' stopgap spending plan "a crisis on our doorstep" in terms of our national security, and these shortsighted budget cuts could lead to costlier and more tragic consequences later.

The approach we take must focus on responsible cuts which will have a lasting impact on our deficit, not arbitrary short-term cuts to programs to win a few votes back home.

We should be making decisions based on the best available science, not the worst possible politics. For example, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are focused on de-funding the Mexican Wolf Recovery program, instead of protecting the critically important jobs at the National Nuclear Security Administration.

□ 1550

The NNSA is responsible for the management and security of our Nation's

nuclear weapons and nuclear non-proliferation, and provides crucial funding for the work being done at our national labs.

Our national labs, like Sandia National Lab in central New Mexico, have a tremendous impact on our local communities and our national defense. Last year, Sandia Labs hired a little over 700 people; 203 of these new hires graduated from a New Mexico university.

I am in favor of reducing government spending. In fact, this week I voted to cut \$3 billion in unnecessary spending. But installations critical to our national security which are also successful private sector economic drivers like Sandia National Labs should not take the hit.

Elsewhere in their spending plans, Republicans want to gut the Land and Conservation Fund, a proven economic multiplier that has yielded \$4 in economic activity around national parks for every dollar of Federal investment. They want to slash the Antiquities Act, which, since 1906, has provided an economic lifeline to rural communities surrounded by public land.

Madam Speaker, in the West, outdoor recreation and public lands means jobs. They mean hunting and fishing and camping and a western way of life.

Also on the chopping block is vital funding for women's health care and service agencies like AmeriCorps.

In regard to infrastructure, the Republicans' continuing resolution cuts key investments aimed at fixing our crumbling roads, energy grids, and clean water programs. Just this month, in my home State of New Mexico, we experienced a major gas outage emergency. On the coldest night of the year, with temperatures as low as negative 32 degrees, families were left without heat due to distribution infrastructure failures across the Southwest.

In an era of infrastructure failures which wreak havoc on communities, cutting key transportation and infrastructure investments would leave America dangerously vulnerable. At the same time, these cuts will result in the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs.

The middle class is still on a shaky path to recovery from the worst recession since the Great Depression. Let's not pull the rug out from underneath the hardworking people we came here to represent.

It has been 2 months since the Republicans took over the majority, and they still haven't introduced a jobs package. It was bad enough that the Republicans were ignoring jobs, but with this CR, they are now actively trying to cut jobs. I don't know about you, but a "so be it" attitude is simply not going to cut it when it comes to the families I represent back home.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to resist the temptation to politicize the very serious business of reducing our Nation's deficit. That is the only way we will ever rebuild the

public's trust in government and grow our economy.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I am going to speak on the issue of water.

I represent an area where we have a Superfund site called the San Gabriel groundwater contaminated site. This resolution will risk the water supply of over 30 million people and directly affects the ability to continue the 20-year cleanup that has been in effect, with another 15 years to run on the contaminated site—the size of Connecticut—which undermines the agreement the local, the State, the Federal, and the potential responsible parties have come together on in doing the Bay Delta Conservation Plan.

With regard to Klamath settlements, which helps secure a clean water supply, an adequate water supply to farmers and the environment in the San Joaquin Valley and the Klamath Basin, impacting the entire State of California, the settlement impacts an agreement developed by not only the farmers, the tribes, and the conservation groups, but the power companies and the States of California and Oregon, negotiated by no less than the Bush administration for voluntary removal of these privately owned dams. This will prevent fair congressional consideration of the Klamath agreements.

Madam Chair, the San Gabriel Restoration Fund, the Superfund list that I cited before, on H.R. 1, is the last line of defense against migrating groundwater contamination that has affected our basin for over 35 years, which was due to pesticides, fertilizer, and other contaminants. The fund has treated 24,000 acre feet of contaminated groundwater, helped fund the construction of 24 treatment facilities, and has removed thousands of volatile organic compounds, or VOCs, carcinogens, which threaten the health of some 40, 50 communities in the southern California area. With another decade or more to complete this cleanup, the funding to fight the spread of this contamination must not be eliminated.

In the Bay Delta, the further cuts would also abolish key elements of the San Joaquin River Restoration program and the implementation of two biological opinions on endangered species protecting wild California Bay-Delta fisheries, risking millions of people's water supply delivery. Fish are species. So is the human race another species.

Conservation and water recycling save jobs, save money, and talking about conservation and these cuts is not warranted. We need that water, our economy needs the water, and the jobs all of these will produce. Our communities need our support in developing local and sustainable water supplies

through all the programs we can afford.

ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA  
WATER AGENCIES,  
Sacramento, CA, February 15, 2011.

Hon. TOM McCLINTOCK,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Water & Power,  
House Natural Resources Committee, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. GRACE NAPOLITANO,  
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Water & Power,  
House Natural Resources Committee,  
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCLINTOCK AND RANKING MEMBER NAPOLITANO: The Association of California Water Agencies strongly supports the Bureau of Reclamation's Water Recycling and Reuse Program, known as Title XVI, and believes it should be funded in the continuing resolution. For this reason, ACWA opposes amendment 286 to HR 1. ACWA represents nearly 450 public water agencies in California that collectively supply over 90% of the water delivered in California for domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses.

As you are aware, managing water supplies in Western states is challenging. Title XVI projects provide a valuable source of water and help alleviate conflicts. In California alone, this program helps generate over 525,000 acre-feet of recycled water each year. It is strongly supported by local project sponsors who provide three local dollars for every one federal dollar invested in recycling and reuse projects.

Title XVI projects also create jobs and help local economies. As the projects are constructed, jobs are created in both the primary and secondary job market. As noted by Reclamation's Commissioner Mike Connor in his July 21, 2009 testimony to the House of Representatives Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power, there is a \$600 million unfunded backlog of authorized Title XVI projects. These projects are approved by Congress and have local support and funding. Instead of decreasing funding for this program, ACWA encourages Congress to provide more funding. The water reuse program creates jobs and provides near-term solutions to water supply challenges facing many Western states.

Sincerely,

TIMOTHY QUINN,  
Executive Director.

WATERREUSE ASSOCIATION,  
Alexandria, VA, February 16, 2011.

Hon. TOM McCLINTOCK,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Water and Power,  
Committee on Natural Resources, U.S.  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. GRACE NAPOLITANO,  
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Water and Power,  
Committee on Natural Resources,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR HONORABLE McCLINTOCK AND NAPOLITANO: On behalf of the WaterReuse Association, I am writing to oppose efforts to eliminate funding for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Title XVI program and WaterSmart grant program. The WaterReuse Association opposes amendments 286 and 289 of the fiscal year 2011 continuing appropriations bill (H.R. 1) that would eliminate these vital water supply programs.

The Title XVI program of P.L. 102-575 allows local communities to reduce their reliance on imported water supplies. Communities throughout the West are able to supplement dwindling local water supplies, reduce energy consumption associated with

transporting water, and allow greater quantities of fresh water to be reserved for municipal water supply, irrigation or environmental needs. The Title XVI program allows local communities to leverage federal funds by a factor of three by obtaining additional financing to complete projects. These projects create jobs and new water. The Title XVI program is a necessary tool to meet the growing demands on western water resources. Eliminating the perennially underfunded program will only exacerbate the burden on local communities in the West.

The WaterSmart grant program is another critical program to conserve and maximize local water supplies. The WaterSmart grant program allows communities to compete for grant opportunities for conservation projects and projects that address the viability of using brackish groundwater, seawater, impaired waters, or otherwise creating new water supplies. This program addresses the most significant challenges facing our water supplies in the 21st Century, including population growth, climate change, rising energy demands, environmental needs and aging infrastructure.

Title XVI and the WaterSmart grants programs are important tools to conserve water supplies in the West. These programs need funding and should be funded through H.R. 1. I encourage you to join the WaterReuse Association in supporting these programs.

Sincerely,

G. WADE MILLER,  
*Executive Director.*

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, I am committed to cutting the deficit, and I sought a seat on the Budget Committee to do so. But I rise to express deep concerns over the congressional Republicans' irresponsible fiscal scheme that will harm communities and students back home that I represent.

We need a multiyear strategy to cut the debt and the deficit, but a strategy that ensures that America retains its superiority in education, innovation, and research.

We must cut waste and close the huge tax loopholes written by lobbyists, like the ones for oil companies. But congressional Republicans do not do this.

Instead of tackling the debt and deficit in a smart and strategic way, the congressional Republicans' scheme will result in job losses, and it will make economic recovery more difficult for American families and businesses. And here are some stark examples from the community I represent back in Florida in the Tampa Bay area.

First, on education and the Pell Grant. I represent an education community, with a large public research university, a private college, and many community colleges. When the Republicans propose cutting the Pell Grant and support to students, this harms our ability to maintain our superiority in education when we are competing with countries all across the globe.

You know, over 9 million students and families rely on the Pell Grant every year in America, and we have

worked very hard through the economic recovery to help those students maintain that same level of Pell Grants. So don't take us backwards. You shouldn't be taking us backwards.

Do you know what it's like for a hardworking family to pay tuition right now? Is tuition going down? Is tuition being cut? Are books being cut? No. So let's not turn our backs on our students and families at this time.

The same thing for Head Start. In Tampa and Hillsborough Counties, we have an award-winning Head Start initiative. And the evidence that Head Start gives students a boost in life is very well known. Parents have to be involved. We wish all eligible kids could get that boost. Even now, before the congressional Republican cuts, we have 2,400 families on the waiting list and 1,000 infants and toddlers on the Early Start list. The Republican cuts again take us backwards. I hear from back home that 452 families will be told that there is no room for their child.

They will also lay off 123 teachers just in my home county alone, because in the State of Florida they predict that they will have to lay off almost 2,000 teachers under your cuts.

Schools and students. The Republicans again are off base in cutting my local schools, particularly the title I schools that serve kids that need a little extra attention. We estimate that Republicans will be eliminating 20 to 30 jobs in my home district that serve students that need that achievement gap boost. You are harming the high poverty middle and high school students also in the county across the Bay that recently was able to expand beyond elementary school.

□ 1600

Madam Chairman, rather than close the tax loophole for the oil companies that are making multi-billion dollar profits, the Republicans instead cut my local police and sheriff's departments, like the help we get under COPS for the anti-methamphetamine initiative and for our juvenile justice initiative to try to prevent gangs from forming in the counties. The youth initiatives have received national awards from the Attorney General, and it would be a real shame if we had to turn these back.

Also, in my home county, we rely on some very robust ports in the Tampa Bay area as our economic engine. You are going to cut that support for that economic engine to dredge the canals and ports so the ships can come in, and we rely on those for jobs.

You also are going to cut the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Now, after the Gulf of Mexico suffered the economic hit under the BP oil blowout, our coastal communities were hurt badly. The tourism industry, the seafood industry and our wildlife habitat suffered significant damage.

So, coming from Florida, when you all say that you are going to turn your

backs on our ability to monitor our oceans, that is very harmful, because clean oceans and clean beaches mean a healthy economy. Certainly closing the oil company tax loophole would be a wiser course of action.

We all know how harsh it has been under the Great Recession with foreclosures. It has hit us especially hard, so hard that a local expert told me yesterday that the Republican budget cuts to the magnitude being considered would greatly and immediately increase homelessness, place more than 1,000 families at risk and put seniors on the street.

Vote "no" on this CR.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1703. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Land Acquisition" shall be \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$2,250,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division: *Provided further*, That the proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

AMENDMENT NO. 193 OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia reserves a point of order.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,750,000)".

Page 264, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,250,000)".

Page 264, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,055,000)".

Page 264, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,500,000)".

Page 278, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$9,100,000)".

Page 278, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,400,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$35,055,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, in December, I voted for that historic agreement between President Obama and Congress to keep American taxes low and to extend unemployment benefits. Now we are here to debate how to pay for that, and I have an idea about how to help pay for that.

My amendment, No. 193, would strike the remaining funding for this 6 months in this year totaling \$35 million from the budgets of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the BLM and the Forest Service for the purpose of buying new Federal land. There are many alternatives to buying land with cash that would allow them to continue using Yankee ingenuity, and those include land exchanges.

In my own State, we have over half a million acres that have been designated for disposal by Federal agencies because these lands don't fit into



good land management, yet there are other lands that these same Federal agencies would like to acquire. They can do exchanges. They can do sales of this land that is designated for disposal and purchase other lands that work better for the fragmented land ownership patterns that we sometimes experience in the West. This is a much better alternative to using \$35 million to pay cash to buy new land that adds to the management base and responsibility. At the same time, it would free up land that would be disposed of for people to buy and begin to earn a living on.

So this is a way to create jobs, not to burden the Federal Government, and to recognize that good stewardship and good conservation can be practiced by good Federal and private partnerships. Those are the opportunities that are available if we adopt this amendment. It saves the taxpayers money and it helps pay for those people receiving unemployment benefits, and this is a win-win amendment.

It is only a moratorium, and when we begin the next fiscal year, we would have an opportunity, from having reviewed projects between the Natural Resources Committee and the Interior Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and have a better understanding of the ultimate goal of our land acquisitions programs within these Federal agencies.

So, Madam Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairman, I withdraw the point of order, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation is withdrawn.

The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairman, let me give this body the top 10 reasons to defeat this amendment.

Number one, these are not really taxpayer dollars. The money comes from oil drilling receipts.

Number two, this amendment represents a complete elimination of a bipartisan program that has existed for 45 years.

The third reason is that this amendment will eliminate all the land and water conservation funding, even the few dollars remaining under the continuing resolution for management of these programs.

The fourth reason is that this amendment would force land management agencies to end all the work on congressionally approved projects that are now underway using previous-year appropriations. It will hurt willing seller landowners by preventing agencies from finishing out commitments that are already in place.

The fifth reason is that many landowners, ranging from elderly widowers and family trusts to ranchers and forest owners, have pressing financial needs that now depend on completion of these ongoing land and water conservation projects.

The sixth reason is that by eviscerating the Land and Water Conservation Fund, you are going to cause severe impacts on many others as well, including schoolchildren in the State of Wyoming. The amendment will bring to an immediate halt the negotiated agreement between the State of Wyoming and the National Park Service to transfer \$107 million of school trust lands to Grand Teton National Park. Without the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the State can't meet its mandate to sell those lands and generate revenue to support its educational system.

The seventh reason is that the amendment would frustrate land exchanges that are currently in process, many of which have been years in the making and are important for local private economic development and public land management.

The eighth reason, under this amendment, the staff wouldn't be in place to even accept and process donations of important natural historic and other properties from the public.

The ninth reason is that, without staff, right-of-way work to provide or maintain access for key public needs would be rendered impossible. The public would be unable to secure critically needed routes for fuel and wildfire management, watershed management, and access for sportsmen and other recreational use.

The tenth reason is that the amendment would exacerbate an already draconian cut to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program that is already paid for using a very small percentage of oil drilling receipts.

This amendment should be rejected.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLT. I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. In every State of the United States, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been one of the most successful programs for preserving open space and our environment for future generations. It is important to note, as the ranking member has said, that the LWCF is not funded by taxpayer dollars but by fees charged to the industry for the extraction of oil and gas from public lands.

Congress created the LWCF 45 years ago on the principle that some funds garnered from extraction of resources should be devoted to the preservation of other resources, in fact protecting permanently important lands and waters and access to recreation for all Americans. The LWCF is the only environmental preservation program in the Federal Government that is fully offset, and under the LWCF, polluters, not taxpayers, pay to protect the environment.

□ 1610

So cutting this program doesn't save taxpayer dollars. It robs taxpayers of

the returns. And, actually, as in so many things in this continuing resolution, it does away with jobs.

It's my belief that the LWCF should be fully funded at the authorized level of \$900 million and the stateside program should receive at least \$200 million to match State funds. This is what the President requested in his fiscal year 2012 budget—and I think that's a fair proposal. The draconian continuing resolution in front of us not only would zero out the stateside portion of the LWCF, it would cut the LWCF overall program to the lowest level in its history, ending much-needed balance between resource extraction and resource conservation. We should reject this amendment.

The budget before us and this continuing resolution would really turn back the clock on efforts to preserve open spaces. The stateside portion of LWCF, which I helped revive in one of my first acts when I came to this Congress, through its matching grants has saved over 73,000 acres in my State of New Jersey; and in our 12th District, which I have the privilege to represent, we've received tens of millions of dollars in stateside LWCF funding. Every family that visits Veterans Park in Mercer County, the Sickles recreation area in the Borough of Shrewsbury, or the Colonial Lake playground in Lawrence Township, to name a few of the hundreds of LWCF projects, have benefited directly from this successful program.

Preserving open space is more than an environmental issue. It really is a quality of life issue. It's not just about preserving beautiful vistas. It's about preserving nature's way of cleansing herself. It is about providing recreation and parks. It is particularly important for States east of the Mississippi, but it is no less important for all 50 States.

Every State has positive stories to tell about LWCF. Voters consistently have supported funding open space preservation. Recent polling found that 86 percent of Americans are supportive of reinvesting funds from offshore drilling fees to land and water protection.

President Johnson said, "If future generations are to remember us more with gratitude than with sorrow, we must achieve more than just the miracles of technology. We must also leave them a glimpse of the world as it was created, not just as it looks when we get through with it."

The Land and Water Conversation Fund is one of the few government programs that really benefits all Americans, does not use taxpayer dollars, and receives the overwhelming support of the Nation.

I ask my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I understand and sympathize with the

amendment that the gentlelady from Wyoming is proposing. We in the West sometimes have a little bit different point of view. Regardless of where the funding comes from, whether it comes from money that comes from oil sales or other things, when you're buying additional land in the States with 64 percent of Federal land currently, that causes some concern to westerners. So I understand why sometimes people from New Jersey and Massachusetts and other places that don't have a lot of public lands sometimes don't understand the same concern that we share out there.

So I sympathize with what the gentlelady is saying in this amendment, but I would point out this started out in 2010. There was \$450 million in the Land and Water Conversation Fund appropriated for this year. We have reduced that in this bill to \$58 million. It already terminates funding for any new Federal land acquisition projects, an action we had to take in order to meet the subcommittee's allocation halfway through this fiscal year. All that remains is enough funding for managing projects funded in prior years and for emergencies and in-holdings for small acquisitions that make sense and save taxpayers money in the long run. So we've reduced this fund for any new land acquisition.

I can't tell you what's going to happen in the next bill, but this one would allow for those in-holdings to be purchased, those things that are ongoing and currently under negotiation. So I think it's the appropriate thing to do. Terminating these programs will pull the rug out from under private landowners that we've already made commitments to, many of whom have fallen on hard times in this economy, who need to sell their lands and who would want to conserve those lands for the benefit of all Americans.

So as much as I sympathize with what the gentlelady is trying to do, I think reducing all of the funds out of that account would be inappropriate. And I would oppose the amendment and urge all Members to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. MARKEY. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a nearly 50-year-old promise to the American people that if we are going to allow giant oil companies like BP to deplete our ocean energy resources, we will take a small sliver of their massive profits and deposit it into a conservation fund.

Since its creation in 1965, the Land and Water Conversation Fund has allowed Federal acquisition of critical acres inside the national parks, vital wildlife habitats, conservation easements, and water rights, as well as construction of local recreational facili-

ties through grants to States. The fund has served as one of the most important tools in building and protecting our national resources heritage.

The underlying bill devastates this revered program by slashing the amount to be paid out of the fund for conservation by almost 90 percent compared to current levels—almost 90 percent of a cut from current levels. The funding level contained in the underlying bill is the lowest proposed amount since the program was created in 1965. This is not a return to fiscal year 2008. This is not a return to fiscal year 2009. This is a return to fiscal year LBJ. That's their goal, to go back right to the very beginning, and if they could, to the year before when it did not exist at all. That's the real goal of what this debate is trying to accomplish from the Republican side. And now this amendment proposes a further reduction in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

To be clear, this amendment does not save this money. Rather, it borrows this money from a trust fund and uses it to offset spending that has already occurred. This is diverting oil money from its intended conservation purpose in violation of a promise made to the American people. The Outdoor Industry Association points out that outdoor recreation contributes \$730 billion annually to the United States economy and supports more than 6 million jobs. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is good for the environment, it's good for the economy, and it's a 50-year-old promise to every American.

The cuts contained in the underlying bill would cripple the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Further cuts could kill it. This amendment should be defeated, and it should be seen in the context of this massive attempt by the new Republican majority to take the EPA and to turn it into every polluter's ally; to take the clean air and the clean water laws and begin to undermine them systematically; to take each and every one of these environmental areas that we've made tremendous progress in over the last 30, 40, and 50 years and begin to roll back those gains as though America was not the beneficiary.

There's a good reason why America is the number one box office smash in the world, and that's because they look at us and they appreciate the commitment that we have made to the public health, to the public lands, to clean water, to clean air. And if we begin to undermine that image, then we will be hurting our country; we will be hurting our tourism; we will be hurting our ability to be able to pass on this planet in better condition than the way we found it. I urge that under no circumstances we support a provision that would accomplish all those goals.

□ 1620

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

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

Mr. DINGELL. I rise more in sorrow than in anger about the legislation now before us.

Mr. Chairman, all Members will agree we have to confront our budget deficit; but we have to do so, I think, in a sensible fashion. I grieve that that does not happen here. The cuts of the magnitude that we are making today and the places they are being made is destructive beyond belief. We risk a continuation or, indeed, a re-igniting of the recession which has plagued us, and we risk seeing to it that the great needs of our country are not met. We are looking at the strong possibility of a loss of jobs.

The Economic Policy Institute estimates that 800,000 jobs will be lost, jobs that are not only important but that are, indeed, of major national priority, which are being put on the chopping block. Let us look at some of the things about which our Republican friends are dismissive.

The education of our children: the continuing resolution will eliminate or reduce aid for almost 1.5 million low- and middle-income students paying for college.

The safety of our food: these cuts here will hamstring the Food and Drug Administration's ability to implement critical food safety legislation, leaving us vulnerable to food-related illness and death.

Americans' health: the continuing resolution cuts billions from the Department of Health and Human Services, over \$1 billion from the National Institutes of Health, and over \$1 billion from community health centers.

The welfare of our homeless veterans: even housing vouchers for the homeless defenders of our country are eliminated. This is disgraceful, and indeed it is a dishonor to those who have served their country.

Job training: the continuing resolution cuts billions from job training for displaced workers, turning our backs on those hit hardest by the recession.

U.S. exports, which make jobs: even though both Democrats and Republicans have called for a reduction in the U.S. trade deficit, the continuing resolution severely cuts into our primary export promotion effort.

Security on our streets: millions will be cut from the funding for State and

local policing activities to fight drugs, gangs and terrorism. Moreover, the continuing resolution eliminates Federal grants that help police departments around the country hire or rehire police officers.

Critical conservation programs: the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, all of which are solid, bipartisan programs, would either be completely or effectively gutted. In addition, this legislation prevents the Environmental Protection Agency from taking important steps to protect the waters of our Nation.

Mr. Chairman, with unemployment hovering around 9 percent nationally—and much higher in my own State—and with many Americans still struggling through this recession, we cannot pull the rug out from under them. Politics aside, cuts of this magnitude would be unhealthy, untimely, and would provide uncertainty for our Nation as we try to get back on our feet.

Instead of draconian cuts, we should be looking to see to it that we have wise and prudent cuts, while at the same time we have an investment in the future of our country and in our people. I do not see that in this proposal before us at this time.

As the President has said, we can and, indeed, we must out-educate, out-innovate and out-build our competitors. That is the only way that the United States can achieve the kind of hope for recovery and economic activity that will benefit our next generations. Contrary to H.R. 1, we need to balance investments that will help our economy recover while also committing to decreasing the Federal deficit.

It is clear that neither goal will be achieved overnight and that they certainly will not be achieved in this legislation. I stand ready to work with my colleagues and with the President to find responsible and effective ways to trim the budget, but I refuse to permit my Republican colleagues to gut vital government programs and bring our economic recovery to a standstill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I offer this motion to speak out against the blatant attack on clean water, which is contained in section 1747 of this Republican continuing resolution—a provision that does not save the taxpayer one single dollar.

As we know, the Clean Water Act became law in 1972 with the stated purpose of cleaning up America's waterways and wetlands. Since then, this landmark legislation has served as a framework for protecting our drinking water from deadly toxins and for preserving the ecological integrity of our waterways.

In my home State of New York, from the mighty waters of rivers like the

Hudson to the many lakes of the Adirondacks, this legislation has been absolutely critical, where 95 percent of our population relies on public drinking water in some form. Unfortunately, in the last 10 years, millions of acres of wetlands and thousands of miles of streams have lost Clean Water Act protection.

Healthy streams and wetlands naturally filter and replenish our drinking water supplies. They absorb flood waters and protect coastlines and support local hunting, fishing, boating, and recreation industries. One-third of Americans get their drinking water from the types of streams that are vulnerable to pollution under recent rollbacks; and this bill includes a provision that would ban the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers from working within their legal authority to mitigate that threat.

This is an appropriations bill. According to my colleagues across the aisle, it is a bill with the sole purpose of reducing the deficit—a noble goal. However, the clean water rider in section 1747 of this bill does not save one dime of taxpayer money. It is not about funding. It is about restricting the legal authority of the EPA and the work of the Army Corps of Engineers in an underhanded “politics as usual” attack on our drinking water, on our environment, and on the thousands of recreational fishing, hunting and boating jobs that these water resources support.

We may have banned formal earmarks this year, but this rider amounts to a handout to big polluters at the expense of basic public health protections.

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

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

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. The legislation before us, the continuing resolution, I believe is a full-throated extremist assault on the environment, on the public health of the American people, and on the jobs and economic well-being of our Nation as a whole. In these difficult times that we are in, it is the economy and jobs that should be the top priorities for this Congress and for the Republican majority.

Mr. Chairman, this CR does irreparable harm to the environment, including to the air, water, our public lands, and to wildlife. The virtual elimination of public health protection by the reckless dismantling of the jurisdiction of the EPA and of the funding of the EPA will bring health crises to the American people and will endanger families and children.

□ 1630

Today, the President is announcing his great outdoors initiative, and at a time when he is asking for private, State, local, and Federal cooperation

in the protection of public places in the enhancement of recreation and outdoor activities for the American people, this CR talks about the elimination of State and tribal wildlife grants which are essential in that coordination. It talks about reducing by 90 percent the land water conservation fund, which is essential to promoting that cooperation and promoting the joint planning and joint jurisdiction of many of our special places in this country.

And the upcoming punitive attempt to eliminate the national landscape conservation system will leave 800 public units abandoned without coordination and without the ability to plan for the future and to be coordinated in such a fashion that they save money and serve the American people the best.

This CR places our special public places and lands on the endangered list, with irrational cuts in ending the shared responsibility to protect and conserve. Big Oil and gas and mining do not own these public places and lands—the American people do—and to turn to extraction as the only goal for these public lands denies history, ignores science, and welcomes the exploitation of a shared resource by the American people.

If deficit reduction is the item on the agenda—and we all agree that we must confront that and be prudent, be pragmatic, and be realistic in cutting programs—then we also should put everything on the table because if it is indeed an issue of deficit reduction, then let's talk about some items that the majority did not put in their CR, some of the subsidies, some of the giveaways to industries that are part of the public land agenda and part of what happens within the Interior Department:

Expensing reforestation expenditures, \$600 million under public land; excessive percentage over cost depletion for nonfuel minerals, \$500 million; expensing exploration for nonfuel minerals, \$400 million; intangible drilling costs, \$8.9 billion; oil and gas royalty relief, \$6.9 billion; domestic manufacturing and tax deduction for oil and gas companies, \$6.2 billion. And if you keep going down that list with coal subsidies, nuclear industry subsidies, oil and gas subsidies, public land subsidies, you end up with a figure of \$100 billion to \$200 billion.

I'm not saying that all those cuts should be eliminated. I don't think we should take an axe to those areas. Some are productive and needed; but if we are going to scrutinize this budget, let's do it in a fair way that shares and balances what we're going through while we protect important things in our public lands and in our public health.

I urge all my colleagues to balance public health of families and children, the public lands we love, the shared responsibility we have to clean air, water, public health, and our national resources, balance that with the narrow agenda that is confronting us

today, an agenda that punishes taxpayers and the American people at the expense and for the profit of private oil and gas interests in this country.

As we confront this issue, I would suggest to my colleagues that the legacy of our public lands and our environment, the legacy of our clean air and water, the public health of our people should be the priority. And if cuts need to be made, then all cuts should be placed on the table, all cuts should be looked at, including subsidies and including giveaways and deductions that are not part of the norm with our public dollars. That would be good for the taxpayer, and it would be good for the environment, and it would be good in reducing the deficit.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the underlying bill.

I was an early and strong supporter of the President's bipartisan commission on the debt; and while I do not agree with all of the commission's recommendations, I recognize that their report to the President offered an important starting point for debate on an issue that affects the lives of every American, as well as future generations.

In the report, the commission warns against disrupting our fragile economic recovery: "We need a comprehensive plan now to reduce the debt over the long term. But budget cuts should start gradually so they don't interfere with the ongoing economic recovery. Growth is essential to restoring fiscal strength and balance. We should cut red tape and unproductive government spending that hinders job creation and growth. But at the same time we must invest in education, infrastructure, and high-value research and development to help our economy grow, keep us globally competitive, and make it easier for businesses to create jobs."

The bill before us fails to heed this sound advice, making shortsighted decisions that will sabotage our short-term recovery and undermine our long-term competitiveness. The reckless decisions made in this bill will lead to lost jobs in my district and throughout the Nation.

Some of these job losses are obvious. Deep cuts to COPS and SAFER funding will ensure that we will lose thousands of police officers and firefighters protecting our communities nationwide; but other losses may be less obvious but just as painful.

For instance, this legislation imposes deep cuts on the food Food and Drug Administration. Every single drug, vaccine, biologic and medical device must be approved by the FDA before it can ever be offered to patients. This means that not only do patients rely on the FDA but also American pharmaceutical and medical device companies that need an efficient and effective

FDA to ensure that they can continue to innovate, grow, and create jobs.

We are lucky to have a medical device industry in this country that is on the cutting edge of technological advances in medicine. What we should be doing is modernizing the FDA to make it more efficient, transparent, predictable, and rigorous; and to do that, we need to ensure that the FDA has all the necessary resources to conduct proper and speedy review of life-saving devices that not only benefit patients but our innovative businesses so that many of them can get to work putting people to work.

For these private sector firms, cutting FDA resources means slowing down their approval process, driving some of them overseas, and losing many jobs here in our country as well. Likewise, cuts to local funding included in this bill will harm communities I represent, particularly the deep cuts to the Community Development Block Grant program. When I have asked leaders in the cities I represent how we can best help their recovery efforts, the answer has been unhesitating and unequivocal: CDBG funding.

Last week, the city manager in my hometown of Lowell wrote, saying, "This is probably the most valuable tool that the Federal Government offers cities to address economic development, infrastructure, and community needs."

What is most discouraging about the attack on CDBG funding is that it does just what my colleagues say they support: it provides local flexibility, allowing stakeholders to decide what makes sense for their communities, while ensuring an extremely efficient use of funds. For example, last year in the city of Lowell, every \$1 in CDBG funding generated more than \$16 in additional funding.

Over the years, Lowell has successfully used CDBG funds to redevelop a historic building into a much-needed senior center, turning a blight into a landmark and prompting the entry of private businesses nearby. It has used funds to spur the development of a mixed-use development that is bringing in millions of dollars in private development and restoring architectural treasures key to the city's identity. And it has provided seed money to non-profits like the United Teen Equality Center, recognized nationally for the revolutionary work they're doing every day to curb gang violence in the city of Lowell.

All of these actions have improved the quality of life and created jobs for Lowell residents, and none might have been made possible without this modest Federal investment.

So I do not support the underlying bill, and I encourage its rejection.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. I rise today to let the American people and all Minneso-

tans know that this continuing resolution is an unprecedented assault on our public health and environment.

We know that the Federal budget is in crisis, and we know we must make tough choices; but those choices must be prudent, wise, and invest in our future. It should not put the basic health of Americans at risk. The Republicans' plan before us proposes to cut \$3 billion from the EPA's budget, the largest percentage cuts to this critical agency in 30 years.

□ 1640

The bill also proposes radical policy language to keep the EPA from carrying out its historic mission—a mission to protect the health of the American people—by limiting the EPA's ability to enforce the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act.

The EPA needs to be allowed to do its job, and it needs the resources to do this job. This bill would cause the EPA to lay off 80 percent of its employees who are responsible for protecting public health.

State clean water programs are gutted by \$2 billion in the Republican budget. Our local communities are struggling with their own budgets, and these vital funds allow for communities to hire engineers, construction workers, to upgrade water plants and drinking water projects.

It is the EPA's investment in clean water that allows parents to know that if their child walks up to a drinking fountain anywhere in America, they can have the peace of mind that that water is safe for their child to drink. These irresponsible cuts jeopardize that peace of mind.

The EPA does important work, and the work that the EPA does saves lives. I strongly oppose these reckless Republican cuts and radical deregulation proposals that endanger our communities. Congress needs to make difficult choices. Mr. Chair, I believe that these are foolhardy choices to short-change clean air, clean water, and the health of our families.

On Monday, I received over 1,000 valentines from Minnesotans, and those valentines were dedicated to the EPA. My constituents understand the important work that the EPA has done to protect our water, our land, and their health over the past 40 years. And it's work that they feel must continue. This continuing resolution would turn back all the tremendous progress we have made in cleaning up our environment, and I firmly reject it and urge my colleagues to do as well.

Mr. Chair, with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I appreciate Speaker BOEHNER and my Republican colleagues providing for an open discussion on this legislation, and

I appreciate the Speaker's request that we be respectful of the process. I think that is important. But I think it is also important to come to the floor at this point to make a couple of observations that are critical to the people I represent.

We are ready to move forward to actually deal with cutting the budget. We have already seen today a significant amendment adopted dealing with defense. There are opportunities for us to accelerate health care savings in Medicare. And from the beginning of my coming to this body, I have been working on a bipartisan basis to deal with reductions in unnecessary and wasteful agricultural subsidies.

There are several items that we are dealing with in the continuing resolution that have nothing to do with saving money. Indeed, they are actually going to cost money in economic impact in my community and around the country.

I note, for instance, the policy rider that would prevent the EPA and the Corps of Engineers from clarifying provisions of the Clean Water Act. As a result, millions of acres of wetlands and thousands of miles of streams will lose Clean Water Act protections. Because these affect so much of the headwater streams supply to public surface drinking water in my State, it could end up threatening drinking water quality for almost 2 million people.

The cut to the State revolving funds are extraordinarily imprudent. This money leverages a great deal of activity and helps us deal with the massive infrastructure deficit with water quality. The American Society of Civil Engineers backs this up. We are talking about hundreds of billions of dollars we need to be investing in the next 20 years. Cutting the revolving fund is a dramatic step backward.

In the area of air quality, there is a rider that attempts to prevent EPA from regulating greenhouse gas emissions. Now I will tell you, on its merits, dealing with greenhouse gases, that this will look foolish for the people who are proposing it to their children and grandchildren. They will wonder, What were you thinking?

But put aside for a moment the problem of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon pollution. The language will have far-reaching—and I hope unintended—consequences. It would hinder EPA's ability to relax requirements on biomass plants that matter, for example, to my friend from Idaho and others in the Northwest. Very important to us. In addition, because of the way it was drafted, to prevent the issuance of permits, the language would impose a de facto construction ban on new sources in many States, including Oregon. This could block not only new or expanding power plants but refineries and large manufacturing plants. With unemployment rates high in my State and around the country, this construction moratorium hardly seems to make sense.

The budget decimates the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This was a program that represented a commitment to offset some of the destructive effects of oil and gas production by preserving many of America's high-quality recreational opportunities and vital wildlife habitat.

This is violating a commitment that this body has made to finally allow these funds to flow. Unfortunately, future investments are going to be at risk if this CR passes with the existing funding level, missing opportunities to complete landscapes and protect watersheds and actually preventing agencies from meeting commitments already in place.

My final concern at this point deals with the assault on energy investments. The United States invests approximately 0.5 percent of the trillion-dollar energy sector. If anything, we should be ramping this up. We are losing our competitive edge around the world. We are losing economic opportunities and opportunities to preserve the environment.

Mr. Chairman, I have other concerns. There are other people who have things to say. But I hope that we can reject these provisions in the CR that actually make no difference in terms of reducing the budget and violate commitments that we have made.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1704. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management" shall be \$1,204,240,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$20,945,000" for "\$22,103,000"; and by substituting "\$10,548,000" for "\$11,632,000".

AMENDMENT NO. 295 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

Mr. McCLINTOCK. 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 264, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$7,537,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$7,537,000)".

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a government-established, government-financed, so-called private nonprofit set up to act as a conduit to funnel public dollars to private environmental advocacy groups. The authorization for these grants has expired. Let me repeat that. There is no congressional authorization for this program, and yet the money just keeps rolling on.

If we are actually serious about spending taxpayer money as carefully as they spend what they've got left

after they've paid their taxes, then we ought to start by insisting that if Congress has not authorized a program, it should not be funded. If we ignore this principle, then why do we have any committees other than the Appropriations Committee?

When Ronald Reagan very reluctantly signed the original legislation, NFWF's budget was \$100,000. It has grown to \$7.5 million, 75-fold. Nor was Reagan's signing statement exactly a ringing endorsement. Here is what he said: "I must convey my serious reservations about the bill. The statements in the bill to the effect that the foundation shall be a nonprofit, charitable corporation and that it shall not be an agency or establishment of the United States are contradicted by the facts. Establishment of the foundation under the terms of the bill is an unwise and dangerous precedent." Well, Reagan had "serious reservations" about an unwise and dangerous precedent.

□ 1650

Reagan's "serious reservations" were well founded, and, at the very least, there ought to be a full congressional review of this program and a decision made to reauthorize it before we throw more money at it, money, by the way, if you haven't checked the newspapers recently, that we don't have.

In this particular case, these are public dollars being funneled to private concerns, many of which have a disconcerting habit of then turning around and suing the government, that is, suing taxpayers over environmental issues. As we all know, all funds are fungible. So, in essence, through this agency, we are using taxpayer money to give to groups to sue taxpayers.

Not all of these private foundations are even domestic. These grants have gone to such foreign groups as the Prakratic Society of India, the Centre for Dolphin Studies of Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in Central Mozambique, and to the San Lorenzo Public Outreach Program in Panama.

Mr. Chairman, with our Nation facing the worst peacetime fiscal crisis in our history, do we really need to continue these expenditures? And shouldn't we at least review the program and renew the authorization before we throw more money at it?

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. MORAN. I oppose the gentleman's amendment that reduces the Fish and Wildlife Service by \$7.5 million. The gentleman says that it is aimed at the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, although it doesn't say so. But whether it is or not, it's still a bad idea.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation raises private funds with minimal Federal seed dollars. It should be

encouraged, not eliminated. Last year, the foundation leveraged \$40 million in Federal funds into more than \$180 million for on-the-ground conservation projects. That's a leverage ratio of 4½ times.

The Fish and Wildlife Foundation continues to be the best financial investment of public dollars to leverage private funds that pay for Federal priorities. In 1984, a quarter century ago, during challenging budget times, as well as we have today, the Foundation was created by a bipartisan group of Members of the House and Senate to leverage taxpayer dollars with private dollars.

This amendment would affect more than 400 conservation projects this year in most U.S. States and territories. These programs are nonregulatory, community driven; they promote working landscapes and foster innovation. In this critical time of constrained budgets, you would think we would want the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation more than ever.

So I would urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLIN-TOCK).

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1705. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction" shall be \$23,737,000.

SEC. 1706. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Land Acquisition" shall be \$15,055,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$2,500,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1707. Of the unobligated amounts under the heading "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Landowner Incentive Program" from prior year appropriations, all remaining amounts are rescinded.

SEC. 1708. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund" shall be \$2,479,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$2,479,000" for "\$29,000,000"; by substituting "\$0" for "\$5,145,706"; and by substituting "\$0" for "\$56,000,000".

SEC. 1709. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund" shall be \$0.

AMENDMENT NO. 338 OFFERED BY MR. MORAN

Mr. MORAN. 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 265, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$50,000,000)".

Page 274, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$50,000,000)".

Page 274, line 25, after the second dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$50,000,000)".

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I'm surprised that this continuing resolution eliminates all funding for the very successful, bipartisan-sponsored North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. It cuts \$48 million.

My amendment simply adds \$50 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. The offset is the EPA Diesel Emissions Program which, in fact, has been eliminated in the budget just proposed by the President.

Now, both Houses unanimously reauthorized what's called NAWCA. That's the acronym for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

We authorized it unanimously in 2006. The appropriation authorization for NAWCA was increased to \$75 million for fiscal years 2007 through 2012. It's wildly popular with all sportsmen and those who value our wetlands. So I'm surprised that H.R. 1 would eliminate it. This, frankly, shows what a meat axe approach has been taken here today by some in the Republican majority.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund conserves our waterfowl, fish and wildlife resources while, at the same time, generating environmental and economic benefits. This is a successful partnership involving Federal, State and local governments and especially nonprofit organizations like Ducks Unlimited.

The current CEO of Ducks Unlimited, Dale Hall, who incidentally was President George Bush's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director, wrote, and I quote, "If these cuts and actions take place, waterfowl, waterfowl hunters and wetlands conservation would lose in a big way. In short, these actions would adversely affect all of us who care about and have funded wetlands and waterfowl conservation. We should remember, conservation in America pays for itself through the economic return from hunters, anglers and other outdoor enthusiasts."

I could not have said it better than the spokesperson, the CEO of Ducks Unlimited, who served in the Bush administration as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director.

Every Federal dollar provided by NAWCA must be matched by at least \$1 from non-Federal sources. Because the program is so effective, NAWCA funds are usually tripled or quadrupled on the local level.

In short, this is both a highly popular and very successful program. Since its inception in 1989, more than 1,600 NAWCA projects have contributed to the conservation of more than 25 million acres of habitat across North America.

The offset we use, the Diesel Emissions grant program, is a good pro-

gram. But sometimes we have to make hard choices. The President's fiscal year 2012 request also eliminates the Diesel grant program so as to encourage the truck industry to increase its own diesel R&D.

I ask the Members to support this amendment to protect our wetlands and wildlife and support the people who enjoy it.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORAN. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I just want to rise in very strong support. This has been one of the most successful conservation programs. It brings in the private sector. They add two or three times to the contribution here. And I think this is a program that is very worthy and should be supported, and I hope the gentleman's amendment will be accepted.

Mr. MORAN. I greatly thank the Chair of the full committee.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. CALVERT. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund is a good program. I have no objections to that program. It's just a bad offset that the gentleman is choosing to move ahead with.

Mr. Chairman, the \$50 million that's included in the continuing resolution to support Diesel Emissions Reduction Act grants is a good program. Because heavy diesel engines can operate for 20 to 30 years after they enter service, many of these engines operating today were manufactured years before the modern clean air standards. DERA grants support projects to retrofit over 20 million aging diesel engines currently in use with modern technologies to reduce toxic emissions and improve air quality.

This successful environmental program is supported by a unique broad coalition of environmentalists, industry, State and local governments. This program enjoys strong bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate and was reauthorized in the lame duck session last Congress.

□ 1700

Since 2008, the EPA has awarded over 500 DERA grants for projects nationwide. These grants leverage two State and local dollars for every one Federal dollar invested and provide \$13 of economic benefit for every dollar spent. These leveraged dollars buy us cleaner air and more green jobs in every State in our Nation.

Perhaps most importantly, recent studies indicate that black carbon, like that emitted from diesel engines, is the worst kind of pollution. The retrofit technology supported by DERA reduces black carbon emissions by 90 percent.

The EPA's third "National Assessment of Toxic Air Pollutants" found that 2.2 million Americans now live in areas where the air they breathe increases their risk of cancer to levels deemed grossly unacceptable, one in 10,000. Given these findings, we owe it to our constituents to continue to support clean air technology.

Mr. Chairman, DERA is a win-win program. It supports green American jobs and improves the air quality for all Americans.

I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, section 1709; however, I want to state for the record I am completely supportive of the program that he spoke of today.

This particular amendment, however, seeks to eliminate funding for the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, a vital public health, environment and infrastructure program that was reauthorized with huge bipartisan support that Representative CALVERT referred to, through a bill I authored last year. That is the purpose of my standing, because I was an author of that bill this year.

DERA is a proven program that improves air quality by reducing diesel emissions. It has strong bipartisan support in both the House and Senate and from a diverse coalition of transportation, health, and environmental organizations.

I thank Congressman MORAN, and I applaud his leadership efforts to protect and preserve our environment and natural resources. He has been a stalwart advocate in the struggle to reduce harmful emissions from antiquated coal-fired power plants and protect green space and green infrastructure. However, today is a rare moment that he and I do not agree.

DERA is a voluntary national and State-level grant and loan program that reduces the diesel emissions by upgrading and modernizing older diesel engines and equipment. For someone like me and my district, this is important. It's the lives of my constituents. By design, it looks to reduce the emissions from 20 million existing diesel engines in use today by as much as 90 percent.

The \$50 million designated for DERA is but half of the authorized level and already a 20 percent cut in the program from last year's funding. Although I would say, for the record, that it has not been terminated, it is merely a recommendation by the President at this time.

Eliminating funding entirely would be a huge mistake and cause substantial detriment to the economic health and environmental interests, particu-

larly of communities that are along port areas.

Since DERA funding began in 2007, more than 3,000 projects nationwide have benefited from this program, creating considerable employment opportunities in the area of manufacturing, installation and servicing of emissions-related technology. The bill I authored this last year, which passed in December, will actually amplify job creation further by expanding the program and increasing the number of eligible beneficiaries.

Additionally, DERA is widely considered one of the most cost-effective Federal programs in the Nation. The EPA has estimated that in California alone the program averages more than \$13 in health and economic benefits for every \$1 that it receives in funding. Projections estimate that nearly 2,000 lives will be saved by 2017 in direct relation to DERA's impact on air quality.

In my district, the positive benefits of DERA are far reaching, home to the two busiest container ports in the United States, the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach. On average, 35,000 trucks commute to and from these ports daily. By the year 2030, this number will be expected to triple. Just imagine for a moment the pollution caused by these vehicles in a single day.

Now, think of those Americans who live along those freight corridors and are exposed to the pollutants on a daily basis. Would you want that for you and your family? In my district, these folks already suffer from asthma and cancer rates far above the national average, and it's documented. Air quality improvements and reductions in emissions are vital to the quality of life and health of these families and countless others throughout the Nation.

I would also like to add that DERA is often mentioned in association with the trucking industry and freight movement. There is another important area where diesel engines are most frequently utilized and where DERA will create a substantial necessary improvement in our public transportation and our school bus system.

These vehicles are vital to the millions of Americans who rely upon them every day to get to work or school. Many of these folks include young children whose lungs and immune systems are still developing and who are especially susceptible to health problems. We owe it to these young people and their families to give the DERA program our full support and see its funding maintained.

DERA has been endorsed by a large coalition of leading environmental health and transportation organizations who also believe in its effectiveness at protecting and creating jobs, promoting healthy economies and healthier citizens. At a time when our future is so heavily dependent upon economic growth, infrastructure investment, and improving the quality of life of average Americans, it seems

counterintuitive to cut funding for a program that provides us with so many benefits.

For these reasons, I urge opposition to the amendment, but I seek to work with my colleagues to support other funding to support the program laid out.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to very strongly oppose the gentleman's amendment and associate myself with the remarks of the gentlewoman from southern California.

Before going to that, though, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a moment to express my deep appreciation to both the work of my chairman and his ranking member putting together what I consider to be overall a very, very fine bill. I know of MIKE SIMPSON's concern about those issues that relate to our environment and the interior especially. He is a fabulous chairman, assisted today by a very, very fine young person who is his staff director, not so young as he used to be, Dave LesStrang. But this fine bill also is put together by a cross-section of great staffers who are doing all they can to improve the conditions in which we live.

I rise to oppose this amendment in no small part because KEN CALVERT and I over the years have shared the same problem. We live in a region known as the Inland Empire, and it is surrounded by beautiful, beautiful mountains. It's a wonderful area; but during much of our lifetime, indeed for decades, for 250 days-plus a year you could not see the mountains. How come? It wasn't because of the fog. It was because of 7 million automobiles starting their engines in Los Angeles and that which was spewed out going up against the mountains crystallizing with sunlight creating a thing called air pollution or smog. Indeed, the battle against air quality problems began many, many years ago for us, efforts to create a new standard of regulatory enforcement that would make a difference in the region.

Today, you can see that beautiful valley almost every day of the year because of the progress that we have made in terms of cleaning the emissions from mobile sources. We are very proud of the fact that we've controlled stationary sources. It is easy to point a finger at the big smoke stack and say, Oh, my God, that's the problem. Indeed, we have solved 99 percent of all those emissions, and air quality still is a challenge.

When you come to this question today, we are talking about serious efforts to improve the emissions that come largely from trucks, but diesel-using engines and those emissions have a tremendous impact upon air quality as well.

Over the years, all of our efforts have saved I don't know how many tens of

thousands of lives because we have improved the conditions in which these people have to live and breathe. But to suggest that we ought to begin to break down the progress being made on these engines by way of this relatively easy but, I must say, simplistic kind of transfer is a very, very big mistake.

So, Mr. Chairman, in the strongest way I urge our members to vote “no” on this \$50 million transfer and recognize it’s a lot more important to save the lives of those breathing foul air than to give a pittance to a very important environmental problem.

□ 1710

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

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

Mr. MORAN. 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 Virginia will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1710. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation” shall be \$4,430,000.

SEC. 1711. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational Species Conservation Fund” shall be \$7,875,000.

SEC. 1712. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, State and Tribal Wildlife Grants” shall be \$0.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I was very disappointed that the committee zeroed out the State and Tribal Wildlife Grant program. I think this has been a great program that has helped the States do plans on how they can use their habitat to protect endangered species. This is the kind of work that is necessary so that we don’t get future listings.

I know my friend from Idaho and others are concerned about the Endangered Species Act and the number of listings, and we will talk more about that later, but this was a very important program and one that I as chairman strongly supported and actually created.

So I just want to mention that I hope in conference we can at least maintain some level of funding for this program.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1713. Before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Interior

shall reissue the final rule published on April 2, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 15123 et seq.) without regard to any other provision of statute or regulation that applies to issuance of such rule. Such reissuance (including this section) shall not be subject to judicial review.

AMENDMENT NO. 194 OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

Mrs. LUMMIS. 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 266, strike line 12 and insert “on February 27, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 10514 et seq.) without”.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia reserves a point of order.

The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to thank you personally, as well as your colleague from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) and also Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS of Washington, for your work on this amendment.

The continuing resolution as written would reinstate a 2009 Fish and Wildlife determination that the gray wolf in Montana and Idaho should be removed from the endangered species list. This amendment would replace that 2009 determination with an earlier-approved Fish and Wildlife determination, the one made in 2008, and that expands the scope of delisting of the gray wolf to include the full range of the Northern Rockies wolf.

Mr. Chairman, after gray wolves were introduced in 1995 into Yellowstone National Park in my home State and placed on the endangered species list under section 10(j), which is the non-essential experimental population section of the Endangered Species Act, a list was determined about what it would take to recover the species, when would we consider it recovered, and it was determined by experts at the time that the recovery would be complete if the population of wolves grew to 300 wolves with at least 30 breeding pairs. That was the target, that was the goal, 300 wolves, 30 breeding pairs.

So how many wolves are there today, Mr. Chairman? Here we are, 16 years later. There are more than 1,600 wolves and 113 breeding pairs. By every reasonable definition, the wolf has recovered, and yet these wolves remain on the endangered species list. They remain protected, even as they overwhelm and decimate other wild game herds. For example, in the Grovont, the moose population in terms of young calves has declined 90 percent, 90 percent, and it is due to wolf depredation.

Wolves remain protected in each State because of court determinations, not because of science, and it is now time to be honest about the wolf and its recovery. Its continued inclusion on the endangered species list has everything to do with special interests and

emotion and nothing to do with science. Organizations that repeatedly sue the government at taxpayer expense orchestrate these strategies and make people believe that the wolf is not recovered. The simple truth is the wolf is doing very well.

Lest anyone be confused, my amendment will not create an open season on wolves. It will return management of the wolf populations back to the States, and they are the ones who suffer the effects of the wolves. It will allow for appropriate management of wolf herds, wolf herds by any definition, that have fully recovered.

So it is time to be honest. It is time to delist.

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

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriations bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states, in pertinent part, “an amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.”

The amendment imposes additional duties beyond what is legislatively authorized.

So I now ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there any other Member who wishes to speak to this point of order?

If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment imposes new duties on the Secretary to reissue a different final rule than is required to be reissued by the pending section. The amendment therefore constitutes additional legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1714. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System” shall be \$2,237,674,000.

SEC. 1715. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Park Partnership Project Grants” shall be \$0 and the matters pertaining to such account in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1716. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation” shall be \$57,829,000, of which \$0 shall be for projects authorized by section 7302 of Public Law 111–11.

SEC. 1717. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund” shall be \$54,500,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$25,000,000”: *Provided further*, That the proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1718. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior,



National Park Service, Construction” shall be \$171,713,000: *Provided*, That the last proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances available under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 and in prior appropriation Acts, \$1,000,000 is rescinded from amounts made available for the (now completed) project at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina, and \$1,000,000 is rescinded from amounts made available for the (now completed) project at Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina, and such unobligated balances are reduced accordingly: *Provided further*, That no less than \$23,000,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1719. The contract authority provided for fiscal year 2011 by 16 U.S.C. 4601-10a is rescinded.

SEC. 1720. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Land Acquisition and State Assistance” shall be \$14,100,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$0” for “\$40,000,000”; and by substituting “\$0” for “\$9,000,000”: *Provided further*, That no less than \$3,400,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division: *Provided further*, That section 113 of division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1721. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Surveys, Investigations, and Research” shall be \$1,086,163,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$53,500,000” for “\$40,150,000”; and by substituting “\$4,807,000” for “\$7,321,000”.

SEC. 1722. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management” shall be \$239,478,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$109,494,000” for “\$89,374,000”; and by substituting “\$154,890,000” for “\$156,730,000” each place it appears.

SEC. 1723. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Oil Spill Research” shall be \$10,632,000.

SEC. 1724. During fiscal year 2011, the Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement a reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement, may establish accounts and transfer funds among and between the offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations reprogramming guidelines described in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying Public Law 111-88.

□ 1720

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, we're fortunate that the new Republican majority brought their proposal

before this Congress the day after President Obama submitted his budget plan for next year. We are fortunate because it gives the American people the opportunity to compare very different approaches.

The President's budget is tough but it is responsible. It's tough because it cuts non-security discretionary spending by \$400 billion over the next decade to the lowest share of the economy since the Eisenhower administration. It's responsible because it steadily reduces the deficit while making targeted investments in areas like education, clean energy, infrastructure, and scientific innovation—investments that will strengthen our economy and make sure America wins the future in a competitive global marketplace.

One of those key areas of investment the President has proposed is infrastructure. The American Society of Civil Engineers—hardly a left-wing group—issued a report card on the state of America's deteriorating infrastructure. They gave us practically failing grades—mostly Ds and D-minuses—for the state of our roads, schools, transit, and drinking water—not grades that we would want our kids to bring home from school.

So I'm very pleased that the President has announced that he wants to make critical investments in this area. As reported yesterday in USA Today, using the analysis of the Associated General Contractors—again, not a liberal group—his plan could create about 5.4 million construction jobs and 10 million more jobs in related industries in the broader economy. At a time when the construction industry is facing over 20 percent unemployment, those are exactly the kinds of smart investments that will help grow our economy. This proposal and this investment is supported by a diverse range of groups, from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to the AFL-CIO.

The President's tough and balanced approach stands in stark contrast to the proposal we're seeing on the floor today. The proposal that we're talking about today, with very immediate and deep cuts, is a reckless approach when too many families are struggling to make ends meet, and it will do virtually nothing to address our long-term structural deficit.

The Economic Policy Institute found that the proposal before this House today would likely put 800,000 Americans out of work. Indeed, that's why the bipartisan commission charged with reducing our deficits and debt, along with the bipartisan Domenici-Rivlin Commission, recommended against taking deep, immediate cuts. Yes, they're coming together now to put together a plan to reduce the deficit in a stable way. No, to immediate deep cuts that could hurt a very fragile economy.

Let me read you exactly what the bipartisan commission on deficit and debts reduction said. “In order to avoid shocking the fragile economy, the

Commission recommends waiting until 2012 to begin enacting programmatic spending cuts.” In other words, below the CR level. And that's exactly what the President's budget does.

Why should we cut essential investments in Head Start and in education rather than eliminate huge taxpayer subsidies to the oil industry? In fact, just today, the GAO came out with a report talking about the huge bonanza oil companies are getting for lack of royalty payments on many of their lands.

Just yesterday, in the Budget Committee, we had the OMB director, Jack Lew, testify. Mr. Lew reminded us that the last time he had testified before the Budget Committee was when he had served as the OMB Director for President Clinton. When he left office, he left the country with a \$45.6 trillion surplus and an economy that during that 8-year period added 20.8 million private sector jobs. Unfortunately, we know the end of the movie. Those huge surpluses were squandered. The previous administration to this one, the Bush administration, cut taxes for the very wealthy. And, through a number of other policy actions, turned a \$5.6 trillion surplus into a sea of deficits. By the end of that 8-year period, 653,000 private sector jobs were eliminated.

Mr. Chairman, I hope we will oppose this approach and accept the approach the President has presented.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1725. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian Programs” shall be \$2,336,865,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$220,000,000” for “\$166,000,000”; by substituting “\$585,779,000” for “\$568,702,000”; and by substituting “\$46,129,000” for “\$43,373,000”.

SEC. 1726. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction” shall be \$216,100,000.

SEC. 1727. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians” shall be \$46,480,000, of which \$0 shall be for the matter pertaining to Public Law 109-379.

SEC. 1728. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Departmental Offices, Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$117,336,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$10,636,000” for “\$12,136,000”.

SEC. 1729. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories” shall be \$78,516,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$69,590,000” for “\$75,915,000”; and by substituting “\$8,926,000” for “\$9,280,000”.

SEC. 1730. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior,

Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Compact of Free Association” shall be \$5,422,000: *Provided*, That \$2,104,000 of such funds shall be available for section 122 of division A of Public Law 111-88.

SEC. 1731. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Departmental Offices, Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$64,845,000.

SEC. 1732. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$48,389,000.

SEC. 1733. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Departmental Offices, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Federal Trust Programs” shall be \$168,115,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88, as amended by Public Law 111-212, shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$31,534,000” for “\$47,536,000”.

SEC. 1734. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire Management” shall be \$769,897,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$150,000,000” for “\$125,000,000”.

SEC. 1735. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Department-wide Programs, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund” shall be \$6,320,000.

SEC. 1736. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Department-wide Programs, Working Capital Fund” shall be \$80,119,000.

SEC. 1737. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology” shall be \$790,510,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 376 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 273, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$64,100,000)”.

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$64,100,000)”.

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to reduce the EPA’s Science and Technology account by \$64 million. It transfers the money into the Spending Reduction Account. Sixty-four million dollars is the level of the agency’s astronomically expensive Science to Achieve Results, or STAR program, funded in fiscal year 2010. It’s the intent of this amendment to zero out this costly program for the rest of the year, something that due to procedural limitations will be accomplished by supporting the cut to the account’s top line for that purpose and the agency’s operational plan that will come forth in 2011.

According to the EPA, the STAR program is the agency’s primary grants program for funding extramural research in environmental science and engineering. In a recent press release,

the EPA boasts that the taxpayer-backed awards “ensure the best science is being used to protect the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land we build our communities on.” What it doesn’t mention is that these grants average 3 years and about \$1 million.

□ 1730

This program was funded at roughly \$60 million last year, and the President requested \$87 million for it in fiscal year 2011. I believe the committee used \$50 million as an assumed funding level based on this CR for the rest of the year.

Don’t get me wrong. If we were printing money in a basement and if we had plenty of it, this may be something we’d want to spend some money on. I’m sure something good comes out of it, but we’re not in that situation now. We have a debt of \$14 trillion, and we have an annual deficit now of \$1.5 trillion. When we’re funding research like this, just out of an account to give to grad students, I think it’s time to question whether or not this is the time we should do this or not.

Not all of the grants that are issued, obviously, are used for good research. It’s not all above reproach. For example, here are just a couple of the reports that we’ve received for the research that was done on these topics:

Environmental Regulation and Productivity Benefits in the Paper Industry;

Estimating Ownership and Use of Older Cars;

Transforming Office Parks into Transit Villages;

Public Opinion on Environment and Water Quality Management in the New York City Watershed;

Ironically, there is a study on Experimental Programs to Stimulate Competitive Research.

I thought that’s what this program does.

I’ve often talked about a lot of the earmarks we used to have that were just simply earmark incubators that begot more earmarks. It seems that some of the funding for studies like these are studies that beget further studies.

If we can’t move in now and say, hey, maybe we ought to slim back a little and save a little money for the taxpayer—remember, the money saved here will go into the spending reduction account and can be applied against this year’s deficit—then we have to ask ourselves:

How can we go back to our constituents and explain, “Sorry, that \$50 million was better spent giving out research dollars to study experimental programs to stimulate competitive research or to transform office parks into transit villages or for public opinion on the environment and water quality management in the New York City watershed or for environmental regulation and productivity benefits in the paper industry?”

Let’s say to the taxpayer that we are serious here, that we are serious about this debt and this deficit. Let’s vote for this amendment and put \$50 million into the spending reduction account.

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words in opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chair, the scale of this reduction to EPA science shuts down EPA’s STAR research grants this year and next, affecting researchers in universities throughout the Nation. The Science to Achieve Results program, whose acronym is STAR, grants money to leverage innovative, cutting-edge research with universities across the Nation.

Now, I don’t know about the way they have titled some of these grants, but I suspect that the gentleman doesn’t know much more than I do about the specific grant itself, other than the title.

What I do know is that this amendment ends funding for the Children’s Health Research Centers, which focus on the study of children’s environmental health hazards, including asthma and exposure to chemicals.

It ends funding for research for four EPA air research centers that focus on the health effects of air pollutants on all ages of Americans, especially the most physically vulnerable and those in smog-laden communities.

It ends funding for EPA’s groundbreaking computational toxicology research effort, which enables us to screen literally thousands of chemicals at one time. I’ve seen how this works, and it’s extraordinarily productive and cost-efficient. It screens chemicals for environmental health hazards, and it saves millions of dollars in the process. These innovative and cost-saving tools also offer the potential to greatly reduce our dependence on animal testing.

The amendment ends funding for critical research to assess risks of nanotechnology and to develop approaches to ensure the safe development of nano materials.

The amendment also wipes out EPA’s STAR academic research fellowships program, affecting 350 current and future fellows and creating real economic hardship in the midst of our depressed economy. Cutting funding for the STAR fellows program eliminates the opportunity to develop the future generation of the best scientific minds to address 21st century environmental problems with new and innovative scientific and technological solutions.

Now, it’s not the end of the world, but it will be the end of a program that works very well—a program that recruits, trains, and integrates some of the very best minds in preserving and protecting our environment.

So, for those reasons, I would urge the rejection of this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.  
Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in the CR, we have already proposed deep cuts with tough choices. In the Interior and Environmental section, we have proposed to cut \$4.4 billion and to eliminate 26 different programs.

The STAR program competitively funds research grants and graduate fellowships in numerous environmental science and engineering disciplines.

I would note, as the gentleman from Arizona knows, that this is competitively awarded in that they actually, as I said, compete for these.

The EPA receives approximately 2,000 to 2,500 proposals each year, and it funds about 150 research grants and 125 graduate fellowships.

I'd be a little leery about coming down here and just naming off the title of what a research project is and then saying that it's silly, because I don't know. I don't know exactly what they're trying to do with some of these things. You actually need to dig into it and find out what they're trying to find out with some of these research grants.

A few years ago, some people did this with, I think it was, the National Academy of Sciences research grants. I can remember some of my colleagues brought down amendments to defund this research grant or that research grant. One of them was to defund a research grant on studying brown fat in panda bears.

Of course, we all on the floor went, Wow, that sounds silly. Why are we studying brown fat in panda bears? Can't we actually study brown fat in American bears?

When I called the National Academy of Sciences, what I found is that who supported that research was NASA, because, if you're ever going to do deep space research, you need to know something about brown fat. Guess what animal has more brown fat than any other animal on Earth? Panda bears. That's why they were doing it.

So just to look at the title of a research project is kind of a silly way to propose eliminating it and making fun of the program. Some of them may be silly—I don't know—but I know these are peer-reviewed, that they actually are competitively granted, and that the gentleman from Arizona has always been concerned that we give earmarks that are not competitively granted. Here we have a program that is competitively granted, so that seems, to me, to be the right way to do it.

Like many other EPA programs, the CR reduces the STAR grant funding. We did so by applying a \$10 million reduction to fund the grants at \$51 million in the CR, which is \$8 million below the 2008 level. Therefore, while we understand the intent of the amend-

ment is to eliminate all funding for the STAR grants, there is no longer \$61.4 million in the CR to reduce for STAR grants, and other research programs would need to be reduced based on the way the amendment has been drafted.

In addition, I believe we must maintain our scientific competitiveness as we work to bring our fiscal house in order, and zeroing out this program, I don't believe, is in the best interest of our country or that it is the right thing to do.

This is a program that we should—and will—discuss on the record with the EPA during the 2012 budget hearings, and we will either build the case for further reductions or an elimination of the program, or we will have a better understanding of why we should look elsewhere for additional cuts.

Therefore, I recommend my colleagues vote "no" on this amendment given that it would unintentionally cut the EPA's research by more than that which is in the CR for the STAR grants and given that we will be taking a look at this during our hearings. The gentleman sits on the committee, and will be, obviously, involved as we have the EPA before us for our oversight hearings.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FLAKE. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

□ 1740

AMENDMENT NO. 407 OFFERED BY MR. HALL

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 273, after line 3, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1738. The Environmental Protection Agency is directed to enter into a contract, within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with the National Academy of Sciences to perform a comprehensive review of non-mercury hazardous air pollutants emitted by electric generating units and industrial boilers, and related health and economic data (including impacts on job creation and energy price, supply, and reliability) associated with potential regulation of such non-mercury hazardous air pollutants. The National Academy of Sciences shall prepare recommendations on appropriate regulatory standards for addressing non-mercury hazardous air pollutants and shall establish appropriate health-based exposure standards for such emissions. Upon completion of the study, the National Academy of Sciences shall report findings and recommendations to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Congress within 24

months of entering into the contract. The Environmental Protection Agency is discouraged from issuing any regulatory determination for non-mercury hazardous air pollutants, including a maximum achievable control technology standard for non-mercury hazardous air pollutants from electric generating units and industrial boilers, until the Environmental Protection Agency fully reviews the results and recommendations of such study.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment directing the United States Environmental Protection Agency to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to perform a comprehensive review of non-mercury hazardous air pollutants emitted by electric generating units and industrial boilers, recognizing the boiler maximum achievable control technology, called MACT, is moving toward the end of the rulemaking process while the utility MACT will debut soon.

My amendment requires that the review provide for health and economic data, including impacts on job creation, energy price, supply and reliability associated with the potential regulation of non-mercury hazardous air pollutants.

The Clean Air Act regulates two kinds of air emissions: criteria pollutants, which are high in volume; and hazardous air pollutants, which are low in volume but can be toxic.

Folks are familiar with the most noteworthy of the hazardous air pollutants for utilities and industrial boilers, mercury. Let me be clear, my amendment does nothing to affect mercury controls. The amendment focuses only on those hazardous air pollutants other than mercury. EPA simply fails to do all the necessary homework when it comes to potential regulation of hazardous air pollutants other than mercury.

This amendment asks the National Academy of Sciences to assist EPA in doing its homework and encourages EPA to listen and encourages EPA to learn. This will assist EPA in establishing a clear and direct administrative record for non-mercury hazardous air pollutants; and without adequate study, regulations in this area could place jobs and economic output at risk, while threatening household budgets.

The power sector faces an avalanche of regulations from EPA, and it's important to get each of them right and correct. A recent executive order laid out a new review process for regulations and asked that the agencies consider costs and how best to reduce burdens for American businesses and consumers.

The amendment echoes the need for responsible regulations that protect health and environment but also provide for reasonable rates and dates.

The EPA maximum achievable control technology rule for industrial commercial and institutional boilers and process heaters could impose tens of billions of dollars in capital costs at thousands of facilities across the country.

I, along with a large number of my colleagues, sent a letter to EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson expressing our concerns with the proposed rule. It's my understanding that although the boiler MACT rule will come out later this week, upon reconsideration of the rule, the information gathered by the review required under this amendment may be useful.

I remain concerned as EPA moves toward a utility MACT rule. Logically, I bring this amendment to the floor today to protect a simple way of thinking. The government should not regulate without sound science to back it up. Let's remind EPA to slow down and allow for reasoning along with regulation.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I understand the concern of the gentleman from Texas, and we pledge to work with him as the EPA comes before our committee to address this issue, but I must insist on my point of order.

I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI. The rule states in pertinent part: an amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if it changes existing law. This amendment gives affirmative action in effect.

I ask for a ruling by the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? Seeing none, the Chair finds that this amendment includes language imparting direction. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment is not in order.

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

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

Mr. LUJAN. I rise today in opposition to the drastic cuts in this continuing resolution and the amendments that make further cuts that threaten to weaken our economy and destroy jobs.

It is critical that while we face growing budget constraints we do not short-change investments that will create jobs or provide vital services that New Mexicans rely on.

Unfortunately, many of the cuts proposed in this bill and in a number of amendments would negatively impact our communities in New Mexico. For example, in the wake of the natural gas outages that left thousands of homes across the State without heat, this bill cuts the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program that helps working families, senior citizens, and disabled individuals heat their homes.

At a time when New Mexico needs critical investments in education so that we can prepare our children to be the next generation of leaders, the House Republican plan makes drastic cuts to education at all levels. Beginning with early education, Republicans cut the Head Start program, which helps build a strong foundation for New Mexico's children. The bill also cuts programs that help poor school districts. With more than one-third of New Mexico's students failing to graduate from high school, we must do more, not less, to ensure our children succeed. In addition, the Republican bill cuts Pell Grants that our young adults rely on to help make college more affordable.

Arbitrary cuts to New Mexico's national labs that are contained in this bill will hinder their ability to promote U.S. competitiveness and job creation.

We're ending our ability to win the race before we can even begin. Instead of making these cuts, we need to outpace the competition. We need to educate and out-innovate the rest of the world in order to grow our economy and put people back to work right here in New Mexico.

And as we debate the proposed amendments in this section of the bill, I am extremely concerned with amendments that will be proposed today that make cuts to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In New Mexico, we take pride in our beautiful landscapes and the protection of our water. The LWCF has helped to protect dozens of New Mexico icons, including Tent Rocks National Monument, Valles Caldera National Preserve, Rio Grande River Gorge, Santa Fe National Forest, and Petroglyphs National Monument, just to name a few.

These attacks on the Land and Water Conservation Fund would eliminate a bipartisan program that has existed for 45 years by preventing revenues deposited in the LWCF account from being used for their authorized purposes, such as protecting public lands and promoting recreation.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was established by Congress in 1964 as a bipartisan conservation offset for offshore oil and gas drilling. Under current law, Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases and royalty receipts are deposited in a dedicated LWCF account in the Treasury. However, only a fraction of the annual receipts deposited in the LWCF have been appropriated, despite a surplus of over \$17 billion.

In New Mexico, outdoor recreation is an integral part of the economy, and I know when I visit with many of our colleagues here in the Congress, Democrats and Republicans, everyone is eager to get out to New Mexico. The Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes about \$730 billion annually to the U.S. economy, supports nearly 6.5 million jobs across the country, and generates \$88 billion in annual State and national tax revenues.

A recent study by The Trust for Public Land found that every \$1 invested in the LWCF returns \$4 in economic value. Protecting the Land and Water Conservation Fund will expand opportunities for all Americans to have access to parks and natural areas for outdoor recreation and for hunting.

Protecting the Land and Water Conservation Fund has immediate relevance to our efforts to create jobs in this country, and it is critically important that we ensure funding for this important Federal program is protected, while also working together to find a permanent solution to LWCF funding shortfalls over the long term.

I urge my colleagues to oppose these amendments and vote "no" on this shortsighted spending bill that will hurt families and put more people out of work. While Republicans say, So be it, to chopping American jobs, the people of New Mexico deserve better.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1738. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Programs and Management" shall be \$2,571,099,000: *Provided*, That of the funds included under this heading \$305,784,000 shall be for the Geographic Programs specified in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 111-88: *Provided further*, That of such amount for Geographic Programs, \$225,000,000 shall be for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative; \$40,000,000 shall be for Chesapeake Bay; and \$20,000,000 shall be for Puget Sound.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. POMPEO

Mr. POMPEO. 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:

On page 273, line 6, insert "(reduced by \$8,458,000)" after the aggregate dollar amount.

On page 359, line 13, insert "(increased by \$8,458,000)" after the dollar amount.

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

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to return just under \$8.5 million to the United States taxpayers by sending \$8.5 million to the deficit reduction account.

□ 1750

In November, America elected a different set of leaders to this House of Representatives. They elected a set of leaders who understand job creation. But the EPA has not gotten the message. This Congress has refused to pass cap-and-trade and yet EPA continues down the road to try to implement cap-and-trade through regulations when there is no statutory authority to do so, and it's beyond its constitutional powers.

My amendment takes on only one very costly piece of the EPA's effort to destroy jobs, the Greenhouse Gas Registry. I'm not against bridal registries or even the registration of property

deeds, but forcing businesses to comply with these unnecessary and burdensome regulations will destroy jobs in Kansas and all across America. This registry drives up the cost of doing business all with the asserted mission of satisfying the left's obsession with regulating every nook and cranny of our existence.

Now EPA would, I'm sure, tell you that they are simply collecting a little bit of data on greenhouse gases, that this registry is just a very innocent effort to learn a little bit more about who is emitting greenhouse gases, who or what. But this data is the very foundation of the EPA's effort to pursue this radical anti-jobs agenda. Indeed, continuing the Greenhouse Gas Registry at currently funded levels will permit the EPA regulatory nose inside the job-destroying tent. We cannot head down this path.

The amendment I am proposing is very modest. In 2006, the registry had \$3.2 million appropriated. That was increased to almost \$16 million. I'm simply trying to roll back the amount of money that this registry has to 2008 already bloated levels.

Mr. Chairman, until about 45 days ago, I was in the private sector. I was running a small business. I can attest to you that this Greenhouse Gas Registry, an attempt to implement cap-and-tax, will destroy jobs in Kansas; it will increase the cost of manufacturing for every Kansas airplane manufacturer; it will increase the cost of energy for every Kansas farmer, and it will increase the cost of energy for every Kansas family.

With unemployment at record levels and energy prices already high, America cannot afford this additional government mandate, and our taxpayers would be well served by reducing the funding to this misguided Greenhouse Gas Registry. Please join me in rolling back to 2008 levels the amount of funds appropriated for the Greenhouse Gas Registry.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. I rise in opposition to the Pompeo amendment which would basically strip all funding from EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. It's part of an effort to ignore what scientists tell us is the most serious environmental problem of our time—climate change.

Some Republicans have introduced legislation that would repeal a scientific finding that greenhouse gases pose a danger to human health. The underlying bill we're considering says that no stationary source no matter how large should ever have to reduce its carbon pollution. This amendment goes even further. It says that we should not even bother to find out how much pollution is being put into our air. I guess you could call it the "ignorance is bliss" amendment.

The Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program simply requires the largest sources of carbon pollution—power plants, refineries, and the very largest factories—to tell EPA and the public how much they pollute. If we are ever going to deal responsibly with this pollution, we need to know where it is coming from and have some idea of how much is being emitted.

This amendment is yet one more example of putting profits and pollution ahead of people and public health.

Americans understand that pollution is dangerous to their health. The scientists tell us that. We know it intuitively. It makes us sick. Let's allow EPA to fulfill its legal responsibility to collect this information.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose the Pompeo amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Chair, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Kansas, one of our new Members, Mr. POMPEO, for not only a thoughtful amendment but an amendment when he is jumping right into the fray some 45 days after he has assumed office here. I think I was here for about 2 years before I even gave my first floor speech. So congratulations to him.

Sadly, however, we have to oppose your amendment. This was an account that the committee and the staff looked at hard as the CR was being prepared. It has been reduced by \$5 million in the continuing resolution. It was at \$16 million. It's down to \$11 million in the CR. The feeling continues to be that cutting it further would be irresponsible because cutting the funding does nothing to change the mandate that's in the law of March 31 of this year that the industry has to report their emissions by that date.

Since this is the first time through this reporting requirement, there are obviously a lot of questions that businesses and industries all across the country have, and they are calling the EPA for technical assistance on how to be in compliance. If the program is reduced, as the gentleman's amendment would suggest, it will leave companies high and dry with a reporting requirement with no one on the other end to answer the telephone to help them out to meet their obligations. Considering that, we have felt that we could achieve the \$5 million in savings now.

And I can tell the gentleman that it's at least a majority of the committee's feeling that we will review and address this issue in a more comprehensive manner as we proceed with the 2012 budget. As such, I recommend that our colleagues vote "no" on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. POMPEO. 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 Kansas will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1739. The matter pertaining to planning and design of a high-performance green building to consolidate the multiple offices and research facilities of the Environmental Protection Agency in Las Vegas, Nevada under the heading "Environmental Protection Agency, Buildings and Facilities" in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1740. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund" shall be \$1,273,765,000: *Provided*, That the matter under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$1,273,765,000" for "\$1,306,541,000" the second place it appears; by substituting "September 30, 2010" for "September 30, 2009"; and by substituting "\$24,527,000" for "\$26,834,000".

SEC. 1741. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program" shall be \$106,101,000, of which \$71,671,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6991b(h)).

SEC. 1742. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants" shall be \$2,716,446,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$690,000,000" for "\$2,100,000,000"; by substituting "\$830,000,000" for "\$1,387,000,000"; by substituting "\$10,000,000" for "\$17,000,000"; by substituting "\$10,000,000" for "\$13,000,000"; by substituting "\$0" for "\$156,777,000"; by substituting "\$70,000,000" for "\$100,000,000"; by substituting "\$50,000,000" for "\$60,000,000"; by substituting "\$0" for "\$20,000,000"; and by substituting "\$1,056,446,000" for "\$1,116,446,000".

AMENDMENT NO. 379 OFFERED BY MR. REED

Mr. REED. 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 274, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 274, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

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

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment.

But before I talk about that, I want to say that I am proud to be a part of this process. Last night, I heard one of my colleagues say that what we should do is, because the President threatened to veto this process at the end of the

day, we should pack it up, go in the back room and try to resolve our differences there.

To me, this is what the process was all about, to have this debate on the floor of the House so that we can have an open and vigorous debate about these spending issues because, ladies and gentlemen, today we face a national crisis, and that national crisis is a national debt that is going to destroy us as a nation and destroy it for our children and our grandchildren. So I am proud today to stand up and say that we need to shine the light on every aspect of every dollar that is spent in our Federal budget.

And today I rise to ask that we rescind and amend the continuing resolution to remove \$10 million of spending on a sewer project in Tijuana, Mexico. When we are borrowing 40 cents on every dollar on the backs of our children and our grandchildren, I ask the question: Why are we spending \$10 million so that a sewer could be constructed in Tijuana, Mexico?

□ 1800

Now, I understand and I empathize with my friends from San Diego and that area where waste apparently washes on the shore from Tijuana because they're not acting responsibly with their matters.

But I say this: today it is to hold the country of Mexico accountable for the situation in Tijuana. And rather than use our dollars, our borrowed dollars that are being absorbed by our children and grandchildren, we hold them accountable. And I think this is exactly what we should be doing and standing and calling out this kind of wasteful spending, in my opinion.

And I am proud and ask that my colleagues join me in approving this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. THORBERRY). The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Chair, again, as with Mr. POMPEO's amendment, the gentleman from Kansas, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) is also a new Member of the body, and I commend him for coming to the floor and offering this thoughtful amendment.

For those of us who have been here a little while, the seat which Mr. REED holds used to belong to our dear friend Amo Houghton, who was a friend and a champion for many issues for many years in this body.

And although we welcome Mr. REED to our company, we oppose his amendment. In the CR we have reduced the U.S.-Mexico border program by \$7 million from \$17 million in 2010 to \$10 million in the continuing resolution. It's a 41 percent decrease. This action taken on behalf of the committee reduces the CR level to a level below the increase that was added in 2010 by the previous majority party, over and above President Obama's request.

This is a program that we plan to have active discussions on with the EPA during the 2012 budget hearings, and we'll either build the case for further reductions, or we will have a better understanding of why we should look elsewhere for additional cuts based upon programmatic needs.

Therefore, while I congratulate my friend and new colleague from New York, I recommend that our colleagues vote "no" on this amendment, given that we have achieved what we intended to achieve via the CR, and that is to take the necessary first step at past programmatic increases and allow for a deliberative process in 2012 to examine the true needs of this program.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED).

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

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 415 OFFERED BY MS. EDWARDS

Ms. EDWARDS. 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 275, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$200,000,000)".

Page 274, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,816,446,000)".

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I understand that a point of order is reserved and, of course, I have the amendment as modified with language that would ensure that the amendment is budget neutral. I would ask unanimous consent for the modified amendment that is at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I object to the modification of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

The gentleman from Idaho has reserved a point of order.

The gentlewoman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment before you takes rescinded funds, increases the amount of State Trouble Assistance Grants to make sure that we can really fund our water and sewer infrastructure. The continuing resolution really deals a death blow to our water and sewer infrastructure in this country. That means jobs all across the country in every single State.

I would ask support of the amendment and note that in April 2000, the Water Infrastructure Network released its first report, "Clean and Safe Water for the 21st Century," and that report documented significant improvements in water quality and public health that was associated with America's investments in water and wastewater infrastructure.

But it also documented unprecedented financial problems. Over the next 20 years, America's water and wastewater systems will have to invest \$23 billion a year more than current investments to meet the national environmental and public health priorities in the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act to replace aging and failing infrastructure.

The epidemic isn't isolated. Eroded infrastructure is prominent in every neighborhood across this country; and nationwide, wastewater infrastructure needs range from \$300 billion to \$400 billion over the next 20 years. My home State of Maryland has self-reported that it has an \$8.4 billion deficit in water infrastructure needs.

Just last month, out in my district on a cold winter morning, not far from Capitol Hill, a 54-inch water main broke that created massive destruction, overturned cars, destroyed businesses, and left residents like me without safe drinking water for days. It stopped the traffic along the Nation's beltway. The trucks that travel up and down the eastern seaboard were stopped, stopping commerce along the way. This happens all across the country. We've had at least 278 water main breaks just since January 1 in the counties that I represent.

I would note that under the continuing resolution, States like Maryland would lose \$33 million in funding, 937 jobs in States like Idaho, for example. In that State alone, there would be a loss of \$6.9 million and 192 jobs, and this at a time when we need to do real job creation.

Overall, the continuing resolution would see a loss of about at least \$1.4 billion in funds from wastewater and water treatment, to the tune of 39,253 jobs at a time when the economy is really staggering.

So I would strongly urge consideration of this amendment; and whether or not it's done in this continuing resolution, the fact is that our water infrastructure is failing. It's failing all across the country. We have needs that are unmet. Local communities cannot meet those needs, and it's really incumbent upon us to improve the Nation's water infrastructure so that we improve our competitiveness and we ensure that we have clean drinking water.

I would not like any other community across the country to have to do what I've done three times just during this last year, that is, boiling every single bit of water that I use because of our failing infrastructure. And this isn't just about my community in

Maryland. It's about communities across the country.

And I think if anything, in this continuing resolution we need to be thinking about economic development and job creation. And the resolution in front of us does exactly the opposite. It takes millions of dollars away from communities for wastewater and water infrastructure and ensures that we won't be competitive over this next century. So I would urge strong consideration of the resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. I continue to reserve my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho continues to reserve a point of order.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to be on the record strongly agreeing with the concept of the gentlewoman's amendment, to add \$200 million to State and local grants.

Our congressional districts are on either side of the Potomac River. We can also see the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant from Maryland and Virginia.

Now, we've made strides thanks to Federal funding in cleaning up the Potomac River, which all of us can see, and most of us cross every day; but much work still lies ahead.

This bill's cuts to State and local infrastructure grants will undermine the progress that we have made on this river and will cripple hundreds of State and local government efforts throughout the country.

The Republican bill slashes the clean water and safe drinking water State revolving funds by \$2 billion, or 56 percent, reducing the number of wastewater and drinking water projects by about 750 nationwide.

□ 1810

The needs of our Nation's aging water infrastructure exceed \$660 billion. This would also be a missed opportunity to add thousands of engineering, construction, and other support service jobs if we cut these programs. Additionally, the bill includes an undesignated \$300 million rescission to EPA already that will most likely also impact these revolving funds.

So the gentlewoman's amendment does have great merit. Albeit technically it may be out of order, it should be offered because it addresses a very important problem with this continuing resolution. It should be accepted.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I must insist on my point of order.

The amendment proposes to amend portions of the bill not yet read. The amendment may not be considered en bloc under clause 2(f) of rule XXI be-

cause the amendment proposes to increase a rescission to offset an increase in an appropriation. And I would ask for a ruling from the Chair.

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

To be considered en bloc pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI, an amendment must propose only to transfer appropriations among objects in the bill. Because the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland proposes also another kind of change in the bill, namely, to increase the amount of a rescission, it may not avail itself of clause 2(f) to address portions of the bill not yet read.

Therefore, the point of order is sustained and the amendment is out of order.

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

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) would be willing to engage in a colloquy with me concerning the climate change provision in the bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. I would be happy to.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I want to ask the gentleman, first of all, if he could explain section 1746 of the bill to me.

Mr. SIMPSON. I would be happy to.

Section 1746 hits the pause button on the EPA's efforts to regulate greenhouse gas emissions because of what I think are unfounded fears about global climate change.

As the chairman knows, and as the gentleman from Kentucky knows, over the last 2 years, EPA Administrator Jackson has been very busy creating an enormous body of regulations on greenhouse gas emissions. These regulations will cost jobs, drive up energy costs, and further imperil the American economy.

EPA's greenhouse gas regulations need to be stopped in their tracks, and that's what section 1746 does. It provides a time-out for the balance of this fiscal year, during which time EPA will be prohibited from acting on them or enforcing them.

Section 1746 is intended to put a halt to the regulations that we feel will harm this economy. It is not intended to affect permitting or other matters unrelated to greenhouse gas emissions such as construction starts or permit approvals.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I thank the gentleman, and I do agree with you wholeheartedly.

I might add that Congress and the U.S. Senate have specifically addressed this issue on three separate occasions, and on every one of those three occasions have said "no" to EPA regulation.

I might also add that last week we had a hearing with Administrator Jackson, and Mr. GREEN, our colleague

from Texas on the Democratic side, asked her a question. He said: My question is this. What happens if only the United States acts to reduce these emissions while major emitters like China or India do not take action, do not follow suit? Can we really address climate change without strong mandatory reductions by other major emitters around the world?

And Ms. Jackson, the Administrator of the EPA, said: We will not ultimately be able to change the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that is accumulating in the atmosphere alone.

So I would say, Mr. Chairman, that EPA's regulations will lead to higher costs for the coal industry, the oil industry, and natural gas industries that comprise 85 percent of America's energy mix, burdening both individuals and businesses and, most important of all, destroying jobs.

So let me ask the gentleman. Is this a debate about global warming science?

Mr. SIMPSON. No. It's not even necessary to be a climate change skeptic to be an EPA greenhouse gas regulations skeptic. These regulations are all economic pain for little, if any, environmental gain.

EPA can only regulate American companies, and we know that China already emits more carbon dioxide than we do. Its rate of emissions growth is many times faster than ours, and the Chinese Government has repeatedly made clear that they will never impose such job-destroying regulatory measures on themselves. Even Administrator Lisa Jackson, as you said, has concluded that unilateral action would have little or negligible impact on further temperatures.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I thank the gentleman.

I do want to mention that the Committee on Energy and Commerce has released a discussion draft on exactly this same issue, called the Energy Tax Prevention Act, that would block EPA's global warming agenda under the Clean Air Act.

The bill does not weaken the Clean Air Act, however. It would have no effect on the agency's ongoing efforts to deal with smog, soot, lead, mercury, and all the other pollutants that have been addressed under the Clean Air Act. It is simply a bill to stop the agency and bureaucrats from issuing regulations absent congressional approval.

As our former chairman JOHN DINGELL said, avoiding the glorious mess is what we would be doing, because the Clean Air Act was never designed to regulate greenhouse gases.

As it is, EPA's global warming regulatory agenda, which is just beginning to roll out, is so open-ended that it is already having a chilling effect on investment and job creation. The longer it moves forward, the more domestic manufacturing jobs will be forced overseas to countries not similarly burdened.

Mr. SIMPSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SIMPSON. When do you expect Congress to act on the Energy Tax Prevention Act?

Mr. WHITFIELD. We have already had our first hearing, which was on February 9. We have heard from a wide range of industries about the job creation issue, and I expect that we will be moving this legislation within the next month and a half.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, in light of the last colloquy, I find it necessary to make a few points about this underlying bill.

It contains language that stops EPA from limiting greenhouse gas emissions for the term of the continuing resolution in other words, through the end of fiscal year 2011.

First, let me point out that this issue should not be included in an appropriations bill that has received zero days in the Appropriations Committee for debate. I do understand that the Energy and Commerce authorizers are working this issue through a regular order process, but this is anything but regular order. Not that we would necessarily agree on the language that they are working on. But the reason you don't deal with complicated policy issues in eight lines of bill text is because often the only thing you achieve is unintended bad consequences. In this instance, I believe that is exactly what has happened.

EPA has a new permitting program that is currently in place as of January. It is to be implemented by both the States and EPA. There would be serious implications from this CR language, since new and modified large facilities are now required by law to obtain greenhouse gas permits before construction, but this bill's language would prevent Federal and State permitting authorities to take action to issue the permits. This would subject large facilities to legal challenges from citizens for failing to obtain permits and will lead to construction delays effectively eliminating thousands of American jobs. This is going to be held up in the courts indefinitely because of this language.

We have heard the arguments that these regulations will stop power plants and refineries and other big industry from creating jobs, but EPA's regulations encourage companies to make major new investments and to find cleaner ways to do business. This language is an actual assault on jobs.

The chair of the Republican Energy and Commerce Committee stated last week at a hearing, I bring this up since in the last colloquy the Chinese Government was mentioned, and I quote the Republican Chairman, "The Chi-

nese Government and other competitors have no intention of burdening and raising the cost of doing business for their manufacturers and energy producers the way EPA plans to do here in America."

□ 1930

Now, Mr. Chairman, to suggest that we should be taking our cues on public health and environmental policies from China, the People's Republic of China, exposes a majority party that is clearly on the side of industry, but not of their constituents, let alone being on the right side of history.

This language is not about deficit reduction. It is a free pass to allow certain industries to pollute at whatever damage to the public health, they choose. We know that pollution is dangerous to the public health, we know that EPA has a legislative responsibility to limit that pollution, and yet this language would gut EPA's legal responsibility to carry out that legislation.

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

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for your attentiveness to this process. I know it is laborious.

I want to draw attention, I want to go back just a few steps here when we were listening to an amendment brought to us by my good friend from New York (Mr. REED).

As we are going through this process, there are those who have been working extremely hard, the Appropriations Committee and Members all across this House, and Mr. REED dug very deep and he found something I think all of us wanted to see, something that was exposed, that the American people pointed out clearly, that the Federal Government has been spending money where it does not need to be spending money.

Think about where we are as a nation: \$14 trillion in debt; unemployment unacceptable; GDP dropping; \$1.5 trillion of deficit, which is almost 150 percent of what the Federal Government takes in. Think about where we are. And then children, upon conception, you ask any economist, they will vary somewhere between \$42,000 and \$47,000 of debt inherited upon conception.

Yet Mr. REED, he points out here today a great find: That this government is funding a Tijuana sewer rehabilitation project. There is something about that that just stinks. And I would hope that this House, that Americans all across this country, that Members of this House would see that just \$10 million is being funded for a rehabilitation project of a sewer facility in Mexico, yet we are in this position of this fiscal house being out of order and in disorder.

I would hope that this House would see and recognize that this simple

amendment, only \$10 million, a small amount compared to that \$1.5 trillion deficit, is worthy of a "yes" vote of amending this out of this CR, and we would send a message to the American people: It doesn't matter if it is \$1, \$10 million, \$1 billion, if it is unnecessary funding coming from this government, we are going to get it out and get this fiscal house back in order.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1743. The matter pertaining to competitive grants to communities to develop plans and demonstrate and implement projects which reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the second proviso under the heading "Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants" in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1744. Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts authorized to transfer under the heading "Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions, Environmental Protection Agency" in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$225,000,000" for "\$475,000,000".

SEC. 1745. Of the unobligated balances available for "Environmental Protection Agency" \$300,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a proposed allocation of amounts by account and program project to rescind 30 days prior to the rescission: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 1746. None of the funds made available to the Environmental Protection Agency by this division or any other Act may be expended for purposes of enforcing or promulgating any regulation (other than with respect to section 202 of the Clean Air Act) or order, taking action relating to, or denying approval of state implementation plans or permits because of the emissions of greenhouse gases due to concerns regarding possible climate change.

AMENDMENT NO. 521 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. 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 276, line 11, after "climate change" insert ": *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from implementing or enforcing section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (relating to the renewable fuel program)".

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho reserves a point of order.

The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, all day we have been hearing a lot of talk about job-killing regulations, but, Mr. Chairman, section 1746 is a job-killing statute that would block implementation of the Renewable Fuel



Standard that was established just 4 years ago. The Braley amendment would allow the Renewable Fuel Standard to move forward and allow this burgeoning industry, which is reducing our dependence on foreign oil and creating thousands of jobs all over the country, to move forward.

The continuing resolution prevents the Renewable Fuel Standard from promoting clean, renewable home-grown fuel that reduces our dependence on foreign oil.

Prior to the RFS, my State of Iowa produced less than 1 billion gallons of ethanol annually, and in large part because of its implementation, we now produce more than 4.5 billion gallons per year. Ethanol and biodiesel support nearly 49,000 jobs throughout the Iowa economy. This accounts for nearly \$550 million in State tax revenue. Without the Renewable Fuel Standard, we would take a huge step backwards, potentially having a devastating impact on rural economies across the country in every congressional district.

The RFS promotes biofuels by ensuring that transportation fuel sold in the United States contains certain volumes of renewable fuels, including advanced biofuels, cellulosic biofuels, and biomass-based diesel. That includes advanced biofuels, including ethanol from waste material, from crop residue, vegetative waste, animal waste, food waste, yard waste, biomass-based diesel, bio-gas, and butanol.

The RFS promotes biofuels and is supported by the American Coalition For Ethanol, Growth Energy, the National Corn Growers Association, and the Renewable Fuels Association, and this particular legislation was described by the American Advanced Ethanol Council as language that would defund efforts to implement the RFS.

The required volume of each type of fuel is established annually by the EPA, and this summer EPA needs to propose the volume requirements for calendar year 2012. But the Republican provision in this section would prevent EPA from doing so. If EPA can't set the volume requirement, then RFS won't function next year, and renewable fuel producers all across country are counting on these requirements.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, in your area, there are two plants, White Plains Energy in Plainview and Hereford Renewable Energy and White Energy in Hereford that will be affected if this provision becomes law.

In fact, the gentleman from Idaho has Pacific Ethanol in Burley, a 50 million gallon producer, and Idaho Sustainable Energy, which is on the front edge of biofuels with algal biodiesel, in Glens Ferry, Idaho, which will be impacted if this provision becomes law.

So instead of investing in certainty that allows these producers to move forward, this provision would pull the rug from farmers and refiners all across the country. That is why I urge my colleagues to oppose this flawed funding language and support my

amendment to ensure the Renewable Fuel Standard is allowed to move forward. It is a bad policy to have job-killing statutory provisions that are going to increase our dependence on foreign oil and move us backward, not forward, in the important area of bioenergy.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. Does the gentleman from Idaho continue to reserve his point of order?

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes.

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

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

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the chairman, and I appreciate the gentleman's concern on section 1746 of the continuing resolution that some people think would negatively impact renewable fuel standards. That rider in the bill specifically prohibits the EPA from regulating greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources. However, reports that this provision will also block EPA from setting standards for the 2012 Renewable Fuel Standard are totally unfounded. The Energy and Commerce Committee confirms this and everyone else. The gentleman, I know, used to be a member of that committee.

I think it is really important to clarify that the rider in the CR is narrowly focused on EPA's new stationary source permitting authority and does not affect EPA's renewable fuels program.

Under the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, which was referred to, Congress expressly stated that the Renewable Fuel Standard does not, and I say not, constitute regulation of greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act. The fundamental purpose of the Renewable Fuel Standard is to ensure our Nation's energy security and to reduce our dependence on foreign sources of oil while providing a valuable incentive for the production of agriculture.

□ 1830

As an Iowan, I understand the vast importance of agriculture to our economy by creating thousands of good-paying jobs and contributing numerous economic benefits to our rural communities. I understand concerns that may have been expressed. However, it is very clear that the renewable fuel standard falls outside EPA's rule-making authority addressing climate change. I want to assure my colleagues and the people of Iowa that this legislation will not affect the renewable fuel standard or bring an end to the program, as some have erroneously suggested.

Mr. Chairman, rules have already been written. Anything in this bill is prospective. We already have the standard in place, and this does not affect that anyway. In the Senate, Senator ROCKEFELLER, a Democrat over there—and I hate to see this be politicized because it should not be a political issue—but the Democrat Senator

from West Virginia has this identical language and nobody has said anything about that. He wants to have a prohibition for 2 years. The Energy and Commerce Committee is having debates as to making permanent as far as the prohibition. And I have not heard any concerns about that.

So it is, I think, very unfortunate that some information is being put forth on the floor of the House here that is not true. The Energy and Commerce Committee has said over and over again that this does not affect renewable fuel standards. It will have no impact as far as ethanol is concerned.

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The problem with the language as drafted, Mr. Chairman, is that it is so broad and poorly drafted that it does threaten the renewable fuel standard, which is why all of those renewable energy advocate groups that I mentioned in my remarks are in support of the amendment that I have offered. The RFS promotes biofuels by ensuring that transportation fuels sold in the United States contain the requisite number of volume for each type of fuel that's established annually.

This summer, the EPA has to make sure that those standards are identified for each one of the various categories; but if they don't have the required guidance available to them because of the confusing language that's currently in this provision, it's going to create confusion and those same industries that waited and waited and waited for the tax extenders package to be passed at the end of the last Congress are going to have the same type of uncertainty governing their investment decisions moving forward, which is why those groups that I mentioned earlier are so concerned about this matter and are in support of the Braley amendment.

They are Growth Energy, the National Corn Growers Association, the American Coalition for Ethanol, the Renewable Fuels Association, and the Advanced Ethanol Council. If the Advanced Ethanol Council believes that this language is so vague that it would de-fund efforts to implement the RFS, that's not me speaking. That's the very groups that would be subject of regulation by the EPA, and that's why this amendment is important to clarify that that is not within the scope of EPA's powers.

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

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

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

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the gentleman from Idaho.

If there are people concerned about this, why didn't they come to us and talk to us before? We talked about the different groups out there, and that's because they've been given bad information that's not true. It is clear from the 2007 bill—and if someone would read it around here, they would understand that the renewable fuel standard is not affected by this. It is specifically outside the jurisdiction of what we're talking about, and so to make any assertion otherwise is simply giving erroneous information purposely on the floor. And that's very, very unfortunate because you do have people that are being told something that is not true, and now they're getting all worked up about it. I think it's very, very unfortunate.

We had a meeting this last week with the Iowa delegation talking to each other. If you have concerns, why don't you bring it forth so we can take care of the problem? If you want to have the amendment, I would have supported it, but it's not needed. It is absolutely fictitious, this idea that this is somehow going to affect the renewable fuel standard. I think it's very unfortunate that this issue has become something that has been dreamt up for other reasons, I think. That's very, very unfortunate because we should need to work together for energy independence in this country and to lessen our dependence on foreign sources of energy.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI. The rules states in pertinent part: "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law." The amendment gives direction in effect.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that section 1746 of the bill contains a legislative limitation on the use of funds. Such a provision may be properly amended by a non-legislative exception or by a germane, merely perfecting change.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, rather than merely excepting section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act from the terms of the limitation, seeks to impart direction to the EPA Administrator with regard to the application of that section of the Clean Air Act.

The amendment therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 193 by Mrs. LUMMIS of Wyoming.

Amendment No. 338 by Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

Amendment No. 376 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 84 by Mr. POMPEO of Kansas.

Amendment No. 379 by Mr. REED of New York.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 193 OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 216, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 61]

AYES—213

Adams	DesJarlais	Issa
Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins
Akin	Dreier	Johnson (OH)
Amash	Duffy	Johnson, Sam
Austria	Duncan (SC)	Jones
Bachmann	Duncan (TN)	Jordan
Bachus	Ellmers	Kelly
Barletta	Farenthold	King (IA)
Barrow	Flake	King (NY)
Bartlett	Fleischmann	Kingston
Barton (TX)	Fleming	Kinzinger (IL)
Benishek	Flores	Kline
Berg	Forbes	Labrador
Bilbray	Fox	Lamborn
Bilirakis	Franks (AZ)	Landry
Bishop (UT)	Gallely	Lankford
Black	Gardner	Latta
Blackburn	Garrett	Lewis (CA)
Bonner	Gibbs	Long
Bono Mack	Gibson	Lucas
Boustany	Gingrey (GA)	Luetkemeyer
Brady (TX)	Gohmert	Lummis
Brooks	Goodlatte	Lungren, Daniel
Broun (GA)	Gossar	E.
Buchanan	Gowdy	Mack
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	Manzullo
Buerkle	Graves (MO)	Marchant
Burgess	Griffin (AR)	Marino
Burton (IN)	Griffith (VA)	McCarthy (CA)
Calvert	Grimm	McCaul
Camp	Guinta	McClintock
Campbell	Guthrie	McCotter
Canseco	Hall	McHenry
Cantor	Harman	McKeon
Capito	Harper	McKinley
Carter	Harris	McMorris
Cassidy	Hartzler	Rodgers
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	Meehan
Chaffetz	Hayworth	Mica
Coble	Heck	Miller (FL)
Coffman (CO)	Heller	Miller (MI)
Cole	Hensarling	Miller, Gary
Conaway	Herger	Mulvaney
Costa	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (PA)
Cravaack	Huelskamp	Myrick
Crawford	Huizenga (MI)	Neugebauer
Culberson	Hultgren	Noem
Davis (KY)	Hunter	Nugent
Denham	Hurt	Nunes

Nunnelee	Rogers (KY)	Southerland
Olson	Rogers (MI)	Stearns
Owens	Rohrabacher	Stutzman
Palazzo	Rokita	Sullivan
Paul	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry
Pearce	Roskam	Thompson (PA)
Pence	Ross (FL)	Thornberry
Peters	Royce	Tipton
Peterson	Runyan	Turner
Petri	Ryan (WI)	Upton
Pitts	Scalise	Walberg
Poe (TX)	Schilling	Walsh (IL)
Pompeo	Schmidt	Webster
Posey	Schock	West
Price (GA)	Schweikert	Westmoreland
Quayle	Scott (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Reed	Scott, Austin	Wolf
Rehberg	Sensenbrenner	Womack
Renacci	Sessions	Woodall
Ribble	Shimkus	Yoder
Rivera	Shuster	Young (AK)
Roe (TN)	Smith (NE)	Young (IN)
Rogers (AL)	Smith (TX)	

NOES—216

Ackerman	Gerlach	Paulsen
Altmire	Gonzalez	Payne
Andrews	Granger	Pelosi
Baca	Green, Al	Perlmutter
Baldwin	Green, Gene	Pingree (ME)
Bass (CA)	Grijalva	Platts
Bass (NH)	Gutierrez	Polis
Becerra	Hanabusa	Price (NC)
Berkley	Hanna	Quigley
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Rahall
Biggert	Heinrich	Rangel
Bishop (GA)	Higgins	Reichert
Bishop (NY)	Himes	Reyes
Blumenauer	Hinchee	Richardson
Boren	Hinojosa	Richmond
Boswell	Hirono	Rigell
Brady (PA)	Holden	Roby
Bralley (IA)	Holt	Rooney
Brown (FL)	Honda	Ross (AR)
Butterfield	Hoyer	Rothman (NJ)
Capps	Inslee	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Israel	Ruppersberger
Cardoza	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Carnahan	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Carney	(TX)	Sánchez, Linda
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	T.
Castor (FL)	Johnson (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Chandler	Johnson, E. B.	Sarbanes
Chu	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Ciilline	Keating	Schiff
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Schrader
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schwartz
Cleaver	Kissell	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kucinich	Scott, David
Cohen	Lance	Serrano
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Sewell
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Shuler
Costello	Latham	Simpson
Courtney	LaTourette	Sires
Crenshaw	Lee (CA)	Slaughter
Critz	Levin	Smith (NJ)
Crowley	Lewis (GA)	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lipinski	Speier
Cummings	LoBiondo	Stark
Davis (CA)	Loeback	Stivers
Davis (IL)	Lofgren, Zoe	Sutton
DeFazio	Lowey	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Luján	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Lynch	Tiberi
Dent	Maloney	Tierney
Deutch	Markey	Tonko
Dicks	Matheson	Towns
Dingell	Matsui	Tsongas
Doggett	McCollum	Van Hollen
Dold	McDermott	Velázquez
Donnelly (IN)	McGovern	Visclosky
Doyle	McIntyre	Walden
Edwards	McNerney	Walz (MN)
Ellison	Meeks	Wasserman
Emerson	Michaud	Schultz
Engel	Miller (NC)	Waters
Eshoo	Miller, George	Watt
Farr	Moore	Waxman
Fattah	Moran	Weiner
Filner	Murphy (CT)	Welch
Fincher	Nadler	Whitfield
Fitzpatrick	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Fortenberry	Neal	Wittman
Frank (MA)	Olver	Woolsey
Frelinghuysen	Pallone	Wu
Fudge	Pascrell	Yarmuth
Garamendi	Pastor (AZ)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander Giffords
Clay McCarthy (NY)

□ 1902

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. BOREN changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. COLE, MEEHAN, BONNER, LANDRY, and McKEON changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 338 OFFERED BY MR. MORAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) 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 73, noes 352, answered "present" 2, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]

AYES—73

Andrews Harman Rahall
Bachmann Heinrich Rangel
Barton (TX) Hinojosa Rigell
Becerra Hirono Rothman (NJ)
Bishop (GA) Holden Ruppersberger
Boustany Hoyer Sarbanes
Braley (IA) Jackson (IL) Scalise
Cardoza Landry Scott (VA)
Carson (IN) LoBiondo Shuler
Cassidy Lowey Sires
Castor (FL) Marchant Smith (NJ)
Clay McCollum Smith (WA)
Cohen McDermott Sutton
Connolly (VA) McIntyre Thompson (CA)
Conyers Michaud Velázquez
Davis (CA) Miller (NC) Moran
DeGette Moran Wasserman
Dicks Napolitano Schultz
Dingell Oliver Weiner
Ellison Pallone Welch
Farr Pascrell Wittman
Fattah Payne Woolsey
Fortenberry Perlmutter Yarmuth
Gerlach Pitts Young (AK)
Griffith (VA) Price (NC)

NOES—352

Ackerman Bilirakis Calvert
Adams Bishop (NY) Camp
Aderholt Bishop (UT) Campbell
Akin Black Canseco
Alexander Blackburn Cantor
Altmire Blumenauer Capito
Austria Bonner Capps
Baca Bono Mack Capuano
Bachus Boren Carnahan
Baldwin Boswell Carney
Barletta Brady (PA) Carter
Barrow Brady (TX) Chabot
Bartlett Brooks Chaffetz
Bass (CA) Broun (GA) Chandler
Bass (NH) Brown (FL) Chu
Benishek Buchanan Cicilline
Berg Bucshon Clarke (MI)
Berkley Buerkle Clarke (NY)
Berman Burgess Cleaver
Biggert Burton (IN) Clyburn
Bilbray Butterfield Coble

Coffman (CO) Inslee Poe (TX)
Cole Israel Polis
Conaway Issa Pompeo
Cooper Jackson Lee Posey
Costa (TX) Price (GA)
Costello Jenkins Quayle
Courtney Johnson (GA) Quigley
Cuellar Johnson (IL) Reed
Culberson Johnson (OH) Rehberg
Cummings Johnson, E. B. Reichert
Davis (IL) Johnson, Sam Renacci
Davis (KY) Jones Reyes
DeFazio Jordan Ribble
DeLauro Kaptur Richardson
Dent Keating Richmond
DesJarlais Kingston Rivera
Deutsch Kinzinger (IL) Roby
Diaz-Balart Kissell Roe (TN)
Doggett Kline Rogers (AL)
Dold Kucinich Rogers (KY)
Donnelly (IN) Labrador Rogers (MI)
Doyle Lamborn Rohrabacher
Dreier Lance Ross (AR)
Duffy Langevin Ross (FL)
Duncan (SC) Lankford Roybal-Allard
Duncan (TN) Larson (CT) Royce
Edwards Latham Runyan
Ellmers LaTourette Rush
Emerson Latta Ryan (OH)
Engel Lee (CA) Ryan (WI)
Eshoo Levin Sanchez, Loretta
Farenthold Lewis (CA) Schakowsky
Filner Lewis (GA) Schiff
Fincher Lipinski Schilling
Fitzpatrick Loeb sack Schmidt
Flake Lofgren, Zoe Schock
Fleischmann Long Schrader
Fleming Lucas Schwartz
Flores Luetkemeyer Schweikert
Forbes Luján Scott (SC)
Foxy Lungren, Daniel Scott, Austin
Frank (MA) E. Scott, David
Franks (AZ) Mack Sensenbrenner
Frelinghuysen Maloney Serrano
Fudge Manzullo Sessions
Gallegly Marino Sewell
Garamendi Markey Sherman
Gardner Matheson Shimkus
Garrett Matsui Shuster
Gibbs McCarthy (CA) Simpson
Gibson McCaul Slaughter
Gingrey (GA) McClintock Smith (NE)
Gohmert McCotter Smith (TX)
Gonzalez McGovern Souterland
Goodlatte McHenry Speier
Gosar McKeon Stark
Gowdy McKinley Stearns
Granger McMorris Stivers
Graves (GA) Rodgers Stutzman
Graves (MO) McNeerney Terry
Green, Al Meehs Thompson (MS)
Green, Gene Griffin (AR) Mica Thompson (PA)
Griffin (AR) Miller (FL) Thornberry
Grijalva Miller (MI) Tiberi
Grimm Miller, Gary Tierney
Guinta Miller, Gary Tipton
Guthrie Miller, George Tonko
Gutierrez Moore Towns
Hall Mulvaney Tsongas
Hanabusa Murphy (CT) Turner
Hanna Murphy (PA) Upton
Harper Myrick Van Hollen
Harris Nadler Walberg
Hartzler Neal Walsh (IL)
Hastings (FL) Neugebauer Walsh (MN)
Hastings (WA) Noem Watt
Hayworth Nugent Waxman
Heck Nunes Webber
Heller Nunnelee West
Hensarling Olson Westmoreland
Herger Owens Whitfield
Herrera Beutler Palazzo
Higgins Pastor (AZ) Whitfield
Himes Paulsen Wilson (FL)
Hines Pearson Wilson (SC)
Hinchey Pearce Wolf
Holt Pelosi Yoder
Holt Pence Young (FL)
Honda Peters Young (IN)
Huelskamp Peterson
Huizenga (MI) Petri
Hultgren Hultgren Pingree (ME)
Hunter Hunter Platt
Hurt Hurl

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Amash Paul
Giffords Lynch Sullivan
Lummis McCarthy (NY) Waters

NOT VOTING—6

□ 1906

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

AMENDMENT NO. 376 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 199, noes 230, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 63]

AYES—199

Adams Flake Lankford
Aderholt Fleischmann Latta
Akin Fleming Lewis (CA)
Amash Flores Long
Austria Fortenberry Luetkemeyer
Bachmann Foxx Lummis
Bachus Franks (AZ) Mack
Barletta Gallegly Manzullo
Bartlett Gardner Marchant
Barton (TX) Garrett Marino
Bass (NH) Gibbs McCarthy (CA)
Benishek Gibson McCaul
Bilbray Gingrey (GA) McClintock
Billirakis Gohmert McCotter
Bishop (UT) Goodlatte McHenry
Black Gosar McKeon
Blackburn Gowdy McKinley
Bono Mack Granger McMorris
Boren Graves (GA) Rodgers
Boustany Graves (MO) Miller (FL)
Brady (TX) Griffin (AR) Miller (MI)
Brooks Griffith (VA) Miller, Gary
Broun (GA) Grimm Mulvaney
Buchanan Guinta Murphy (PA)
Bucshon Guthrie Myrick
Buerkle Hall Neugebauer
Burgess Harper Nugent
Burton (IN) Harris Nunes
Calvert Hartzler Olson
Camp Hastings (WA) Palazzo
Campbell Hayworth Paul
Canseco Heck Paulsen
Cantor Heller Pearce
Cardoza Hensarling Pence
Carter Herger Peterson
Cassidy Herrera Beutler Petri
Chabot Holden Pitts
Chaffetz Huelskamp Platts
Coble Huizenga (MI) Poe (TX)
Coffman (CO) Hunter Pompeo
Conaway Hurt Posey
Costa Issa Price (GA)
Cravaack Jenkins Quayle
Cuellar Johnson (IL) Rehberg
Culberson Johnson (OH) Renacci
Denham Johnson, Sam Ribble
DesJarlais Jones Rigell
Dreier Jordan Roby
Duffy Kelly Roe (TN)
Duffy King (IA) Rogers (MI)
Duncan (SC) Kingston Rohrabacher
Duncan (TN) Kline Rokita
Ellmers Kline Roskam
Emerson Labrador Roskam
Farenthold Lamborn Ross (AR)
Fincher Landry Ross (FL)

Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuler

Shuster  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (WA)  
Southernland  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Terry  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton

Walberg  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

□ 1911

Messrs. COHEN and RAHALL changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”  
Mr. GRAVES of Missouri changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”  
So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. POMPEO  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. POMPEO) 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 239, noes 185, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 64]

AYES—239

NOES—230  
Ackerman  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bass (CA)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crawford  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick  
Forbes  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gerlach  
Gonzalez

Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rivera  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sevella  
Sherman  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Speier  
Stark  
Stivers  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (FL)

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Barletta  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cardoza  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Costa  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Culler  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Dreier

Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fox  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Holden  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones

Jordan  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Latham  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts

Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Rahall  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)

Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southernland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Terry

Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

NOES—185

Ackerman  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Capuano  
Carnahan  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costello  
Courtney  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick  
Forbes  
Frank (MA)  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gerlach  
Gonzalez  
Green, Al

Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
T.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kildee  
Kind  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lujan  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Oliver  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell

Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Bachus  
Capps  
Carney

Fattah  
Franks (AZ)  
Giffords

McCarthy (NY)  
Miller (NC)  
Smith (NE)

□ 1914

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

NOT VOTING—4  
Crenshaw  
Giffords

McCarthy (NY)  
Sullivan

AMENDMENT NO. 379 OFFERED BY MR. REED

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 203, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 65]

AYES—228

Adams Franks (AZ) McMorris  
 Aderholt Gardner Rodgers  
 Akin Garrett Meehan  
 Alexander Gerlach Mica  
 Altmore Gibbs Miller (FL)  
 Amash Gibson Miller (MI)  
 Austria Mulvaney  
 Bachmann Gohmert Murphy (PA)  
 Bachus Goodlatte Myrick  
 Barletta Gosar Neugebauer  
 Bartlett Gowdy Noem  
 Barton (TX) Graves (GA)  
 Bass (NH) Graves (MO)  
 Benishek Griffin (AR)  
 Berg Griffith (VA)  
 Biggert Grimm Palazzo  
 Bilbray Guinta Paul  
 Bilirakis Guthrie Paulsen  
 Bishop (UT) Hall Pence  
 Black Hanna Peters  
 Blackburn Harper Peterson  
 Bonner Harris Petri  
 Bono Mack Hartzler Pitts  
 Boren Hastings (WA) Platts  
 Boustany Hayworth Poe (TX)  
 Brady (TX) Heck Pompeo  
 Brooks Heller Posey  
 Broun (GA) Hensarling Price (GA)  
 Buchanan Herger Quayle  
 Bucshon Herrera Beutler Reed  
 Buerkle Holden Rehberg  
 Burton (IN) Huelskamp Reichert  
 Camp Huiuzenga (MI) Renacci  
 Campbell Hultgren Ribble  
 Cantor Hunter Rigell  
 Capito Hurt Rivera  
 Cardoza Issa Roby  
 Carnahan Jenkins Roe (TN)  
 Cassidy Johnson (IL) Rogers (AL)  
 Chabot Johnson (OH) Rogers (KY)  
 Chaffetz Jordan Rogers (MI)  
 Coble Kelly Rokita  
 Coffman (CO) King (IA) Rooney  
 Cole King (NY) Ros-Lehtinen  
 Conaway Kingston Roskam  
 Costa Kinzinger (IL) Ross (AR)  
 Cravaack Kline Ross (FL)  
 Crawford Labrador Royce  
 Crenshaw Lamborn Runyan  
 Davis (KY) Lance Ryan (WI)  
 Denham Lankford Scalise  
 Dent Latham Schilling  
 DesJarlais LaTourette Schmidt  
 Diaz-Balart Latta Schock  
 Dold LoBiondo Schweikert  
 Dreier Long Scott (SC)  
 Duffy Lucas Scott, Austin  
 Duncan (SC) Luetkemeyer Sensenbrenner  
 Duncan (TN) Lummis Sessions  
 Ellmers Mack Shimkus  
 Emerson Manzullo Shuster  
 Fincher Marchant Simpson  
 Fitzpatrick Marino Smith (NE)  
 Flake McCarthy (CA) Smith (NJ)  
 Fleischmann McCaul Smith (TX)  
 Fleming McClintock Southerland  
 Forbes McCotter Stearns  
 Fortenberry McHenry Stivers  
 Foxx McKinley Stutzman

Sullivan  
 Terry  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tipton  
 Turner  
 Upton

Ackerman  
 Andrews  
 Baca  
 Baldwin  
 Barrow  
 Bass (CA)  
 Becerra  
 Berkley  
 Berman  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Bishop (NY)  
 Blumenauer  
 Boswell  
 Brady (PA)  
 Braley (IA)  
 Brown (FL)  
 Burgess  
 Butterfield  
 Calvert  
 Canseco  
 Capps  
 Capuano  
 Carney  
 Carson (IN)  
 Carter  
 Castor (FL)  
 Chandler  
 Chu  
 Cicilline  
 Clarke (MI)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Connolly (VA)  
 Conyers  
 Cooper  
 Costello  
 Courtney  
 Critz  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis (IL)  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 Deutch  
 Dicks  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Donnelly (IN)  
 Doyle  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Farenthold  
 Farr  
 Fattah  
 Filner  
 Flores  
 Frank (MA)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Fudge  
 Gallegly

NOES—203

Garamendi  
 Gonzalez  
 Granger  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene  
 Grijalva  
 Gutierrez  
 Hanabusa  
 Harman  
 Hastings (FL)  
 Heinrich  
 Higgins  
 Himes  
 Hinchey  
 Hinojosa  
 Hirono  
 Holt  
 Honda  
 Hoyer  
 Inslee  
 Israel  
 Jackson (IL)  
 Jackson Lee  
 (TX)  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jones  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Kildee  
 Kind  
 Kissell  
 Kucinich  
 Landry  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Levin  
 Lewis (CA)  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Lipinski  
 Loebsack  
 Lofgren, Zoe  
 Lowey  
 Lujan  
 Lungren, Daniel  
 E.  
 Lynch  
 Maloney  
 Markey  
 Matheson  
 Matsui  
 McCollum  
 McDermott  
 McGovern  
 McIntyre  
 McKeon  
 McNeerney  
 Meeks  
 Michaud  
 Miller (NC)  
 Miller, Gary  
 Miller, George  
 Moore  
 Moran  
 Murphy (CT)  
 Nadler

NOT VOTING—2

Giffords  
 McCarthy (NY)

□ 1919

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. INSLEE. I rise to ask, what happened to the party of Teddy Roosevelt? What happened to the party that

helped us adopt, under Richard Nixon's leadership, the Clean Air Act? What happened to the Republican Party that used to be allied in the adoption of the clean air rules that have so helped the health of Americans? What happened to the party that adopted the Clean Air Act 40 years ago which has helped save over 200,000 lives? And I ask why today, in this continuing resolution, the Republican Party has abandoned any pre-text whatsoever to stand for clean air when they eviscerate the clean air law in their continuing resolution.

This is a sad statement to think that a party that at one time helped us clean up the air, reducing cancer deaths and reducing respiratory illness and reducing heart attacks, has seen fit to go and leave with the polluting industries to gut the Clean Air Act.

I want to make it clear so people know what the Republican continuing resolution does. Even though the Clean Air Act today requires the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up our air against dangerous gases like carbon dioxide and ozone, even though the Supreme Court has ruled that Americans are entitled to this protection, the Republican Party has decided to make it illegal for the cops on the beat to do their job.

This bill, amazingly enough, the Republicans have passed a provision, or want to in this bill, that would make it illegal for the Environmental Protection Agency to protect the environment. Now, why would you want to make it illegal for the Environmental Protection Agency to protect the environment?

And I want to make clear how radical this action is. There is no fiscal reason for this. This is just an assault on clean air. The "dirty air act" is not going to revise any proposed rules of the Environmental Protection Agency. It isn't going to modify any clean air laws. It's going to eliminate them by saying that it is illegal for the EPA to enforce these clean air laws.

And the sad thing about this, Mr. Chairman, this is an assault on science. You read the specific scientific conclusions of the thousands of scientists who have reviewed this, and here is what the scientists and the physicians say. Mr. Chairman, not the politicians, the physicians. Here is what they say: Greenhouse gases are the primary driver of climate change, which can lead to hotter, longer heat waves that threaten the health of the sick, poor, or elderly, increases in ground level ozone pollution linked to asthma and other respiratory illnesses, as well as other threats to the health and welfare of America.

Now, why would the Republican Party want to make the air more dangerous for our kids who are using those inhalers to try to prevent asthma attacks?

In our Commerce Committee hearing, we had a young woman from North Carolina, and she talked about the fact that increasing ozone increases and aggravates her asthma. What reason on

this green earth do we have to increase the rates of asthma of our kids? And that's what the Republican Party wants to do in this continuing resolution.

Now, that's kind of a harsh statement. It's a harsh statement to say that one of our noble parties wants to increase the availability of ozone to damage our kids' health. But facts are stubborn things, and this is what the Republican Party is sentencing our kids to, which is more dangerous air. And it's a real sad statement when you consider the past history of the Republican Party which helped, under Richard Nixon and Teddy Roosevelt, to adopt these environmental laws.

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope that at some point we will get a little more bipartisanship here for clean air, we will abandon this commitment to the polluting industries that are running this effort, and reject this continuing resolution and these anti-clean air laws.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Chairman, today we are debating amendments on a continuing resolution because the leadership of the 111th Congress failed to do one of their most basic jobs last year: Pass a budget to fund the Federal Government.

Left without a budget to work with and our financial house in shambles, it is clear that we are in a state of financial crisis. Our debt requires immediate action, and the CR is just the beginning.

I came to Congress because, like many other new Republican Members of the freshman class, I run a small business, sticking to my budget and trying to make plans for the future. All the while I was watching Washington politicians drive this country's economy into a ditch. I knew that something had to change.

My friends on the other side of the aisle are trying all the same worn-out tricks. But I am here to say to the American people, this is not about tricks or politics. This is about preserving the greatness of America.

No one in this Chamber finds joy in the tough decisions we have to make, but we can no longer ignore them. The American people have elected this Congress to be good stewards of their money.

Today is not a happy day. This is not a happy speech.

Government spending and burdensome regulations have driven the American people to anger and frustration with good reason. Sadly, our Nation stands on the edge of bankruptcy. Our love for future generations of Americans requires that we not ignore today's problem only to find them, years from now, in irreparable financial ruin.

Regardless of the program, today's deficit spending is tomorrow's tax in-

crease. In my neighborhood, there have been three babies born recently. Each of those babies now owe \$45,000 in Federal debt.

□ 1930

We are fighting for our very survival. At risk are the freedoms representative of a free market economy and free society; the freedom to choose, freedom of private industry to compete, freedom from burdensome taxation, and freedom from mandated government programs. Washington today is slowly smothering the personal liberty Americans so greatly esteem.

As the 112th Congress struggles to pass legislation that meets our Nation's current challenges, fundamental disagreement remains. Unfortunately for the American people, the debate is being framed by my colleagues on the other side as "vicious cuts to vital programs by Republicans who simply don't care." Hear me now when I say this has never been farther from the truth.

Today we come to terms with the fact that we cannot spend money on everything we want, regardless of the good intentions. For years politicians have ignored these problems. Not this Congress. Not this Congresswoman. The people elected us to end the talks and take swift action, and we must.

As a small business owner, when finances get tight, we cut where necessary. Raising prices isn't always the option. As painful as it may be, you make tough decisions to cut waste, operations, production costs, and eventually jobs as a last resort. Why should the Federal Government be any different?

Today's debt crisis is a very real threat to our liberty. Liberty allows people to work hard and achieve what they want, be responsible for their own actions and be free. No one shackled by debt is free.

Today's budget crisis is dangerous and threatens our basic freedom. Free societies value every citizen equally, placing no preference one over another. I believe that no one should be entitled to another's hard-earned provisions, and that government should support its citizens, not burden them with insurmountable debt and obligations they cannot fulfill. Government spending is not the answer to our looming problem.

I know there will be those who argue that my rhetoric is too harsh and that the financial crisis is not as bad as it seems. This crisis is real; and without immediate action, America will continue spiraling toward financial disaster.

Today, I challenge my colleagues to let real leadership begin. No longer should we turn to China to finance that which we cannot afford. Let us have the courage to right our wrongs, the strength to see it through, and the vision to lead with the powers entrusted to us from the consent of the governed, rather than selfish ambition.

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

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this bill and the priorities and the values it represents.

Republicans repeat like robots the same talking points we have heard again and again tonight, that to get our debt under control, middle class families are going to have to suck it up. We face tough choices, harsh choices; but really there is no choice. We are going to have to cut public education drastically, along with Head Start for the children who otherwise would start kindergarten too far behind to ever catch up; job training for workers who have lost their jobs; Pell Grants so middle class kids can afford a college education; research at the National Science Foundation and Department of Energy, and on and on.

Mr. Chairman, we do have choices. We have this deficit because of choices we have made. Just a decade ago, the debate here was what to do with the surplus. Alan Greenspan, who was then the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, worried that it might unsettle the economy if we paid off the national debt too quickly. President Clinton urged that we use the surplus to shore up Social Security and Medicare so that my generation could live in dignity when we retire.

A Republican President and a Republican Congress decided instead to cut taxes sharply for the richest of the rich. The deficit we face now is because of that choice, and we saw just 2 months ago that protecting those tax cuts for the richest of the rich, even Americans making more than \$1 million a year, was their first priority. So despite all of the weeping and wailing, the gnashing of teeth, the rending of garments about the deficit now, just 2 months ago they said not a word about the deficit when they were voting to cut taxes, to explode the deficit by cutting taxes on the very richest Americans.

So now Congress is voting to kick 200,000 kids out of Head Start so that Americans who worked and strived to be conceived to the right parents will pay little in inheritance taxes.

Now Congress is voting to fire 17,000 teachers and special educators so Americans making more than \$1 million a year will not have to pay the income taxes that they paid in the nineties, which was hardly a confiscatory rate.

And much of the bill obviously has nothing to do with saving money or whether the government is too big or too small. It is about whose side the government is on. This bill cuts drastically the funding needed to protect middle class families from the gouging that has lurked in the legalese, the fine

print of financial contracts, the tricks and the traps written by banks' lawyers. That cut has nothing to do with saving money. It is all about putting government on the side of financial predators, not on the side of hard-working honest Americans trying to make an honest living.

We have seen clusters of rare cancers and birth defects that we know are the result of an environmental exposure to something, and this bill devastates environmental protection. Middle class children are facing life with lower IQs because of unchecked environmental exposure so polluters can have bigger profits and CEOs can reward themselves with bigger bonuses.

Many of my colleagues have argued that this bill is penny wise and pound foolish, it is shortsighted and will hurt the economy. All of that is true. But I am most disturbed that this bill represents values that are incompatible with values that I learned at my mother's knee, the values of generations of Americans, the values of the faith traditions of most Americans, including me, the values that have been the glue that has held our country together in tough times. I will vote "no."

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. I am totally opposed to this resolution. I knew back in December when Congress cut taxes for millionaires and billionaires that in February we would be cutting services for the working poor, children, and the disabled.

The House Republican CR in fact is very similar to the last December tax cut bill, which included billions of dollars in tax breaks for the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans, while driving up the budget deficit an extra \$700 billion. The proposed continuing resolution will be what I usually call reverse Robin Hood: it will rob from the poor and working people to give tax breaks to the rich.

In my area of specialization, transportation and infrastructure, this bill would rescind \$2.5 billion for high-speed rail projects already awarded, as well as cancellation of 76 transportation projects in 40 States, bringing about a loss of 25,000 new construction jobs. Pink slips.

While the unemployment rate is still 9 percent in our Nation, it is critical to invest in infrastructure at this time. As I always said, Federal transportation and infrastructure funds are essential to job creation, and for every \$1 billion invested in infrastructure projects, over 42,000 well-paid, permanent jobs are created and over \$2 billion in economic development.

This resolution also cuts programs to assist homeless vets. Over 130,000 of our Nation's 24 million veterans are homeless on any given night. In this time of foreclosures and uncertainty in the housing market, it is inconceivable

that we would limit the help available to those who serve and protect our country's freedom that we hold so dear. So we are going to give pink slips to over 130,000 veterans. I want to say that that will not happen—but pink slips to the veterans.

In addition, over 200,000 children we are going to kick off of Head Start. A pink slip for the Head Start program. We are going to reduce the maximum Pell Grant \$800 per student. It takes away over 20,000 researchers supported at the National Science Foundation. And a program that is near and dear to my heart, over 1,300 cops will be taken off the beat. This program was started under President Clinton, where we put an additional 100,000 cops on the beat and cut down crime.

□ 1940

We cut another 2,400 firefighters. Pink slips for the firefighters. And we cut \$2.5 billion to the National Institutes of Health. Budget decisions by Congress and the President should prioritize the most vulnerable communities who are struggling to make ends meet at this difficult economic time, not the wealthy and the powerful.

Today's bill on the House floor does absolutely nothing to create jobs or improve our Nation's economy but is a direct assault on the most vulnerable by cutting the budget in every single area, from transportation to our Nation's veterans to our Nation's children to police on the beat protecting our citizens. Once again, the Republican Party is asking our seniors, our students, our children, and working families to make fiscal sacrifices while millionaires and billionaires and powerful special interest groups get to walk off without a scratch.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1747. None of the funds made available by this division or any other Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to implement, administer, or enforce a change to a rule or guidance document pertaining to the definition of waters under the jurisdiction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

SEC. 1748. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research" shall be \$297,252,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$61,939,000" for "\$66,939,000".

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. POMPEO

Mr. POMPEO. 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 277, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,400,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$7,400,000)".

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

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that will reduce spending for the International Forestry Program by \$7.4 million. Some on the other side have said \$7.4 million isn't very much money when we have a deficit of a little over \$1.5 trillion. In Kansas, that's still a little bit of money.

This program started out a long time ago to provide funds for saving the Brazilian rainforest. But like so many programs that had good intentions, it's morphed, it's morphed into something terribly different. Just this past year, this program funded field trips for students in Mexico to follow the migration of monarch butterflies. It funded research in China to protect the Panda habitat and make sure that we didn't have the infestation of forest pests in China. I think the Chinese can fund themselves if someone thinks that's a worthy task. Last year, the International Forestry Program funded a study on the declining hummingbird populations in the western United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Mr. Chairman, there are difficult decisions to make when the country is at this point in its economic life, but this is not difficult. These are precisely the kind of programs that Americans sent a new Congress to take care of to make sure that we're not doing things that make no sense for America. So I would urge support for this amendment.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to Ms. MCCOLLUM from Minnesota to explain why the Democrats on the subcommittee are very strongly opposed to this amendment.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to make it clear that while the Congressman says the amendment eliminates the U.S. Forest Service's International Programs, it does not. The amendment only calls for a reduction in the budget of the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, State and private forests. Should this shortsighted amendment pass, the agency would decide what to cut within its budget. That being said, the gentleman from Kansas has unfairly maligned an important agency that's doing unsung work.

The U.S. Forest Service's International Programs plays a unique role as one of the few Federal agencies working with international governments and NGOs to, one, stop the flow of illegal wood that is undercutting our U.S. timber industry and costing us jobs. Another example, protecting western Canada's boreal forests in partnership with Ducks Unlimited to ensure future generations of hunters will have access to waterfowl habitats. This area is the second most productive breeding ground for ducks that migrate to the United States.

The examples of working with China and Russia are important, working

with China and Russia to address such invasive species as the emerald ash borer and the Asian gypsy moth, both of which currently are threatening millions of forest acres in my home State of Minnesota and have devastated parts of the eastern part of the United States.

Similarly, all wildlife salmon migrate from the rivers of the West Coast of North America to eastern Russia to the Pacific Ocean. The Forest Service is working with the Russians to improve the watershed management on these rivers in eastern Russia to preserve the wild stock of this important species for future generations.

One of the things that disturbs me most is the way that a program has been described that allows students to interact with one another and learn about forestry management, biology, and how we are interconnected in this world. There are no Mexican students that go on field trips here in the United States, but there is an exchange of classrooms in Canada and the United States and in Mexico where teachers online follow the migration of the monarch. Students learn about, yes, insects. They learn about the trees that are important to them, and they learn biology.

These are very, very important programs. They should not be maligned. And this amendment, while it does not eliminate the program, should still be opposed.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I would associate myself strongly with the remarks of the gentlelady from Minnesota, and strongly urge rejection of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The International Forestry Program has already been reduced by 25 percent in this proposal. It's funded at \$7.4 million in the CR. In FY10 it was funded at \$9 million. The International Program brought in an additional \$36 million in funds from State and USAID. The International Program brings in approximately \$3 for every dollar invested. This program, regardless of the amount of money spent, is still a lot of money in Idaho, just as it is in Kansas.

But this program is critical to protecting forestry and the forest products industry in the United States. It's the only forestry entity representing the U.S. at trade summits. International Forestry is the only program working directly to counter the flow of illegally harvested forest products abroad. These materials compete with legally and sustainably harvested U.S. forest products.

The U.S. negotiators from the Department of State and the U.S. Trade Representatives rely on the International Program to provide technical input to effectively advocate for the

domestic forest products industry. These agencies do not have this expertise.

The International Program also prevents the introduction of invasive and nonnative pests that would cause millions of dollars of damage to U.S. forests and the U.S. economy. The International Program, though funded through funding from USAID, plays a critical role in protecting U.S. security interests in conflict-prone areas. Unrelated, illegal resource extraction many times leads to unrest and corruption abroad.

So I would oppose this amendment, even though I understand that it's easy to go after international programs when we have such problems here. The fact is that they protect industry here in this country, in the U.S. forest products industry in this country, because, as I said, they're the only ones representing the U.S. forest products industry and forestry in general in international trade agreements.

I would oppose this amendment and hope that my colleagues would also.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. POMPEO. 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 Kansas will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1750. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Forest System" shall be \$1,525,339,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$10,000,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1751. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance" shall be \$495,409,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$50,371,000" for "\$90,000,000": *Provided further*, That no less than \$10,000,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1752. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Land Acquisition" shall be \$9,100,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$3,400,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1753. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management" shall be \$1,978,737,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$200,000,000" for "\$75,000,000": *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances available in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund for the Department of

Agriculture created by section 502(b) of Public Law 111-88 (43 U.S.C. 1748a(b)), \$250,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1754. The authority provided by section 337 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3102), as amended, shall remain in effect until September 30, 2011.

SEC. 1755. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Indian Health Services" shall be \$3,883,886,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$862,765,000" for "\$779,347,000"; by substituting "\$53,000,000" for "\$48,000,000"; and by substituting "\$444,332,000" for "\$398,490,000": *Provided further*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$29,211,000 shall be for staffing and operating costs of newly constructed facilities.

SEC. 1756. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Indian Health Facilities" shall be \$255,497,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$10,000,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1757. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences" shall be \$77,546,000.

SEC. 1758. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health" shall be \$74,039,000.

SEC. 1759. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Executive Office of the President, Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality" shall be \$2,848,000.

SEC. 1760. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$10,799,000: *Provided*, That the matter pertaining to methyl isocyanate in the last proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1761. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$634,661,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$200,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1762. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Smithsonian Institution, Facilities Capital" shall be \$123,600,000: *Provided*, That no less than \$1,400,000 in available, unobligated prior-year funds shall be used in addition to amounts provided by this division.

SEC. 1763. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Smithsonian Institution, Legacy Fund" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1764. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "National Gallery of Art, Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings" shall be \$48,221,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$42,250,000" for "\$40,000,000".

SEC. 1765. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Operations and Maintenance" shall be \$22,500,000: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.



SEC. 1766. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Capital Repair and Restoration” shall be \$13,920,000.

SEC. 1767. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$9,844,000.

□ 1950

Mr. SIMPSON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 281, line 17 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1768. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts, Grants and Administration” shall be \$145,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 196 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

Mr. WALBERG. 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 281, line 21, insert “(reduced by \$20,594,000)” after the dollar amount.

Page 359, line 13, insert “(increased by \$20,594,000)” before the period at the end.

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, currently, the CR funds the National Endowment for the Arts at the approximate fiscal year 2008 level of \$145 million. Amendment No. 196 takes the funding levels back to the fiscal year 2006 levels at \$124.4 million. If accepted, this cut returns \$20.6 million to the spending reduction account.

Though some would call for the full defunding of the NEA, I’m not doing that. You see, I believe in the true fine arts, and of course that’s defined by individual standards, I understand. I found that to be a fact for a number of years when I was a finance chair of a symphony orchestra. People will support what they appreciate.

However, at a time when our government is in a position where it must cut Federal spending, I believe one of the main sources of the funding for the arts needs to be through philanthropy, but that only happens best in a sound and a growing economy. This budget crisis, this economy, continues to be frustrated by the spending of government, which frustrates individuals, who, indeed, would be willing to support and, in fact, still do support the arts as well.

The National Endowment for the Arts does provide benefits to our country, and helps fund some true fine arts. However, we are asking them to only fund their true priorities, priorities approved by the majority of taxpaying

citizens, of sponsors and of patrons of the arts. Limiting resources sometimes refocuses and defines that focus.

We know that the public has had questions on some of the programs that the NEA has supported—major questions, major concerns. Attention to those concerns will gain the support of the taxpayer as well as of the philanthropist. Our country is in financial hardship, and we are not taking programs like the NEA off the table.

I refer to a letter I received last night from a very strong patron of the arts, of the symphony for which I served as a finance chair. He is the chairman of a major manufacturing corporation in my district, who is writing about what they have just gone through as a business. I will just read excerpts:

Until today, we have been operating under a forbearance agreement that began in 2008. It has been a struggle. Our leadership group accepted 15 to 50 percent cuts in salary, and our hourly staff accepted 10 percent wage reductions. Our salesmen continue to find new opportunities. We reduced our spending tremendously and only spent for essentials. Our belt was very tight. We did all we could to help ourselves, and we all made many sacrifices. Above all, we never stopped believing in our future.

That’s the type of impact that happens in the private sector, even in programs we enjoy, benefit from and help out on, that we need to understand. Our country is in financial hardship, and we are not taking programs, even like the NEA, off the table.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. I rise in opposition to the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The NEA has already been cut by \$22 million in this continuing resolution. The NEA’s contribution to deficit reduction is really infinitesimal, but its elimination would not be. It would be very costly.

Mr. Chairman, the NEA represents less than 1/100th of discretionary spending. The economic dividend this Nation receives from the Endowment for the Arts, however, far exceeds the investment we make.

It seems to me that, when there are too many issues that divide this Nation, and when there remains too much harshness and rancor, the arts have an even more important role to play because they remain a powerful medium through which we can all transcend our common differences, appreciate beauty, and empathize with all of humankind. This is what the arts are all about. This is what the NEA enables all Americans to more greatly appreciate. The NEA budget is small, but it is such an important catalyst in helping to create and sustain the arts.

Last year, actor Jeff Daniels spoke at an Interior Appropriations sub-

committee hearing as to how the NEA had supported the revival of a theater in his hometown in Michigan. It was a small grant, but in his case, it restored the theater and its productions so that neighboring owners could then restore their homes and turn them into bed and breakfast places. Restaurants and antique shops saw boosts in their businesses. In fact, the State of Michigan just built an exit ramp off the State highway to serve the increasing numbers of cars that are flocking to his hometown, which otherwise would be a virtual ghost town.

The NEA is a magnet for businesses in every place to which they locate, and it searches out those opportunities. There are 668,000 businesses involved in the creation and distribution of art, and there are millions of jobs. I have two examples in Virginia. Actually, to save time, I’ll just give one example:

Signature Theatre in Shirlington, Arlington, Virginia, received NEA grants for its nationally recognized artistic and education programs.

I would suggest that all of our Members go there some time. They will invariably see an extraordinary good performance, one that has generated economic activity throughout that community and one that could not have gotten on its feet without the help of the National Endowment for the Arts.

When you cut that budget, you will see a dramatic adverse impact on the national arts community and on specifically the arts education programs that are developing throughout community centers and in our schools.

□ 2000

We do need to invest in the cultural lives of our citizenry and in our children’s future. I can’t help but fathom how a Nation as rich and prosperous as ours could not find it in its heart to provide \$167 million for the Endowment for the Arts.

The arts and humanities will survive, but they will not be accessible for the large majority of our citizens who couldn’t otherwise afford the expensive tickets that too often are charged at those performing arts places where frankly the financially elite are only able to afford to go. What the NEA does is to expand artistic achievement, to give people an opportunity to fully appreciate and for us to appreciate their talent.

Denyce Graves, who grew up in Washington in the Anacostia area, said that The Kennedy Center could have been a world away. She never would have seen it had it not been for a National Endowment for the Arts grant. That enabled her to then pursue a career that ultimately resulted in one of the finest operatic performers in America, in the world.

The chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, Rocco Landesman, a Broadway producer, extraordinarily effective, active leader, he has suggested reform, that we probably have too

many arts venues. Let's consolidate them. Let's make sure that all of them are of the highest quality. It has started a discussion that needs to be done, but what shouldn't be done is to cut the National Endowment for the Arts even further than this continuing resolution does.

I would urge rejection of the amendment, Madam Chair.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words and rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. CAPITO). The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DICKS. First of all, I have been on the committee for a long time, the Interior Appropriations Committee, and I can remember when Sid Yates from Chicago was the chairman, and we had arts funding at about \$180 million, then we had new Republican leadership come in in 1994 and 1995 and they cut the endowments in half. What we found out was that when the endowment had less money to give out in grants, the private sector started to give less money for grants and to help these institutions. I applaud the gentleman for being a leader in his local arts community.

Americans for the Arts did a major study 4 or 5 years ago about the economic impact of the arts, and the gentleman from Virginia is absolutely correct; the arts have exploded across the country. We have given grants now in almost every single congressional district, which has helped the proliferation of arts institutions. Consolidation, it doesn't scare me. I think that, in some areas, it might be a good idea. I've seen in the Puget Sound area, in Seattle, and in Tacoma how much this has meant to the local communities, and this is a relatively small amount of money.

When I was chairman of the committee, I did increase it, but I never increased it by an amount that the Republican ranking member could not also support. So Rocco Landesman said, well, why didn't you just put up the \$250 million. We did this on a bipartisan basis. We also have an Arts Caucus in the Congress that operates on a bipartisan basis, and we've had on the floor over the years a multiple of votes, and we've had, you know, 40 or 50 enlightened Republicans who have joined with us and made a good majority in support of these programs.

The humanities is also extremely important in literature and in education and helping our teachers. So I think these are worthy programs. I think the committee made the right decision here. I wish it was still at \$167.5 million, but they've reduced it down to about \$145 million. I think that's good enough. I think going further than that will really do damage to both of these endowments that have been there since 1965 back in the Johnson administration, and I just think this would be a mistake.

I support what the committee did, and I think we should stay with that number.

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY. I rise in opposition to this amendment and want to state that the arts not only contribute to education and enlightenment, they're important job creators. The NEA contributes to the development and economic growth of communities nationwide, and each year, the arts industry generates \$166 billion in economic activity and provides 5.7 million full-time jobs. In my district alone, nearly 120,000 people are employed in the museum, theater, art galleries, and other arts organizations that I'm proud to represent.

So this is not the moment for trying to score political points in the name of fiscal responsibility, and we should not be proposing deep cuts that will take effect right away and destroy jobs in the arts and other places at the very time we're trying like mad to create them. This CR threatens our recovery just as the economy is bouncing back from the worst recession in decades, and it proves that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are tone deaf to the American people's number one priority, which is jobs.

Earlier this week, President Obama laid out a budget that makes tough choices, a thoughtful budget that includes a 5-year freeze on non-defense discretionary spending and reduces the deficit by \$1.1 trillion. It does all of this while making important investments in education, infrastructure, jobs, and our Nation's competitiveness, investments that will prepare us to compete now and in the future.

As the President said at his press conference on Tuesday, when it comes to this budget, we need to use a scalpel, not a machete. The Republicans, by contrast, are making deep, painful, and seemingly arbitrary cuts, cuts that would result in more than 200,000 children being dropped from Head Start. Thousands of teachers would lose their jobs and be forced to leave the classroom. Some \$2.5 billion in NIH cuts would jeopardize critical cancer and other disease research, and 1,300 fewer cops would be on the beat as a result of eliminating the COPS hiring program, which we restored in a vote on this floor earlier tonight, thankfully. There will be 2,400 fewer firefighters through the elimination of SAFER grants, which again we fought to restore. Science and energy research, to help drive our clean energy economy, would be reduced, and the horrible list goes on and on, including this cut that is before us right now.

Let's be clear: Cutting education, the arts, letting our infrastructure deteriorate further, and failing to harness the power of innovation is a recipe for declining competitiveness in an increas-

ingly competitive global economy. It's imperative that we must invest in the future, invest in creating jobs, and this grant to the National Endowment for the Arts is an important investment that will pay dividends years down the road.

I strongly support the program, and I'm opposed to the gentleman's proposal to cut it.

Sure—it's harder to be strategic—but it's required.

It's required that we recognize some investments make sense and some don't.

We need to do more of what's working and eliminate what's not.

The reality is that we have to keep growing the economy to bring down the deficit.

And we have to bring down our long-term deficits to sustain that growth.

But indiscriminate steep cuts—like the ones now being advocated by the Republicans—will jeopardize our recovery and make deficit reduction that much more difficult to achieve.

This CR is bad for the recovery, bad for jobs and will hamper efforts to get out our long-term deficit under control.

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

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

Mr. WALBERG. 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.

□ 2010

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1769. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, Grants and Administration" shall be \$145,000,000; *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$130,700,000" for "\$153,200,000".

SEC. 1770. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs" shall be \$4,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 249 OFFERED BY MR. CANSECO

Mr. CANSECO. 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 282, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,500,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,500,000)".

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

Mr. CANSECO. Madam Chairman, my amendment is very simple. It would eliminate Federal funding for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs grant program which the underlying continuing resolution funds at \$4.5 million. This program provides noncompetitive grant funding for overhead costs to support artistic and cultural programs in the District of Columbia exclusively.

In his budget last year and this year, President Obama has requested that this program's funding be cut by 50 percent, which the underlying legislation does. In this year's budget, President Obama notes that "in general, these institutions are also able to apply for Federal funding from other resources."

I'm not here to debate the merits of the program. I'm not here to question whether or not the money has been used by the institutions to accomplish good things. What I'm here to do today is to debate and question why this program should be considered a priority and receive taxpayer funding when we're in a fiscal crisis. Make no mistake, we are in a fiscal crisis that threatens not only our economic security but our national security.

However, you don't have to take my word for it. Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said, "I think the biggest threat we have to our national security is our debt." Dr. Alice Rivlin, a former Office of Management and Budget Director under President Clinton and member of the President's Deficit Commission, said in testimony before the Senate Budget Committee last February, "On any reasonable set of economic assumptions, the U.S. budget is on an unsustainable track. There is no disagreement among the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office, the Government Accountability Office, and leading private forecasters on where the budget is headed if we do not change course." And she continued, "The growing deficit will be more and more difficult and expensive to finance. Ultimately, we will not be able to borrow enough to finance the widening gap between spending and revenues."

Even before the government's spending spree began that occurred under President Obama, then-Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HARRY REID, our Nation was headed for a day of fiscal reckoning. They simply sped up the day our Nation will hurtle off the fiscal cliff, increasing non-defense discretionary spending by 84 percent in just 2 years. Under their leadership, Federal spending has risen to levels as a share of our economy not seen since World War II and resulted in the Federal Government borrowing approximately 40 cents out of every dollar we spend. Where is all this headed if we don't stop our spending?

If you followed the situation that occurred last year in Greece, you know that that nation had to make many painful choices very quickly because it had spent too much and investors were demanding higher interest rates to take on the risk associated with buying Greece's debt. If we don't get our fiscal house in order, what occurred in Greece is a preview of events to come to America. If we don't stop the spending and get our fiscal house in order, we will be the first generation of Americans to leave the next generation with a legacy of less freedom and prosperity.

Do we want to leave our children and grandchildren a legacy of debt and limited opportunity?

We have two choices: we can either stop the spending that is driving our fiscal crisis, or we can continue the spending and one day become the next Greece.

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

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

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

Mr. MORAN. I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman. This amendment would entirely eliminate funding for a successful, proven program. The National Capital Arts grant program was established in 1986 to fill a substantial funding gap affecting the major private arts groups in the District of Columbia, our Nation's Capital. It now funds 23 such groups. In every other major city in the United States, major private arts groups receive Federal funds from their State arts councils, which frequently have such a major institution's funding category.

That's not particularly important, but those who are involved in arts organizations understand that that's the money they depend upon. In D.C., they don't have that money to depend upon. No similar flow of government funds from any level is available to major arts groups in Washington, D.C.

The 23 groups that receive this money employ thousands of people. Outreach efforts to schoolchildren is one of the principal things that is funded through this National Capital Arts grant program. If we didn't have this, those outreach programs would be virtually eliminated. They constitute almost all of the arts outreach and arts educational programs that are available to children in the D.C. schools and schools in the suburbs. It's a program that has widespread popular support. It is not a lot of money for each organization, but it's essential money to enable them to continue functioning.

The fact that we are talking about such a small amount of money in the context of such an enormous deficit, it really seems wrong that children in our Nation's Capital would be denied outreach from these arts institutions that are proximate to where they live but wholly inaccessible without this program. So I would urge that we have a heart, particularly for the children in the schools in Washington, D.C. Reject this amendment and leave this very small amount of money in this interior appropriations bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the amendment. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the ranking mem-

ber, Mr. MORAN. This is a program that was created because the arts institutions in the District of Columbia, many of them do not get any support from the District of Columbia government. And there's no State government. In New York, they get money from the city, from the boroughs, from the State government for their major arts institutions.

This program was a very modest program that helps 23 performing arts institutions which are extremely important, all of which have very solid educational programs that help inner city youth here. We have a very high population of inner city youth in the District of Columbia.

So I just think this has been a proven program. It is very modest. It's been cut in half. Last year I think we had it at about \$9.5 million. It has been cut in half. I think we should leave that. I think the committee has made a decision; and to go further would just be, in my mind, punitive.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. CANSECO. 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.

□ 2020

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1771. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Presidio Trust, Presidio Trust Fund" shall be \$15,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 381 OFFERED BY MR. REED

Mr. REED. 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 282, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$15,000,000)".

Page 359, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

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

Mr. REED. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment seeking to rescind \$15 million of funds out of this continuing resolution.

As I've listened to the debate here this evening and yesterday and over the last few days, as a freshman Member of Congress, I've come to a realization that part of the problem is that many Members of this esteemed body look at our spending in terms of it's a relatively small amount of money; it's a small sum. But we're talking about millions of dollars. We're talking about \$15 million in this situation.

Now, I proposed this amendment without any disrespect to any Member

of this House. But I proposed it in a time when we face a national crisis that goes to our very existence for generations to come, a nation that won't be here for our children and our grandchildren.

And when I look at the Presidio Trust fund and I look at the park—and it's a great park. I concede that point. But the plan for the park was to be self-sufficient. And upon researching, going through page by page of this budget and doing the hard work, my staff and I have uncovered that this park is at the point where it can be self-sufficient on its own.

They receive grants of \$80,000 from the Cowell Foundation for three projects. They have a \$15 million gift from the private sector from Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. LucasArts video games and Industrial Light & Magic are leasing portions of the park, and it's a private revenue stream. This is a success story. And at this point it's time for us to put all our cards on the table and say, Now that you are standing on your own two feet, when we face this fiscal crisis, this government now has to make a responsible decision. And to me, that responsible decision is to allow the park to stand on its own two feet—it has shown plenty of ability to do that—and save the children and grandchildren so that we can have a nation that they can be proud of and can have a nation that they can live in, because that's the point that we are in our Nation's history.

So I stand today and ask your support for this amendment. I think it is the responsible action to do. And I applaud this process, because this process is being conducted in the open and through a vigorous debate, and that's what the American people have called upon us to do. No line of our spending shall be left under stones. We shall uncover each stone.

I urge all my fellow Members to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. I rise in strong opposition to this amendment that would eliminate funding for the Presidio Trust.

The Presidio was in continuous use as a military post from 1776 until 1994. An Army installation, the post was closed in 1994 as part of the BRAC process and transferred to the National Park Service. In 1996, Congress established the Presidio Trust to govern this unique national park site and to ensure its preservation by making it financially self-sustaining. And that's exactly what has happened.

Over the past 12 years, appropriations as a percentage of the overall trust budget have been reduced from over 95 percent Federal funding in fiscal year 1998 to less than 20 percent in fiscal year 2010. The current ratio of

private investment in the Presidio to Federal appropriations is already greater than 4:1. Appropriations, though, are authorized through fiscal year 2012. That was the deal. After 2012, the trust itself, by itself, alone, is responsible for long-term operations and maintenance of the Presidio.

Since it took over management of the Presidio in 1998, the trust has rehabilitated and leased 97 percent of the Presidio's housing units and rehabilitated 75 percent of the Presidio's 433 very historic buildings. I've been there. I've seen it. It's phenomenal what the trust has accomplished.

Eliminating funds just 1 year short of its goal violates the spirit of the 1996 law, and it undermines the trust's ability to achieve self-sufficiency. This would result in higher future obligations, as the Federal Government might have to assume full responsibility to maintain the historic properties.

It also sends a terrible signal to communities across the country that may also have innovative solutions in partnering with the Federal Government. They are time-controlled; in other words, it's not forever. But they say for a certain period of time, if you'll partner with us, we'll take this responsibility off your hands.

The \$23 million appropriated for the trust in fiscal year 2010 has created 860 jobs. Federal appropriations in this current fiscal year will help expedite rehabilitation of historic buildings and take advantage of favorable construction costs that exist today.

At a recent oversight hearing, the members of our Appropriations subcommittee received assurances that the trust will accomplish its financial stewardship and public use goals. That was the deal. They said, We'll meet our part of the deal, assuming that the Federal Government will meet its obligation.

As one of the Nation's oldest and most important military posts, the trust has had some unique extraordinary challenges since the Defense Department closed out its installation, but the trust is well on its way toward meeting its legislative objectives. It should not be undermined by this amendment.

This has worked well. It's an example for the rest of the country. Let it serve as an example. One more year to go, and then it will be off our books. The trust will take over responsibility, and we will point out that this is the way to do it, in partnership, where we will not be perpetually responsible but, in fact, the private sector will come in, let the market work and have a national gem, really, a national asset for everyone to visit and appreciate and learn from.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time and strongly urge opposition to this amendment.

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

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chairman, I rise in concurrence with the comments of my ranking member from Virginia. Funding for the Presidio in this CR is \$8.2 million below the FY10 enacted level, and \$7 million below the fiscal year 2008 level.

When the government closed down the Presidio Army base in 1994, it was transferred to the National Park Service as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. It could have been turned over to the National Park Service and run as a historic park, but that would have cost tens of millions of dollars per year to the taxpayers. Instead, Congress devised a unique management and funding model by creating the Presidio Trust to preserve the Presidio and help it become financially self-sufficient. The trust manages 80 percent of the Presidio lands, including most of the buildings and infrastructure. The Park Service manages the remaining 20 percent, including the coastal areas of the Presidio. The Presidio Trust receives Federal appropriations that are diminishing each year and, as mentioned, will cease at the end of FY12, when it becomes self-sufficient.

This truly is a model of how we can do these things where they will become self-sufficient and off the roll of the taxpayer. But our part of this is we have to keep our end of the deal. And so through FY12 we need to make sure that we keep our word on what was agreed on in 1996 and let this Presidio Trust take over and become self-sufficient at the end of the next fiscal year.

So I rise in opposition to this amendment and would encourage my colleagues to vote against it.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED).

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

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 2030

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1772. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1773. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Capital Construction" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1774. Section 409 of division A of Public Law 111-88 (123 Stat. 2957) is amended by striking "and 111-8" and inserting "111-8, and 111-88", and by striking "2009" and inserting "2010".

SEC. 1775. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for section 415 of division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be \$0.

SEC. 1776. Section 433 of division A of Public Law 111-88 (123 Stat. 2965) is amended by striking "2010" and "2009" and inserting "2011" and "2010", respectively.

SEC. 1777. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this division, each of the following departments and agencies shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a spending, expenditure, or operating plan for fiscal year 2011 at a level of detail below the account level:

- (1) Department of the Interior.
- (2) Environmental Protection Agency.
- (3) Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
- (4) Indian Health Service.
- (5) Council on Environmental Quality.
- (6) Smithsonian Institution.
- (7) National Gallery of Art.
- (8) National Endowment for the Arts.
- (9) National Endowment for the Humanities.

SEC. 1778. None of the funds made available by this division or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

#### TITLE VIII—LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1801. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services” shall be \$221,699,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$0” for each amount included in paragraph (1); by substituting “\$167,538,000” for “\$470,038,000”; by substituting “\$29,160,000” for “\$229,160,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$200,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$102,500,000”; by substituting “\$54,161,000” for “\$389,043,000”; by substituting “\$44,561,000” for “\$93,450,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$48,889,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$108,493,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$40,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$125,000,000”; and by substituting “\$0” for “\$12,500,000”: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for dislocated worker employment and training activities under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117, \$65,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for dislocated worker employment and training activities under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117, up to 25 percent may be used for the period April 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011, for youth activities.

SEC. 1802. (a) Of the unobligated balances available for “Department of Labor, Departmental Management, Office of Job Corps”, \$300,000,000 is rescinded.

(b) None of the funds made available by this division or any prior Act may be used to initiate a competition for any new Job Corps center not previously approved by the Secretary of Labor as a Jobs Corps center through a competitive selection process.

SEC. 1803. Of the unobligated balances of the funds made available for “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services, Federally Administered Programs, Dislocated Workers Assistance National Reserve” in division D of Public Law 111–117, \$100,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1804. Of the unobligated balances of the funds made available for “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services, National Activities, Evaluation”, \$10,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1805. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Community Service Employment for Older Americans” shall be \$300,425,000, and for purposes

of funds appropriated by this division, the amounts under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied by substituting “\$0” for “\$225,000,000”, and the first and second provisos under such heading in such division shall not apply.

SEC. 1806. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$355,843,000, of which up to \$15,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Labor to be transferred to “Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses” for activities related to the Department of Labor’s caseload before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, and the amounts included under the heading “Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Salaries and Expenses” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$1,450,000”.

SEC. 1807. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Departmental Management” shall be \$315,154,000, and the third proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1808. Of the unobligated balances available for “Department of Labor, Working Capital Fund”, \$3,900,000 is permanently rescinded, to be derived solely from amounts available in the Investment in Reinvention Fund (other than amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

SEC. 1809. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services” shall be \$5,313,171,000, of which (1) not more than \$100,000,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 104–73 and for expenses incurred by the Department of Health and Human Services pertaining to administrative claims made under such law; (2) no funds shall be for the program under title X of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this title as the “PHS Act”), to provide for voluntary family planning projects; and (3) \$352,835,000 shall be available for health professions programs under titles VII and VIII and section 340G of the PHS Act.

(b) The eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-fifth provisos under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services” of division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(c) Sections 747(c)(2) and 751(j)(2) of the PHS Act, the proportional funding amounts in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 756(e) of such Act, and section 511(f) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(f)) shall not apply to funds made available by this division for “Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services”.

(d) For purposes of this section, section 10503(d) of Public Law 111–148 shall be applied as if “, over the fiscal year 2008 level,” were stricken from such section.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. As I visit all the communities of my district, I am asked about high unemployment, how government can help promote job growth,

and how we can get the economy working again for families trying to make ends meet. It is clear that the top priority in New York and across the country is creating jobs. But when I’m in Washington, I don’t hear the House leadership answering that call.

Since the beginning of the year, we have yet to debate a single bill that would create a single job. There have been no attempts to make the targeted investments in innovation and education that will help us win the next century, as the President mentioned in the State of the Union.

In the last decade, unemployment has skyrocketed while the number of abortions has decreased. Yet today the majority is pursuing an extreme assault on women’s health and reproductive rights by eliminating the cost-effective Family Planning Program.

My amendment would restore \$317 million for title X family planning because it is a wise investment. Publicly supported family planning clinics save taxpayers nearly \$4 for every \$1 that is spent providing contraceptive care. In New York, more than 340,000 women are served by title X funding clinics and 66 percent have incomes at or below poverty level. Elimination of the program in the CR would only guarantee higher government health care costs for these low-income Americans in future years.

If our goal is to cut spending, it is reckless to eliminate this program that saves taxpayer dollars. It is unconscionable that those Americans who most need access to the affordable basic health care title X provides, like cancer screenings and contraceptives, have become victims of the extreme right’s divisive partisan attempts to deny women a full range of legal health services.

Even as we consider this wrong-headed bill, they are simultaneously pursuing legislation and authorizing committees to roll back the clock on a woman’s right to choose, women’s services available to victims of rape and incest, and even allow hospitals to deny lifesaving treatments for women.

Not once have I heard a constituent say that it’s important for the government to get to work on restricting women’s health choices and denying basic care. At a time of high unemployment and enormous economic challenges, Congress should focus on job creation. The assault on women’s health must stop now.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, in a breathtaking and a radical step, the Republican majority has proposed to eliminate title X funding which has connected millions of American women to health care since 1970.

In 2009, title X funding provided 2.3 million breast exams, 2.2 million Pap tests, and nearly 1 million HIV tests to

men and women both. This Republican Congress is trying to turn back the clock on women's health and turn back the clock on women's basic rights. They are taking us back to a day when family planning was not a given opportunity for women.

In Connecticut, more than 62,000 men and women benefit from care at title X-funded health centers each year. Over 70 percent of them have a family income of less than \$16,245 a year. In other words, this is the only way they can afford health care. In fact, six of every 10 women who seek care at a title X-funded center consider it their main source of medical care. Yet the majority is trying to take these important services away.

It is argued that we need to cut title X services to reduce the deficit. This is simply not true. For every dollar invested in title X, taxpayers save just under \$4. The fact of the matter is that vital preventive care and family planning services supported by title X save money and save lives.

Make no mistake, cutting title X funding is a breathtaking and a radical step. The majority is using the guise of budget cutting to launch an assault on title X, which would endanger women's health. Understanding their purpose has nothing to do with the deficit. They want to impose their traditional view of a woman's role.

Let's get real. This legislation is not about Federal funding for abortion. Federal funds, including title X, are already banned from going toward abortion services under the Hyde amendment. Rather, much like the repeal of health care reform, this is part of an agenda to force women back into traditional roles with limited opportunities. Under their proposal, more than 5 million people lose access to basic primary and preventive health care. As a cancer survivor myself, who is only here today because my cancer was found at stage I, I can tell you, losing access to screenings will cost lives.

It comes down to this: The proposal to eliminate title X is a bad policy. It will hurt women and do nothing for our economy. It costs money. Instead of making it harder for women to get health care, we should be standing up for these vital services.

The American public called for job creation and turning our economy around last November. I believe that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have not heeded that call. This bill will do nothing to create jobs nor reduce the deficit.

On behalf of women, on behalf of middle class and working families we represent, I urge my colleagues to leave this extreme and divisive social agenda out of the picture of support. We should not be playing games with women's health and with basic rights.

□ 2040

Mrs. ROBY. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mrs. ROBY. I oppose increased funding for title X. We should not allocate Federal funds to groups like Planned Parenthood that use the money for abortion.

Planned Parenthood has recently made plain the centrality of abortion to its mission, mandating that every affiliate have at least one clinic performing abortions within the next 2 years. Additionally, it is beyond shocking that Planned Parenthood employees were recently found on video aiding and abetting in the alleged sex trafficking of minors.

This is not the first time that Planned Parenthood has shown such shocking behavior. It happened in my home State of Alabama back in 2009. A Planned Parenthood counselor was caught on hidden camera telling an alleged 14-year-old statutory rape victim that the clinic "does sometime bend the rules a little bit" rather than report sexual abuse to State authorities. Two years later, we are still seeing this outrageous behavior by Planned Parenthood employees. It is time to stop funding such an organization with taxpayer dollars.

Planned Parenthood ignores statutory rape law reporting, pushes abortion procedures, and opposes any effort to elevate the legal status of a fetus at any stage of development. It is not a proud day that citizens learn that these activities have been continually funded by the Federal Government. It is an even worse day when we are told that our government has funded Planned Parenthood with more than \$363 million in government grants and contracts.

Since fiscal year 1998, title X has seen increased funding for 10 of the 12 years. From fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 2010, title X funding has increased by over 56 percent. In appropriations for fiscal year 2010, title X saw a 3.3 percent increase in funding, which was a \$10 million increase over 2009 funding. This is unacceptable spending at a time that we must cut Federal spending.

The continual action by Planned Parenthood and its employees is demeaning for women and a black eye on our society. Funding must be stopped. We should not spend any more taxpayer dollars to push Planned Parenthood's agenda to take away the rights of the unborn.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the amendment to add money to title X.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1810. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the first undesignated paragraph under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research, and Training" shall be \$5,742,989,000, of which (1) \$750,000,000 shall be derived from funds transferred, pursuant to section 4002(c) of Public Law 111-148, from amounts appropriated by section 4002(b) of such Public Law; (2) no funds shall be avail-

able for acquisition of real property, equipment, construction, and renovation of facilities; and (3) \$523,533,000 shall remain available until expended for the Strategic National Stockpile under section 319F-2 of the PHS Act.

(b) The amount included before the first proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research, and Training" of division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$0" for "\$20,620,000".

(c) Paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 2821(b) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available by this division.

(d) For purposes of this section, section 4002(c) of Public Law 111-148 shall be applied as if "over the fiscal year 2008 level," were stricken from such section.

SEC. 1811. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases" shall be \$4,214,275,000, and the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall transfer up to \$256,627,000, on a pro rata basis, based on total funding levels, from the other Institutes, Centers, and Office of the Director accounts within the National Institutes of Health Account to "National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", and the requirement under "National Institute of Allergy and Infection Diseases" in division D of Public Law 111-117 for a transfer from Biodefense Countermeasures funds shall not apply.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the first proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1812. The amount provided by section 1101 for "Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health" is reduced by \$260,000,000, through a pro rata reduction in all of the Institutes, Centers, and Office of the Director accounts within "Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health", based on the total of the projected funding levels for the Non-competing Research Project Grants in fiscal year 2011 for each such Institute, Center, and Office of the Director account. In addition, the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall ensure that the average of the total cost of Competing Research Project Grants for all of the Institutes, Centers, and Office of the Director accounts within "Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health" during fiscal year 2011 shall not exceed \$400,000.

SEC. 1813. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Buildings and Facilities" shall be \$22,700,000.

SEC. 1814. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services" shall be \$3,202,152,000.

(b) The amount included before the first proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$0" for "\$14,518,000".

(c) The second proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services,

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services" of division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

AMENDMENT NO. 565 OFFERED BY MR. BASS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. 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 291, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$98,000,000)".

Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$50,000,000)".

Page 293, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$50,000,000)".

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

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. Madam Chairman, my amendment very simply adds \$50 million to the Low Energy Assistance Program, otherwise known as LIHEAP. Winters in the Northeast and elsewhere in America are long and hard, and especially this year it has been difficult. It has been a tough year. In January we saw more or less twice the average amount of snow. Temperatures have been well below average in some parts of the country; and there are similar stories not only in New Hampshire, but elsewhere in the Northeast and around the Nation.

The problem with reducing the contingency fund in the Low Income Energy Assistance Plan is we are in the middle of the winter right now, and what my amendment does is add \$50 million to ensure that we have adequate resources to make it through March and into April. The amendment also reduces the substance abuse and mental health services by an equivalent amount, but that is only about 1 percent of the total funding for that line item.

Let me point out that what this amendment will do is ensure that low-income individuals in America have the necessary resources in order to ensure that they have adequate heat throughout the rest of the year.

This is a difficult process that we are going through here, and I recognize there are trade-offs; but this is a very small change in a safety net that provides an enormous resource very quickly. We can debate the rest of the Low Income Energy Assistance Plan later in the year. What this \$50 million increase does is make it possible to get through the winter.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. REHBERG. We accept this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gen-

tleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS).

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

Ms. DELAURO. 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 New Hampshire will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1815. The amount included under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Healthcare Research and Quality" of division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$372,053,000" for "\$397,053,000".

SEC. 1816. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for amounts transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for "Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Program Management" shall be \$3,012,162,000, of which the level for the Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation program shall be \$0.

(b) The amount under the third proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Program Management" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$9,120,000" for "\$65,600,000".

(c) The sixth proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Program Management" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1817. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Low Income Home Energy Assistance" shall be \$4,709,672,000, of which \$4,509,672,000 shall be for payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621); and of which \$200,000,000 shall be for payments under subsection (e) of such Act, to be made notwithstanding the designation requirements of such subsection.

(b) The second proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Low Income Home Energy Assistance" of division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

AMENDMENT NO. 160 OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$390,328,000)".

Page 293, line 8, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$390,328,000)".

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new sections:

**SEC. 4002. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "End Big Oil Tax Subsidies Act of 2011".

**SEC. 4003. AMORTIZATION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPENDITURES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 167(h)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of

1986 is amended by striking "major integrated oil company" and inserting "covered large oil company".

(b) COVERED LARGE OIL COMPANY.—Paragraph (5) of section 167(h) of such Act is amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

"(B) COVERED LARGE OIL COMPANY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'covered large oil company' means a taxpayer which—  
 "(i) is a major integrated oil company, or  
 "(ii) has gross receipts in excess of \$50,000,000 for the taxable year.

For purposes of clause (ii), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for paragraph (5) of section 167(h) of such Code is amended by inserting "AND OTHER LARGE TAXPAYERS".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

**SEC. 4004. PRODUCING OIL AND GAS FROM MARGINAL WELLS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 45I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

"(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to credits determined for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

**SEC. 4005. ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY CREDIT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 43 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

"(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

**SEC. 4006. INTANGIBLE DRILLING AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS IN THE CASE OF OIL AND GAS WELLS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 263 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "This subsection shall not apply to amounts paid or incurred by a taxpayer in any taxable year in which such taxpayer is not a small, independent oil and gas company, determined by deeming all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 as 1 person."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

**SEC. 4007. PERCENTAGE DEPLETION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 613A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This section and section 611 shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

“(2) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 613A(c)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “subsection (d)” and inserting “subsections (d) and (f)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

#### SEC. 4008. TERTIARY INJECTANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 193 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR QUALIFIED CARBON DIOXIDE DISPOSED IN SECURE GEOLOGICAL STORAGE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of any qualified tertiary injectant expense paid or incurred for any tertiary injectant is qualified carbon dioxide (as defined in section 45Q(b)) which is disposed of by the taxpayer in secure geological storage (as defined by section 45Q(d)).

“(3) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to expenses incurred after December 31, 2011.

#### SEC. 4009. PASSIVE ACTIVITY LOSSES AND CREDITS LIMITED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 469(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any taxpayer which is not a small, independent oil and gas company for the taxable year.

“(ii) AGGREGATION RULE.—For purposes of clause (i), all persons treated as a single employer under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 shall be treated as 1 person.”

#### SEC. 4010. INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYER WHO IS NOT SMALL, INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the income derived from the production, transportation, or distribution of oil, natural gas, or any primary product (within the meaning of subsection (d)(9)) thereof by any taxpayer which for the taxable year is an oil and gas company which is not a small, independent oil and gas company.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

#### SEC. 4011. PROHIBITION ON USING LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT ACCOUNTING FOR MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL COMPANIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 472 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL COMPANIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this

section, a major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)) may not use the method provided in subsection (b) in inventorying of any goods.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(2) CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.—In the case of any taxpayer required by the amendment made by this section to change its method of accounting for its first taxable year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer,

(B) such change shall be treated as made with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and

(C) the net amount of the adjustments required to be taken into account by the taxpayer under section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be taken into account ratably over a period (not greater than 8 taxable years) beginning with such first taxable year.

#### SEC. 4012. MODIFICATIONS OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT RULES APPLICABLE TO DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

“(n) SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYERS.—

“(1) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any amount paid or accrued by a dual capacity taxpayer to a foreign country or possession of the United States for any period with respect to combined foreign oil and gas income (as defined in section 907(b)(1)) shall not be considered a tax to the extent such amount exceeds the amount (determined in accordance with regulations) which would have been required to be paid if the taxpayer were not a dual capacity taxpayer.

“(2) DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYER.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘dual capacity taxpayer’ means, with respect to any foreign country or possession of the United States, a person who—

“(A) is subject to a levy of such country or possession, and

“(B) receives (or will receive) directly or indirectly a specific economic benefit (as determined in accordance with regulations) from such country or possession.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxes paid or accrued in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(2) CONTRARY TREATY OBLIGATIONS UPHOLD.—The amendments made by this section shall not apply to the extent contrary to any treaty obligation of the United States.

Mr. REHBERG. I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Chairman, we all recognize that we must make calculated decisions to drive down our deficit, but today we see the cold calculations of the Republican leadership, who are cutting hundreds of millions of dollars that would help our Nation's poorest families heat their homes while continuing the billions in taxpayer subsidies we send to big oil companies.

My amendment would fully restore LIHEAP funding and reduce the deficit by repealing these \$40 billion in tax breaks for Big Oil. Oil companies don't need the 100-year-old tax breaks to sell \$100-per-barrel oil while making \$100 billion per year.

For millions of families across the country this year, heating bills have been piling up along with the snow, and so are the record numbers of people turning to LIHEAP to help them get through the winter.

□ 2050

In my State of Massachusetts alone, LIHEAP is projected to help 250,000 families this winter. But even as the mercury has dropped, House Republicans are now considering dropping this important safety net for millions of low-income families nationwide. The only way this bill is going to help families heat their homes would be if they tossed all 359 pages in the fireplace.

It takes a frigid heart for the Republican leadership to continue to defend tax breaks for oil and gas companies while putting heating fuel assistance for America's neediest on ice. But that's exactly what they are doing.

The majority spending bill presents us with a false choice. We shouldn't be cutting heating assistance for the poorest families before repealing the \$40 billion in tax subsidies to big oil companies, the most profitable companies in the history of the world. The Republicans can continue to make their choices, but the American people will not stand with them. When they are faced with giving tax breaks to Exxon or fuel assistance to low-income Americans, they have chosen Exxon. When they are forced to choose between a free lunch for BP or lunch for hungry senior citizens, they make the choice for BP. We should not be balancing the budget on the backs of the poorest families. I urge support for this amendment to protect the neediest amongst us with a “no” vote on this cold-hearted funding bill.

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

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part, “An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.” And the amendment directly amends existing law.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The Chair finds that the amendment proposes directly to change existing law, to wit: the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

As such, it constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained.

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



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

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Chair, I rise today in opposition to the continuing resolution. Instead of fighting the war on cancer, this bill declares war on cancer research and those who undertake it. The National Cancer Institute Director, Dr. Harold Varmus, said it best in December when he warned that the proposed cuts would have dire and lethal consequences. He is right. The proposed \$1.6 billion cut to the National Institutes of Health would undermine the most successful innovation model the world has ever seen. The classic view of innovation is that government funds basic science while industry comes up with new innovative products based on that science. This model has worked well.

Over the past 40 years, 153 new FDA-approved drugs and vaccines were discovered through research carried out at public institutions with Federal funds. In the last 20 years alone, one out of every five important medical advances approved by the FDA was invented in a federally funded lab. Those inventions, which included 40 new drugs for cancer, are currently generating more than \$100 billion a year in sales for drug and biotechnology firms.

This includes drugs like Herceptin for breast cancer; Avastin for lung cancer; and Gleevec for gastrointestinal stromal tumors that inhibit and/or block cancer cell growth. This research in cancer alone supports over 1,300 clinical trials each year for promising new therapies for more than 200,000 cancer patients.

President Nixon, a Republican, recognized the importance of a sustained public commitment in basic research when he signed the National Cancer Act in 1971. Last year, under President Obama, \$5 billion was provided to the National Cancer Institute to continue that mission.

This funding bill would take us back years, decreasing the National Institutes of Health budget by 5 percent, disrupting this tremendously successful innovation model. The only failure in cancer research is when you quit or you're forced to quit because of the lack of funding.

Our sustained commitment to biochemical research is vital to the community I serve in western New York, where approximately \$100 billion in Federal funding supports research each year. Institutions like Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Hauptman Woodward Medical Research Institute, the University of Buffalo, and companies along the Buffalo campus all rely on this funding to conduct research and translate that research into new treatments and products to improve quality of life. The cuts proposed would not only hurt these institutions and small businesses, it will hurt the entire Buffalo community that is now beginning to realize the tremendous economic benefit of this research.

Alleviating suffering due to diseases like cancer in our lifetime should be Congress's goal. This continuing resolution falls dangerously short of that.

Mr. MARKEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HIGGINS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Right now, 2010, we spent \$172 billion on Alzheimer's patients—\$172 billion, Medicare and Medicaid. You're cutting the budget for NIH to find a cure for Alzheimer's. By the time all the baby boomers have retired, the budget for each year is going to be \$1 trillion to take care of the 15 million baby boomers that are going to have Alzheimer's in nursing homes.

So what are you guys doing? You're saying, We're going to cut the budget for Medicaid, which pays for Alzheimer's patients in nursing homes, and we're going to cut the budget for the cure for the funding for the NIH. You're having it both ways. No cure—and you're then going to cut the money for these poor families under the Medicaid and Medicare budget. You shouldn't do this.

The NIH are the National Institutes of Hope—researchers in medicine's field of dreams from which we harvest the findings that give hope to millions of families in our country. You are cutting this budget and you're not giving us an opportunity to make amendments in which we'll be able to put the funding in for the NIH budget. And that is just a very bad moral decision which you are making. And you're sending a false hope to people that you're actually solving the problem by cutting the NIH budget.

All of those people who are going to have Alzheimer's—and it's a demographic certainty—are going to cost \$1 trillion by 2050. You are doing nothing about that right now. And, by the way; you won't have the courage to tell people you're not going to take care of them in nursing homes across the countries. That demographic is going to be so strong. Put the money in NIH for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, for all of these diseases. Please, God, let's at least agree on that as a bipartisan issue—that all our families are going to be equally struck by all of these diseases.

The gentleman from New York has put his finger right on this great moral and political dilemma for our country. A stitch in time will save nine. The money we put up now will save not 9 but 900 times the money that is ultimately going to have to be spent on all of these Alzheimer's and Parkinson's patients. It is a demographic certainty.

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

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

Mr. RUSH. Madam Chair, today I am rising to speak out on the severe lack of centers and facilities for Level 1

trauma centers throughout this Nation. I introduced an amendment, which I am withdrawing.

Madam Chair, in my home State of Illinois, our family members are dying due to the tragic lack of Level 1 trauma centers in close proximity to those who need it. Sadly, our newspaper headlines, including yesterday's Chicago Sun-Times, are filled with tragic stories of victims struck by bullets, stabbed, and other kinds of trauma visited upon them. Despite the best efforts of witnesses, bystanders, and paramedics, the lack of nearby Level 1 trauma centers dramatically reduces survival rates and drives up long-term acute care needs and costs.

Madam Chair, in 1999, my son, 29-year-old Huey, was shot two blocks from a hospital. But he couldn't go to that hospital because they didn't have a Level 1 trauma center. So they had to transport him some 10 miles away, where eventually he passed.

This is just one example of one of these sad stories. It is not only patently unfair, but it's an injustice that in a Nation as vast and prosperous as ours that we have a tragic lack of such misplaced priorities by not having Level 1 trauma centers close to the communities where people reside. The fact that a community that's home to about 750,000 people on the greater South Side of Chicago, an overwhelming portion of which sits in my congressional district, does not have one Level 1 trauma care center literally results in the needless loss of life for far too many of us.

□ 2100

Our Nation has seen time and time again the amazing work that gifted trauma surgeons and fully equipped trauma care facilities can deliver to pull patients back from almost certain death. What I want to ensure, Madam Chair, is that the same level of care that is available in the affluent communities in this Nation is also available to the men, women and children in low-income communities.

The aforementioned editorial in the Chicago Sun-Times reported on the tragic set of circumstances that befell an 18-year-old trauma victim, who, after being struck by a bullet in a drive-by shooting last August, could not go to the nearby University of Chicago Medical Center, which was only four blocks away, because that facility did not have a trauma center. The University of Chicago Medical Center, one of the major hospitals in this Nation, does not have a level 1 trauma center. Instead, at a time when every moment counts, when every minute counts to save a life, paramedics had to drive the victim 9 miles to the nearest level 1 trauma center, to Northwestern Memorial Hospital, where the victim later died.

Madam Chair, situations like this simply should not happen in America. As I stand here today, I am fully aware of the need to provide funding to trauma centers for the financial losses they

incur. The National Trauma Care Foundation has estimated that the economic loss to trauma centers due to their treatment of the uninsured and underinsured patients is \$230 million per year.

In the same Sun-Times editorial that I mentioned before, they also reported on a study last year by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, which found that almost three-fourths of the Nation's emergency rooms are unable to provide round-the-clock specialty care and that almost one-fourth of hospitals cited this as a reason for the loss or downgrading of their trauma center designations.

It is time for us to address the nationwide shortage of trauma care, especially in underserved areas.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIMM. Madam Chairwoman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GRIMM. I rise in support of Representative BASS's amendment, which supports the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. The continuing resolution cuts the LIHEAP program by almost \$400 million.

Madam Chairwoman, this program is crucial to the homeowners of the Northeast, specifically in my district of Staten Island and Brooklyn, New York. LIHEAP helps low-income families and seniors remain healthy and secure from cold winters in the North and from hot summers in the South, as well as keeping them from having to face the impossible choice of paying their home energy bills or affording other necessities, such as prescription drugs and food.

I am cognizant of the fact that at a time of record deficits and of reduced spending, we must tighten our respective belts. However, it is imperative that we make smart spending choices. That being said, I believe, when given the choice between ensuring that our seniors have the ability to heat their homes during frigid New York winters or putting even more money into the catchall slush fund at NASA, there is no choice at all.

As I have stated numerous times, I absolutely believe that deep budget cuts are required to get our government back on a sound fiscal path. However, we must first look to cut spending that is truly wasteful. For that reason, I stand in support of Representative BASS's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I am really intrigued by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have made the determination to cut LIHEAP by \$390 million, a decision that, in fact, wasn't important enough to consider the well-being of people,

whether they are in the Northeast, whether they are in the Midwest, or whether they are in other parts of the country which have very tough winters. So now what they would want to do is take money from other worthy programs that, in fact, they have cut but would further cut.

In the instance of Mr. BASS's amendment, he would reduce the money from SAMHSA. That is the money for substance abuse and mental illness. What it does is help to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities by focusing its services on the people who are in most need. It translates research, and makes it useful and more effective so that we can get this into the general health care system.

How do you treat addiction? How do you treat mental illness? Very difficult issues.

So they would take that money, but they have cut LIHEAP, low-income energy assistance, which, for the most part, we are looking at low-income people. Then if it's applied to seniors, what they will do is they won't cook their food at the right temperature, which will put their health in jeopardy. They will buy space heaters, potentially, which will put their lives in jeopardy.

If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle really cared about low-income energy assistance, they wouldn't have started to make their cuts there. They would have moved to the \$40 billion in subsidies for oil and gas. They would have moved elsewhere to look for this funding. What they would have done is cut back on the subsidies for special interests to do that.

It is a bit disingenuous, and it robs Peter to pay Paul; but I believe that that's the nature of what this unfixable bill is all about.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Chair, I rise today to support the amendment offered by my friend and colleague from New York (Mrs. LOWEY). This amendment would restore vital funding to the title X family planning program.

Now, I am all for reducing our deficit and for getting our fiscal house in order, but let's be clear on something: this cut to title X will not save money.

The proponents of eliminating family planning funds want us to believe that cutting these funds is fiscally responsible and that it has to be done to balance our budget. What they don't want us to know is that investing in family planning actually saves money. For every public dollar invested in family planning, taxpayers saved nearly \$4. So while cutting family planning appears to be a savings up front, over the long run it will cost us both in dollars and in the health and well-being of millions of women.

While we are being honest, let's also discuss the other motive of the proponents of cutting title X. They argue that cutting funds for family planning will reduce abortions. Once again, they are wrong. In fact, if they wanted to reduce abortions, they would increase funding for title X. Why? Because title X services prevent nearly 1 million unintended pregnancies each year, almost half of which would otherwise end in abortion.

If we want to get serious about cutting Federal spending and reducing abortions, a good start would be investing in title X, not eliminating it, which is exactly what this amendment will do. Of course, in addition to reducing unintended pregnancies and saving taxpayers' money, family planning providers, like Planned Parenthood, provide essential life-saving and preventative care.

In 2009, title X providers performed 2.3 million breast exams, 2.2 million Pap tests, over 6 million tests for STIs, and close to 1 million HIV tests. For six out of 10 women who receive care from women's health centers, this is their only source of health care. Eliminating all funds for family planning would cut millions of women off from their primary and, in many cases, their only source of health care.

To the millions of women out there who want comprehensive reproductive health care: this is what they think of you.

They think that women should not have access to basic reproductive health care, including birth control. Recent legislation revealed that they think you shouldn't be able to access care even if you are a victim of rape or incest.

□ 2110

This is what they think of you.

All these bills reveal the true mindset of the opponents of choice: women are not capable of making their own decisions about their own health and their own lives.

These cuts to family planning programs would have a devastating impact in my community. Ten Planned Parenthood health centers in Illinois that provide primary and preventive care, including flu vaccines, diabetes screening, and cholesterol screening would all be forced to close. This would affect approximately 30,000 low-income patients and eliminate the jobs of 200 health center workers. Not exactly the kind of job-stimulating legislation we should be focusing on.

The conversation we're having today is not about choice, but choices. With family planning, we can reduce abortions and save the Federal Government money; without, we only pretend to do either. With family planning we can embrace educating and providing health care to women; without, we abandon women when they need care the most. With family planning, we can empower the women of America; without, we undermine them.

We have the choice. And we must choose to stand up to these attacks and fight back against the mistruths because the health, well-being, and lives of millions of women and their families are at stake.

This amendment is a strike against these wrongheaded cuts to family planning. I encourage my colleagues to restore funding to title X family planning programs and vote "yes" on Mrs. LOWEY's amendment.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this continuing resolution because it ignores the needs of America's families and does nothing to create jobs, strengthen the middle class, or effectively lower the deficit.

The \$1.3 billion cut to community health centers is astounding. In my district alone, if these cuts are enacted, over 112,000 individuals will suffer a significant loss in primary health services, and they will be forced to use costly hospital emergency care. Nationally, these cuts mean health centers will be unable to serve 11 million patients over the next year. It means 127 new health centers in underserved districts will lose their funds. And it means the loss of thousands of health care jobs.

Also on the chopping block is the title X program, which provides over 8,000 men and women in my district with reproductive health care and cancer screening. Nationally, the \$317 million cut to title X will force many clinics to close, eliminating another primary care safety net for 5 million men and women.

Also unbelievable is the \$210 million in proposed cuts to the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program. This cut will devastate primary and preventive health services in California for an estimated 2.6 million pregnant women, infants, and special needs children.

The cuts also endanger other critical programs such as California's newborn screening program, which last year tested almost 550,000 newborns for treatable genetic and metabolic diseases, which if undetected could have become painful and life threatening. On the national level, these cuts in MCH grants will reduce or eliminate prenatal health services for 2 million women and primary health care for more than 17 million children. In a country that ranks far behind almost all other developed nations in maternal and infant outcomes, we can ill-afford to slash funding for the only Federal program that focuses solely on improving the health of mothers and their babies.

Madam Chair, this bill is a Trojan horse that pretends to address our Nation's deficit crisis at the expense of the most vulnerable among us. This

bill is not worthy of this House, for it fails to honor the true priorities and values of the American people, and I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this irresponsible resolution.

Mrs. CAPPs. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPs. Madam Chair, I rise to speak in strong support of the Lowey amendment reinstating the funding for the title X program, which supports family planning services for all of our constituents. While we all agree on the need to reduce spending, it is just bad policy to eliminate a proven, successful program that saves the taxpayer money and provides critical health care services for our mothers, our sisters, our friends. This is bad policy.

The title X program, the only Federal program devoted to family planning, is the core of the public effort to ensure that all women, regardless of income, have the knowledge and health care they need to plan for their families. Its flexible grant funds not only help pay for direct client services but also help to ensure that State and local governments and nonprofit organizations across the country can place safety net clinics in the communities that need them the most. These clinics are the primary source of health care for millions of low-income American women.

By helping women and couples plan and space their pregnancies, family planning services have led to healthier mothers and children and have been instrumental in the long struggle for women's equality in education, the workforce, and society.

In light of the economic downturn, the freedom that the title X program has given to women in the workforce is particularly important. But this program hasn't just been successful for the over 4½ million Americans who use it every year. It has been successful for the American taxpayer, as every dollar spent on this program saves our Nation nearly \$4 in return.

In light of the important role that family planning has played in health care and society, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has called family planning one of the top 10 greatest public health achievements of the 20th century, alongside other critical breakthroughs like vaccinations and the campaigns against smoking.

Over 40 years ago, title X family planning funding was enacted on a unanimous vote in the Senate and by an overwhelming majority in the House. When signed into law, then-President Richard Nixon said it fulfilled a promise that "no American woman should be denied access to family planning assistance because of her economic condition."

How far we have come from that time to this day, when we have the research to prove that a program works, and yet the House Republican leadership has

recklessly decided to cut it completely. Eliminating title X now would be a devastating blow to the health, the security, and the dreams of millions of American women and their families, denying 5 million women preventive care, including annual exams, life-saving cancer screenings, contraceptive services, and testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infection.

If Members of Congress really want to reduce our Federal deficit, we would double funding for family planning, which studies have shown could save the taxpayers nearly \$2 billion per year. And yet, for some reason, my friends on the other side of the aisle seem to believe that cutting this program, defunding a program that actually saves Americans money and improves the health, improves the health of millions of Americans, that somehow this is a good idea.

For those Members who oppose title X funding, I ask you: How do you plan to ensure that the women in your district and your State have access to lifesaving prevention services? This sham of a Republican omnibus spending bill contains no answers to these questions, just broken promises for the American people.

Let's be clear. A vote against title X is a vote for unintended pregnancies. A vote against title X is a vote for the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV. A vote against title X is a vote for increased rate of cervical cancer and breast cancer if caught late or if at all. And a vote against title X is a vote for increased abortion rates.

While I would like to think of this as an oversight, it is not the first attack to women's access to health care that has been seen in the 112th Congress. Combined with the mean-spirited bills moving through House committees that reopen the culture wars, it is obvious that this extreme and reckless proposal by the Republican majority to defund title X clinics is just the next step in an all-out Republican assault on women's health.

This Congress should be focused on creating jobs for the millions of moms working to put food on the table, not attacking their rights and their health.

I urge my colleagues to support the Lowey amendment to add some common sense to this omnibus spending bill.

□ 2120

Ms. LEE. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Madam Chair, first let me just say, I am shocked and appalled at the comment yesterday by the Speaker when he said "so be it" in response to the likely job losses that will occur as a result of this continuing resolution.

An independent analysis by the non-partisan Economic Policy Institute indicates that this bill will result in the

direct loss, mind you, of 800,000 private and public sector jobs. Instead of doing everything we can do to halt the loss of jobs and put people back to work, this bill takes the wrong approach, putting our economy and our country back on the path to recession.

For every job opening in this country, we have 4.7 unemployed people who are looking for work. Why would we want to add to their numbers? "So be it" cannot and should not be our response to this economic crisis, not with a 9 percent unemployment rate and over 15 percent in communities of color, and record layoffs and furloughs at the State level, and especially not when Republicans have the temerity to demand tax breaks for millionaires and billionaires paid for through borrowed money. This is just wrong, and it's immoral.

As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, I am in strong opposition to these cruel cuts. Budgets are moral documents, and they are a reflection of who we are and what we value. This spending bill makes it clear that the poor, the young, women, the elderly, teachers, firefighters, cops, and the communities that they protect and serve are not valued. Make no mistake, this bill will harm the most vulnerable among us, and it represents a wrongheaded approach to reducing the deficit or expanding job growth in our country.

Madam Chair, I am especially concerned about the proposed cuts to education and training programs. Among the range of cuts include Workforce Investment Act programs, which last year helped over 8.4 million job seekers find jobs. They got additional education and job training support. This is being cut.

All told, when counting rescissions of prior funding, elimination of the requested FY11 funding, and the advanced funding needed to run these employment and training programs, they will experience nearly a \$5 billion cut. Republican cuts in job training will only prolong the recession, keep unemployment high, and keep more Americans collecting unemployment instead of training and getting ready for our 21st century job opportunities.

How can we justify cutting job training programs in the middle of an economic crisis? How will my Republican colleagues respond to the unemployed in their communities who come to them and ask them for help? Will they just say "so be it"?

Pell Grants. Pell Grants provide vital funds for students who wish to attend 2- and 4-year colleges but who need help to pay their expenses. In my district alone, there are 16 institutions that provide Pell Grants to over 18,000 recipients. This proposal would cut Pell Grants by \$845, making college less affordable and accessible for low- and moderate-income students. More than 8 million students benefit from Pell Grants, and many would be hurt

by this cut, especially as schools are raising tuition fees to meet rising costs and to deal with tighter budgets.

The bill also entirely eliminates Federal funding for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, which colleges and universities use to assist undergraduates who have the greatest financial need. That program assisted 1.3 million college students last year.

Head Start, under this proposal, is cut by nearly \$1.1 billion. This will effectively knock out 200,000 children, mind you, in Republican and Democratic districts from participating in this critical early education program. This helps provide health, nutrition, and supportive services to prepare our children for school.

The Job Corps program, this program is cut by \$891 million, which will result in 21,384 jobs lost in communities in every State, the majority of which are in the private sector. There will be \$1.7 billion lost in economic activity as a result of this. And 36,000 at-risk young people will be turned away from Job Corps, costing the government and the economy as much as \$17 billion over the course of their lifetimes. Additionally, the cuts will guarantee the closure, mind you, of 75 Job Corps centers across the Nation in your districts and in our districts. Slashing one of the most effective, accountable, and market-driven solutions for millions of youth who leave our schools unprepared is really the wrong move at the wrong time.

The majority has stated that they want to cut the deficit, but, in effect, they are cutting the social safety net lifeline for those who need it the most. This CR leads us down a path that will result in hopelessness, joblessness, and desperation, and it destroys the future for our young people.

I urge my colleagues to meet the challenge before us and reverse the potential harm that will be inevitable if this bill is enacted.

I yield back the balance of my time. Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Chair, let me thank the former chair of the Health and Human Services Subcommittee and now the ranking member, Ms. DELAURO, and the manager and the chairman of the subcommittee.

I thought, Madam Chairwoman, that we lived in a country that was a land of the free and the brave. We had a sense of pride in the progress that America has made, and we have always said we would never want to go back, whether it has to do with actual equal rights for women, whether it is civil rights and the ability to be empowered to vote. But I stand on the floor today with a great deal of disappointment because it seems as if, with this continuing resolution, that will literally stop in its tracks the functioning of this government. We are really going back.

I rise to support the Lowey amendment because I really can't believe

that this CR is eliminating \$327 million in family planning. It just baffles the mind that this critical aspect of health care is now in jeopardy. It is now being part of turning the clock back. It is amazing that we would not acknowledge the fact that lives of women have been saved, lives of young girls have been saved because they've had access to family planning.

As much as we have fought to be able to ensure that around the world where indigent women who have lost their lives through the birthing process now have access to good medical care—and yes, family planning—so that they can have live births, now we come here to the soil of the United States, and to take \$327 million out of the mouths and the hands of women and children—yes, children who can be born healthy. Children who are part of the health care process that these women are able to secure through the many clinics that are around this Nation and in this community.

I am disappointed in the games that are played with Planned Parenthood and to be able to demonize them with false and fraudulent tapings and a lot of bogus arguments about the fact that they are not in the business of helping people. I am disappointed in using those tactics because this is a very serious issue. Mrs. LOWEY's amendment addresses the seriousness of it because she realizes that if we were to go through with the elimination of \$327 million, there would be many, many lives that are lost.

We have a Planned Parenthood office in my community. It is mostly focusing its attention on educating the community about healthy births, about ensuring that teenagers are not alone when decisions have to be made, decisions that will allow for the healthy birth or determination that is made by their faith leader with their family. They will not be left alone. In fact, family planning and Planned Parenthood extinguishes, I hope for good, the back alley procedures and, as well, the rusty hangers that were used in years past.

Just a day or two ago, we heard of a horrible abortion clinic that saw the lives lost of babies and their mothers because of the dastardly tactics that were being used. That is not what we speak of here today. We speak of the right of a woman to be able to choose but also to accept the good health care of family planning.

□ 2130

We speak of the rights of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence that really ensure that we all are created equal, with certain inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Bill of Rights, which allows us due process, is what is being denied in this continuing resolution for, as we speak, if that money is eliminated, clinics around America will have their doors closed. Women will be standing outside, banging on

the door and asking for good health care.

So I ask my colleagues to support Congresswoman LOWEY's amendment, and I truly ask you to not take this Nation back and eliminate \$327 million in family planning, benign but healthy and good health care and good policy for America and for America's women and for America's children.

Let us support the Lowey amendment and let us reject the elimination of \$327 million in family planning and this continuing resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Chairman, as we continue to work our way out of the recession towards the thriving economy that offers economic opportunity to all Americans, we must out-innovate, out-educate and out-build the rest of the world; but the House Republican continuing resolution will do none of that. What it accomplishes is nothing but irresponsible slashing of necessary programs just so they can go back home and say that they cut government spending.

Now, I'm not sure if our Republican colleagues realize that actions have consequences. House Republicans are going too far, and they're sacrificing Americans' health, safety and future in the process, all in order to protect special interests. And what makes it worse is they are offering no real plan to deal with the deficit or create jobs.

Madam Chairman, American competitiveness depends on our ability to innovate and keep America number one. But, instead, this bill holds \$2.5 billion in cuts to the National Institutes of Health, representing a significant setback in cancer and other disease research. We have to properly fund the key agencies like NIH that are essential to disseminating medical research and assisting in the development of new drugs and devices. Declining or stagnant Federal funding for research and development has an impact on all sectors of our workforce. And I want to use my home State of New Jersey as an example.

A report that was released last year showed that the pharmaceutical and medical technology industries are the leaders in private sector capital construction in New Jersey. In fact, in 2008, that meant \$1.4 billion to the State and almost 6,000 jobs for construction alone.

In addition, there's a new report, "Research America," that notes that New Jersey is the third largest R&D employer in the United States with more than 211,000 jobs supported by health R&D, including 50,000 direct jobs in health R&D. The same report shows the economic impact in New Jersey is \$60 billion.

And that's why I believe that we must provide R&D incentives, addi-

tional research grants and more technology funding. These investments will provide new jobs, not only in the research sector, but in the construction and maintenance of labs and research facilities.

So, Madam Chairman, the government must be responsible for facilitating an environment where Americans can continue to innovate. This is what President Obama talked about in his State of the Union speech. That is the key to creating new thriving industries that will produce millions of good jobs here at home and a better future for the next generation.

If government abandons its role in R&D, we run the real risk of squandering many, many opportunities. Oftentimes, government can support and advance initial research that is then developed by the private sector. Government can plant the seeds, often with modest investments relative to the long-term payoffs in new products, new discoveries, new jobs, and economic growth.

Government has limited resources in these tough times, but that doesn't mean we abandon our role. In fact, we have a responsibility to the future to make wise investments that can lead to so many innovative discoveries and so much in economic benefits.

Now, last Thursday, Speaker BOEHNER said, "Everything's on the table. We're broke. Let's be honest with ourselves."

But the Pentagon, in this CR, gets 99 percent of what they ask for. Now, defense spending makes up more than half of our discretionary budget. The non-defense discretionary spending in this CR is enduring brutal cuts. Why should defense spending remain so high when all this non-discretionary spending, including R&D, is cut so severely? It simply makes no sense.

And I would say, Madam Chairman, really this is all about priorities. The Republicans clearly have the wrong priorities. They're not making investments in the future. They're not creating jobs. They're not creating an environment where people can be educated for new jobs and be trained for new jobs. They simply have the wrong priorities here with their spending cuts.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last words.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MOORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer my strong support for the Lowey amendment, which would restore nearly \$318 million in title X, and I rise to vehemently oppose the continuing resolution which completely eliminates title X funding.

Title X funding provides low-income women with access to contraceptive services; but it also provides coverage

for primary care services, prevention services, including screenings for breast and cervical cancer, STD and HIV testing, screenings for high blood pressure, diabetes, anemia, pregnancy testing, health education and referral for other services. It has nothing to do with abortion. Title X, of course, prohibits recipients from expending these monies for abortions.

Madam Chair, I find this CR particularly troubling because I know that the overwhelming majority of title X patients are very, very poor. In fact, 70 percent of the these patients have incomes at or below the Federal poverty level, meaning that they earn less than \$10,830 a year; 92 percent have incomes at or below 250 percent of the Federal poverty level, meaning that they earn less than \$27,075 a year.

Now, you know what? We begrudge these patients Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, so that if they would become pregnant and have an unintended pregnancy, we would call them welfare queens and begrudge them welfare benefits. And these patients, who are disproportionately poor, women of color, would not be able to receive the economic support they need and, with this cruel continuing resolution, would not be able to receive the primary care that they deserve and that they need.

We talk about the need to have jobs in this tough economic time. How can women who have no family planning dollars sustain a job or get a job when there are unplanned pregnancies?

As a co-chair of the Women's Congressional Caucus, I want to take a final moment to note that access to family planning services has been nothing short of revolutionary for women in the United States. Women's ability to control their own reproductive destiny has changed the landscape at home, at work, and in the community. It's fundamentally altered women's role in society, and researchers tell us that it's helped to decrease infant mortality, child mortality, and maternal deaths. These are all incredibly worthy goals for women, men and families.

We've heard the cry of those who want our country back. We've heard the cries of those who want limited government. We've heard the cries of those who want to cut spending.

Well, I say, we want our bodies back. We want to govern our destinies, and we want to cut suspending our choices.

And so, therefore, I urge all of you to join me in supporting Congresswoman NITA LOWEY's amendment to restore title X funding.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CHU. Madam Chair, I rise to support Mrs. LOWEY's amendment to restore title X funding.

At a time when we need to come together around jobs and the economy,

the Republicans are, instead, focusing on bills attacking women's health. The Republican gutting and slashing spending plan isn't about Federal funding; it's about undermining women.

□ 2140

This bill is an unprecedented display of disrespect for American women and shows no concern for their health. And all this raises the key question: Isn't the Republicans' real goal here just to end women's access to birth control?

Preventing unintended pregnancies and thus the need for abortion should be a goal on which both pro-choice and anti-choice lawmakers should agree. But the Republicans' anti-women continuing resolution includes language that dismantles Federal funding for family planning, attacks successful organizations that provide critical women's health care, and jeopardizes women's access to affordable birth control.

Now, this is a program that affects real people, and these drastic cuts will only hurt American women when they need help paying for these basic services the most.

Title X funding helped Shania, a woman who received care at Planned Parenthood in Los Angeles. She learned a terrible lesson when her mother broke her hip, was brought to the hospital, and then was discovered to have stage 5 cervical cancer, too late for a cure. But thanks to Planned Parenthood, her daughter is with us today, because after learning about her mother's illness, doctors urged Shania to get checked for the same diseases. Unemployed and without health insurance, she couldn't afford to go to a regular doctor. Instead, she walked into that clinic, which indeed did the testing and found her cervical cancer early enough to save her life.

Title X funding helped Beth, a volunteer soldier in our military who put her life on the line for our country. But in the military, they do not provide family planning services for our hardworking servicewomen, forcing them to look elsewhere for the care they need and deserve. When Beth needed help, Planned Parenthood and the title X fund was there for her even when the military wasn't, and she was able to get the help she needed for birth control.

This Federal money is a critical health care safety net for women around the country. It has helped improve the quality of women's health, given women free choice, and saved lives. What will Republicans tell Shania when she can no longer get the lifesaving checkups she needs? What will they tell Beth when she no longer has access to her reproductive choices despite serving her country?

It is clear that the real Republican agenda is to roll over women's health and steal away their rights. This Congress and this bill should be about creating jobs, not attacking American women.

Instead of working on the economy, Republicans are working to limit wom-

en's choices. Instead of doing the bidding of ideological extremists, let's address the true needs of the American people.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MR. BARLETTA

Mr. BARLETTA. Madam Chair, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 321, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert

“(reduced by \$42,676,000)”.

Page 293, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert

“(increased by \$42,676,000)”.

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman's point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARLETTA. Madam Chair, I rise today to voice my concerns with a number of items listed in this continuing resolution.

I understand that the time has come for the government to tighten its belt, and I accept the fact that painful decisions must be made in order to get our economy on the right track. However, it is my belief that we have a responsibility to conduct our due diligence before defunding some of our most important programs.

For my district in Pennsylvania, that includes a thorough examination of alternatives to any cuts in clean coal technology research.

According to the National Mining Association, 52,000 Pennsylvanians are dependent on our coal industry for their jobs, jobs that may be put in danger without an investment in the future. And as the recent events overseas have demonstrated, we no longer have the luxury of time when it comes to our energy independence.

While clean coal research will prepare us for the future, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program invests in our most vulnerable. Last year, LIHEAP provided heat to 545,000 families in our country. And with an unemployment rate that's held over 9 percent for 21 consecutive months, we must remember that the cuts we debate here today will have a drastic effect on families who are already struggling to make ends meet.

The same can be said for the Community Service Employment for Older Americans. In 2008, this program helped nearly 90,000 older Americans prepare for the next phase of their careers, even assisting in their placement in the workforce.

Seniors constitute 16.5 percent of my district's population, and given the current nature of our economy, many of these hardworking men and women will be forced to prepare for changes in their future.

As a former mayor, Madam Chair, I understand how important the Commu-

nity Development Fund is to supporting our local communities. It serves as a critical lifeline to towns, cities, and communities that are already struggling to pay their most basic bills.

It also supports revitalization programs in our communities and assists communities that have fallen victim to disasters.

And in a similar vein, State and local law enforcement assistance helps to keep our communities and neighborhoods safe. In particular, it supports communities that are forced to incarcerate illegal aliens for extended periods of time as well as programs that strive to protect our borders.

Madam Chair, I understand that we are broke, that programs such as those I have listed here today will be forced to bear the brunt of our new economic realities. Yet, I stand here today to reiterate my support of these important programs, and to remind my colleagues to remain ever cognizant of the fact that our cuts are again both necessary and painful.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HIRONO. I rise today in strong support of the Lowey amendment and in strong opposition to cuts to the title X funds in this continuing resolution.

These cuts are a threat to women's health, as you have heard from so many of the previous speakers. For example, these cuts will prevent Planned Parenthood from receiving needed Federal funds. Much of the cuts in H.R. 1 target the most vulnerable among us, the poor, children, young adults, and women.

We are a diverse country, proud of it, with good people on all sides of an issue, including of course the issue of abortion. We know that cutting title X funds strikes at a favorite target of the anti-choice group, Planned Parenthood.

□ 2150

Sadly, in pursuing their anti-choice agenda, tens of thousands of women in our country will be denied health care services that have absolutely nothing to do with abortions. The vast majority of Planned Parenthood's medical services are related to contraception, testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, cancer screening and other services, like pregnancy tests and infertility treatments. Abortion services comprise only 3 percent of the medical care Planned Parenthood provides. Federal law already prohibits title X funds from being used for abortion services. It is important to point out that there are no known violations of this law.

I would like to share with this body my views on how Planned Parenthood Hawaii has helped women and their families in my State. In Hawaii, there are three Planned Parenthood centers: one in Honolulu on the Island of Oahu, one in Kahului on the Island of Maui, and one in Kailua-Kona on the Island of Hawaii. Together, these three centers served over 7,800 patients. They provided 2,582 cervical cancer screenings that detected 321 abnormal results that required further diagnoses and treatment. These represent lives saved. They provided 2,705 breast exams. They conducted 3,346 tests for chlamydia, the leading cause of preventable infertility, that resulted in 172 positive results and follow-up treatment.

By cutting funding for title X family planning programs, the Planned Parenthood clinic in Kailua-Kona would have to close its doors. That center is one of the only dedicated sexual and reproductive health clinics on that island. The centers in Maui and Oahu would be forced to reduce their clinic hours. Cutting title X funds eliminates a safety net program that provides family planning services and lifesaving preventative care to 3 million Americans every year.

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing H.R. 1, and I join my colleague, Mrs. LOWEY, in saying to the women of this country, we need to take our bodies back.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1, which cuts the heart out of safety net programs which sustain and help sustain the most economically challenged and most vulnerable individuals and families in our society.

Of particular concern to me are the maternal and child health programs, Community Development Block Grants, cuts to legal assistance services, education and training, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, known as LIHEAP, and others which sustain the most vulnerable, the most disadvantaged, the most disjointed, and, in many instances, the most helpless and the most hopeless members of our society.

I am obviously concerned about health services in a real sense, because if you have all of these other problems and then you are sick on top of it and have no way of taking care of yourself, then you have no way of addressing the other needs that you have.

I have been involved with health services for more than 40 years, and I have had a good look at what we call Community Health Centers, which have become to me the most effective way of providing quality health care to large numbers of low-income people in this country.

When we talk about cutting over \$1 billion to Community Health Centers,

we are talking about ending funding for 127 new centers in underserved areas across the country. It means ending funding of Increased Demand for Services, or IDS grants, which have allowed health centers to expand to serve 3.3 million new patients in the last year and a half.

These cuts would raise costs in the Medicaid program and overall general health care services to the country. As a result, patients would lose access to primary care, to a regular doctor, and seek care for nonemergency health situations by using hospital emergency rooms, which would cost the country billions of dollars and continue to increase high-cost health care to our economy.

If these cuts go through, it would have an additive effect to the States that are cutting nearly \$90 million in financial support to health centers due to their own fiscal crises, therefore leaving health centers with no way to continue to serve their existing patients.

Community Health Centers provide high quality health care and they do it cost-effectively and efficiently. In the State of Illinois, in 2008, 40 of these centers operated over 350 sites, contributed almost \$1 billion to the Illinois economy and directly employed almost 6,000 individuals. For every 10 people employed by an Illinois health center, an additional four jobs were created in their surrounding communities. These programs served over 1.1 million patients, nearly 80 percent of whom all fell below the Federal poverty level and 30 percent of whom had no health insurance at all. Without these cuts, these centers can continue to operate and provide services.

I say let's not be what my mother used to call penny wise and pound foolish. It might look like we are saving, but every time we take care of one's health, we are making an investment.

I urge that we reject these cuts.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment that Mrs. LOWEY presented and in opposition to this continuing resolution, which would completely eliminate the national women's health and family planning programs known as title X.

The resolution we are considering would cut care to Americans who need it most. Title X funds ensure that millions of low-income and uninsured individuals have access to primary health care. For most of these individuals, this is the only medical care they receive. Without access to this health care, they are at risk of developing serious medical conditions. If title X funding is eliminated, it would remove the only access point to primary health care for millions of women and would

increase the health care costs for all Americans.

Now, some of my colleagues would argue that title X is all about abortion. That statement is simply not true. These programs fund prevention, provide lifesaving care to millions of women each year, cancer detection, care provided, women and families treated with the dignity they deserve, and it is family planning.

I know these claims, and I know the work of these clinics and their importance to our society. Maybe the men who put together this continuing resolution don't know what these programs do. I assure you, I do. Cutting funding to these programs would be devastating for women's health, and I strongly oppose efforts to do so.

These programs prevent an estimated 1 million unintended pregnancies each year. For every dollar spent on family planning, several dollars are saved, saved, in Medicaid costs. These clinics provide lifesaving and preventive care to millions of women. In 2009 alone, providers performed millions of Pap tests, millions of breast exams, over 6 million tests for sexually transmitted infections and nearly 1 million HIV tests.

In my home State of New Jersey, it is estimated that the elimination of these programs would cause as many as 40,000 patients to lose their access to women's health care. I estimate that without these funds, 14 Community Health Centers would close their doors.

We need to take a careful look at whom we hurt by cutting these programs. In 2009, these funded health centers provided services to over 135,000 patients. Eliminating national family planning programs would result in millions of women across the country losing access to primary care and preventive health care.

□ 2200

I can't emphasize that too strongly. Simply put, without these programs, more women will experience unintended pregnancies, face potentially life-threatening cancer, and other disease—diseases that could have been prevented. This is unacceptable.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentlewoman, Representative LOWEY's, amendment to restore funding for the title X family planning program. I also want to convey my strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana prohibiting Planned Parenthood from receiving any Federal funds, including any funds for cervical or breast cancer screening. These draconian proposals will end preventive and primary care for millions of American women—primary care services that are for so many women the only

medical care they receive throughout the year. In fact, six in 10 women who access care from a family planning center consider it to be their main source of health care.

What we are seeing here today is nothing less than an attack on access to women's health services. The real impact of these cuts is that 5 million women across this country will lose access to basic primary and preventive care services.

Let's be clear, Planned Parenthood does offer needed family planning services, and they also offer preventive health care services. In 2009, in the State of Ohio, Planned Parenthood served 97,574 patients by providing primary health services like cervical and breast cancer screenings, birth control, along with general services including smoking cessation, flu vaccinations, and screening for diabetes and anemia. Planned Parenthood in Ohio provided 32,532 cervical cancer screenings in 2009. Planned Parenthood in Ohio provided 32,717 breast exams in 2009—32,717 women given piece of mind that they are free from cancer or put on the path to necessary further treatment for breast cancer; 32,717 women given access to preventive care services that each and every American woman needs.

From the cuts to the Women, Infants, and Children program to these cuts targeted at women's health care, a pattern is quickly emerging. And it's unacceptable. It shows a disregard for women's health and safety. Rather than jeopardize the health of women and children across our country; rather than cutting heating assistance for those with low income; rather than cutting funding for Community Health Centers that help our most vulnerable; rather than cutting Community Development Block Grant funding that helps with economic development and job creation, this Congress can cut things like billions of dollars out of oil subsidies that go right to the profits of those oil companies. We can require the negotiations of lower drug prices to benefit our seniors and the bottom line.

We as a Congress, rather than focusing on these draconian cuts to jeopardize the health of women and children, we should focus on job number one, and that is making investments helping Americans get back to work. We need to be working to strengthen U.S. manufacturing, rebuilding our infrastructure, and stopping the outsourcing of American jobs. I urge my colleagues to join us in these efforts.

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, I think for over an hour we've been hearing people say, I rise in support of this amendment, over and over, speaker after speaker.

My parliamentary inquiry is: Is there an amendment before the floor right now?

The Acting CHAIR. No.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I stand strongly in support of Congresswoman LOWEY and her amendment and title X and its protections for women and family. What a shame we're here tonight defending a woman's reproductive rights—defending a woman's right to make choices that work for her, that work for her family, that work for their future. Instead, we should be debating how we can get our economy going, how to provide jobs. Instead, we're defending a woman's right to control her body, her right to good health care, her right to prevent a pregnancy, and her right to end a pregnancy.

This, my friends, is the 21st century. We are not in the Middle Ages. It is time to respect women and to respect their choices. It is past time to begin creating jobs here in the United States of America.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1818. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant" shall be \$2,088,081,000, of which no funds shall be for the Child Care Aware toll-free hotline.

SEC. 1819. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services Programs" shall be \$7,796,499,000, of which \$405,000,000 shall be for making payments under the Community Service Block Grant Act ("CSBG Act"), except that such level shall include \$10,000,000 for section 680(a)(3)(B) of the CSBG Act and \$6,151,783,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act.

(b) The fourteenth and fifteenth provisos under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services Programs" of division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

AMENDMENT NO. 457 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. 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 293, line 25, insert "(reduced by \$100,000,000)" after the dollar amount.

Page 294, line 1, insert "(reduced by \$100,000,000)" after the dollar amount.

Page 359, line 15, insert "(increased by \$100,000,000)" before the period at the end.

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment reduces the Administra-

tion for Children and Families programs by \$100 million, with reductions specifically targeting the Community Service Block Grant program. Under this amendment, this reduction would be transferred to the savings reduction account and would save the taxpayers \$100 million. The agency has already spent \$295 million on this program for fiscal year 2011. This amount of money is already out the door, and an authorization requiring \$10 million to be spent on discretionary activities is already out; but this amendment would essentially zero out funding for grants for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The program is administered through the Department of Health and Human Services. It provides Federal funds to States, territories, and tribes for distribution to local agencies to support a wide range of community-based activities. This program, however, has been flagged previously for its lack of accountability and oversight for the use of taxpayer dollars.

In 2006, GAO was asked to review the administration of the Community Service Block Grant program. GAO indicated in a letter to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families on February 7, 2006, that "the Office of Community Services does not have the policies, procedures, and internal controls in place needed to carry out its monitoring efforts."

Later, GAO writes: "By sending staff without sufficient expertise in financial management on monitoring visits, the Office of Community Services failed to ensure that States spend Federal dollars appropriately."

We have a projected deficit, as we've said many times today. It's \$1.5 trillion this year alone. Sobering reports say that the national debt may soon exceed our annual GDP. Simply put, the Federal Government does not have the resources to fund every grant program, particularly one that has little accountability over how taxpayer dollars are spent.

□ 2210

Beyond issues related to oversight, there have been concerns related to the effectiveness of taxpayer dollars spent on grants under this program.

In a New York Times article published on February 5, White House Office of Management and Budget Director Jacob Lew wrote about the CSBG program, stating: "For the past 30 years, these grants have been allocated using a formula that does not consider how good a job the recipients are doing."

In fact, presumably for this reason, President Obama cut funding for the Community Service Block Grant program by 50 percent in his FY 2012 budget request. Let me say that again: the President for the FY 2012 budget has cut this program in half, from \$700 billion to \$350 billion. I suppose it's likely because of these problems.

The President defended this reduction by stating: "CSBG provides funding for the important work of Community Action Agencies, but does not hold



these agencies accountable for outcomes.”

On November 2, taxpayers sent a clear message to all of us here to spend money more wisely.

As I mentioned, we are borrowing 40 cents for every dollar we spend. So when you have programs we are told by GAO and other groups that simply aren't using taxpayer dollars wisely, it behooves us to cut the funding. If we don't cut this funding, we will actually be funding this program at a greater level than the President is asking for. Let me repeat that:

Unless we do this cut that we are talking about today, we will be funding for fiscal year 2011 this program at a greater level than the President is requesting for the following year.

I think that we ought to move now, when we have a deficit of \$1.5 trillion and a debt nearing or over \$14 trillion, to save money where we can for the taxpayers.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLAKE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I just wanted to ask the gentleman a question.

Has the gentleman given any consideration as to what the impact of this Federal cut is on State programs and as to the likelihood that States are to follow suit after the enactment of his proposed amendment?

Mr. FLAKE. I think any impact there will be is dwarfed by the impact of having a \$1.5 trillion deficit and a \$14 trillion debt and what happens to us as a country if we continue to run that kind of deficit and debt.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. I thank the gentleman.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. I rise in strong opposition to the Flake amendment and to the Republican cuts of the Community Service Block Grant.

Mr. Chairman, there isn't any question that Democrats are committed to reducing the deficit. We believe we should start by ending the tax subsidies and special interest waste. We also must make sure that programs are accountable and that we end those that do not work.

But what we have here is a program that serves as nothing short of a lifeline. It provides assistance to our Nation's poorest families, families who are trying to meet the most basic of human needs. We have the latest Census data, which tells us that more than 43.7 million people are living in poverty in the United States. That number is growing.

A striking point is that many in this category are hardworking Americans who have, in fact, been making it; yet

some may refer to them now as the "new poor." In this Great Recession, life has changed very quickly for so many American families who have first lost their jobs and then lost their homes. The majority of Americans served by this program can be described as extremely poor, with incomes below 75 percent of the Federal poverty threshold. That's \$9,735 for a family of three. That's the average size: \$9,735.

Is that what we make in this institution here, \$9,735? You know what, Mr. Chairman? We'd be hard-pressed to find a corner of our Nation that doesn't feel the impact of these severe cuts. The service areas of Community Action Agencies cover 96 percent of the Nation's counties.

I just might add that not so long ago this body voted for a tax increase for the richest 2 percent of the people in this Nation, providing them with \$100,000 in tax cuts—the richest 2 percent of the people in this country as opposed to people who make \$9,735. Now, if we really want to be serious about that deficit, let's start with several items.

Let's go to the oil subsidies of \$40 billion over 5 years and eliminate 10 tax breaks for the oil companies. Let's start there. What about ending what they call "treaty shopping," which would be a \$7.4 billion savings over 10 years? Let's shut down the current practice that allows multinationals to avoid paying their taxes. I think that's a good idea that we ought to implement. That certainly is un-American if they're not going to pay their taxes.

As for other savings, why don't we cut agricultural subsidies in half and save almost \$8 billion? We can do that. We could save \$3 billion a year if we ended the licensing agreements in which pharmaceutical companies pay competitors to slow the introduction of cheaper generic drugs. That raises the cost of health care for all of us. Then we could immediately save \$450 million and almost \$3 billion if we stop spending on the alternate engine for the Joint Strike Fighter.

It's very interesting. Those total about \$61 billion, which is the size of the cuts that the other side of this venerable House has proposed we cut: K-12 education for the neediest people in this Nation and the National Institutes of Health, which provide the opportunity to look for groundbreaking discoveries to cure disease.

One should really be opposed to this amendment for what it would do to the most vulnerable people of this Nation. It is effectively a 100 percent cut. It is again the example of how the Republican resolution hits those who can afford it least.

With 9 percent unemployment in our country, this is not the time to be cutting critical services. These are services in local communities to help low-income families get on their feet. The issues are child care, job training, nutrition. The money goes to nonprofit

agencies, to the Boys and Girls Club, to Habitat for Humanity, to Feeding America, to hundreds of local faith-based churches and synagogues, to the United Way, and to Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

I urge defeat of the Flake amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, the Community Service Block Grant program provides grants and other services to States to combat poverty and to increase self-sufficiency. The funding is directed to community organizers in poor neighborhoods. The range of services provided includes emergency services, housing, health care, food and nutrition, economic development, and education.

States award the funds to Community Action Agencies. I've got several of them in my congressional district, which are nonprofit, private and public organizations established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Today, there are approximately 1,000 Community Action Agencies serving the poor in every State.

Now, I know the gentleman from Arizona is basing part of his cut on what is in the President's budget. From my perspective, the President's budget is wrong on this subject. To cut this program in half and then say we're going to have competitive bidding for the other half is going to hurt thousands, if not millions, of poor people in this country. It is not the right thing to do. This is shredding the safety net. Then this last \$100 million, because so much of this money has already been spent this year, would take this program down to zero. It would be a disaster. All of these agencies would have to close, and the people who are the poorest people would not have any place to go to get help.

So I just think it's despicable that we have finally gotten down to where we're going to go after the Community Service Block Grant, which helps the poorest people in each of our districts around the country.

□ 2220

It's indefensible, it's just not right, and I hope that the gentleman from Arizona will reconsider this amendment, and I would hope that the committee would reconsider this in conference committee. I don't think the other body should in any way embrace this. This is a bad amendment, a bad cut, and it's going to hurt people, the poorest people in this country.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the

Lowey amendment, I rise in strong opposition to the Flake amendment, and I want to begin by saying that my friend, Mr. FLAKE from Arizona, is a very nice man. He's a decent man. He's just dead wrong on this. He's just wrong, wrong, wrong. Before I get into the specifics of the amendment, I want to highlight the deep cuts my friends on the other side of the aisle want to make to the accounts in the Labor-Health and Human Services and Education bill.

This subcommittee not only funds the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, but programs that make vital investments in people. That's why the Labor-H bill is often referred to as "the people's bill." It provides resources that train people for jobs; offers educational opportunities in early, secondary, and higher education; and expands social safety net programs to millions of Americans that need temporary assistance.

While some of my colleagues will argue that with our growing budget deficit and growing levels of spending that we need to make some cuts—and we must, by targeting wasteful and unnecessary spending—the legislation that has been brought to the floor by my colleagues from the other side of the aisle seeks to weaken some of the critical social safety nets for the most vulnerable amongst us: for working families, for children, for seniors, and for the poor.

Mr. Chairman, I've been listening to this debate for a couple of hours now, and as we get later and later into the night, I'd just like to take a moment to remind my friends that these cuts are not just about dollar amounts and percentage cuts over the last fiscal year, but cuts to real people. I think some of us often forget that. So the way this works is the Federal Government cuts these programs. Without matching funds available from the Federal Government, States then in turn cut the exact same programs, and suddenly, millions of Americans wake up without the Federal Government or without the State government providing them with any assistance. This isn't just about the Federal deficit and the Federal budget. The ramifications of this cut spiral, trickle all the way down to the States, and the ramifications for States' indebtedness continues to grow.

Under the Department of Labor, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle propose a \$2.5 billion cut to programs to support job training opportunities for dislocated workers, the unemployed, and young Americans at a time when the unemployment rate remains at a historic 9 percent. That's nearly 14 million Americans. By some estimates, this number is even higher. This is a 40 percent cut to programs that help unemployed people get out of the unemployment office and get their feet in the door.

From Health and Human Services, this legislation cuts \$1 billion for 1,250

community health centers. That does not include the ramifications of States that are not likely to fund the exact same health centers and even more. These health centers serve nearly 20 million low-income individuals by providing access to primary, dental, and preventative care.

The \$1.8 billion cut from the Head Start program will threaten jobs of thousands of teachers and teachers' aides and will cut off access to an estimated 200,000 low-income children across this country.

And \$694 million will be cut from grants to schools that serve disadvantaged students. Teachers, tutors, and teachers' aides are likely to lose their jobs, and after-school and supplemental programs will be cut. And the students that need the help the most will suffer. Nearly \$558 million will be cut from special education programs that serve children with disabilities.

As the cost of tuition, textbooks, and living expenses continues to rise, the 8 million students in community colleges and universities that benefit from Pell grants will no longer be able to receive the current maximum award of \$5,550 per year. My colleagues across the aisle believe that \$4,705 is adequate.

I could go on and on, Mr. Chairman, with the detrimental cuts my colleagues plan to make to these social safety net programs. But the fact is that the legislation in front of us provides cuts to people in this country that can least afford it. These devastating cuts to health care, to education, to energy assistance, and other programs means the most vulnerable Americans will be left to fend for themselves, in the midst of the worst economy of our lifetime.

Mr. Chairman, I recommend my colleagues vote against any amendments that further cut any of these vital programs for Americans. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this irresponsible continuing resolution.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. The spending bill that the Republicans have introduced is a threat to our economy, a threat to our competitiveness, and a threat to America's working families, and with this amendment, a threat to America's poor.

No one is in favor of wasteful spending and outdated government regulations that don't work or special spending for the powerful and the special interests. Instead of identifying real governmental waste, like subsidies to Big Oil and tax cuts to billionaires, the House Republicans have decided that all the cuts will fall on the backs of working people, on students, and on the poor in this country. The universe of cuts will be limited to those parts of our population, the most vulnerable parts of our population, those who struggle every day to keep their jobs

and provide for their families, to hold on to their homes, or maybe to catch a break and get a job, or maybe to catch a break and have their child be put into Head Start, or to have mental health services for a member of their families.

They deny workers the basic rights and protections on the job, and they prevent unemployed Americans from getting job training that will give them a leg up in this economy because they zero out these programs. Simply put, the Republican spending bill eliminates hundreds of thousands of jobs and hundreds of thousands of job opportunities for Americans who are seeking to get back into the economy. This bill is reckless and irresponsible. The programs that are targeted in this bill are a lifeline to the future of our economy.

These cuts mean over 200,000 young children will lose their spots in a Head Start classroom. For the first time, as we celebrate the 100th birthday of President Reagan, we destroy Ron and Nancy's favorite program. Those children will not be allowed into the Head Start classroom, and we know exactly what that means. They will start school behind, they will continue behind, and if they graduate, they will graduate behind. That's what we cast them into. That's why it's called Head Start. These children need a head start. These quarter of a million children will not get a head start. They will go to the back of the line. It means that parents will have to choose between going to work and putting their children in a low-quality child care without an option for those Head Start classes.

It means that 2,400 disadvantaged schools that rely on title I, the funding that will provide quality education, will lose the funding for teachers and tutors and after-school programs. And again, the most vulnerable children, the children who start without that head start, the children who are the poorest in our Nation, they will receive the least resources available so that they could participate in an economy if they can get a good quality education, and have the opportunity to achieve it.

These cut means reduced support for students with disabilities. It will leave some 7,000 special education teachers and staff unemployed. And the services those students so desperately need—and they can prosper when they're given those services in our education programs and thrive in regular education programs—they will be denied that opportunity.

And of course, as has already been mentioned, it means that \$845 that would have been available for the poorest students, middle-income students who are starting college, whether it's community or 4-year college or it's a proprietary school, that money won't be available for them. But mind you, the costs in the community colleges, the costs in the public institutions, the 4-year institutions, the proprietary

schools, they're all going up. These students' resources to pay for college are going down, and many of these students do not have the ability to replace those resources.

By eliminating the Corporation for National Community Services, we break the great bipartisan compact here that we would join together to provide people an opportunity to give back to this Nation, that we would organize services to serve our community and to volunteers in our community, whether they be senior citizens or whether they be young people starting out, and the people could earn an opportunity by serving their community to earn a scholarship, and grandparents could earn a scholarship to give to their children if they gave back to their community and volunteered in their community. Those programs are gone. They're eliminated. They're zeroed out in this legislation.

□ 2230

By eliminating critical job training opportunities offered through the Workforce Investment Act, some 200,000 unemployed Americans who need these skills to compete in the workplace will be denied their services, as will the returning vets from the vets program who use the One-Stop services. In April, 3,000 of them will be gone, closed down because of the budget cuts here.

Where will those veterans go? Where will those veterans go that are seeking opportunities? Where are we going to take these veterans who were harmed, who have suffered in combat, who are recovering from their injuries and trying to navigate the employment sector and our economy? They can go to a One-Stop shop. They can get special treatment as a veteran in that place. They can see the array of opportunities that they might have to bring to them. But no, now they can cruise the community. They can go from place to place, trying to find and knit together the services that are available today in those One-Stop centers.

So this legislation is devastating, devastating to millions of Americans. Millions of Americans with the slightest bit of help would be able to engage in our economy, be able to engage in our society, and be able to prosper for themselves and for their families. Tonight, the Republicans foreclose that future. They foreclose that future for millions of Americans who will not be able to fight back or hire lobbyists.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, for the last 5 weeks or so since the new majority has taken over the House, as 15 million people are unemployed in

this country, as people are losing their homes, losing their businesses, the majority has focused like a laser beam on everything except job creation for the American people. They have found time to dabble in a variety of political issues while ignoring the essential purpose for which I believe we were all sent here, which is to foster an environment where businesses and entrepreneurs can create jobs for this country.

This week they have changed. They have gone from ignoring the jobs problem to making it worse. The legislation that's on the floor tonight does reflect a good faith and necessary goal of reducing spending in our country. I don't think there is anyone here who would disagree with the proposition that continuing to spend more than we take in eventually will cause even greater pain and harm to the U.S. economy than it has already caused, which is considerable, indeed.

But all spending cuts are not created equally, and all spending decisions don't have the same consequences. The prism through which we have to look at spending cuts is whether they are sensible or reckless, whether they help to create jobs or destroy jobs. And I would submit, ladies and gentlemen of the House, that the legislation before us is worsening the very deep economic crisis in our country in three ways.

First of all, you can't have economic growth if you don't have safe streets and a safe country. But the provisions of this bill will lead to the layoff of more than 10,000 police officers in cities and towns across our country. The provisions of this bill will lead to the dismissal or furlough of over 1,000 people whose job it is to check containers coming into this country to see if they have dirty bombs or chemical weapons in them. A country that isn't safe won't grow.

Ladies and gentlemen, the other cuts in this bill, let's talk about education. A country that can't learn won't grow. But this legislation will result in the elimination of 10,000 reading tutors and math coaches for the neediest students in this country. It will remove 7,000 teachers who teach autistic kids, children with a learning disability, from classrooms. For the single mom who is struggling to pay her bills, raise her children, and go to school, it will raise her tuition by up to \$825 this year by eliminating the college scholarship on which she relies to go to school. A country that doesn't learn doesn't grow, and these cuts will lead us into a country that makes it very difficult in which to learn.

And finally, this country is fueled by research and development, inventing and creating new products, new cures, new solutions to the world's problems. Yet in this bill, in one of the most important areas, medical research, the majority has given us an unwelcomed surprise. There is a spending cut in excess of \$600 million from the National Institutes of Health that is described,

ladies and gentlemen, as further cuts to get to the 2008 levels. I don't know what that means. I don't think anyone on the majority side will tell us what that means. But I do know this: Thousands of Americans work doing medical research through the National Institutes of Health. Millions of Americans depend upon the miracles which grow out of that research, and this country's economy is stronger when that research continues. That research will be cut. The average cancer research grant in this country is about \$500,000. Looking at the cut that's in here, it appears that over 500 cancer research grants will go by the wayside.

A country that isn't safe, a country that isn't learning and investing won't grow. This bill means America won't grow. This bill should be defeated.

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

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

Mr. FLAKE. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1820. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, Aging Services Programs" shall be \$1,445,323,000.

(b) The first proviso under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, Aging Services Programs" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(c) None of the funds appropriated by this division for "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, Aging Services Programs" shall be used to carry out sections 1701 and 1703 of the PHS Act (with respect to chronic disease self-management activity grants), except that such funds may be used for necessary expenses associated with administering any such grants awarded prior to the date of the enactment of this division.

SEC. 1821. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, General Departmental Management" shall be \$375,938,000: *Provided*, That amounts included under such heading in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$0" for "\$5,789,000": *Provided further*, that the third and seventh provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1822. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund" shall be \$708,510,000, of which \$65,578,000 shall be for expenses necessary to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic, none of which shall be available past September 30, 2011, and \$35,000,000 shall be for expenses necessary for fit-out and other costs related to a competitive lease procurement to renovate or replace the existing

headquarters building for Public Health Service agencies and other components of the Department of Health and Human Services: *Provided*, That in addition, \$318,000,000 of the funds transferred to the account under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund" in Public Law 111-117 under the fourth paragraph under such heading may be used to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the PHS Act and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be made available to the United States Postal Service for the delivery of medical countermeasures.

SEC. 1823. Of the funds made available for "Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund" in Public Law 111-32, \$1,397,439,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1824. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Education for the Disadvantaged" shall be \$3,994,365,000, of which \$3,944,530,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 (in addition to the \$10,841,176,000 previously appropriated under such heading that became available on October 1, 2010), and an additional \$10,841,176,000 to remain available through September 30, 2012, shall be available on October 1, 2011 for academic year 2011-2012: *Provided*, That of the amounts available for such heading (1) \$6,405,844,000 shall be for basic grants under section 1124 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 ("ESEA"); (2) \$1,365,031,000 shall be for concentration grants under section 1124A of the ESEA; (3) \$3,014,000,000 shall be for targeted grants under section 1125 of the ESEA; (4) \$3,014,000,000 shall be for education finance incentive grants under section 1125A of the ESEA.

(b) The tenth, eleventh and twelfth provisions under the heading "Department of Education, Education for the Disadvantaged" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(c) Of the unobligated balances available for "Department of Education, Education for the Disadvantaged" in division D of Public Law 111-117, \$189,000,000 is rescinded, to be derived from the amounts specified under such heading for availability under section 1502 of the ESEA.

AMENDMENT NO. 276 OFFERED BY MRS. MCMORRIS RODGERS

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. 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 296, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$336,550,000)".

Page 296, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$336,550,000)".

Page 297, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$500,000,000)".

Page 298, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$500,000,000)".

Page 299, line 20, after the first and second dollar amounts, insert "(increased by \$557,700,000)".

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

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple. It increases funding for the part B program of IDEA, which provides edu-

cational grants to States for children with disabilities, by \$557 million, restoring funding for the program to 2010 levels. The amendment is fully offset by reducing funding to the Teacher Quality State Grant program and the School Improvement Grant program, two programs that have received substantial funding increases since 2009.

Mr. Chairman, 35 years ago Congress recognized that too many special needs children were being denied an education and the opportunity to maximize their potential and contribution to our society, and 35 years ago severely disabled children who were confined to State institutions received no education. Special needs students did not attend school. They were kept out of classrooms, receiving little education.

□ 2240

Today, more than 6 million children receive an effective education because of IDEA. Special needs children are no longer confined to institutions. The number of special needs students who graduate high school with a diploma has increased. The number of children who go on to enroll in high school has more than tripled since IDEA's enactment. And through IDEA, we have increased our Nation's expectations of our children. But more can and must be done.

The McMorris Rodgers/Kline/Sessions/Harper amendment ensures that Congress keeps its promise. Too often IDEA is overlooked in our education debates. For example, Congress has yet to meet its commitment to cover 40 percent of a student's cost. Barriers to reliable research prevent effective teaching. Low expectations continue to plague our school systems. The reductions to IDEA in H.R. 1 are just another example of the challenges that IDEA experiences.

This amendment reaffirms that there is no greater priority in Congress than ensuring all children have access to an appropriate education.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Providing a quality education for all students, including those with disabilities, should be one of our highest priorities. So I agree with the goal of this amendment.

But, in fact, we are considering a Republican resolution, this continuing resolution this evening, and it's the majority party, to which the gentlewoman belongs, which cuts IDEA. It cuts special education by \$558 million. So now we have an amendment that attempts to undo the damaging cuts to IDEA, but only by cutting other critical education programs. The damage done in this bill cannot be alleviated by robbing Peter to pay Paul. That's what this amendment is about.

Let me just mention to you that—and our colleague spoke about special education and what it does. But \$558 million is where they come from with regard to education for special needs kids. What that means is almost 7,000 special education teachers and aides and other staff who serve these youngsters would not be there. And it is critical. Teachers and staff are critical to the education of these youngsters. As a matter of fact, the Federal Government mandates that local school districts have to provide this education. And when it was determined that that would be the case, it said that the States would do 60 percent, the Federal Government would do 40 percent.

What's happened now is we've been at about 17 percent in terms of Federal contribution. With the \$558 million cut we go down to about 15 percent.

I would suggest that if there is such a great urgent need and a great burning desire to be able to provide education to special needs children, that we do not cut \$558 million.

Now, where does the money come from? As I mentioned, we're talking about other critical education programs. School improvement grants. I venture to say that everybody is concerned about those schools that are failing, that there's got to be student achievement at these schools. And that's what the current Federal law requires, that there's demonstrable success in student achievement. The funds for the school improvement grants are appropriated precisely for those schools that fail the test and are seeking to implement a strategy for turning around our Nation's lowest-performing schools. That's where we would take money from in order to turn a potentially failing school, to turn around so that they can go from the lowest-performing to better-performing schools.

The other place that my colleague takes funds from is something called the Teacher Quality Grants, an approximately \$3 billion program and a major piece of No Child Left Behind. This provides funds to States and school districts to develop and support a high quality teacher force.

Aren't we all about making sure that those people who teach our children are qualified to do that? These funds are distributed by formula to all States. They are relied upon tremendously to reduce class size, to ensure that classroom teachers have the proper training and credentials to be effective instructors.

There isn't a day that goes by that we aren't talking about school reform, and at the center of school reform is to develop quality teachers. And, in fact, we want to try to link merit pay to quality teachers, do everything we can, but my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like to take the money for school improvement grants, teacher quality grants.

I suggest to you that what you do, if you are really truly interested in educating special needs children, that you

decide that a \$558 million cut is just not the right thing to do to children who have these special needs and who are mandated by the Federal Government to States to get the kind of training that they need to achieve their level and realize their dreams and aspirations.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

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

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

Mr. KLINE. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment, and I intend to vote for the amendment.

Mr. KLINE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, budgeting is about making tough choices. Congress has a responsibility to outline a budget the country can afford that sets priorities to live within those means. Too often in recent years Congress failed in this basic duty. I'm pleased to see us beginning to move in a new direction.

The choice we face today is whether we will begin to uphold our commitments or continue to kick the can down the road for another debate another time. That's why I'm proud to support this amendment.

This amendment will move Congress closer to meeting its commitment to students with disabilities and help schools, all schools across the Nation. It adds to our effort to set the right priorities.

In 1971, a landmark decision was handed down by a Federal judge that ruled the U.S. Constitution prohibits schools from denying access to education based solely on a child's disabilities. While this represented the judgment of one court, states soon followed.

Four years later Congress passed the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. That law, now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, was designed to help states meet their obligation to provide a quality education to students with disabilities. It is a law that has been improved over the years, most recently, in 2004.

We've worked to strengthen the law's focus on academic achievement, empowered parents to take greater responsibility for the direction of their child's education, and helped to improve the critical relationship between local school leaders and the parents and students they serve. Despite our efforts over the years, more work remains to strengthen the law to ensure students with disabilities receive the education they need. That's why we're here today.

Over the past 35 years, while states have worked to follow the letter of the law and serve these students, the Federal Government has failed to deliver on its promise to fund 40 percent of the additional costs of educating students

with disabilities. In fact, Mr. Chairman, we've never funded 20 percent. We haven't made it halfway.

This amendment reallocates resources at the Department of Education to improve our commitment to meet this important need. It makes tough choices we were sent here to make. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose this amendment. The suggestion has been made by the chairman of my committee that somehow if you vote for this amendment you're increasing the government's commitment to fully fund IDEA. No you're not. You're simply restoring the cut that the Republican caucus already made a decision about, and that was to cut \$558 million. That would be admirable if you restored the cut.

But when you decide therefore to restore the cut, you're going to now have to make additional cuts, and those additional cuts will come out of the most difficult, hard-pressed failing schools in our country, many with increased populations of children with disabilities. Those will be the schools that we will target.

□ 2250

We will target those schools in the poorest neighborhoods with the poorest records where now, for the first time we have a proposal made, carried out by the Governors, by the local school districts to turn those schools around and to provide the quality education that those children are entitled to so they can take advantage of the opportunities that America presents.

But now money for those schools is going to be taken away on the theory that somehow you are doing a favor for students with disabilities. Don't do them such a favor. I don't think they would appreciate that you are taking the money from their poorest neighbors.

And then, on top of that, you are going to take the funds that we are speaking to. And you have all given the speeches, you have all told people, the most important thing outside of the family is the teacher. Well, this is the funding by which we have prepared teachers to be special education teachers, to be title I teachers, to teach math, to teach science. And now we're going to take that money in the name of somehow that this is a restorative amendment that will be good for IDEA.

Let us understand something. When we were doing No Child Left Behind, we circulated a petition signed by Republicans and Democrats. We had over 300 people sign that and said let's go for full funding. When we offered that amendment in the conference com-

mittee, the Republican Members voted it down. You signed the petition. You just didn't have the courage to stand up and put the funding into play, and you have been screwing around with this program ever since. You have tried to use funding for IDEA to batter some other portion of the education community. Little incremental parts were offered year after year, but it always came out of the hide of the less fortunate. You ought to stop it. You ought to stop it.

Poor children need access to high-quality education and students with disabilities need access to high-quality education. The kind of barbaric attitude that is being carried out here in terms of playing these two populations off against one another is simply outrageous. It's unfair to the students with disabilities because it is being done in their name, and we know how desperate they and their families are for education and for the resources to carry out that education. And in their name, we are stripping the resources from some of the poorest children, and also some of the poorest children with disabilities we're stripping the resources for them. That doesn't sound like a win-win. That doesn't sound like a plus for disabilities.

I have been at this a long time. I had the honor of writing this legislation with my colleagues back in 1975, 1976, and it's an honor and I have defended it my whole life and it's changed people's lives. And the nicest thing that has ever been said to me in public life is when a parent says, But for that law, my child would have never had an education.

But for that law. But I don't think they would have thought that we are now trading their child's education for somebody to deny another student an education. That's not the game that they wanted to play.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would remind Members that they must address their remarks to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. I thank the chairman for recognizing me. And I have great respect for my colleague from California and all the hard work that he has done now for generations, practically on this issue.

I would point out that from the late seventies through all of the eighties, special education was funded at 1, 2, 3, 4 percent. And it wasn't until 1995, 1996, 1997—actually '96, '97, '98, '99, into the 2000s that funding for special education began to increase significantly under the Republican-controlled Congress.

President Clinton's own Education Secretary said on a number of different occasions that full funding of special education had to take a second place to the new programs that the administration was offering at the time, which

was school construction, school improvement, and these other programs that my friend, the maker of the amendment, was proposing to reduce in order to fund special education.

I have felt for many years that IDEA funding should be the top priority for education funding in the Congress, and I am pleased that we have this amendment that will restore funding to the same level that it was in fiscal year 2010. I would certainly like to have it higher than that, but under the circumstances I believe that this is a good and justifiable improvement. It is especially important and it is different from SIP and teacher quality grants because we make the rules, when it comes to special education, here at the Federal level, and the school districts put out their individual service plans for students, which they have to pay for. So without this amendment and with a cut in funding for special education, it is a direct dollar-for-dollar cost shift to every school district in America.

So this is an amendment that is good. It should be bipartisan, and we should all support its passage so that we can get special education funding back to FY10 levels.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS).

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, I offer this motion to speak out against the egregious cuts that are being addressed here to public education contained in this irresponsible Republican spending bill.

This spending bill cuts over \$1.25 billion in education funding that goes directly to States and school districts to support educating disadvantaged students and special education students. Now is not the time to choke off funding to school districts when stimulus money is eroding and when States are cutting their own budgets. I fear we are leaving schools and our Nation's most vulnerable students behind.

These sections of the irresponsible Republican spending plan represent a nearly 5 percent cut in aid to school districts. For title I funding that supports school budgets and teacher jobs in low-income school districts, this means a \$693.5 million cut. For Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the IDEA Act, special education fund-

ing that supports school districts educating children with special needs and disabilities, this means a \$557.7 million cut.

Title I funding has helped school districts with high poverty levels meet State education standards and ensure equal access to quality education for all of their students. More than 50,000 public schools around this Nation depend on these Federal dollars to maintain their educational services.

This cut to title I funding alone would affect 2,400 schools that serve nearly 1 million disadvantaged students. These schools would lose funding for teachers, for tutors, and for after-school programs. It would mean that nearly 10,000 teachers and aides could lose their jobs. Children could see larger class sizes. And, yes, access to quality education would again be threatened.

Not only does this bill cut funding for education for low-income children, but it institutes painful cuts to special education programs funded with the IDEA dollars.

For 35 years, IDEA has supported special education, guaranteeing students with disabilities the right to a free, appropriate public education. Millions of students with disabilities have been able to go to public schools because of the IDEA funding school districts receive, allowing them to provide an individualized education for children with those special needs. This bill cuts over one-half billion dollars out of special education funding to school districts. Cuts of this proportion could force States and school districts to lay off almost 7,000 special education teachers and aides and other staff serving children with disabilities.

Just last week, I met with members of the New York State School Board Association who advocated for full funding for title I and especially for IDEA. They stressed the fact that special education funding has never been fully funded to the amount that was originally promised to our schools. These cuts are giant steps backwards after several years of quality investments in title I and IDEA funding.

Furthermore, these cuts would come at a time when States across this country are also slashing education funding. These cuts come at a time when supplemental stimulus aid is drying up. Cuts mean that school districts in local communities will have to make up the difference, potentially with teacher layoffs, larger class sizes, reduced programs, and higher—higher—property taxes. This is not responsible policymaking, especially while our economy is still in recovery.

The majority in this House is lauding the fact that this bill represents the largest spending cut in the history of our country. If they want to cut funding to satisfy their base, fine, but I will not stand for cutting education funding. I will not support budget cuts balanced on the backs of our Nation's students, our youngest citizens, and, indeed, our future.

Mr. Chairman, I urge defeat of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2300

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I rise in strong support of the amendment to add funding back to title X from my colleagues Congresswoman LOWEY and Congresswoman DELAURO, who have always been fierce advocates for women's health, and I am thrilled to join them in this important fight.

Since 1970, the title X family planning program has been a key component of our Nation's health care infrastructure and an essential element in the winning strategy to reduce unintended pregnancies. Efforts to cut the title X program would take away funding from essential women's health care providers like Planned Parenthood.

Today, title X serves over 5 million low-income individuals every year. In every State, women and men rely on title X for basic primary and preventative health care, including annual exams, lifesaving cancer screenings, contraception, and testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases. In fact, in 2009 alone, title X providers performed 2.2 million Pap tests, 2.3 million breast exams, and over 6 million tests for sexually transmitted diseases, including nearly 1 million HIV tests. And preventative care isn't limited to cancer screenings and education on how to avoid STDs.

If Republicans truly wanted to reduce abortions in this country, they would vote for this amendment. Indeed, title X actually reduces the number of abortions. Title X services help to prevent nearly 1 million unintended pregnancies each year, almost half of which would otherwise end in abortion. So we can say for certain that title X funds play a vital role in helping to reduce the number of abortions in our Nation, working towards the goal of making abortions safe, legal, and rare.

But it goes further. The title X programs through providers like Planned Parenthood provide vital family planning services which help improve the life of the mother and the child. It has been proven time and again that family planning keeps women and children healthy. Studies have shown that when women have better access to family planning, it leads to healthier outcomes for both mother and child.

When women plan their pregnancies, they are more likely to seek prenatal care, improving their own health and the health of their children. In fact, access to family planning is directly linked to declines in maternal and infant mortality rates.

Eliminating the national family planning program will result in millions of women across the country losing access to basic primary and preventative health care and to the providers that offer these services. Without title X, more women will experience unintended pregnancies and face potentially life-threatening cancer and other diseases that could have been prevented.

In recent weeks, Republicans in this Congress have produced some of the most anti-choice, anti-woman, anti-family bills that we have ever seen, trying to redefine rape, raising taxes on women who have private insurance with comprehensive health care coverage, telling women who need our help the most that they are on their own.

But that just didn't just go far enough for them. Republican proposals to cut title X funding and completely shut down Planned Parenthood, where millions of women receive their only health care, is one of the most spiteful, egregious moves we have ever seen.

It is truly mind-boggling that the same Members who purport to be anti-choice can turn around and say in the same breath that they want to strike all Federal family planning funding. So now they don't just want to make abortions illegal, they also want to throw a huge obstacle in the path of those who want to prevent themselves from ending up in a situation where they might need one. This helps no one. It doesn't help women, it doesn't help families, and it certainly doesn't help reduce our deficit. That is because title X actually saves taxpayer dollars.

Since many of the patients served by title X are on Medicaid, preventive care like cancer screenings and contraceptive counseling actually means fewer costs to the taxpayer in the long run. Indeed, for every public dollar invested in family planning, \$3.74 is saved in Medicaid-related costs. That is savings to both Federal and State governments.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to support this amendment of my good friends that would reinstate title X funding in the continuing resolution. The decision by Republicans to defund title X was not only reckless, but thoroughly anti-woman, anti-child, and anti-taxpayer.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and help correct a massive injustice against American women and families.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1825. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, School Improvement Programs" shall be \$3,066,967,000, of which \$2,978,515,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 (in addition to the \$1,681,441,000 previously appropriated under such heading that became available on October 1, 2010), and an additional \$1,681,441,000, to remain available through September 30, 2012, shall be available on October 1, 2011 for academic year

2011-2012: *Provided*, That of the amounts available for such heading (1) \$7,463,000 shall be available to carry out subpart 6 of part D of title V of the ESEA; and (2) no funds shall be available for activities authorized under part B of title II, part D of title II, subpart 9 of part D of title V, part B of title VII, or part C of title VII of the ESEA, or part Z of title VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(b) The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, twelfth and thirteenth provisions under the heading "Department of Education, School Improvement Programs" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

AMENDMENT NO. 532 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows.

Page 298, line 12, insert, "or" after "title II."

Page 298, beginning on line 12, strike "part B of title VII, or part C of title VII".

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will strike the language in H.R. 1 that prohibits the Department of Education from funding the Alaskan Native Education Equity Act and the Native Hawaiian Education Program. The amendment will not add money to the Department of Education budget but will allow the department to fund those programs as they see a need.

I yield at this time to the good lady from Hawaii for a very short statement.

(Ms. HIRONO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HIRONO. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this amendment introduced by my colleague, Congressman Don YOUNG, to support Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian education. This amendment makes these worthwhile programs eligible for these education funds.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of the amendment introduced by my colleague Congressman Don YOUNG.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with him on this amendment. For many years, Congressman YOUNG has been a leader on issues of importance to the indigenous, aboriginal peoples of the United States. He understands that we have a special trust responsibility to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians. And while we sit on different sides of the aisle, the bond between the native peoples of Alaska and Hawaii transcends political party.

The Native Hawaiian Education Act was enacted in 1988 and was last reauthorized in 2002 as a part of the No Child Left Behind Act. Native Hawaiians have historically experienced educational risk factors, such as high rates of poverty and low academic achievement. The modest appropriations provided under the Native Hawaiian Education Act have

helped to improve educational opportunities for Native Hawaiian children and remain necessary in reversing low achievement trends.

One of the successes of the program has been the flourishing of the Hawaiian language. Following the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893, use of the Hawaiian language in public classrooms was banned. This decline in the use of the language paralleled declines in other aspects of a once vibrant culture and community. We know that loss of one's language is part and parcel of the loss of one's culture. Like all too many native languages, Hawaiian was on the brink of extinction. It was only in 1986 that the ban on Hawaiian language in schools was removed. Now, with funds from the Native Hawaiian Education Act, Hawaiian language is taught through immersion schools, beginning in kindergarten and continuing through high school.

We now have a growing cadre of young people who are fluent in the Hawaiian language—thanks in great part to the existence of the Native Hawaiian Education Program. Several tribes have looked to the success of the Hawaiian language program as a model for how they can ensure the survival of their language.

I met with a student named Kuulei last week. She grew up in a Hawaiian homestead community where attending college was not thought possible. She attended a Native Hawaiian immersion school and through hard work and perseverance is now a student at the University of Hawaii at Hilo. After graduation, she plans to become a teacher so she can inspire the next generation of Native Hawaiian students.

The school that Kuulei attends, the University of Hawaii at Hilo is home to the Ka Haka Ula O Keelikolani College of Hawaiian Language. In December 2010, the College awarded its first two doctorates in Hawaiian and Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization. The honors went to Katarina Edmonds, a Maori educator from New Zealand, and Kauanoe Kamana, the first of Native Hawaiian ancestry to receive a Ph.D. in Hawaiian Language from UH Hilo.

The amendment before your today does not increase funding for Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian education programs. All this amendment does is make these worthwhile and successful programs eligible for funds from the Department of Education School Improvement account.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. Mahalo nui loa (thank you very much).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the current definition of an earmark as defined by this body, the two programs that the gentleman is seeking to restore are both earmarks.

Alaskan native education and native Hawaiian education programs are worthy programs, there is no doubt in my mind, and I believe the overall purpose of both is to ensure that the unique educational needs of Alaskan and Hawaiian natives are met. Clearly we all

want the same for our constituents. But I think we have to be clear about what these programs are. They are earmarks with a pricetag that approaches \$70 million.

Now, this majority has been very proud of their policy to ban all earmarks. If I might, I would like to just read from the comments of the chair of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. ROGERS, in his summary for the fiscal year 2011 continuing resolution.

“The continuing resolution includes no earmark funding and eliminates all previous earmark funding from fiscal year 2010, saving the taxpayers approximately \$8.5 billion. In addition, the bill includes language specifically negating any and all earmarks as defined by House rules.”

Again, as I say, this majority has been very, very proud of their policy to ban all earmarks. That is why, really, the decision by my Republican colleague from Alaska is therefore hard to understand, and the support that the majority is providing for this amendment is hard to understand. But I think it is clear evidence that the status quo remains when it comes to special favors and when it comes to special interests.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. REHBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I am deeply disappointed in the lady from Connecticut. This is a program that has been in existence since 1994, and you voted for it every time. This is not an earmark. This is an existing program. And I've heard you rail all night about restoring money, which are all earmarks. You're dead wrong.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, doesn't the gentleman have to address the Chair?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Well, all right. I'll address the Chair, but I'll look over there.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would remind all Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I am going to say respectfully, this is an existing program, and the reason it was started is because Alaskan natives and the Hawaiian natives do not receive money from the BIA. It was started to recognize an inequity of those people that live in both of our States. It is not a new program, and this language as written is at the discretion of the Department as they see a need.

Like I say, I thought we were going to start a little bit of a bipartisan effort on this side, and I don't see it when those people will take away from some of the most impoverished people who have not had that opportunity.

So I am urging my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment. And I say to those that oppose it, shame on you. I

have heard the bleeding hearts all night, and it deeply disturbs me that they would say this is something different when it is an existing program.

□ 2310

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished ranking member.

Ms. DELAURO. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I would just say to my colleague and friend, I might add, and my friends here, that this in fact is in the same category of a program as Teach for America, the National Writing Project, and other projects, just to name a couple, that have been designated by the majority as earmarks. This is the same category of programs. We cannot be talking about a series of programs on the one hand which are categorized as earmarks and then the other the same, in the same breath, then say these, because they are of specific interest to me or anyone else, that in fact then they are not.

If the majority is going to be true to its principle—and it has been a very, very defined principle. It's one which I quoted specifically the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who made a special point of letting not only us but the country know that earmarks were not going to be a part of this continuing resolution. I did not say that. I have not stood here and made a claim that the problem with spending in this country is about earmarks and they should all be gone.

Now you either have to define the earmarks, stick to your definition and your principle, or don't. And then let's talk about Teach for America, the Writing Project, and the others that have been categorized as earmarks. Let's have a level playing field.

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

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

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

Ms. DELAURO. 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 Alaska will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1826. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Innovation and Improvement” shall be \$885,786,000, and no funds shall be available for activities authorized under subpart 5 of part A of title II, part D of title II, part D of title V, or section 1504 of the ESEA, or part F of title VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(b) The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventeenth and eighteenth provisos under the heading “Department of Education, Innovation and Improvement” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1827. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education” shall be \$191,341,000, of which no funds shall be available for activities authorized under subpart 3 of part C of title II or subpart 2, 3, or 10 of part D of title V of the ESEA.

(b) The first, second, and third provisos under the heading “Department of Education, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1828. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Special Education” shall be \$3,414,870,000, of which \$3,168,654,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 (in addition to the \$8,592,383,000 previously appropriated under such heading that became available on October 1, 2010), and an additional \$8,592,383,000, to remain available through September 30, 2012, shall be available on October 1, 2011 for academic year 2011–2012.

(b) The first and second provisos under the heading “Department of Education, Special Education” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1829. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research” shall be \$3,453,388,000.

(b) The second proviso under the heading “Department of Education, Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1830. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Career, Technical, and Adult Education” shall be \$1,017,338,000, to become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 (in addition to the \$791,000,000 previously appropriated under such heading that became available on October 1, 2010), and an additional \$791,000,000 to remain available through September 30, 2012, shall be available on October 1, 2011 for academic year 2011–2012: *Provided*, That of the amounts available for such heading, no funds shall be available for activities authorized under subpart 4 of part D of title V of the ESEA, or part D of title VIII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

(b) The first, second, third, seventh and eighth provisos under the heading “Department of Education, Career, Technical, and Adult Education” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1831. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Student Financial Assistance” shall be \$18,475,492,000, of which \$17,495,000,000 shall be available to carry out subpart 1 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and \$980,492,000 shall be available to carry out part C of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The maximum Pell grant for which a student shall be eligible during award year 2011–2012 shall be \$4,015.

AMENDMENT NO. 490 OFFERED BY MS. CHU

Ms. CHU. Mr. 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 301, line 16, strike “\$4,015” and insert “\$4,860”.



Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved by the gentleman from Montana.

The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Chair, I rise today to strongly support investing in America's future. I rise to present the Chu-Moore-Jackson Lee amendment to restore full funding to the Pell Grant program.

With this CR, the Republicans slashed the very funding that ensures every American has the opportunity to go to college. H.R. 1 does something that is shocking, especially in these tough economic times. It deprives millions of students of the financial support that they need to go to college. At a time when people are losing jobs, when people can't find jobs, when people are scared about whether they have a future, Republicans are cutting Pell Grant financial aid by 15 percent for students across the board. This is an astounding number.

If the Republicans gut this program, there will be 9 million students who will have cuts in their financial aid, endangering their ability to go to college. It is the largest cut in student financial aid in history. This will hit the neediest students hardest. In California, my home State, one-third of undergraduates—nearly 65,000 students—get this money for college. And most come from families making less than \$30,000 a year.

But this is about more than just numbers and statistics. This is about real people and real students, whose real futures are at stake. Students like Chris Hamm who attends the University of Cincinnati. Chris' Pell Grant pays for a quarter of his college tuition. Without this money, Chris doesn't think he will be able to afford school and will be forced to drop out, leaving him few options in this tough economy.

Today, we know we are no longer in an arms race. Today, we are in a brains race. Every year, we are falling further and further behind other countries. Fewer Americans are getting a college degree compared to those from other countries. We don't have all the science, math, and talent we need to compete. America's ability to remain competitive in a global modern economy hinges on our ability to encourage and grow a highly educated workforce.

Gutting Pell Grants in this bill will only compound our future economic challenges and undermine the dream that we have for our young people to join the middle class. Pell Grants aren't just an investment in an individual student but an investment in the future of our Nation.

We need a comprehensive approach that makes strategic cuts in investments with an eye to the future. Instead, the Republicans are taking a meat ax to programs that are crucial

to American competitiveness. This strategy is senseless and it is tragic. It is tantamount to telling our young people, You will not have a future.

Instead, we must win the future by out-innovating, out-building, and out-educating the world. We must train all Americans from every class and background to succeed in the economy of tomorrow. We must give them the financial aid that they need. So I ask Members to support this amendment and restore Pell Grant funding to our students.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, the amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill. The amendment is not in order under section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5, 112th Congress, which states: "It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriations bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI."

The amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill in violation of such section.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that I think that the point of order should not be considered in order because this continuing resolution looks at striking waste, fraud, and fat out of our budget. And I would argue that amendment No. 490 is in fact the bone, the nerve, the blood, and the sinew of our economy.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman will confine her remarks to the point of order.

□ 2320

Ms. MOORE. I am, Mr. Chair, making the point that this amendment is in order because it deals with the continuing resolution which would slash the Pell Grant funding by \$845 and that the purpose of this continuing resolution is to slash funding that is unnecessary in our budget. I would argue that this amendment should be made in order because the Pell Grant is the cornerstone of our Federal financial aid programs.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would again remind the gentlewoman to confine her remarks to the point of order.

Ms. MOORE. Will the gentleman restate his point of order?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized to restate his point of order.

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is not in order under section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5, 112th Congress, which states:

"It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriations bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an

equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI."

The amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill in violation of such section.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Montana makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California violates section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5.

Section 3(j)(3) establishes a point of order against an amendment proposing a net increase in budget authority in the pending bill.

The Chair has been persuasively guided by an estimate from the chair of the Committee on the Budget that the amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill. Therefore, the point of order is sustained. The amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT NO. 239 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. 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 301, at the end of line 16, strike "\$4,015" and insert "\$4,860."

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Montana reserves a point of order.

The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman will state her inquiry.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I respect the gentleman, but there were individuals who wanted to debate on the amendment of Ms. CHU, and I think we are allowed to do that except that the gentleman rose on his point of order and started speaking to it before we could strike the last word.

Will others be allowed to debate before the gentleman pursues his point of order?

The Acting CHAIR. The Members may offer pro forma amendments. But when an amendment is offered, there is no requirement that any point of order be reserved rather than pressed.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. A further parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman will state her inquiry.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. So, if Members are on their feet, you would be kind enough to recognize them before the gentleman from Montana pursues a point of order, which he has already reserved?

The Acting CHAIR. A pro forma amendment may not be offered while a point of order is pending.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Let me say that I rise to join with the Chu-Moore-Jackson Lee amendment and that I now rise to introduce the Jackson Lee amendment, which also addresses the question of the Pell Grant. I would hope that my colleagues would be allowed to debate it. I consider this an emergency, and I will make this point as the gentleman makes his point of order.

Mr. Chair, let me just refer to where we are today because we are needing to be engaged in creating jobs. I am not sure what my colleagues heard in the last election, but what I heard was that we needed jobs.

It is clear—and I hope that we can see this—we have been here for 5 weeks plus, and the number of jobs that have been created by the Republicans is zero. So here we are now with a 15 percent cut on Pell Grants.

What does that mean?

It means that schools all around the Nation will not be able to provide Pell Grants to the individual students who need them. In fact, in my own district, with this 15 percent cut, this 5,550 going down to 4,705 will drastically impact students in my constituency.

For example, the cuts will jeopardize education and the future of 16,570 students who are currently dependent on Pell Grants in order to finance their education. 5,726 are currently studying at Texas Southern University and 10,847 at the University of Houston—16,570 in my district alone. Those from the State of Montana will lose their Pell Grants. Those from the State of Alabama, from the State of Connecticut, and from the State of Wisconsin will lose their Pell Grants. But the real insult is that this will stop the education of thousands upon thousands of students in the middle of their education.

Again, how many jobs have the Republicans created?—zero.

I always want to bring this chart, which is very hard to see, but we can see how many jobs we lost in the last administration. We are on the rise of creating jobs. In fact, the CBO said that our future is great. It will not be great with a misguided plan to eliminate \$600 million from the Pell Grant program. It is absolutely absurd. For example, let me share with you thoughts from The New York Times:

This CR is ideologically driven. We started with a \$74 billion cut, but because the Republicans decided that it is preferable to abide by polls, they decided to move to a draconian and ludicrous \$100 billion.

That means that \$600 million was cut from Pell Grants.

In addition to an amendment that I did not offer, the NIH, we see that those grants that were competitive for fellowships and research have also been drastically cut at Texas Southern University and at the University of Houston, and many State institutions in Texas are impacted by the cuts of the NIH grants.

But this is the greatest sin: In a meeting that I had with my community colleges and my school districts, they were in complete panic about losing Pell Grants that will then impact on the wonderful upsurge of jobs from what we had lost in the last administration.

I would simply ask my colleagues: Why are we going down a pathway that would take away the growth that we have provided?

So I would ask, as we look to the future, that this be restored. My amendment and Ms. CHU's amendment—the one that I joined and the one that I intended to speak on—was, in fact, to restore these dollars.

A new Wall Street Journal survey of economists shows they expect the economy to expand at the fastest pace since 2003 but not with these draconian cuts. Why wouldn't they do as the President's budget has done, which is to get rid of the 2 percent tax cuts for the billionaires? We might be able to provide \$600 million for students. But no. We want to, I guess, stand with ideological viewpoints and with individuals who say, I was sent here to budget cut.

You were sent here to govern. You were sent here to protect the American people. Students who will create the workforce of the 21st century, you are now telling them they can't get an education.

Let me say this: The Constitution reminds us of what a wonderful country we live in—a country that believes we all are created equal. We don't have the same economic opportunities, meaning the same wealth, but we do have the ability to access education through wonderful programs like the Pell Grant program. Now you're telling poor and low-income students the door is closed; the lights are out; you're not equal, and you don't deserve an education.

I would say that this is an abomination. Support the amendments that will provide for \$600 million restored to the Pell Grants. I ask my colleagues to vote for the amendment.

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

H.R. 1, the Continuing Resolution making appropriations to fund the federal government through September 20, 2011 contains some

very deep cuts that will be very hurtful to many Americans, especially those who are the most vulnerable—disadvantaged women and families, children, minorities, the elderly, and our nation's university students. The proposed cuts in the CR will have a disproportionate effect on the low-income and minority portions of our population.

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

The proposed CR calls for a 15 percent reduction in funding for Pell grants. Such a cut will reduce the maximum Pell grant award from its current level of \$5,550 to \$4,705. This would present a serious problem for institutions of higher learning, but more importantly, it creates a major hardship on students.

Current students who receive Pell grants would have to figure out a way to come up with nearly an additional \$1,000 in order to continue their education. Students who have been accepted to school and have received their financial aid packages are also put in a position that would force them to find and secure additional funds for their schooling. Pell Grants provide the basic foundation of federal student aid and help more than 8 million students afford to attend college.

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

In my district in Houston, TX, these cuts will jeopardize the education and future of 16,570 students who are currently dependent on Pell grants in order to finance their education—5,726 currently studying at Texas Southern University and 10,847 at University of Houston. 16,570 students in one Congressional District alone will be unfairly affected by these cuts.

In the entire state of Texas, 650,790 students currently enrolled in school will be forced to deal with unexpected financial hardships under this provision. In other words, in my state alone, the number of students negatively impacted by this drastic cut to Pell grant funding is more than the entire population of Washington, DC. Nationwide, more than 9 million students would potentially be impacted.

Mr. Chair, these cuts are an unnecessary and unfair hardship that will be forced on college students. These young men and women represent the future labor force of our country, and in these trying economic times, I believe it is extremely appalling for Members of Congress to purposefully jeopardize the educational and economic future of our country.

ESTIMATED STATE-BY-STATE IMPACT ON FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM

State or Area	AY 2011–12 \$5,550 Maximum Grant			AY 2011–12 Difference at \$4,705 Maximum Grant		
	Aid Available	Recipients	Avg. Award	Aid Available	Recipients	Avg. Award
Alabama .....	\$772,900,000	178,348	\$4,334	(\$127,700,000)	(184)	(\$713)
Alaska .....	\$32,700,000	8,434	\$3,877	(\$5,400,000)	(8)	(\$637)
Arizona .....	\$2,221,700,000	601,345	\$3,695	(\$356,500,000)	(337)	(\$592)
Arkansas .....	\$416,200,000	94,780	\$4,391	(\$68,800,000)	(97)	(\$722)
California .....	\$4,330,700,000	1,038,137	\$4,172	(\$704,000,000)	(980)	(\$675)
Colorado .....	\$594,400,000	150,699	\$3,944	(\$98,200,000)	(156)	(\$648)
Connecticut .....	\$281,300,000	72,492	\$3,880	(\$46,400,000)	(75)	(\$636)

ESTIMATED STATE-BY-STATE IMPACT ON FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM—Continued

State or Area	AY 2011–12 \$5,550 Maximum Grant			AY 2011–12 Difference at \$4,705 Maximum Grant		
	Aid Available	Recipients	Avg. Award	Aid Available	Recipients	Avg. Award
Delaware	\$65,500,000	16,594	\$3,947	(\$10,800,000)	(17)	(\$647)
District of Columbia	\$165,600,000	44,606	\$3,713	(\$27,400,000)	(46)	(\$612)
Florida	\$2,563,500,000	587,309	\$4,365	(\$416,200,000)	(388)	(\$706)
Georgia	\$1,365,500,000	314,859	\$4,337	(\$223,000,000)	(241)	(\$706)
Hawaii	\$80,700,000	18,859	\$4,279	(\$13,300,000)	(19)	(\$702)
Idaho	\$211,600,000	48,803	\$4,336	(\$35,000,000)	(50)	(\$714)
Illinois	\$1,693,800,000	395,672	\$4,281	(\$277,500,000)	(282)	(\$699)
Indiana	\$802,900,000	204,045	\$3,935	(\$132,700,000)	(210)	(\$647)
Iowa	\$809,200,000	205,546	\$3,937	(\$133,700,000)	(212)	(\$647)
Kansas	\$316,500,000	76,782	\$4,122	(\$52,300,000)	(79)	(\$678)
Kentucky	\$593,300,000	138,742	\$4,276	(\$98,000,000)	(143)	(\$702)
Louisiana	\$578,200,000	130,187	\$4,441	(\$95,600,000)	(134)	(\$730)
Maine	\$133,000,000	31,503	\$4,222	(\$22,000,000)	(32)	(\$695)
Maryland	\$492,600,000	123,070	\$4,003	(\$81,400,000)	(128)	(\$658)
Massachusetts	\$575,600,000	136,517	\$4,216	(\$95,100,000)	(141)	(\$693)
Michigan	\$1,404,800,000	346,109	\$4,059	(\$231,700,000)	(461)	(\$665)
Minnesota	\$583,000,000	148,629	\$3,923	(\$96,300,000)	(153)	(\$645)
Mississippi	\$566,100,000	120,540	\$4,696	(\$93,500,000)	(125)	(\$711)
Missouri	\$736,600,000	179,451	\$4,105	(\$121,700,000)	(185)	(\$675)
Montana	\$104,700,000	23,896	\$4,381	(\$17,300,000)	(25)	(\$720)
Nebraska	\$171,400,000	43,355	\$3,953	(\$28,300,000)	(45)	(\$649)
Nevada	\$129,600,000	32,896	\$3,940	(\$21,400,000)	(34)	(\$647)
New Hampshire	\$86,100,000	21,354	\$4,032	(\$14,200,000)	(23)	(\$661)
New Jersey	\$804,000,000	185,446	\$4,335	(\$132,800,000)	(192)	(\$712)
New Mexico	\$274,000,000	66,784	\$4,103	(\$45,300,000)	(69)	(\$675)
New York	\$2,832,900,000	536,983	\$5,276	(\$466,200,000)	(713)	(\$863)
North Carolina	\$993,900,000	249,958	\$3,976	(\$165,700,000)	(312)	(\$659)
North Dakota	\$81,000,000	18,821	\$4,304	(\$13,400,000)	(20)	(\$708)
Ohio	\$1,499,800,000	366,549	\$4,092	(\$247,900,000)	(705)	(\$670)
Oklahoma	\$455,400,000	107,109	\$4,252	(\$75,200,000)	(110)	(\$699)
Oregon	\$459,600,000	111,109	\$4,136	(\$76,000,000)	(115)	(\$680)
Pennsylvania	\$1,226,500,000	302,255	\$4,058	(\$209,900,000)	(804)	(\$686)
Rhode Island	\$151,600,000	36,251	\$4,182	(\$25,000,000)	(38)	(\$686)
South Carolina	\$541,300,000	128,126	\$4,225	(\$89,400,000)	(132)	(\$694)
South Dakota	\$109,800,000	26,634	\$4,123	(\$18,100,000)	(28)	(\$676)
Tennessee	\$778,500,000	184,299	\$4,224	(\$128,700,000)	(190)	(\$695)
Texas	\$2,723,000,000	650,790	\$4,184	(\$444,800,000)	(805)	(\$679)
Utah	\$390,800,000	96,550	\$4,048	(\$64,600,000)	(100)	(\$666)
Vermont	\$55,200,000	13,301	\$4,150	(\$9,100,000)	(14)	(\$680)
Virginia	\$746,300,000	180,219	\$4,141	(\$123,300,000)	(186)	(\$681)
Washington	\$574,000,000	139,500	\$4,115	(\$94,800,000)	(144)	(\$676)
West Virginia	\$274,800,000	61,818	\$4,445	(\$45,400,000)	(63)	(\$730)
Wisconsin	\$486,000,000	119,192	\$4,077	(\$80,300,000)	(123)	(\$670)
Wyoming	\$51,100,000	12,284	\$4,160	(\$8,400,000)	(13)	(\$680)
Puerto Rico	\$1,258,000,000	270,060	\$4,658	(\$195,800,000)	(535)	(\$717)
U.S. Territories	\$71,300,000	15,628	\$4,562	(\$11,700,000)	(16)	(\$474)
Total	\$39,718,500,000	9,413,225	\$4,219	(\$6,517,200,000)	(10,437)	(\$688)

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of this amendment to strike the provision of the Continuing Resolution, CR, that would significantly reduce the level of funding used by the National Institutes of Health, NIH, to fund competitive and noncompetitive grant programs. The proposed cuts would have a direct detrimental impact on students studying at institutions of higher learning.

Majority of the fellowships offered at institutions of higher education are funded by these competitive and non-competitive grants issued by the National Institutes of Health, NIH. Under the proposed Continuing Resolution, NIH funding would be cut by close to \$1 billion. Such a cut would have a massive and immediate impact on the ability of students to continue their studies.

Many of the fellowships funded by NIH are multi-year programs, meaning that many of the students in receipt of these fellowships are studying in expectation of a certain level of funding. These students are dependent on these funds in order to continue their studies and pay their living expenses. Drastic cuts such as the ones proposed would leave these students in a very difficult situation financially, and in some cases, may even require them to put their studies on hold.

My district, the 18th Congressional District in Houston, TX is home to a number of colleges and universities, amongst those, Texas Southern University—a Historically Black College, and the University Houston system—a massive institution responsible for the education of over 60,000 students.

In 2010, Texas Southern University, a relatively small institution, received \$895,228 in educational grants from NIH alone. The Uni-

versity of Houston, a much larger school, was able to offer close to 900 fellowships to students because of over \$13.9 million dollars of grant funding received from NIH. Under the cuts proposed in the CR, approximately a thousand students in my district alone would be potentially negatively impacted.

These grants from NIH enabled students in my district at Texas Southern University and University of Houston to study and research in the fields of engineering, pharmacy, optometry, education, social work and other sciences. These students, and hundreds of thousands of other students across the country, are our future. They are actively taking steps to win the future for America, and the cuts proposed in this CR creating hardships that could lead to failure.

Not only will these cuts to NIH funding affect current students, but it will reduce the number of fellowships that colleges and universities will be able to offer to students in the future. We are living in a highly competitive global economy. If America intends to remain a global super power, we must arm our students with the knowledge and tools to remain competitive, specifically quality education. Cutting funding to these organizations will impose a great hardship on students striving to educate themselves in order that they may be competitive in a global economy.

Just a few weeks ago, during the State of the Union address, President Obama laid out his blueprint for how America can “win the future.” He acknowledged the need for America to tighten its belt and make difficult cuts to address our national debt. Saying, “we need to take responsibility for our deficit and reform our government.” And I wholeheartedly

agree—cuts will have to be made, and some of those cuts may be painful.

However, in the next breath, President Obama stated, “The first step in winning the future is encouraging American innovation.” The research grants and fellowships that NIH has been providing to students do exactly that. They allow American students to research and spur innovation, which is a long term investment in our economy.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, the amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill.

The amendment is not in order under section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5, 112th Congress, which states:

“It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriations bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI.”

The amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill in violation of such section.

I ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

□ 2330

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I tried to craft my discussion in the form of an emergency. The loss of thousands upon thousands of

students' access to education, I consider that an emergency.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman will suspend.

Will the gentlewoman speak to the point of order.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I will.

I consider this an emergency, and I would ask that this point of order be waived in order to provide for the thousands of students, Mr. Chairman, that are now going to stop school because of the \$1,000, \$800 they will lose. I'm asking the gentleman for a waiver so that this is based on an emergency and the fact there was no offset available that would not impact negatively other vital programs to make America equal. I'd ask for a waiver and I'd ask for this amendment to be accepted and the point of order to be waived.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Montana makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas violates section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5.

Section 3(j)(3) establishes a point of order against an amendment proposing a net increase in budget authority in the pending bill.

The Chair has been persuasively guided by an estimate from the chair of the Committee on the Budget that the amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill. Therefore, the point of order is sustained. The amendment is not in order.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Chu-Moore-Jackson Lee amendment for the continuing appropriations act, H.R. 1, because we're deeply concerned about the cuts to the Pell Grant funding contained in the continuing resolution which would slash funding by \$845, a 15 percent cut, and, of course, this amendment would preserve the Pell Grant program and maintain the full award level.

I am, you know, again, just a little bit perturbed, Mr. Chairman. This cut, like so many cuts in the resolution, would disproportionately harm traditionally underserved communities. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, Pell recipients are more likely to be female, first-generation college students, and less likely to be white than those who don't receive the grants. In other words, Mr. Chairman, they kind of look like me.

Minority students also face disproportionate unmet need, meaning the amount that they still need to pay for college even after family contributions, parties, raising money from their churches, grants, nonprivate loans still will not meet their needs to go to college. Women sometimes come into college with more precarious fi-

nancial situations. They're already parents and mothers.

Now, you know, if this country is prepared to just slide into irrelevancy in the global economic community because we don't educate our workforce, this would be the loss leading legislation to do that. Cutting the program is so counterintuitive to our remaining a first-rate power.

And what is our secret weapon in this country for staying on top? It's our diversity, our diversity to be competitive. We're women. We're blacks. We're Asians. We're Hispanics. We're Indians. We're Hmong. We bring different talents and abilities to the table, and our ability to educate these young people comes with our ability to provide a Pell Grant which levels the playing field for all students.

There's not a politician in this country that doesn't make part of their platform that this country has got to have a highly educated 21st century workforce. There's not a politician, Democrat, Republican, Independent, or any other stripe, that doesn't say and pronounce that education is the key, and yet we're not willing to provide the lubricant so that key can fit into the lock, and that is the resources to make sure our students can go to school.

This Pell Grant is that opportunity. Don't deny it to students. Don't deny it. Don't deny it, Mr. Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1832. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of section 401A(e)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$986,433,851 is rescinded.

SEC. 1833. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Higher Education" shall be \$1,690,285,000, of which no funds shall be available for activities authorized under part A of title II, part B of title VII or subpart 1 of part D of title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, section 1543 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, part H of title VIII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, part I of subtitle A of title VI of the America COMPETES Act, or section 117 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

(b) The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth provisos under the heading "Department of Education, Higher Education" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1834. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences" shall be \$530,106,000.

SEC. 1835. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Corporation for National and Community Service, Operating Expenses" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1836. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Corporation for National and Community Service, National Service Trust" shall be \$50,000,000.

SEC. 1837. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Corporation for National and Community Service, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$68,000,000.

SEC. 1838. (a) Of the funds made available for "Corporation for Public Broadcasting" in title IV of division F of Public Law 111-8, the unobligated balance is rescinded.

(b) The amounts included under the heading "Corporation for Public Broadcasting" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$0" for "\$86,000,000"; by substituting "\$0" for "\$25,000,000"; by substituting "\$0" for "\$36,000,000"; and by substituting "\$0" for "\$25,000,000".

AMENDMENT NO. 436 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

Mr. BLUMENAUER. 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 303, strike lines 3 through 9 and insert the following:

(b) For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("Corporation"), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2013, \$460,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms of entertainment for Government officials or employees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be available or used to aid or support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be used to apply any political test or qualification in selecting, appointing, promoting, or taking any other personnel action with respect to officers, agents, and employees of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation by this Act shall be used to support the Television Future Fund or any similar purpose.

(c) For taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the allowance under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to an oil or gas well shall be calculated without regard to subsection (c) or (d) of section 613A of such Code.

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Montana reserves a point of order.

The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I'm sad to have to offer this amendment this evening. It's more unfortunate that if we're going to be subject to a strict interpretation of the House rules, I have a list of provisions already in this young session where time after time the majority has chosen to waive the rules since they were first adopted, when it served their purpose. If our colleagues are serious about cutting the deficit, they will not just allow the amendment to be debated, but they will vote upon it and pass it.

Mr. Chairman, the public doesn't care whether the deficit is reduced by closing a tax loophole or reducing spending. I'll bet it would rather stop another giveaway to large oil companies rather than cutting programs that are important to them. For that matter, I think the voters like public

broadcasting a lot more than they like Congress.

These funds for public broadcasting are absolutely essential to protect. It helps serve 170 million Americans every month. Especially important are the innovative programs for education, culture, and public affairs.

Make no mistake, the reduction of the funds that are contemplated by my colleagues in 2 years, eliminating public broadcasting support altogether, will damage all the stations, and, indeed, I think all of us listen to these stations ourselves. But it would particularly hurt the stations in rural and small town America.

First, small town stations rely more heavily on public funds than the stations in big cities like Boston, New York, Chicago, and even Portland, Oregon.

Second, not only do these smaller communities rely more heavily on the stations that are located there, but in rural and small town America, the circumstance is that it is much more expensive to broadcast to them. Taking an example in a region familiar to the Chairman, in our Pacific Northwest, for Oregon public broadcasting, which serves both our districts, it costs 11 times as much to broadcast to remote Burns, Oregon, than it does in the metropolitan area.

Public broadcasting is also the source of innovative journalism that you're not going to find anywhere else. At a time when large corporate newsrooms are cutting back on foreign affairs, for instance, public broadcasting, because of the generous support of viewers and support from the country itself, is being able to expand its foreign coverage.

□ 2340

I'll bet most of us in this Chamber today relied on NPR first thing in the morning as we were getting ready to go to work to be aware of the recent events, for example, in Egypt. It is particularly important for our children. Public broadcasting is the only source of programming that is geared to educate our children, not try to sell something to them. Pulling out this vital public funding stream is going to undermine that mission of educating our children.

And at a time when I would think that we would want to support public-private partnerships, taking away the essential contributions that the Federal Government has provided since 1967 undermines that public-private partnership where we see six, seven times the funding leveraged as a result of that public contribution.

Mr. Chairman, we've seen this movie before. The Republicans, when they came into power before, tried to shut down public broadcasting, and we have seen the American public push back. Just this last week, tens of thousands of people have called our offices entreating us to allow the funding to continue. I would strongly urge that there

not be selective application of the rules to this amendment but waive, as the majority has done time and time again for their purposes, to enable this provision to go forward.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, the amendment adds a limitation to a general appropriations bill. Under clause 2 of rule XXI, such amendments are not in order during the reading of a general appropriations bill. The rule states in part: "Except as provided in paragraph D, an amendment proposing a limitation not specifically contained or authorized in existing law for the period of the limitation shall not be in order during consideration of a general appropriations bill."

Mr. Chairman, the amendment adds a limitation and is not specifically contained or authorized in existing law during the reading. The amendment, therefore, is in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

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

The amendment includes a limitation. As such, under clause 2(c) and 2(d) of rule XXI, it is not in order, as a matter of form, until the reading for amendment has progressed to the end of the bill.

The point of order is sustained.

Mrs. LOWEY. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. It's *deja vu*. Here we go again. This week, we are again fighting extreme efforts to dismantle the public broadcasting services that 170 million Americans use for news and education. In 1995 and in 2005, we defeated efforts to slash the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. How long will it take for some people to learn that the public wants Congress to focus on creating jobs, not laying off Burt and Ernie with GO-pink slips. My grandchildren are learning from not only old favorites like Big Bird, but also Maya and Miguel, Clifford the Big Red Dog, and a cast of other fun and educational characters.

Millions of Americans rely on public TV and radio for vital news in the community, and broadcasters leveraged \$6 for every \$1 in Federal funds. Do we want to live in a society in which the only characters that appear on children's programs are those who gross the highest profits rather than those who deliver the most compelling lessons to our kids? Or one where our news is delivered primarily from sources focused on their bottom line? Of course not. That is why I am so pleased to support this amendment to restore cuts.

In recent years, we have already cut funding for programs related to public broadcasting, including the Department of Education's Ready-to-Teach

Program. We cannot abandon the Corporation for Public Broadcasting altogether. Republicans should be less preoccupied with silencing Cookie Monster and more focused on getting our economy back on track.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the hard work that the House Appropriations Committee has done in crafting a bill that in so many ways is making the tough choices necessary to bring back fiscal sanity to Washington. I am pleased that they have incorporated a bill that I had earlier filed in this session, H.R. 69, which also would eliminate taxpayer subsidies for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. There are a number of well-known accountability groups, such as the Club for Growth, Americans for Limited Government, and National Taxpayers Union, that have all endorsed this end of funding for taxpayer-supported broadcasting.

You know, if we go back in time, in 1967, when the Public Broadcasting Act was first enacted, the intent of that act was "to provide telecommunications services to all citizens in the United States." Well, that has been accomplished. That was over 40 years ago. Now we have 500 channels on cable TV. People get Internet access on their cell phones. We have satellite, wireless available around this country. We have so many media options that are available now that were not available 40 years ago. So we have fulfilled the purpose of that Act.

Now that Republicans are in control of the House, we're getting serious about getting the budget under control.

There is some good programming that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting produces that I personally enjoy and like; but that's not the issue, whether we like it or not. It's whether taxpayers should subsidize this form of broadcasting. When something puts out good quality programming, like the corporation does, they could survive, if they wanted to go into the free market and get funding—whether it's selling advertising or something like that. They are perfectly capable of surviving, and not just surviving but thriving in the open market because they do have some good-quality programming. They don't need to rely on taxpayers.

And when you look at what a deep fiscal hole we are in now as a country—for instance, this annual deficit that we are in the middle of right now is going to be \$1.6 trillion, the highest in the history of this country. The time has come to end funding for government programs that are no longer necessary.

So it's a matter of fiscal responsibility and fiscal sanity that the Appropriations Committee has produced this

amendment. It's not against the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; but it's for the taxpayers, saying, You don't have to keep subsidizing something that no longer needs the government crutch that it originally was given.

□ 2350

The amount of money we're talking about is considerable. For fiscal year 2011, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting appropriation is \$430 million. For next year, it will be \$445 million. And President Obama's budget request that was just submitted that we got on Monday asks for \$451 million for 2014. That's almost half a billion dollars. When we have \$1.5 trillion annual deficits, we have to get our budget in order. And the reason is because, by leaving money in the private sector, that will create jobs. Rather than the government and the favored programs having the money, if that can stay in the private sector, people can invest and create private sector jobs, and those are the jobs that Americans are really looking for.

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

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

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

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon that the majority has, unfortunately, ruled out of order.

In this continuing resolution, the Republicans are trying to dismantle one of the most precious landmarks of the entire media landscape. Public broadcasting is an electronic oasis for learning in what has been called the vast wasteland of commercial television.

Now, why do I say that? Well, I say it because you just have to look at what is on commercial television from the perspective of a parent with children trying to ensure that those children are given the educational and informational programming that will help in their development.

Here's a short sampling of what was on television during the day today. There's a spate of daytime soap operas which are full of adult themes not appropriate for young children. Then there were programs on this afternoon such as "Hoarding," "Buried Alive," and "The Babysitter's Seduction." Again, more programming not suitable for children. In addition, there was "Hollywood's Most Shocking Break-ups," and "Dog, the Bounty Hunter," and they were not talking about Clifford the Big Red Dog.

Ladies and gentlemen, what we hear is that the private sector, private television, commercial television is taking care of the children's audience. It does not. The Cartoon Network is in no way to be compared to what is on the Public Broadcasting System from 6 a.m. every morning until 6 p.m. every night,

12 hours every day, something that parents can rely upon for their children to see which is educationally nutritious for their development. And it's on every television station, every public television station in the country, every single day.

Let me give you a typical day. On WGBH up in Boston, but on every other public television station, beginning at 6 a.m., it's "Between the Lions," then "Clifford the Big Red Dog" and "Arthur," followed by "Martha Speaks," "Curious George," "Dinosaur Train" and "WordWorld," which brings us all the way up to noontime. The parents are happy. The kids have good programming that they're watching.

And then rather than soap operas in the afternoon, on the Public Broadcasting System, the kids get to see "Sid the Science Guy," "WordGirl," "The Electric Company," and on and on and on until 6 every night.

PBS is really the children's television network, and generations of children and parents have benefited from this programming being on.

What the Republicans are trying to do is just end this era and just toss these families over to this commercial world, which is fine if you really do believe that Cartoon Network and other networks like that targeted at children for commercial purposes can in any way substitute for this Sesame Street diet that children have been on for more than one generation and have immeasurably helped, not just those that come from the white upper middle class, but in polling it's actually above 80 percent, whether your family is Asian, Hispanic, white, African American. All poll out at 80 percent in terms of what those parents believe about the benefit that comes from the Public Broadcasting System in the children's programming that is presented to those children.

So CPB doesn't just stand for Corporation for Public Broadcasting. It also stands for Children and Parents Benefit. And that's why it's important. And that's why it was important in 1967, and that's why it is important today. This has been the crown jewel in our national media mix when it comes to the children of our country. And this attempt to take out a meat cleaver and to cut this programming source off in a way that would harm those families in our country is a huge mistake.

Now, Mr. BLUMENAUER has attempted to offer an amendment that would have restored the full \$460 million in funding for the Public Broadcasting System. But in turn, what his amendment would have tried to do is to go to the big tax breaks for oil and gas companies in our country.

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

Mr. MARKEY. I would ask unanimous consent for 1 additional minute.

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

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. And it's altogether understandable why the gentleman who did object objected because I know where he's coming from on this. He did not want to hear the next sentence, because the gentleman from Montana is someone who does believe that the tax breaks for Big Oil should stay on the books. It's \$40 billion over the next 5 years, and he'd rather see a cutting of Big Oil be substituted by a cutting of Big Bird. Okay? That's what tonight's all about, just this misallocation of resources within our society.

And I understand why the gentleman from Montana doesn't want to hear those words spoken, but he should get ready to hear it over and over again. Big Oil is going to get all the breaks that they want, and it might come at the expense of children's television or poor people. But I will tell you this much. Grandma isn't going to get her lunch because of these people over here. And these guys want to continue to take Big Oil to lunch, but we're going to have a big debate about this as each and every day goes by.

I thank the gentlelady, and I congratulate the gentleman from Oregon for making this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Very briefly, and I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for confirming the strategy that is being used by our friends on the other side of the aisle. If it's good, if it has been good, it's time for it to go.

I'm going to join the gentleman in supporting the gentleman from Oregon's amendment and to cite Channel 8 in Houston, Texas, that compensates for bloody domestic fights on domestic or commercial TV during the day and doesn't expose our children to opportunities for learning.

I might add, the National Public Radio, as well, has its challenges. So I just hope that as we begin to understand that our economy is churning, that we will invest in our children, which the National Public Radio represents.

And as my friend from New York said, Big Bird is still alive, and other new characters have been utilized to teach children. Public broadcast equalizes opportunity for good education in preschool for children who are at home, or in home daycare, to give them an exposure to learning, reading, writing and colorful activities.

So let me just say that I'm sorry the gentleman's amendment was ruled out of order. It looks as if we have just turned our head away from investing in education—cutting Pell Grants, cutting NIH fellowships and scholarships,

cutting public broadcast. It looks like we've just said enough is enough with job creation and let's get rid of education as well. And I ask, of course, that this CR be defeated.

□ 0000

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1839. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Institute of Museum and Library Services, Office of Museum and Library Services, Grants and Administration" shall be \$265,869,000.

SEC. 1840. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$12,450,000.

SEC. 1841. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "National Labor Relations Board, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$233,400,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 410 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk made in order by the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 303, line 19, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$233,400,000)".

Page 359, line 15, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$233,400,000)".

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I think it's important to put this discussion tonight in a little context.

Our friends on the other side of the aisle are fond of saying that we want to dismantle this and slash that and cut that. And the truth of the matter, Madam Chair, is that what we want to do is save. We want to save the American taxpayer and, yes, save the country. Because what is happening, and the American people know it, is that this Federal Government has for year after year after year and more over the last 4 years borrowed too much and spent too much and taxed too much, and it's destroying jobs. It is destroying jobs.

If you don't believe the words, all you have to do is look at the picture. The pictures show very clearly that's what is happening. This is 2006 down here when Speaker PELOSI came into power, and the amount of spending at the Federal level. And this is where we are right now, about one-third more under this administration, and this is where it is going. And the American people are sick and tired of it. And what they sent folks here to Washington to do is to decrease spending, to decrease borrowing, and to decrease taxes so that we can put the American people back to work.

That's what this is all about. It's not about some small program here or some large program there. It's about putting American people back to work and making the government the right size.

So I rise on my amendment, which identifies an agency that can only be

described as anti-worker and anti-business and anti-jobs. You know what it is, Madam Chair. It is the National Labor Relations Board. It's a New Deal relic charged with conducting elections for labor union representation and investigating unfair labor practices. However, what has happened is that the board has gotten beyond any claims that it's a neutral arbiter of labor relations. And this starts with Craig Becker, the recess appointment, which means no Senate confirmation by the Obama administration, to lead the board. He has got huge ties to SEIU and AFL-CIO, and has proven to be very adept at carrying the water for Big Labor while siding against American employers and the American taxpayer. He could hardly be characterized as an impartial voice.

The out-of-control NLRB now is seeking to expand the board's role beyond current law. American businesses are under constant threat from the NLRB. They tried to push for card check, which is actually the "Secret Ballot Destruction Act." You will recall, Madam Chair, that this was a bill that the Democrats, when they were in charge of this whole place, couldn't get through Congress so now they want to do it by rule. They want to enact it by rule through the NLRB. A remarkable, remarkable overreach. They try to rig the deck over and over again.

But the rigging of the deck is just what Big Labor needs at this point, because the private sector unionization is only about 7 percent in this country of our workforce. So a new influx of dues-paying members is needed for their contributions and for their political campaigns.

So my amendment is very simple. At a time of crippling national debt that destroys jobs, my amendment would defund the NLRB and save the American taxpayer \$283 million. It makes sense, since this agency really has seen its role remarkably diminish. The NLRB's caseload has shrunk dramatically, by some estimates, a 40 percent drop in elections and petitions since 2001. And yet, while its role has been diminishing, its reach into America's workplaces and into America's pocket-books has only expanded.

So a vote for this amendment would be a vote for America's job creators, and we would work to defund an agency whose time has really, really passed. So I urge the adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I seek time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. FOX). The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. This is amazing. What a step backward for democracy if there was support for this bill. This amendment would actually eliminate all funding for the National Labor Relations Board.

The NLRB has been in existence for 75 years. Its functions are to protect

the rights of workers to unionize or not unionize; to promote peaceful, productive relations between labor and management. It conducts secret ballot elections to determine whether workers want to be represented by a union. It investigates, it resolves complaints of unfair labor practices that are brought against both unions and employers. It protects workers from retaliation from exercising their rights. These functions are fundamental to democracy and a workplace. Why do we want to throw out the entire system with nothing to replace it?

If the amendment were adopted, what would take the place of the NLRB in determining workers' preferences about unionization? If workers are fired for joining a union, where would they go for a remedy?

The continuing resolution itself is bad enough as far as the NLRB is concerned. It cuts the board's budget by \$50 million, an 18 percent cut to be made in the last 6 months of the year. So it really winds up being a 36 percent cut. It would have to furlough employees to get through the rest of the year, furloughs that could be as much as 3 months per each employee. Now, these are folks who want to really create jobs, and now we are going to lay off people. In other words, the CR has crippled already the ability of the board to protect workers' rights. It's simply about protecting workers' rights, and to shut down the board completely truly is a backwards step for democracy.

I urge the defeat of the amendment. And I certainly hope whatever the final appropriations legislation for 2011 ultimately emerges will ensure that the NLRB has enough funding to continue to do its job.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. ANDREWS. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

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

Mr. ANDREWS. This amendment sets a new standard of irresponsibility that I hope the House never again emulates.

Let's assume that a worker who is trying to organize a union is fired because of his or her union organizing activity, files a complaint against the employer for an unfair labor practice, and the National Labor Relations Board is in the process of determining whether that claim is right or wrong and what should happen as a result.

Or, let's imagine that a worker believes that he or she has not been properly represented by the union they are in, and they file a claim against their union claiming that the union has failed in its duty to represent that worker.

This amendment says that both of those claims and others will just stop in the middle. We will pull the plug from the adjudication of the rights of these Americans.

I frankly think that it's ironic that a majority which chooses to define itself in terms of its great devotion to the Constitution may be proposing an amendment that violates the due process rights of American citizens kind of on its face.

If you file a claim and a duly constituted adjudicatory body starts to hear that claim, my sense is the Congress cannot step in and interrupt that claim in the middle of its adjudication and take your rights away. But that appears to be what is happening here.

This is a precedent that would be inappropriate and even dangerous to the extreme in this regard: The principle that apparently informs this amendment is if Congress doesn't like something that an agency is doing substantively, we can pull the plug on the agency and not give it any more money in the middle of its deliberations.

Imagine for a moment if during the runup to the Wall Street meltdown in 2008 that those of us who were unhappy with decisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we were unhappy with, said we're so unhappy with what the SEC is doing, we're going to defund that organization and stop the process of any investigations they are doing, stop the process of any decisions they are making. Just pull the plug in the middle of their deliberations.

□ 0010

I think that the majority would have correctly criticized us for an act of irresponsibility. We didn't do that. When we disliked the actions of the SEC, we came together and passed a law, the Dodd-Frank law last year, that tried to improve its operations. That is the way a responsible legislative body acts.

So forget for a moment about the consequences of this amendment for those who work for the NLRB or for those somehow engaged in it. Let's talk about the litigants, the workers, the employers, the unions, all of those involved here. The agency just disappears the day that this law is signed.

Yes, Congress has the power of the purse, but with power comes responsibility. This is an amendment which sets a new low standard of irresponsibility in this House. If we don't like the substantive decisions of an agency, then amend the statute they are operating under or litigate those decisions. But to pull the plug in the middle of decisionmaking that affects thousands of Americans is, frankly, an abuse of the power of the purse. I think it is unconstitutional or a violation of the due process rights of those litigants, and I would urge a "no" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to this legislation. As my colleague from New Jersey has pointed out and the ranking member of the sub-

committee, this amendment, to begin with, seems to make no sense at all. It is interesting, as the gentleman said, you pull the plug, but then everybody is left without a right. There is no private right of action. There is no place to go.

There were some 1,571 secret ballot elections for union representation last year that were supervised by the National Labor Relations Board to certify those unions, or to decertify unions in some cases where that action was taken in the secret election; and now there will be no remedy. You won't be able to decertify the union; you won't be able to certify the union.

There are employees every day who are fired for simply suggesting to their employer that they would like to have a union. That alone will get you fired over and over again in this country. That employee is now without a job, but no right of action to go back and find out whether that person was wrongfully fired.

The same is true if an employer wants to make an allegation of secondary boycott, which is illegal under the law. Where do they go for the remedy? Where do they go? There is no private right of action. It is contained within the National Labor Relations Act, and it is administered by the board.

So this amendment just sort of creates chaos; and it denies people rights, be they employers or employees, be they pro-union or anti-union, whatever it is. Whatever their situation is, this simply denies them the ability to take advantage of the law or to have the law administered in any way or fashion, and it provides really no alternative to them, because, as I said, this occupies the entire area for these individuals.

So I don't know if this law is a temper tantrum. I don't know if this law is just—I don't know what the hell it is. But clearly it doesn't address what might be legitimate concerns about the operation of the board.

The board has been controversial over the years and back and forth, and people have agreed and disagreed with its rulings and its actions. Or you might want to amend the law. But this amendment doesn't do any of this. And I would certainly hope that we would continue—when you look around at other countries, I think you would say this is a pretty successful system of managing labor relations in the workplace. It certainly took a history of actions that people considered wrong and dangerous and concerned about the economy, concerned about individual safety, concerned about the safety of workplaces and the ability of businesses to survive, and through the passage of the National Labor Relations Act regularized that so people had a place to go for their complaints and determine their rights.

So I would hope that Members of Congress would reject this amendment and maintain the rights of workers and employers to have their concerns addressed and adjudicated, if necessary.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. 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.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1842. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Railroad Retirement Board, Dual Benefits Payments Account" shall be \$57,000,000.

SEC. 1843. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Social Security Administration, Payments to Social Security Trust Funds" shall be \$21,404,000, and in addition such funds may be used to carry out section 217(g) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 1844. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the first paragraph under the heading "Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses" shall be \$10,675,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. TONKO

Mr. TONKO. 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 304, beginning on line 3, strike section 1844.

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chairman, I offer this amendment because I am seriously concerned about the effect the irresponsible Republican spending plan will have on our Nation's seniors.

This amendment would stop the cut of \$125 million to the Social Security Administration's operating budget. Slashing funding for the Social Security Administration is slashing money out of Social Security, plain and simple. Cuts to Social Security will directly affect our seniors, there is no way around it; and my amendment seeks to avert this impending crisis.

The funding in this irresponsible Republican spending plan is over half a billion dollars less than what Social Security spent in 2010 to process payments to seniors and carry out basic operations. But the cost of running Social Security in 2010 will not suffice for 2011. Our Nation's baby boomers are retiring each month, growing the number of seniors in the system and the number of claims Social Security must process each month. This continuing resolution leaves Social Security more than \$1 billion short of what they actually need to help keep checks going out on time to seniors.



This irresponsible Republican spending bill creates an enormous funding shortfall that Social Security will not have to survive on for the remainder of the year. Both Social Security and the Office of Management and Budget have confirmed that these massive cuts would force Social Security to lay off nearly 3,500 employees, furlough other employees, and close their offices in States across the country for up to 4 weeks.

What does this mean for seniors on Social Security? It means that 400,000 seniors would not have their applications processed this year. It means that 290,000 people would not have their disability applications processed, adding months of wait time for newly sick and disabled workers with no other source of income.

It means that 70,000 fewer people will have their appeals heard, burdening seniors and the disabled with wait times of over a year before their cases can move forward and allow them to receive their benefits earned. And it means that there will be 32,000 fewer investigations to root out improper payments, fraud and abuse.

Each month Social Security processes nearly 500,000, half a million, yes, half a million, new applications from seniors and the disabled. Employee layoffs and office closures lasting a month would delay benefits to all those applicants, disrupting seniors' and widows' checks and delaying payments for those trying to live on a fixed income.

Furthermore, closing Social Security offices would create a backlog of applicants, so even when offices reopened they would be dealing with an ongoing backlog of applications affecting our seniors long into the future. Who knows when they would ever catch up on the claims.

Never in the history of Social Security has there been a backlog of retirement and survivors' benefit applications. This bill is certainly precedent setting. Without a doubt, it would create the first Social Security backlog in our Nation's history.

□ 0020

This bill would force the Social Security system to shut its doors for up to a month, something that will affect every person receiving Social Security payments. People will get busy signals or unanswered rings when they call their local offices for help. Seniors will wait weeks for appointments and wait even longer to access their hard-earned benefits. Make no mistake about it, the seniors we represent—the entire body here represents—will feel the impact of these cuts.

The majority is lauding the fact that this bill represents the largest spending cut in the history of our country. If they want to cut funding to satisfy that base, fine. But I will not stand for cutting Social Security. I will not support budget cuts balanced on the backs of our Nation's seniors and middle class that bail out the rich and com-

fortable. I urge defeat of this bill and the adoption of my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Chair, the amendment proposes a net increase in the budget authority in the bill. The amendment is not in order under 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5, 112th Congress, which states: "It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriations bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI."

The amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill in violation of such section.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, I rise to speak against the point of order.

My amendment eliminates the extreme and irresponsible budget cuts to Social Security. These cuts will create massive gaps in Social Security's operating budget, leading to even larger costs in the future. My amendment averts this shortsighted downfall, creating a net budget savings that addresses the gentleman's point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman must confine his remarks to the point of order.

Mr. TONKO. These cuts pose real threats and force to Social Security Administration and senior benefits.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York will confine his remarks to the point of order.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, I ask that this point of order be waived. And on behalf of seniors in my district and seniors across this country who rely on Social Security, I ask that the gentleman withdraw his point of order. We cannot blindly cut Social Security in the name of reducing the deficit without regard to drastic consequences.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will suspend.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Montana makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York violates section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5.

Section 3(j)(3) establishes a point of order against an amendment proposing a net increase in budget authority in the pending bill.

The Chair has been persuasively guided by an estimate from the chair of the Committee on the Budget that the amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill. Therefore, the point of order is sustained. The amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1845. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the first paragraph under the

heading "Social Security Administration, Supplemental Security Income Program" shall be \$39,892,164,000, of which \$3,402,164,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

SEC. 1846. Of the funds appropriated for "Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses" for fiscal years 2010 and prior years (other than funds appropriated in Public Law 111-5) for investment in information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, \$500,000,000 is rescinded.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. TONKO

Mr. TONKO. 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 304, beginning on line 12, strike section 1846.

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I offer this amendment because I am seriously concerned about the effect of the irresponsible Republican spending bill on our Nation's seniors and most specifically on our Social Security system. If my amendment does not pass, \$500 million will be stripped from Social Security. In this nearly 400-page irresponsible Republican spending bill, which has held no hearings, which was written and debated through the night and is being rammed through this Chamber, Social Security is put at risk.

The bedrock and foundation for so many of our Nation's seniors and retirement is Social Security; and yet this bill would steal half a billion dollars from the program. This is money that helps keep the lights on, the doors open, and the checks going out to those who earned it—those who worked hard and play by the rules. It goes to those who have rightfully paid into the system and deserve their return on investment. And it should not be taken away in the dead of night.

Nearly half a billion dollars, if stolen back from Social Security, will be devastating. In fact, we might as well put the sign on the door of Social Security now: Sorry, we're closed for business. That is because a cut of \$500 million will lay off employees that process and mail these checks to seniors. It will furlough every Social Security Administration employee for a month or more this year. Every worker that works for the Social Security Administration could potentially lose his or her job for at least 1 month this year.

Most of my constituents might say, Well, I don't really know anybody that works for the Social Security Administration. What does that mean for me? Unfortunately, it means 400,000 people across these United States will not have their claims processed this year. Think of it. You're finally eligible for

Social Security. Your plan for monthly income and budget based on this program is disrupted. Perhaps it even allows you to retire completely after a long and productive life of work. You walk up to the office to apply, but you are greeted with a dark and empty building. Or perhaps you called to ensure your payments will soon be processed, and all you get is a dial tone. Nobody is there to answer.

This is unthinkable. Even more egregious, 290,000 disabled workers would wait months for their claims to be processed, threatening already vulnerable people with further insecurity. Or imagine you want to appeal your funding amount or there's an error in your payment. What do you do?

Something my office prides itself on is helping these appeals get heard and settled to give Social Security recipients their due payment and peace of mind. Under this irresponsible Republican spending bill, which will cut half a billion dollars to Social Security, some 70,000 appeals cases would cry out but nobody would be there to listen, nor would the Social Security Administration be able to clean up cases of fraud, abuse, and improper payment. This cut could actually cost the government more than it saves.

It is no secret that the majority in this body seeks to privatize Social Security. Their top budget-maker has already proven that in his plan. This provision in the irresponsible public spending bill is simply another brick laid along the path to Social Security's destruction.

President Bush proposed privatizing this program in 2005, and Americans said "no." We were right to say "no," as Social Security would have trillions in the stock market during the meltdown of the Bush recession lost. Instead, Social Security did not lose a single penny. That bears repeating. In the worst economic recession since the Great Depression, Social Security did not lose a single penny.

We must protect Social Security from being raided for short-term political gains. Without it, almost half of all our seniors would be living in poverty. It makes up 76 percent of the total income for middle- and low-income seniors. But it is not just the seniors who depend on Social Security. Families who have lost loved ones are able to survive on their loved one's benefits, including about 6.5 million children. Raiding Social Security would hurt them, too.

In 1934, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt uttered a quote that is as true today as it was 76 years ago. He said, "We put those payroll contributions there so as to give the contributors a legal, moral, and political right to collect their pensions and their unemployment benefits. With those taxes in there, no damn politician can ever scrap my Social Security program."

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

## POINT OF ORDER

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Chair, the amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill. The amendment is not in order under section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5, 112th Congress, which states: "It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriations bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI."

The amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill in violation of such section.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard?

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, I rise to speak against the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized and is asked to confine his remarks to the point of order.

□ 0030

Mr. TONKO. I want to be clear so that everyone in this House and everyone watching knows what a \$500 million cut to Social Security will do.

On the point of order, Madam Chair, my amendment eliminates harmful budget cuts to Social Security, which actually saves more money in the long term than what is cut by the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York will confine his remarks to the point of order.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, on the point of order, the Social Security Administration has said that an additional cut in their funding would lead to many local offices closing their doors, stopping all claims processing, and not being able to answer the phones for a month.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlemen from New York and Montana will suspend.

The Chair needs to hear the argument that the gentleman from New York is making.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, on the point of order, I am disappointed that the other side submitted a rule that doesn't allow an amendment to save this funding for Social Security and guarantee that checks go out on time; but they can right this wrong right now. My amendment will ensure that checks go out on time. It will ensure that we continue to save billions by allowing Social Security to continue to go forward.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York will suspend. The gentleman is not confining his remarks to the point of order.

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

Mr. WEINER. Madam Chair, I ask to be heard on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will hear the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WEINER. Through all of the talking and interrupting, the gentleman was addressing the point of order directly.

Madam Chair, the point of order alleges that, if Mr. TONKO's amendment is accepted, it will raise net budget authority in this line. In fact, as Mr. TONKO has said, if you will look at the net effect of reducing this line item, the net effect is to increase the amount of senior poverty, to increase the amount of seniors who are not getting Social Security checks on time and, therefore, raising the cost to society and ultimately raising the cost to the budget. In fact, unless you adopt the Tonko amendment, you will be agreeing not only to slash services to seniors but to increase the deficit by raising costs throughout the system.

It is directly on point, and it is important to understand that the points that Mr. TONKO is making about the quality of the service under Social Security impacts directly on whether or not this is net higher budget authority, which it is not. It saves money to endorse the Tonko amendment. This House should consider it on its merits, "yes" or "no." This point of order should be ruled out of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Montana makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York violates section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5.

For the reasons stated in the previous ruling of the Chair, the point of order is sustained.

The amendment is not in order.

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

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

Mr. WEINER. Madam Chair, the support for your last three points of order rulings against Mr. TONKO has been relying upon the Budget Committee chairman's advice to the Chair. The Budget Committee chairman is someone who advocates on behalf of the majority for privatizing Social Security.

To explain to the viewers and to this Chamber what that means, it is that he believes and the Republicans believe, if you take Social Security, which is a guaranteed program that can pay 100 percent of all of its benefits for at least 26 years, and if you invest a portion of that in the stock market, it is a better policy.

It is on that person's advice that you have been ruling on the last few occasions that Mr. TONKO is out of order in trying to preserve that system that we have.

If there is an important debate in the context of the American budget in the year 2011, it is the one that Mr. TONKO is trying to engage: It is privatizing Social Security, which is what this side of the aisle, Madam Chair, seeks to do, versus keeping this program the way it is—the single most successful government program, arguably, in American history.

What Mr. TONKO and many of us are trying to do is to preserve that program. Let's have this debate on this

floor in an honest way. For months now, we've had this kind of strange shadow dance around the idea of the privatization of Social Security. Well, the chairman of the Budget Committee, not some fringe element of the Republican Party, has suggested in a book that they paraded around the country that they are going to offer the privatization of Social Security as the foundation for their budget.

Now, for the last three amendments, Mr. TONKO has been trying to engage that debate, and the Chair has said, in using the best judgment of the Budget Committee, it seems that his policies would increase the net budget authority in the bill.

Let's put that aside for a moment and have a real full-throated debate about whose side the different people in this Chamber are on with regard to this fundamental question of the security of the Social Security system. Let's review the bidding.

On one side, you have Democrats who have created, supported, and fought for the Social Security program ever since it was passed in 1933 and ever since the first check went out in 1935. We say it should be something that generation by generation is there for seniors. One group works; the seniors retire, and we support each other as part of that contract. It is fundamental to democratic values—I believe with a capital “D” but also with a small “d.”

Then you have my Republican friends. They say, You know what? In watching the stock market, we think it would be a good idea to take a portion of that Social Security trust fund and sock it into stocks and equities and bonds. They make an argument that actually has an element of truth to it. They say, if you'd invested every dime of Social Security into the stock market since the beginning of the Social Security system, you would have had more money in it today, because they say, Look. The stock market has gone way up since 1933.

Yes, but as we all know, it didn't go like this (indicating). Let the stenographer note my hand going up. It went like this (indicating). Let the stenographer note a roller coaster shape.

So I ask: Do you want to be one of the seniors who retires in the dip of the roller coaster?

They apparently want to take that chance. My Republican friends want to take that chance. We Democrats say, No, this is not a program that seniors get wealthy on, but it's a safety net program—and it worked. It took, roughly, a 30 percent poverty level among seniors to the single digits that we have today.

Then they say, Oh, no, but it will never be there in the future.

The baby boomer generation, the biggest generation in American history. We've heard that one before. Huh-uh. The baby boomers had babies. Now they're the biggest generation in American history. Now they're paying in.

By the way, do you know what helps the Social Security program more than anything else? People working, people paying Social Security taxes, people on the job, which are all the things that they're cutting in this very same budget.

So, as Mr. TONKO tries to make that point and engage that argument, I see nothing but Members on this side of the aisle cowering under their desks and hiding behind Roberts Rules.

When the Chair makes her rulings, listen carefully. She says she is relying on the best judgment of the chairman of the Budget Committee. Now, I like the chairman of the Budget Committee. He is a fine man—his judgment, not so much. I think that we should have this conversation because, if there is a fundamental difference here, it is on Social Security and its future. We want it to be there.

So I say to people watching at this hour:

First of all, have a warm glass of milk. There might be other ways to get to sleep. I would say to you, think very carefully about what the budget debate is about. It's very easy to lose sight of page this, line that. What it is really about is a fundamental difference in philosophy.

On the Democratic side of this debate, we are saying let's try to build this country on a foundation of everyone having a safety net, of everyone having a basic opportunity, and none of us can really get too far ahead if we're leaving a whole bunch of people behind.

This debate is not new, and I will let someone else continue it.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. I appreciate the comments from my colleague from New York.

Madam Chair, I think that one thing that comes out, the clarity that comes out of tonight's debate on this bill, is to look at what, in fact, the American people have asked us to do. They have asked us to truly work together to address what their top priority is, which is creating jobs and fostering economic recovery.

Again, as we listen to this debate that unfolded tonight, what we see is that, unfortunately, the majority's priorities are deeply out of touch with those of the country. Democrats are committed to reducing the deficit. We believe that we start by ending tax subsidies and special interest waste. We need to make programs accountable and end the ones that will not work.

But the challenge is not whether we address the deficit and spending, or not to do that. The question is: Where do we start? Do we start with slashing special interest waste and ineffective programs, or do we start with what

helps the middle class, our businesses, our working families, with children, and with seniors?

We could have achieved cuts. We could have achieved cuts in spending in this continuing resolution.

□ 0040

It was where the majority decided to start to make cuts. What about those oil subsidies that we spoke about tonight, \$40 billion over 5 years, and eliminating the 10 tax breaks for the oil companies? What about the \$7.4 billion we can save over 10 years by shutting down the current practice that allows multinational corporations to avoid paying their taxes? What about cutting agriculture subsidies in half and saving \$8 billion? What about the \$3 billion a year we can save by saying to the pharmaceutical companies that you can no longer pay to delay in order for us to get cheaper generic drugs to market because it raises the cost of health care?

Let's do away with the \$3 billion that we want to spend on an alternate engine for the Joint Strike Fighter. That's about \$61 billion. That is approximately the amount of money that you are taking out of K-12 education, Pell grants where you lower the amount of maximum award that people could get, 9 million people trying to get an education, trying to be able to get that education in order to be able to get a job and to go to work, take care of their family, pay their taxes, and do the right thing. You say no.

Another 1.3 million, you say no to the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant so that they can no longer get education. You take 218,000 kids off of Head Start. You lay off 55,000 teachers, you close down centers around the country, and you don't give youngsters the opportunity for early childhood education, and we know that that succeeds.

You tell seniors, up to 10 million, meals will no longer be served to you because you're a homebound elder, you can't get out. We're not going to do anything about low-income energy assistance for you—you're on your own.

It is, in fact, Washington to the country: Drop dead, is what you're saying to them, and all because there is no courage, no courage at all to go after the special interests and the tax subsidies that could overwhelmingly pay for the cuts that we need in order to be able to bring down the deficit.

That is what's wrong with this bill tonight. The issue is where do you start. Do you start to cut in that reckless rush to slash without regard to the impact on our economy, without regard for our businesses to create jobs, or the middle class or working families who are being responsible? They're doing the best for their families today. They're trying to educate themselves for the future. You are hitting families with children and the elderly, and that is your starting point. It is not our starting point. Therein lies the difference of Democrats and Republicans in this continuing resolution debate.



REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010—  
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Keith Ellison	11/10	11/14	Morocco		337.34						337.34
	11/14	11/14	Nigeria		118.00						118.00
							4	11,114.60			11,114.60
Hon. Eni F. H. Faleomavaega	11/20	11/22	United Arab Emirates		786.00						786.00
	11/22	11/24	India		1,478.00						1,478.00
	11/24	11/27	Vietnam		916.00						916.00
	11/27	11/29	South Korea		580.00						580.00
							4	11,435.00			11,435.00
Sajit Gandhi	12/12	12/17	India		2,337.00						2,337.00
	12/17	12/20	Sri Lanka		561.00						561.00
	12/21	12/23	Pakistan		813.90						813.90
							4	9,672.90			9,672.90
Samantha Goldstein	10/4	10/6	Switzerland		922.71						922.71
							4	1,713.40			1,713.40
Mark Little	10/4	10/6	Switzerland		1,052.71						1,052.71
							4	1,713.40			1,713.40
	12/8	12/11	Mexico		1,038.00						1,038.00
							4	715.00			715.00
Vili Lei	11/20	11/22	United Arab Emirates		786.00						786.00
	11/22	11/24	India		1,478.00						1,478.00
	11/24	11/27	Vietnam		916.00						916.00
	11/27	11/29	South Korea		580.00						580.00
							4	7,205.00			7,205.00
Alan Makovsky	11/19	11/20	Kuwait		402.52						402.52
	11/20	11/22	Iraq					(?)			
							4	10,950.70			10,950.70
Mary McVeigh	12/9	12/12	Argentina		852.00						852.00
	12/12	12/16	Colombia		1,498.00						1,498.00
							4	3,336.20			3,336.20
Hon. Mike Pence	11/20	11/21	United Arab Emirates		245.00						245.00
	11/21	11/22	Iraq		20.00				(?)		20.00
	11/22	11/22	United Arab Emirates								
							4	10,522.10			10,522.10
Peter Quilter	12/9	12/12	Argentina		862.00						862.00
	12/12	12/16	Colombia		1,511.00						1,511.00
							4	3,336.20			3,336.20
Sheri Rickert	10/17	10/22	Kenya		1,359.00						1,359.00
							4	11,587.90			11,587.90
Algene Sajery	10/17	10/22	Kenya		1,556.00						1,556.00
							4	11,580.90			11,580.90
Daniel Silverberg	11/22	11/24	Poland		570.00						570.00
							4	3,006.00			3,006.00
Hon. Christopher H. Smith	12/10	12/12	Norway		560.00						560.00
							4	1,547.00			1,547.00
Jason Steinbaum	12/10	12/14	Kosovo		665.00						665.00
							4	3,370.60			3,370.60
Lisa Williams	11/20	11/22	United Arab Emirates		786.00						786.00
	11/22	11/24	India		1,478.00						1,478.00
	11/24	11/27	Vietnam		916.00						916.00
	11/27	11/29	South Korea		580.00						580.00
							4	7,205.00			7,205.00
Brent Woolfork	12/8	12/11	Mexico		1,003.00						1,003.00
							4	625.72			625.72
Committee total					33,510.21			120,460.21		632.70	154,603.12

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.  
<sup>4</sup> Round-trip airfare.

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN, Feb. 1, 2011.

**NOTICE**

***Incomplete record of House proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.***

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.**

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

508. A letter from the Acting Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Emerald Ash Borer; Addition of Quarantined Areas in Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0098] received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

509. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prevention of Payments to Deceased Persons (RIN: 0560-AH91) received January 19, 2011,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

510. A letter from the Chief Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Regulation Restructuring; Issuance Regulation Update and Reorganization To Reflect the End of Coupon Issuance Systems (RIN: 0584-AD48) received January 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

511. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza [Docket No.: APHIS-2006-0074] (RIN: 0579-AC36) received January 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

512. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Loan Servicing; Farm Loan Programs (RIN: 0560-AI05) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

513. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report Pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009; to the Committee on Armed Services.

514. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Marking of Government-Furnished Property (DFARS Case 2008-D050) (RIN: 0750-AG44) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

515. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8167] received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

516. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8165] received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

517. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a letter of notification to authorize an unconditional guarantee on a supply chain finance facility; to the Committee on Financial Services.

518. A letter from the Deputy to the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Joint Final Rule — Community Reinvestment Act Regulations (RIN: 3064-AD68) received January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

519. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Procedures for the Handling of Retaliation Complaints Under the Employee Protection Provisions of Six Environmental Statutes and Section 211 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as Amended [Docket Number: OSHA-2007-0028] (RIN: 1218-AC25) received January 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

520. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Commission Involvement In Voluntary Standards received January 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

521. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Interpretation of "Children's Product" [Docket No.: CPSC-2010-0029] received January 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

522. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Substantial Product Hazard Reports received January 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

523. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i) Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations. (Huntsville, Alabama) (MB Docket No.: 08-194) (RM-11488) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

524. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, (North Pole and Plattsburgh, New York) [MM Docket No.: 99-238] (RM-9669) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

525. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Fed-

eral Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Revisions to Forms, Statements, and Reporting Requirements for Natural Gas Pipelines [Docket No.: RM07-9-003; Order No. 710-B] received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

526. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Direct Investment Surveys: BE-11, Annual Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad [Docket No.: 100217100-0608-02] (RIN: 0691-AA74) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

527. A letter from the Under Secretary, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — U.S.-India Bilateral Understanding: Revisions to U.S. Export and Reexport Controls Under the Export Administration Regulations [Docket No.: 101222617-0617-01] (RIN: 0694-AF10) received January 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

528. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sculpins, Sharks, Squid, and Octopus in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910131362-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA156) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

529. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Non-American Fisheries Act Crab Vessels Harvesting Pacific Cod for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910131362-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA155) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

530. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Annual Specifications [Docket No.: 100830407-0626-02] (RIN: 0648-XY51) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

531. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2011 Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Atka Mackerel Total Allowable Catch Amount [Docket No.: 0910131363-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA129) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

532. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Amendment 20 and 21; Trawl Rationalization Program; Allocations for the Start of the 2011 Fishery [Docket No.: 101221628-0628-01] (RIN: 0648-BA40) January 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

533. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Passenger Weight and Inspected Vessel Stability Requirements [Docket No.: USCG-2007-0030] (RIN: 1625-AB20) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

534. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Loan Guaranty Revised Loan Modification Procedures (RIN: 2900-AN78) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

535. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management, Office of Regulatory Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Herbicide Exposure and Veterans with Covered Service in Korea (RIN: 2900-AN27) received February 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

536. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration during Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Interim Final Rule [Docket No.: 0612243022-1049-01] (RIN: 0625-AA66) received February 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

537. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Branded Prescription Drug Sales [Notice 2011-9] received January 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 733. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a Pancreatic Cancer Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. ROHRBACHER):

H.R. 734. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the medical device tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HARP-ER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WEST-MORELAND, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. PITTS, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah):

H.R. 735. A bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself and Mr. FILNER):

H.R. 736. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the Build America Bond program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AKIN:

H.R. 737. A bill to terminate the Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. FARR, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 738. A bill to reauthorize the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 739. A bill to provide that no Federal or State requirement to increase energy efficient lighting in public buildings shall require a hospital, school, day care center, mental health facility, or nursing home to install or utilize such energy efficient lighting if the lighting contains mercury; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. DEUTCH (for himself and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 740. A bill to require disclosure to the Securities and Exchange Commission of certain sanctionable activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 741. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the marketing of authorized generic drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 742. A bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Giuseppe Garibaldi and to Recognize the Republic of Italy on the 150th Anniversary of its Unification; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. JENKINS (for herself, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 743. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the work opportunity credit to small businesses which hire individuals who are members of the Ready Reserve or National Guard; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 744. A bill to establish the National Commission on Women's Business Ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Small Business, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself and Mr. MACK):

H.R. 745. A bill to repeal the wage rate requirements commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr.

LAMBORN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. JORDAN):

H.R. 746. A bill to repeal the wage rate requirements commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 747. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the Build America Bonds program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROSS of Florida, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 748. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from authorizing the use of gasoline containing greater than 10 percent ethanol in certain vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TIBERI (for himself, Mr. NEAL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 749. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the subpart F exemption for active financing income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 750. A bill to preempt regulation of, action relating to, or consideration of greenhouse gases under Federal and common law on enactment of a Federal policy to mitigate climate change; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALDEN (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. TERRY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. OLSON, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.J. Res. 37. A joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission with respect to regulating the Internet and broadband industry practices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.J. Res. 38. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Robert P. Kogod as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.J. Res. 39. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Shirley Ann Jackson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.J. Res. 40. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of Stephen M. Case as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (for himself, Mr. HELLER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. MATHESON, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. WEST, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. WEST-

MORELAND, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. REED):

H. Res. 95. A resolution supporting the preservation of Internet entrepreneurs and small businesses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. CRITZ):

H. Res. 96. A resolution recognizing the soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve who were killed or wounded by an Iraqi missile attack on Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the attack; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

5. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, relative to House Resolution 2001 memorializing the intent to affirm the sovereignty of the State of Arizona under the Tenth Amendment; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 733.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
The U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 734.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 735.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 736.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. AKIN:

H.R. 737.

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 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 738.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 739.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached legislation falls within Congress' constitutional authority to regulate interstate commerce pursuant to Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 740.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, clause 3, Congress has the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes. Under Article I, Section 8, clause 3 Congress created the Securities and Exchange Act of 1933.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 741.

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 regulate commerce among the several States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. JENKINS:

H.R. 743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI to the United States Constitution.

Description: The first is "The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises..." and; the second grants Congress the 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 Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 745.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Because this legislation adjusts the formula the federal government uses to spend money on federal contracts, it is authorized by the Constitution under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress its spending power.

By Mr. MACK:

H.R. 746.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 747.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Build America Bonds Extension Act is constitutional under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the authority 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. The bill is also constitutionally authorized under the Necessary and Proper Clause, which supports the expansion of congressional authority beyond the explicit authorities that are directly discernible from the text.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 748.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H.R. 749.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill makes changes to existing law relating to Article 1, Section 7 which provides that "All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 750.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.J. Res. 37.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution ("The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes").

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.J. Res. 38.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, giving Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. That clause was cited as the authority for the government's ability to accept the original Smithsonian donation and the creation of the Smithsonian Institution via the Act of August 10, 1846.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper clause, which provides the power to enact legislation necessary to effectuate one of the earlier enumerated powers, such as the authority granted in Clause 17 above.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.J. Res. 39.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, giving Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. That clause was cited as the authority for the government's ability to accept the original Smithsonian donation and the creation of the Smithsonian Institution via the Act of August 10, 1846.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper clause, which provides the power to enact legislation necessary to effectuate one of the earlier enumerated powers, such as the authority granted in Clause 17 above.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.J. Res. 40.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, giving Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. That clause was cited as the authority for the government's ability to accept the original Smithsonian donation and the creation of the Smithsonian Institution via the Act of August 10, 1846.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper clause, which provides the power to enact legislation necessary to effectuate one of the earlier enumerated powers, such as the authority granted in Clause 17 above.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 10: Mr. REED, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 27: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 140: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 198: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 217: Mrs. NOEM and Mr. AUSTRIA.

H.R. 343: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 358: Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 362: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 401: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 423: Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 432: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 436: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. LATTI, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. ROKITA, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. BERG.

H.R. 455: Mr. PALAZZO and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 458: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 459: Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 471: Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 572: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 573: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 584: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 589: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 601: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 605: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 638: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 651: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. STARK, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 659: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 660: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 661: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 680: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 690: Mr. HANNA, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JONES, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MACK, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. MCHENRY, and Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 692: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 695: Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 700: Mr. BROOKS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 711: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 720: Mr. BARTLETT.

H.J. Res. 13: Mr. FORBES, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. PLATTS.

H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. GRIFITH of Virginia.

H. Res. 34: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. BASS of California, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H. Res. 36: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H. Res. 57: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois and Mr. JONES.

H. Res. 83: Ms. EDWARDS and Mr. GRIJALVA. H. Res. 88: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KIND, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CHU, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. STARK, Mr. HOLT, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.



AMENDMENTS

H.R. 1

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY: MR. KINZINGER OF ILLINOIS  
AMENDMENT NO. 584: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:  
SEC. \_\_\_\_ . No funds made available in this Act may be used to participate as a party in

any lawsuit that seeks to invalidate those provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes amended by Arizona Senate bill 1070, 49th Leg., 2nd Reg. Sess., Ch. 113 (Az. 6 2010) (as amended by Arizona House Bill 2162, 49th 7 Leg., 2nd Reg. Sess., Ch. 211 (Az. 2010)).