



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 157

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2011

No. 87

House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We thank You once again that we, Your creatures, can come before You and ask guidance for the men and women of the people's House. Send Your Spirit of Wisdom as they face this day with difficult decisions to be made, work to be done, burdens to be carried. Might they work together with charity and join their efforts to accomplish what our Nation needs to live into a prosperous and secure future.

We pray especially this day for one of the House's own whom You have called beyond this life. We give You thanks for the life and service to this Nation and this House of Mr. John Patrick Murtha. May he and all those who have served in our military rest now in peace.

Please keep all the Members of this Congress, and all who work for the people's House, in good health, that they might faithfully fulfill the great responsibility given them by the people of this great Nation.

Bless us this day and every day. May all that is done here this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

"MR. PRESIDENT, BY WHAT AUTHORITY, SIR, DO YOU WAGE WAR?"

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, President Obama has unilaterally brought America into its third war—the war in Libya.

The Constitution provides that Congress, not the Executive, should decide to go to war with other nations. Even the War Powers Resolution does not give the President the omnipotent power to continue this war.

The resolution says that there must have been an attack on the United States or that the war is in the national security interest of the United States. Neither has occurred. Also, the War Powers Resolution requires a ceasing of hostility after 60 days unless there is congressional approval. Congress has not approved this war.

The President's new innovative argument for this war is that the United States is not really engaged in hostilities in Libya; therefore, we are not at war. I assume war is in the eyes of the beholder.

Mr. Speaker, throughout history, national executives have justified wars because, well, they've wanted to go to war. The Constitution and the law have been trampled on by this march to war. But we cannot let the Constitution get in the way of a "good war," can we?

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING A BRAVE FALLEN HERO, SPECIALIST EMILIO CAMPO

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

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a brave fallen hero from my district who was killed in Iraq last week. Specialist Emilio Campo, a remarkable young man from Madelia, Minnesota, gave his life for this Nation.

He joined the National Guard while he was still in high school, and his classmates remember him as a kind, fun-loving young man who had aspirations to attend college and to go into the medical field. He served his country bravely as an Army medic; but when he would come home to questions about his exciting and dangerous work, he would always shrug them off, shy away from the attention, and explain that he was just doing his job.

Earlier in the week, the Mankato Free Press reported that, in the 2009

□ 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.

H4281

graduation section of the Madelia Times Messenger, Emilio's favorite quote was listed as: "Dream as if you'll live forever. Live as if you'll die today."

By all accounts, Emilio did exactly that.

Tomorrow, his family, his friends and his community will gather together to honor his memory and to celebrate his life. We will remember his sacrifice to this Nation and how he died and gave the ultimate sacrifice; but we will also remember the kind of person he was—full of life, kind-hearted, a good friend, and a good son.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NEED JOBS

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

Ms. JENKINS. Madam Speaker, unemployment is over 9 percent. Americans are struggling. They need relief. They need certainty. They need jobs.

House Republicans have passed legislation aimed at removing barriers to job creation, including bills to rein in wasteful spending, end unnecessary regulation, decrease uncertainty, and ensure the survival of Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security.

One of the many pieces of legislation passed to spur job growth was our budget. My colleagues across the aisle can critique our plans, but it is unacceptable to demagogue it without having a plan of their own.

Law requires that Congress pass a budget; yet Democrats shirked that responsibility last year when they held the majority, and they have yet to propose an alternative this year. We have heard a few speeches but no honest plan that can be read, scored, compared, and negotiated.

The American people need jobs. Rather than engaging in demagoguery, I ask my colleagues to bring a plan to the negotiating table. Let's do our job so more Americans have one.

RECOGNIZING PRIDE MONTH

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in celebration of June as Pride Month.

Participating and supporting the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community is a way of life. At its core, this month stands to recognize a fundamental belief upon which this country is founded: equality.

The first pride parade took place in 1970 to commemorate the Stonewall riots in New York. Forty years later, the event has become much more than a parade; it has evolved into a month-long celebration of the LGBT community.

What was once a moment is now a movement, bringing people together to

fight for the rights and benefits granted to them by the Constitution, rights we should all fully support and fight for every day in Washington. We've got a few victories under our belt. Hate crimes legislation and the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell have passed these Chambers, but there remains much to be done.

I look forward to celebrating equality for all this weekend at the Chicago Pride Parade and festival, and I am as emboldened as ever to continue this important work in Congress.

ECONOMIC NEWS

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

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, I rise to report some distressing economic news from my district.

To add to our country's rising unemployment, plummeting home values and a steep drop in retail sales last month, Allen Family Foods filed for bankruptcy last week. A well-known name in the poultry industry and a longstanding Delmarva family business, this closing could cost thousands of jobs.

The reason for Allen's collapse: soaring grain prices, energy costs and overbearing government regulations, especially from the EPA.

The chilling signal sent to potential job creators throughout America right now is that the bureaucrats in this administration are now the central planners of our economy—and they are not doing a very good job. We have tried to create jobs their way, and it hasn't worked. Overtaxing, overspending and overregulating cannot and will not create jobs.

It is time to head in a new direction. It is time for a new economic policy. If we stop the spending spree in Washington, businesses will, once again, create jobs in America. It is up to us to restore confidence and certainty and to send a signal to the private sector that the United States is, once again, open for business.

AMERICANS ARE OPPOSED TO ENDING MEDICARE

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

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, the Republican majority seems to be using any route possible to hide the truth about its "road to ruin" budget and its plans to end Medicare. The Washington Post, the New York Times, the National Journal, and others recently reported that mass mailings sent from Democratic Members of Congress to their constituents have been heavily edited by majority leadership if they address the Republican plan to end Medicare.

But Americans know the truth, Madam Speaker. Every day, I hear

from many of my constituents in the Capital Region of upstate New York who tell me how much they rely on Medicare and how worried they are over the majority's plan to end the program. My constituents know that a voucher will not even come close to covering their rising prescription drug costs and doctors' visits. Our senior community is tremendously wise. They know that the risk associated with the Republican plan is shifted from our government to their pockets.

No matter how it is spun, Americans are opposed to ending Medicare. Let's instead work together to strengthen the program and ensure it remains on strong financial footing.

□ 0910

OBAMA ADMINISTRATION KILLS JOBS

(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. Madam Speaker, tomorrow the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, led by Chairman DARRELL ISSA, will conduct a field hearing at The Boeing Company's 1.1 million square-foot manufacturing plant in North Charleston, South Carolina. This will expose an outrage of Big Government killing jobs.

As the Seattle Times correctly editorialized Monday: "The NLRB is attempting to reverse a U.S. investment by the Nation's number one exporter 17 months after the company decided to make it—after the money's been spent, after the equipment is set up, and after 1,000 workers have been hired. For the government to demand now that the company move everything to another State shows no sense of practical reality."

South Carolina recruited this new second line of 787 Dreamliners through a competitive incentive package developed by Commerce Secretary Joe Taylor, which included a trained, world-class workforce, a welcoming pro-business climate, right-to-work laws, and pro-business local government of Republican and Democratic bipartisanship. The Boeing Company's decision was based on economics and sound business policy. The Obama administration should stop its attack on American jobs and American workers.

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

MEDICARE

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

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, a close examination shows the changes that our Republican colleagues are proposing to Medicare would actually make things much worse, not better.

To begin with, the Republican proposal would add to the program's cost. Privatizing Medicare would cost 11 percent more than it would for providing exactly the same services under the current Medicare plan. And the additional cost for going private would just widen over time.

According to the nonpartisan politifact.org, under the Republican plan, those just becoming eligible for Medicare, those 55 years old and under 10 years from now, would have to pay a whopping \$6,400 more per year than they would under the current plan.

This kind of foreseeable increase in costs actually works just like a tax aimed squarely at our retiring seniors. The Republican plan would be a disaster for our seniors and our economy.

OUR NATION DESERVES BETTER

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, today we will vote on a bill to deprive impoverished mothers and their children of nutritional assistance at a time when record numbers of Americans are unfortunately relying on these programs.

There is no better indication of the majority's misplaced priorities than when you examine their cuts to meals for low-income seniors and the cuts to our Nation's emergency food banks. My Republican colleagues love to say that these painful cuts are necessary to reduce the deficit. Don't believe it for a second. If we repeal the Bush tax cuts for millionaires for 1 day, just for 1 day, we could preserve every penny of the \$100 million in cuts to senior food, aid senior hungry and soup kitchens.

We're recovering from the worst economic disaster since the Great Depression. Poverty is on the rise across America. During these tough times, we could ask millionaires to go without their special tax cuts for 1 day. Instead, Republicans are asking some of America's poorest, most vulnerable seniors to go hungry for 1 day and more.

Madam Speaker, our Nation deserves better than that.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2112.

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

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 300 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. 2112.

□ 0917

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. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mrs. MILLER of Michigan in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) had been postponed, and the bill had been read through page 80, line 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. HOLDEN

Mr. HOLDEN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ . Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5.88 percent and may not be used to carry out the limitations contained in paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 728.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLDEN. Madam Chair, what my amendment will do is restore the \$1 billion in cuts to mandatory conservation programs in the underlying bill. Almost half of the total cuts in this piece of legislation come from mandatory conservation programs. That's the largest cut in history.

Madam Chair, specifically in this bill there are \$210 million in cuts in the Conservation Steward Program; \$350 million in cuts in the Environmental Quality Incentives Program; \$50 million in cuts in Farmland Protection Program; 96,000 acres reduced in the Grassland Reserve Program; 64,200 acres reduced in the Wetland Reserve Program; and \$35 million of reductions in Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.

Madam Chair, to make this budget-neutral as it is scored by the CBO, it is paid for with a 5.88 percent across-the-board cut in discretionary spending in the bill, including the \$102 million already reduced in discretionary conservation programs in the bill.

Madam Chair, this is shared sacrifice as opposed to not shared sacrifice in the overwhelming, significant reduction of \$1 billion in mandatory discretionary programs.

Madam Chair, in the farm bill we worked very hard in a bipartisan man-

ner to get the investment in conservation that our producers need all across the country, and they need it now more than ever as they are under significant danger and peril from regulatory agencies, particularly the EPA. They need these conservation programs so they can stay in compliance and they can do the job that they do so well in producing our agriculture all across the country.

□ 0920

This is a bipartisan bill. I am honored to be the ranking member on the Conservation Subcommittee and to be joined by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON). And I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, I rise in strong support of this amendment offered by my friend from Pennsylvania and ranking member on the subcommittee, Mr. HOLDEN.

This amendment will restore limited mandatory funding for the conservation programs as defined under the current farm bill. I believe it's important to note that this amendment does not have any additional cost. We're still within the frame of the Appropriations Committee's allocation for the bill.

This amendment simply preserves critical conservation programs which remain important for many farms, ranches, and agricultural lands across the Nation in order to protect environmentally sensitive areas. The programs offer voluntary incentives for farmers and ranchers to enroll land into conservation areas. In my district, these programs are vital for water quality improvement on our local farms and throughout the region. And it's the same for many other States. In my area of Pennsylvania, this is vital to be able to deal with the mandates levied upon us by agencies such as the EPA. The programs are cost-effective and provide excellent returns on investment while utilizing local, State, and private funding so that everyone involved has skin in the game.

The amendment, again, does not increase the bill's cost by even one penny because it's fully offset by reducing the bill's discretionary funding by 5.88 percent. I commend the Appropriations subcommittee chair for his efforts to produce an overall bill that is fiscally responsible and reduces funding in total by 13 percent in comparison to previous fiscal years.

And as the chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over these programs, I can say very frankly to my good friend from Georgia, I look forward to the next farm bill where the

authorizing committee can further explore making these programs even more efficient and even more cost-effective, more so than they already are.

However, changes to programs, as defined under the current farm bill, especially when it comes to the mandatory spending in this amendment, I believe should be handled by the Agriculture Committee, not the appropriations process. I fully support this amendment and request my colleagues to do the same.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I want to, first of all, thank my good friend from Pennsylvania for talking to me about this amendment. Earlier this week, I expressed my concerns at that time, which I still have with it, and want to make a number of points.

Number one, we're not 100 percent sure what this scores out in terms of budget authority. So there is that question over it. Number two, I want to say that while conservation funding is down, farmers still have access to \$5.8 billion in conservation funding. And that's for private landowners. Actually, it's \$5.868 billion, to be exact.

I also want to make sure that my friends know that even though there are CHIMPs in this, changes in mandatory programs, that no conservation contracts will have to be canceled because of these limitations. The Federal Government cannot and does not break farm commodity or conservation contracts without significant consequences. We are aware of that. So we have made sure that none of the conservation contracts would be abrogated.

And then finally I want to say to my friend the ranking member, just to underscore some of the sensitivities that we've been through in the last couple of days, that this actually does cut the WIC program, cuts the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and it cuts the Conservation Reserve Program and a lot of the other programs about which there has been so much passion about on this floor in the last couple of days.

So with that, I do oppose the amendment, and I urge everyone to vote "no" on it.

Mr. FARR. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. FARR. Madam Chair, I rise with great concern for this amendment. It wants to reduce about 5.8 percent across the board. Our problem is that we have dealt a really bad deal. The bill that we brought to the floor—and we cut some last night across the board—is \$5 billion, or 23 percent below what the President requested. The President put together all of the asks, and as you know, OMB scrubs those things. And we're always very critical

of the President's requests, sometimes because they're so low. Nonetheless, this is 23 percent below what the President requested. It's 14 percent below what we enacted last year.

We in the committee last year, under ROSA DE LAURO, when we were in the majority, we didn't have the impact on farm programs, particularly the environmental programs, that the cuts do this year. It's below the 2010-enacted level, and it's actually below the 2008-enacted level.

You know, people use these terms very loosely, "below a level." But think of it in your own personal income. Think about what the costs of life were for you in 2008 versus now. And I would submit that almost in every case, your water bill, your cable bill, your garbage bill, your utility bill, certainly the price of gasoline now, is a lot higher than it was in 2008. Nonetheless, you've got the same amount of money. So it's going to have a draconian impact, this amendment and the underlying bill, on the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration.

So I'm concerned. I think the gentleman is well intended to protect the programs that I care a great deal about. But I think the 5.8 percent across-the-board cut on top of what we've already cut is just too much.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. HOLDEN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before any short title), insert the following new section:

The amount otherwise provided by this Act for "Agricultural Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses" is hereby reduced by \$11,000,000.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam Chair, this amendment really ought to be a no-brainer. It cuts \$11 million from the USDA Wildlife Services' livestock protection program. Let me give you four reasons why this should be a no-brainer.

First of all, it saves \$11 million. Not the end of the world, but it's a start. We all know we have to save a lot of money. We all know we have to spend less money, and this is a start for doing it. Now why does it do that? Why do we cut \$11 million from this? This program is taxpayer money used to kill poten-

tial predators that supposedly are threatening livestock. But this killing of predators is very indiscriminate. We're killing all kinds of wildlife out there, both predators and nonpredators, both threatening and nonthreatening. Third, less than 1 percent of livestock in America is killed by predators every year. So we're spending this money for a tiny, tiny portion of the livestock that is out there. And fourth—and this is almost the biggest reason—why are taxpayers paying this? Why is this a taxpayer responsibility? If ranchers want to protect their livestock, why don't they do it? Why don't they pay for it?

Madam Chair, there are so many ways to protect these livestock—with pens and with fencing, with lighting, with all kinds of things—without indiscriminately killing wildlife and without using taxpayer money to do it. Madam Chair, this is \$11 million we can save, should save, and will save if this amendment is approved.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, the gentleman from California would be correct, that ranchers and farmers should be able to pay to deal with the predator situation. The problem is, they're not allowed to.

□ 0930

The Federal Government doesn't allow people to kill predators that are attacking their livestock. So consequently, here's another situation just like we discussed yesterday, where the government puts restrictions on ranchers and farmers so they cannot protect their own livestock. So the taxpayers—because of their demands that ranchers and farmers not protect their own livestock, the Federal Government steps in.

In addition, though, wildlife strikes on airplanes cost U.S. commercial aviation \$700 million a year. One part of Wildlife Services is when USDA works with 822 domestic airports, as well as Department of Defense air bases in the U.S. and in Iraq and in Afghanistan. So part of this is to assist with efforts to prevent conflict between wildlife and commercial aviation flights, some of which can be quite devastating and deadly.

Furthermore, there's been an \$18 million loss of sheep and lands to predators, or \$111 million when you add cattle and calf losses. Absent predator management, losses would explode, and that would drive family farms and ranchers out of business.

This is a very balanced program in terms of the approach it takes to shared responsibility between airport managers and Wildlife Services, ranchers and farmers and Wildlife Services. It requires a tremendous cost share or matching program at greater than 40 percent. The Wildlife Services Division

has more than 2,500 cooperative agreements in place across the United States.

Madam Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON), former chairman of the Ag Committee.

Mr. PETERSON. The gentlewoman is exactly right. We would be happy to control the predators. The problem is they won't let us. And right now we're going through a delisting process in Minnesota on wolves. We just had a meeting a couple of nights ago, a big meeting up north. And part of the problem is, because of the budget situation and the pressure on that part of the budget, they don't even have the resources at this point, given the existing money, to be able to come in and help us control the wolves.

And they are going through a process where they're turning over the management to the local State DNR, and they're not allowing the farmers to go out there and control the predators, and they're eating their calves and their sheep. And there's even a program in Minnesota where they pay them because we can't control it. And we would be happy to, you know, we have been trying to get, we're happy they are finally being delisted. But the farmers would take care of this. But in this agreement it says that we can't do anything for 5 years. We can't hunt these wolves for 5 years.

We also have a problem in Minnesota and other States with cormorants. And we entered into an agreement with Mexico that we wouldn't shoot any black birds since 1973 under the Migratory Bird Act, and so we can't control cormorants. And Wildlife Services is the only way we can deal with that. And we've been making some progress on it. But prior to this treaty, we controlled these cormorants on these lakes by the local guys going out and hunting them.

So we would be happy, if we get the Federal Government to get out of this, to deal with it. We wouldn't need any money from the government. This is a problem caused by us, and that's why we need this money. And the last thing we need to do is reduce it. So I oppose this amendment.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), the chairman of the Ag Committee.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

I too rise in opposition to this amendment. Let's face it. The Wildlife Services plays a critical role in protecting humans from dangers caused by wildlife. The Wildlife Services uses biologically sound and socially—

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. LUCAS. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Chair, aren't you supposed to alternate sides? That was Republican time.

The CHAIR. The Chair may alternate sides.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I thought you usually did.

The CHAIR. The Chair intends to let the gentleman from Oklahoma finish his statement.

The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chair, the Wildlife Services' usual biologically sound and socially acceptable methods to resolve these issues when agriculture and industrial production are harmed by wildlife, or public safety is at risk from wildlife.

If you own a pet, you benefit from the Wildlife Services. They reduce rabies in wildlife populations which prevents the spread of that terrible disease to domestic animals and humans.

Every time you get in a car, you benefit from the Wildlife Services. They work to reduce automobile collisions with deer, which affect an average of 29,000 people each year, cause \$1 billion in damages.

Every time you fly on a plane, you benefit from the Wildlife Services. They have people working in all 50 States to prevent dangerous aircraft collisions with birds.

How can we forget Captain Sullenberger's heroic landing on the Hudson River after Flight 1549 hit a bird at takeoff? And while we applaud the captain's achievement, there is no question that reducing these dangerous collisions must be a priority in the future.

And the largest portion of the Wildlife Services' budget, 43 percent, is spent on protecting human health and safety. Often Wildlife Services is the first line of defense against health risks involving everything from West Nile virus to avian flu, to Lyme disease. They prevent disease exposure to humans, livestock and wildlife.

And what's more, Wildlife Services is one of the few Federal agencies that requires private sector matching funds on a 1-1 basis. It's unfortunate that there are not more Federal programs as fiscally responsible as the Wildlife Services.

Yet, every year, animal rights groups opposed to the predator control conducted by the joint USDA Wildlife Services programs attempt to eliminate the funding from this vital program. And every year Congress rejects these attempts. That's because the wildlife cause \$126 million in livestock losses for producers, field crop losses totaling \$619 million, specialty crop losses at \$146 million. All told, wildlife causes \$12.8 billion in damage every year to natural resources, public infrastructure, private property and agriculture.

Without the predatory management done by Wildlife Services, losses would explode, driving family farms and ranchers out of business. Cutting funding for the Wildlife Services would be both costly and dangerous. Doing so also ignores the proven science behind

Wildlife Services work, as well as their commitment to minimizing wildlife mortality.

This amendment's not scientifically sound, and it's certainly not economically minded. I urge my colleagues to oppose it, continue the funding for the Wildlife Services' efforts to protect you, your property, your pets.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Actually, I have experience with this. When I was a county commissioner and we were on some tough times, we said, we're not going to continue this program. We dropped our share. Heard all the same myths. Oh, my God, the deprivation. We're going to lose all our sheep; we're going to lose all our cattle. We're going to have these horrible things happen. Know what happened? Nothing. They took care of the problem themselves. A coyote comes on your property in proximity to your property, you can kill it. That's a myth. You can kill it. Sure you can. There's this limited exemption regarding endangered species which is apparently a problem in some States, not in ours. They just killed some wolves in eastern Oregon because they were concerned that they might have the caused predation.

Now, let's talk about this subsidy. It's unnecessary. It's ineffective. And it's a taxpayer subsidy. I mean, are you guys serious about cutting the deficit or not? Why give private ranching interests subsidies to do something they should do themselves?

□ 0940

There is no good reason to do that. Now you're going to say, oh, we're worried about aircraft. Well, no. We're only cutting in one budget, which is \$13.7 million, which is the Livestock Protection Program.

Now, of course he said it's incredibly cost effective. It's been about \$1 billion that's been spent on this program during its duration by the Federal Government, \$1 billion. And during that time—because they're not following biology or any sensibility—the coyote population has tripled despite the \$1 billion. In Colorado, they fly around in planes and shoot coyotes; it costs about 100 bucks a coyote. There are more coyotes now than there were when Animal Damage Control started these programs.

They don't understand pack behavior and what causes dispersion. They've got coyotes now in parts of the country where they haven't seen them for 100 years. It's a really effective program; it's working really well. It has nothing to do with geese or any of that. That's another part of Wildlife Services. That is not the subsidy to private ranching interests to conduct lethal predator control.

And then they do some other great things. They have these nifty little devices, they're called M-44s. It's basically a baited cyanide shot shell. Now,

it has sickened some humans—hasn't killed any yet. Has killed quite a number of domestic animals. Sooner or later it's going to kill a kid. Some kid is going to be pulling on that little string saying, gee, I wonder what this does—BAM, cyanide shot shell. Now, that's really discriminate. That's really effective. That's the same program that has helped triple the population of coyotes out there over the last 80 years since these programs have existed.

So you can come up with all sorts of whoo-ha and say, oh, it has to do with Captain Sullenberger. No. It has to do with we can't shoot these things ourselves, no. I mean, just face it, if you want to subsidize ranching interests, just be honest about it and say we want to borrow \$11 million in the name of the American taxpayers and give it to private ranching interests. That's it, plain and simple, yes or no.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before any short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide (or to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to provide) to upland cotton producers counter-cyclical payments for upland cotton under section 1104 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8714), repayment rates for marketing assistance loans under section 1204(b) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 8734(b)) at the prevailing world market price for upland cotton, cotton storage benefits under section 1204(g) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 8734(g)), or loan deficiency payments for upland cotton under section 1205 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 8735).

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, as I'm certain my colleagues are aware by now, in 2002 Brazil filed a complaint with the WTO accusing the U.S. of trade-distorting cotton subsidies that were inconsistent with our international trade obligations. The WTO sided with Brazil; and after years of debate, a WTO arbitration panel authorized Brazil to engage in retaliatory trade sanctions against the U.S. for more than \$800 million.

Instead of effectively reforming our programs, however, the administration agreed to pay \$147.3 million annually in technical assistance to Brazilian cotton farmers every year until the issues

of trade compliance in our cotton programs are resolved in the next farm bill's passage or a mutually agreed upon solution is reached. There is little chance that we're going to have reauthorization this year of the farm bill. I would suggest that it's probably not likely that we will do so next year either.

So here we are again. We've talked about this before: spending money, 147 million taxpayer dollars to the Brazilians, so that we can continue to subsidize our own cotton farmers. We simply shouldn't do that.

Now some will say, hey, if we do this, it will spark a trade war, if we get rid of this payment to Brazil. In my view, we dealt with that effectively in the Appropriations Committee. I offered an amendment saying if you want to pay the Brazilians off to not have them retaliate for our trade protections, then let's do that out of the money we're giving to our own cotton farmers. So take out of direct payments \$147 million and pay that. That amendment was adopted in the Appropriations Committee.

Well, guess what? A point of order was raised here and that amendment was stricken, so we couldn't do that. So all this concern—people say they're concerned about the taxpayer, well, we protected the taxpayer there by saying let's take the money out of the fund that we already pay our own farmers and pay off the Brazilians. That was rejected here. And so here we are again.

We have an amendment that will be voted on later, the Kind amendment, which will simply strike that payment. I plan to vote for that amendment; I hope we do that. But another way of approaching that as well is to simply go at our own cotton subsidies to ensure that we're not distorting the market by doing this program in the first place.

Now the Ag Committee will say, that's our expertise, let us deal with that; we'll deal with that in a new farm bill. Well, they dealt with that in the old farm bill, and many of us stood here and warned and said this is trade distorting; the WTO is going to rule against us and we're going to end up with retaliatory trade sanctions.

Well, the Ag Committee went ahead and did it anyway. It didn't fix the problem. They will say, well, we tried, we tried. But it's not the direct payments that are the problem. It's the countercyclical, it's the other programs that we have. And until that is dealt with, we're going to have these trade sanctions.

So when the Ag Committee stands up and says let us deal with that, I would remind people we have let them deal with that, and they haven't dealt with it. And so we have to go about it in another way.

I would simply say we cannot continue to subsidize our own ag interests this way, in particular this cotton program, when we know it's out of step with our international trade obligations.

So you can go about it in two ways. You can go ahead and say, hey, we're going to not pay Brazil this amount, this protection money—or whatever you want to call it, this tribute—and then that will force us to deal with our own cotton subsidies; or we can deal with the cotton subsidies ourselves with this amendment and simply say we aren't going to do these trade-distorting cotton subsidies anymore. Then there won't be a need to pay Brazil off.

So that's what this amendment does. I would urge adoption of it.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I'm going to oppose my good friend from Arizona's amendment. He tried this in the CR 1 and lost this vote. This is a bad way to attack this policy.

Quite frankly, the Ag Committee did a good-faith effort in addressing what we thought were the issues in 2008 with a farm bill by doing away with Step Two and other programs. Quite frankly, though, the Brazilians won't lay out for us exactly what it is about our policies that they don't like. We would be happy for the gentleman to elucidate that for us, if he can describe exactly what those policies are. It's not the countercyclical payments; it's not the marketing loan payments. It's other things that we've been trying to fix, and we will attempt again to fix those in 2012.

This safety net that he attacks with a meat cleaver instead of a scalpel is important to production agriculture in this country. As we've said over and over these microphones the last 3 days, America has always had an ag policy that attempts to put a safety net under production agriculture.

We enjoy the safest, most abundant, cheapest food and fiber supply in the world because of the hard work, the sweat equity, and the risk-taking of the American ag producer. They rely on this safety net that is intricate, it's complicated, it's interwoven, and it works.

We understand in 2012 we will have far fewer resources with which to work that safety net. And the Ag Committee is committed to getting that done; the chairman is committed to getting that done. We will then bring that work product to this floor. The gentleman from Arizona will then have the opportunity, if he doesn't think we've fixed the Brazilian problem, to present a solution at that time.

□ 0950

But at this stage, using an appropriations bill to rework the farm bill in this manner and ignoring the work of the Ag Committee in my view is wrong policy. We should defeat this amendment once again, as we did in the CR in February–March. I ask my colleagues to vote against the Flake amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PETERSON. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PETERSON. I also rise to oppose this amendment. As the gentleman from Texas has indicated, we have been trying to resolve this. We made significant changes already and there are some ongoing consultations or whatever you want to call them with the Brazilians. But he is right: They will not lay out what they actually want to resolve this situation, and frankly, from what I can see, I don't think there is anything that we can do that they will agree to. So we are trying to work through this.

But as I said when we had this discussion yesterday, it is very troubling to me that we are in this situation. With the way this WTO operates, the Brazilians have the most closed market in the world. You try to get any products into Brazil, and it is almost impossible. But do we care about that? No. They are spending I don't know how many billions of dollars of government money to increase production and increase agriculture in Brazil, way more than we are spending, and do we complain about that? No.

Some people say it is because of the agreements that we have entered into. Who knows exactly what it is. But the Brazilians are not lily white in all of this. They are utilizing some of the flaws in the WTO agreement to push this cause, and, frankly, we have let them do it.

So this needs to get dealt with in the regular order in the farm bill. This is not the place to do this on the floor of the House. We will deal with it. I think the chairman will back me up on that. We would love to have the Brazilians tell us what it is that they will agree to so we can resolve this. These discussions are ongoing. Hopefully they will be more forthcoming and we can get an answer to what it is that will solve this problem. Frankly, from my experience, I wouldn't hold my breath. So we will see.

So I oppose this amendment and I ask my colleagues to oppose it. This is the wrong place to do it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I really kind of thought we were working on the annual agriculture appropriations bill, with the discretionary money, the programs that are handled on a year-to-year basis, but it seems we are going to debate the farm bill. I guess if that is the case, I should be managing it and let me just do it a year early.

The short statement is, like my colleagues Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. PETERSON, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. This amendment would turn an industry on its head. It would do no good.

My good friend from Arizona has come to the floor and implied this would solve the trade dispute between the United States and Brazil. It would do no such thing. Mr. FLAKE has called this the Brazilian cotton problem, but the dispute is much more complicated than just cotton and actually involves export programs. This amendment wipes out the safety net established in 2008. For what reason? This is the kind of amendment you get when you have so-called experts offering amendments in areas outside their field of expertise.

This is a devastating amendment. This would throw the cotton market into disarray. We have no assurance, as the ranking member and the General Farm Commodities Subcommittee chairman have noted, no assurance from the Brazilians that if we eliminated the cotton program, as this amendment basically does, that it would make any difference to them.

As my colleagues have noted, we made huge changes in the 2008 farm bill, eliminating step two, changing the GSM program in a way we thought would satisfy the Brazilians. This amendment would circumvent the legislative process in what can only be described as a haphazard way.

Honestly, I really expected this amendment to be thrown out on a point of order because it clearly, clearly would end the countercyclical program for cotton, significantly changes how the repayment program works, eliminates the loan deficiency payments, and eliminates the cotton storage program. Those are major policy changes.

Again, this appropriation bill is 13 percent down. We are almost back to 2006 levels. Anyone who is concerned about what is being spent on the production of agriculture in rural America, take note; we are doing our part today under Mr. KINGSTON's bill. And when we get to the farm bill, be it next summer in regular order, be it this fall as part of some grandiose budget deficit-debt ceiling agreement, we will make incredibly tough decisions, because we will have to be a big part of addressing the national budgetary issue.

But let us do it in regular order. Let us do it in the farm bill process. Speaker BOEHNER has said time and time again, a more open process. Look at the appropriations process. We are going to do a farm bill under this open process. All of my good friends here will get to use all of their agricultural expertise in every conceivable way they can. But let's do it in regular order, in the proper fashion, in the proper way.

Again, Madam Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FARR. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. FARR. I rise with great concerns about this amendment, because I don't

think it does what the author intends it to do. All it does is say none of the funds made available in this act—this act, not other acts, not other bills that the chair and ranking member pass in their committees—can be used for countercyclical payments to upland cotton producers. There is nothing in here about Brazil. This doesn't affect Brazil. But this does affect a lot of cotton growers in a lot of States, including the State of California, which is one of the leading cotton-producing States.

If this amendment was constructive, I think you would find a lot more support for it, but I don't find it being very constructive because it only limits it to cuts in this bill and not to what the underlying problems are all about, which is covered in many other acts than this one.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARR. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman.

I recognize the appropriations process isn't the best way to legislate, it really isn't, and this is a clumsy way. This only applies to this act, and you have to do it in strange ways. I understand that.

But we are told that we ought to rely on the expertise of the Ag Committee. Well, the expertise of the Ag Committee is what got us into this problem in the first place. It is what got us into the problem of having to pay Brazil in order to continue to subsidize our own farmers. That is what we are dealing with here.

I recognize this is clumsy. I recognize this is uncomfortable. But we have got to do this some way, and we can't rely on just waiting until the next farm bill is passed. It may not be this year, or likely won't be. It won't be next year, or likely won't yet. So we could be doing this for years. So I recognize it is clumsy, I apologize for that, but we have to do something at some point.

Mr. FARR. Reclaiming my time, with all due respect, I don't think the Agriculture Committee created the Brazilian problem. It was not the committee's act that created it. It was what the Brazilians did in their ability to become a major agricultural production country. And they are going after production in other countries. They have got connections with their government much closer between producers and government than we have here. They are buying out companies. They are going to really try to affect farm prices in the United States. I will tell you, the next place they are going to go after is specialty crops.

So I am not a big fan, as you know. I spoke last night with concerns about getting these payment limitations down and to essentially trying to find a better program that is not so costly to the taxpayers. But you don't do anything beneficial with this money, you just cut it. And I am here to do things using money, taxpayers' money, to do the wise thing.

□ 1000

It doesn't affect the outcome at all. It just penalizes certain people that happen to be in the cotton business. And I don't think that I want to support an amendment that isn't constructive.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

American farmers and ranchers are citizens, too. I represent West Texas District 19 in Texas; 29,000 square miles, 27 counties, made up of a lot of farmers and ranchers and farm families and ranch families. They're concerned about the deficit as well. They're concerned about the growing debt and the legacy that that will leave for our children and our grandchildren. They're willing to step up and take their share of the burden of being able to get our country headed back on the right track again. In fact, that process started in the 2008 farm bill, where a lot of these farm programs were reduced. And for the last few years, for example, countercyclical payments have been nearly nil in many of those commodities because the program was operating the way it was designed.

So I appreciate my colleague's efforts to be a budget hawk and in many ways and at many times I have supported a lot of his amendments and ideas, but today I come to the floor saying that this is not the place to write the farm bill; that we have that process coming up next year. Farm families are stepping up in this particular appropriation bill. As the chairman so appropriately pointed out, major cuts to agricultural programs occur in the bill that we're considering today.

So I'm going to urge my colleagues, let's write the farm bill when it's time to write the farm bill. Let's put together programs that are good for production agriculture. I would remind a lot of folks that when we look at this farm bill, a lot of people don't understand all of the things that are in this. And it's called a farm bill, an appropriation bill. But quite honestly, a majority of this bill is about food stamps, it's about nutrition programs, and a very smaller percentage of this bill really has anything to do with production agriculture. And I think one of the things that we have to be extremely careful about here, and that's the reason we need to get this right and that's the reason we need to do it in regular order, is today America is dependent on 70 percent of its oil in this country. In other words, every day we get up, 70 percent of our oil has to be imported in this country. And just recently, the United States of America, half of its credit is due to foreign countries.

And so today we are importing oil. Today, we have to import money to finance our deficits. And what we want to be extremely careful about is that in

the future Americans don't have to wake up and determine who's going to feed them because we have eliminated the farm industry in this country. And so I think that's the reason it's important to do this carefully. It's important to do it right. And I look forward as a member of the Ag Committee, as we move into 2012, sitting down with my colleagues and writing farm policy that will be good for America, be good for our budget long term, and that's the appropriate time to do that. So I'm going to urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I rise in support of the amendment from my good friend from Arizona. I appreciate his work over the years as we've tried to refocus attention and our resources in areas that are more productive for most American farmers and ranchers, for the taxpayer, and for the general economy.

I just heard my good friend talk about his concern about who's going to feed America in the future. Well, the issue of having these lavish agricultural subsidies that are concentrated three-quarters in the top 10 producers, and they are not people who are in the main producing food, the fruits and vegetables that people care about that would add to nutrition. The people that are in my agricultural community in Oregon are basically shut out. 87% don't receive it. They are not getting support for some of the things that are market neutral in terms of marketing, in terms of research that's being slashed, in terms of commonsense support for meeting their environmental objectives to protect clean water and habitat.

Being able to start tamping this down is essential. The AGI limitation, the one that I had on the floor last night that would limit the total amount of payment, these are things that there's never a good time to deal with them. I've been through three farm bill cycles. I've heard the body express itself in terms of instructions to the conferees and watched them disregard it when it came, for example, to limitation of payment.

I would like to turn to my friend from Arizona to yield some time. Before I do, I just want to correct one misapprehension that is floating around about the amendment that we had on the floor last night that limited title 1 payments to \$125,000 per entity.

Now, some people are pretending that this would somehow affect disaster payments or crop insurance. No. It is just title 1 payments. It's very simple. It's set forth in the bill. Anybody can read it. And it's not going to deal, for example, with disaster payments. But on this note, I would like to yield to my good friend from Arizona, thanking him for his continued partnership and advocacy in this area.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman. I want to thank the gentleman for his work in this area for a long time over the years to try to end these out-of-step programs that we have in the agricultural field. Let me just correct something that was said before. It was said that we're in this position because of Brazil, because of the practices that they're doing. No. It's because our own agricultural policy—in this case, our cotton subsidies—is trade distorting. Nobody can stand up in this body or on this floor and make a case otherwise. Nobody can stand up with a straight face and say that our cotton program that we have is not trade distorting. That's why we're in this problem. That's why Brazil was able to take this case to the WTO, and the WTO ruled in their favor—because we have trade distorting farm policies. That's what we need to fix. That's the intent of this amendment.

There was an amendment last night by Congressman KIND that will be voted on later today. I may not and likely will not call for a rollcall on this one so that people can focus on that one. The Kind amendment limits payments to Brazil. If we do that, then we can force a change in our own policy, and we can force that issue better than perhaps any other amendment right now. So that's what I would encourage people to vote for, is the Kind amendment, when it comes to a rollcall later. If you do not believe that it's proper to be sending money to Brazil to address our own trade distorting cotton policy, then vote for the Kind amendment later today.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate his clarification. I agree wholeheartedly with his sentiment. It's insane that instead of changing our trade-distorting, unjustified subsidies, that we're instead going to subsidize the cotton industry both in the United States and in Brazil. It's certainly not the approach that we should be taking at a time when we're going to have to do business differently. We talk about people getting economic haircuts. What happens today is that 31 congressional districts get more than half of all the subsidies. They, not coincidentally, are districts that are concentrated on the Ag Committee and have a different perspective than the majority of the people in the House.

I'm hopeful we can work our will with these amendments.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the fund made available by this Act may be used by the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs to provide any marketing funds to any entity that advertises, describes, labels, or offers for sale chile peppers (also known as capsicum annuum) as New Mexico chile unless such chile peppers were grown in New Mexico.

□ 1010

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUJÁN. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I rise today to offer an amendment that will protect New Mexico chile farmers from unfair marketing practices. Lately we've seen a disturbing trend where marketers and retailers falsely use the unique quality and brand of New Mexico chile to misleadingly advertise their products. New Mexico is a special place where we take pride in our agricultural products. In particular, we take pride in our chile. We even spell it differently, Madam Chair. We spell it C-H-I-L-E, contrary to the more popular spelling C-H-I-L-I most associated with Texas style chili. Traveling around New Mexico, I've heard the plight of New Mexico farmers. There is concern with the importation of peppers, of chili powders from out of State and even from other countries that are hurting our producers in New Mexico. It's a concern that they may be put out of business, and it's a concern that is attacking the authentic New Mexico chile brand.

This unfair practice has led to decreased revenues for New Mexico chile farmers, who work all summer and diligently to raise their crops for harvest in the fall months and whose prices are undercut by imported products that falsely advertise as New Mexico chile.

Madam Chair, my amendment is simple and would not impose any costs on the Federal Government. My amendment would prevent any funds from this bill from being used to advertise, describe, label or offer for sale chile peppers as New Mexico chile, unless the chile peppers used are grown in New Mexico.

This amendment is important to the protection of New Mexico's local chile producers, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and protect this unique agricultural product. As we know, Madam Chair, anyone who's tried it loves it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. It is violative of clause 2 of rule XXI because it proposes changes that require a new determination that is not within the purview and scope of the current bill.

I respectfully ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Chair, on the point of order, sadly, I think this may be ruled out of order, but I would ask that maybe there is an opportunity for the committee to work with myself not only as we get to the farm bill but also with the Ag Committee as we talk about the importance of this important product in New Mexico and its impact there, and I would certainly respectfully request from our friends on the other side of the aisle that maybe we can get a chance to work with one another.

I would be happy to yield, Madam Chair.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized on the point of order.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chair, the committee would be very pleased to work with the gentleman from New Mexico and myself in particular since my daughter is a new resident of your State.

The CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment imposes new duties on the Secretary, specifically a duty to determine the activities of entities receiving certain funds in the bill. 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.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

As you can see, this is a very simple bill. My amendment would require every single agency covered in this Ag appropriations bill to be accountable to the taxpayers by reducing one nickel out of a dollar for what they have been given to spend. It requires all accounts to absorb that equally, that 5 percent reduction, and it will keep the bureaucracy from picking winners and losers or choosing to fund their pet programs. Certainly the amendment will save the taxpayers money, but this is also a stand for good government. It's about taking responsibility, not torturing the American taxpayer with excuses for ineffective and inefficient bureaucracies.

There are a lot of people that say the Appropriations Committee deserves a pat on the back for decreasing discretionary spending by 4.7 percent below the 2008 levels, and I agree with that. I

think they are to be commended. Certainly off the President's request, the 13 percent reduction that they have made. I'm part of that effort that has pushed to return our spending to the pre-stimulus, pre-bailout levels, but there is more that must be done. We have to make our government leaner. We have to make it more effective. Every day, Americans are tightening their belts. They're asking government to do the very same thing. Tennesseans keep saying, why is it that government keeps asking us to sacrifice for it when government should be sacrificing for us? Every Federal program needs to be held accountable, and this is a way to do it. Our States have done across-the-board cuts. Our city governments have done across-the-board cuts. Even history will show you that twice before, our Presidents have pushed for across-the-board cuts: World War II, Korean Conflict, there were 28 percent and 30 percent across-the-board cuts in discretionary spending. The reason they did this, Madam Chairman, is because there was a crisis, there was a war, there was a need to restructure, to re-order and to address the priorities of the day.

One of my constituents came up to me recently—this is someone who is active in the ag community in our State—and she said, "It is time that the bureaucracies get their house in order. It is time that you all in Congress stop spending money you don't have on programs we don't want."

So as we do our due diligence on the spending process, as we act responsibly to our constituents and to the taxpayer, it is time for us to turn to the bureaucracies, the rank-and-file Federal employees who put the pen to the paper on how this money gets spent, and say to them, "Find another nickel on a dollar." We're doing it for the children, we are doing it for our grandchildren, we're doing it to make certain that we stop borrowing 40 cents of every dollar that is spent.

This amendment would reduce the budget authority by \$951 million. It would reduce the current outlays by \$675 million. That would be spread equally at a 5 percent rate across every single agency. It can be done, and, Madam Chairman, in these times of crisis, it should be done as we seek to return this Nation to fiscal stability and to responsibility.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. First of all, I want to thank my good friend from Tennessee for offering this amendment and her tireless work to try to reduce spending in our country, and I absolutely agree with all the statements that she has made.

I do want to point out, though, that the only budget that has passed either body is the Ryan budget. I supported, as I know she did, the RSC budget,

which is actually more conservative, but it did not pass. At least we did get a budget passed on the House floor. The Senate was unable to do that. Even though the Democrats are the majority party over there, the Senate rejected the President's budget 97-0, and apparently now they've given up and they're not going to try to pass a budget. The only bill that we have an opportunity to move is under the Ryan budget, which is what this bill reflects. It is a 13.4—actually it's higher than that because we cut it last night a little bit more, or we did some across-the-boards, but it's about a 13.4 percent cut already.

□ 1020

Where the big money is—and I know my friend from Tennessee is as frustrated about this as I am—is in the mandatory spending. In fact, I have a chart over there. We don't have any pages or I'd bring it up here on the floor; but 86 percent of this budget is mandatory spending, and I use the word "mandatory" loosely because it's really on automatic spending. That's where the big money is. Unfortunately, we can't get to it. This portion that we do have control over used to be \$23 billion; and right now, under our budget, it's \$17.2 billion.

Let me show my friend this because I think it's very important. The blue line is the mandatory spending of the Agriculture budget, and the red line is the discretionary spending. The point is that this committee has jurisdiction over the red line. We do not on this committee have jurisdiction over the blue line. Yet you can see the blue line is the one that's going up and that the red line is the one that's actually going down.

So that's one of my frustrations about the entire process and about the rules which we're governed by; but I want to make sure that my friend knows, under the portion we do control, that we did cut it 13.4 percent.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FARR. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. FARR. I rise in opposition to this amendment.

It doesn't do any of the things that the author talked about. It's a one-sentence bill. This is a legal bill. We are here as lawmakers. It says that each amount made available by this act other than the amount required to be made available by provision of law, which is the one part that Mr. KINGSTON just talked about, is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

That's all it says. There is nothing about accountability. The accountability goes on before our committee. That's what we do. We go over every item in the USDA's and FDA's budgets and in a public process where there is input and give-and-take. We do the scrutiny every year. That's what the Appropriations Committee is all about.

It makes good press releases to get up here and say that, if you cut, squeeze and trim, government is going to get a lot better; but then they don't practice it in their own offices or in their own lifestyles. They just demand that, by just cutting out money, people who give services to people can't give those services.

So this amendment doesn't do anything that the author talks about except to whack a budget that was already whacked. It was whacked by the allocation given to us. As I pointed out, it's \$5 billion less. It's almost 23 percent less than what the President requested. It's 14 percent below what Congress enacted last year. It's 26 percent below what we enacted in 2010. It's even below what we enacted in 2008. Last night, we cut across the board. We did what this amendment does, in a very small proportion; but we used that money beneficially to adjust for the WIC program. So just whacking it across the board by 5 percent isn't going to cause any good for anybody, and I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the construction of an ethanol blender pump or an ethanol storage facility.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. This is a rather straightforward amendment. I should say, before I start, that an identical amendment to this was approved when we voted on H.R. 1 earlier this year by a vote of 261-158.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLAKE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. I supported this when you offered it on the continuing resolution, and I plan to support it today.

Mr. FLAKE. Okay. Then, reclaiming my time, I will be very brief.

The ethanol industry, as we all know, receives a trifecta of government support. Its use is mandated by law. It is protected by a prohibitive import tariff on imported ethanol; and it receives

billions in subsidies, effectively paying them to follow the law.

Everyone knows that ethanol subsidies are going to go away. Thirty years is enough. I mean, even Al Gore and others who supported them in the beginning said, no, that was a mistake, and we're going the other direction now. So ethanol supports—or direct subsidies or the import tariffs—are going to go.

The industry is asking, How can we keep these subsidies going? The effort now is to pay for infrastructure, so the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Vilsack, has indicated that he wants the USDA to determine how it can potentially use programs to promote the distribution and storage—blender pumps—and how to put money into infrastructure. As we all know, once you start putting money into infrastructure, then you say, well, we've already put some money in, and we've got to continue to do it, so those subsidies will continue and continue and continue.

We cannot continue to do this, Madam Chair. We cannot continue to fund this, particularly when we are borrowing 40 cents on the dollar. I would urge the adoption of the amendment, and I am glad that the chairman supports it.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. PETERSON. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PETERSON. I rise in opposition to the amendment. We are, once again, debating ethanol. There is so much misrepresentation and misunderstanding of what's going on.

The ethanol industry has been one of the best things that has happened in rural America. We have created a tremendous amount of jobs in small towns that otherwise get bypassed, and they've been very successful. The way we've been able to do it up to this point is through the blend, by having people blend 10 percent ethanol. The EPA is approving going to 15 percent ethanol, but the industry has hit what they call a "blend wall."

Now, the blend was basically driven by the fact that the refineries and oil companies needed octane. Gasoline is low in octane and high in Btus. Ethanol is high in octane and low in Btus. Back in the old days, we used lead to raise the octane level. Then when lead was banned, the oil companies decided to create MTBE. We warned them against that, but they went ahead and built the MTBE plants, which, it turned out, poisoned the water in a number of cities in the United States. Then the oil companies and refineries went to the ethanol blend, which they should have done in the first place. That's working, but we're at a limit now.

If we're going to move ahead, we have to have access to the marketplace. The problem that we have is that we don't have the cars like Brazil

has which can burn different levels of ethanol, and we don't have the pumps in the gas stations so that people can have access to ethanol. If we're going to get rid of the VTAC and the other programs that we have in ethanol, we're okay with that as long as the consumers have the ability to make the choice at the station. If they want to burn ethanol, they've got to have the ability to be able to do that.

So we need to get the pumps in the station. We need to get the car companies to start building vehicles like they do in Brazil, which run a 25-30 percent blend. The American companies are building these cars in Brazil. Every gas station in Brazil has ethanol as opposed to those in the United States. That's one of the reasons they have been so successful and why they are now completely independent from any foreign sources of fuel for their vehicles.

What we're trying to do here is eventually eliminate the subsidies that people have complained about—the VTAC and other things.

□ 1030

But in order for us to be able to maintain this industry and maintain these jobs in rural America, we have to be able to have the infrastructure. We have to have the blended pumps. We have to have the cars. The right blend is 25/30 percent. You will get the best performance, the best mileage. Brazil has figured this out. They've been doing this for a long time. Their blend is 26 percent. We have people that have put in amendments that say we can't blend above 10 percent. We have this foolishness about how it is going to ruin small engines and so forth. This argument has been going on since 1975, and you know, we've been blending ethanol, we haven't ruined any engines yet.

So we need to defeat this amendment because this goes in the wrong direction. If you want a market that's open and lets consumers have a choice, the way to do it is to get the infrastructure in place. I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WELCH. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELCH. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and I do it with great deference and respect to my leader, the ranking member of the Agriculture Committee.

But here's the issue. One, at what point do we have taxpayers given relief from these \$6 billion subsidies to an industry? The ethanol industry gets 45 cents a gallon. They get the benefit of 54 cents as a protective tariff against the import of, among others, Brazilian ethanol, and then they get a mandate requiring that they put ethanol in their vehicles. Now, as Mr. FLAKE mentioned, that's a trifecta: subsidy, protective tariff, and a mandate. No other

industry has that level of Federal taxpayer and legislative benefit. We just don't have it.

Second, this is helping parts of rural America. I listened carefully to what Mr. PETERSON said, but it is causing significant difficulties in my State for our dairy farmers who purchase grain. One of the rising costs for them is the cost of grain, and one of the factors in that are these tariff barriers and mandates that are pushing up their costs. So it's making life on the dairy farm pretty tough.

Now, the final thing is that folks who use small engines like chainsaws or weed whackers or lawn mowers or boats where they don't run that engine continuously as we do our cars are complaining—and mechanics are backing them up—that the ethanol is doing real damage to those engines.

So it's time, I think, for this Congress to step back and give the taxpayer some relief. Ethanol, if it's going to sink or swim, it should be doing it on its own merits at this point.

I yield to my friend from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman and thank him for his articulate remarks on this.

I failed to mention the breadth of support for this amendment in the outside community. Let me just read some of these names.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KINGSTON. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman.

Suffice it to say, there's a long list of organizations supporting this. Everyone on the right from Americans for Limited Government, Americans for Prosperity; on the left, Freedom Action, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace; then everyone in the middle, the Grocery Manufacturers Association, Milk Producers Council, National Chicken Council, National Council of Chain Restaurants, National Meat Association, National Turkey Federation, National Wildlife Federation, and on and on and on.

This is a great amendment and I urge its adoption.

This amendment is supported by the following organizations:

Action Aid USA; American Frozen Food Institute; American Meat Institute; Americans for Limited Government; Americans for Prosperity; California Dairies, Inc.; Clean Air Task Force; Competitive Enterprise Institute; Environmental Working Group; Friends of the Earth; Freedom Action; Greenpeace USA; Grocery Manufacturers Association; Milk Producers Council; National Chicken Council; National Council of Chain Restaurants; National Meat Association; National Restaurant Association; National Turkey Federation; National Wildlife Federation; Oxfam America; Southeast Milk, Inc.; Taxpayers for Common Sense.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Mrs. NOEM).

Mrs. NOEM. I appreciate the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, we talk a lot on the House floor recently about agriculture and about the fact that agriculture needs a haircut and that people are concerned about agriculture getting too many benefits provided by the taxpayers. I would certainly say that in the past, in the most recent, agriculture has been significantly cut, and under this bill here before us today, we also see significant cuts.

I rise in strong opposition to this amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona because this amendment is an attack on consumer choice, on the free market access, and on home grown American energy. He's trying to provide technology that would allow consumers to decide if they want to use an ethanol blend. We've seen the reports out there that have indicated that ethanol has reduced the price of gasoline up to 89 cents a gallon, and across this country consumers don't even have the option to purchase that right now if they would like to.

I have a plan that would modernize ethanol policy. It would send over a billion dollars to deficit reduction. It would make sure that we have infrastructure in place so that consumers can have relief from these high gas prices.

With everything that has been going on in the country today, one of the top two issues that I hear about every day in South Dakota and across this country is high gas prices. If we can reduce those high gas prices for people at home struggling with that today, the best thing we can do is give them a flex pump in their community where they can access that. Right now they have no choice if they want to use an American, domestically grown, renewable energy source which they can use to reduce their dependence on foreign sources of oil.

I'm a strong supporter of an all-of-the-above American energy plan, and that's truly what we need. We need to put Americans first. We need to stop relying on the Middle East to fuel our vehicles. We can grow that product right here in our country. We can provide the taxpayers with lower priced gasoline. We can renewably do that over and over and over again and give them that choice and that option. We just need to give them a pump. We need to give them a pump in their community so they have that option, and that's what this country is about is flexibility, by giving those people back home options.

That's why I am not a supporter of this amendment. I think that that is certainly a wise place for us to invest in making sure that we rely upon ourselves, that we use our own sources and we provide exactly what the American people need today.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlelady has expired.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I also rise in opposition to this amendment, and I associate myself with the remarks of the gentlelady from South Dakota.

I believe that with the economic challenges that our country has felt, much of which is related to the cost of fuel, this is an amendment that I think undermines our ability to recover and to create jobs.

In our rural community down in Mitchell County, Georgia, we have an ethanol facility there which contributes a tremendous amount to the local economy. It hires people and it is, I think, the example of how we grow our rural economy. In fact, this amendment would stop that kind of job growth. It would not allow this facility to expand and to be prosperous, and I just think that it's the wrong way to go.

When America and the American economy gets sick and gets a cold, the rural economy has pneumonia and it's on life support, and we need to make sure that—we had some 30, 40, 50, 60 individuals in rural Georgia who decided that they wanted to invest their own money in a home grown industry for renewable energy, so that we would be in a position to contribute to our own energy self-sufficiency and we would be able to do it in a way where our local individuals would be able to create jobs and to increase the economy there in our local rural community. It has worked very well except for the fact that they don't have the facilities, don't have the pumps, and we need to make sure that they do.

This amendment I think is pennywise and pound foolish, and I think that we need to go ahead and move ahead to help our country become energy self-sufficient. How do we do that? By making sure that consumers do have access to the blends so that we will not continually have to fight with the Middle East for the cost of fuel. Oil prices really are battering our economy. Energy costs are battering our economy. It's also battering our national security. When you look at how many billions of gallons of fuel are spent for our national security with our military vehicles, our weapons, we need to have alternative energy sources, and I think this amendment undermines that.

I oppose it and I associate myself with all those who oppose this amendment. I think that we need to move forward with energy self-sufficiency, energy independence for our country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 1040

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARDNER

Mr. GARDNER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ . The amount otherwise provided by this Act for "Integrated Activities" is hereby increased by, and the amount otherwise provided by this Act for "National Institute of Food and Agriculture-research and education activities" is hereby reduced (to be derived from amounts for competitive grants (7 U.S.C. 22 450i(b))) by, \$4,400,000, respectively.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARDNER. Madam Chair, this amendment moves funding over to the integrated activities account. I am very concerned about our work when it comes to animal disease and food safety issues, especially when it relates to issues like FMD, chronic waste and disease, mad cow disease, other infectious animal diseases, prion-based diseases.

I want to make sure that we are not imperiling the U.S. livestock industry, especially when it comes to our livestock exports. If we were to delay even just 3 to 4 days in terms of finding or responding to an outbreak of FMD, it could cost our country \$135 billion in agriculture and possibly destroy our export markets.

Madam Chair, I would just ask for a "yes" vote on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. FLORES

Mr. FLORES. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. 4 ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140; 42 U.S.C. 17142).

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLORES. I rise to offer my amendment, which would address another restrictive and misguided Federal regulation.

Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act prohibits Federal agencies from entering into contracts for the procurement of an alternative fuel unless its "lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions" are less than or equal to emissions from an equivalent conventional fuel produced from conventional petroleum sources. Simply put, my amendment would stop the government from enforcing the ban on the U.S. Department of Agriculture and all other Federal agencies funded by the Ag appropriations bill.

The initial purpose of section 526 was to stifle the Defense Department's plans to buy and develop coal-based, or coal-to-liquids, jet fuels, based on the opinion of environmentalists that coal-based jet fuel produces more greenhouse gas emissions than traditional petroleum. Earlier this week, I offered my similar amendment to the MILCON-VA approps bill, and it passed this House by a voice vote.

My friend from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY) also had language added to the defense authorization bill to exempt the Defense Department from this burdensome regulation. We must ensure that our military becomes energy independent and can efficiently rely on domestic and more stable sources of fuel. But section 526's ban on fuel choice applies to all Federal agencies, not just the Defense Department. This is why I am offering this amendment again today.

While we hope the USDA is not going to be fueling up any jets any time soon, the underlying bill does allow for the purchase of more than 400 new passenger vehicles. The Department of Agriculture's choice on fuel to power these vehicles to provide service to our Nation's farmers and agricultural producers will be limited without my amendment.

The USDA should not be burdened with wasting its time studying fuel emissions when there's a simple fix, and that's not to restrict their fuel choices based on extreme environmental views, policies, and regulations like section 526.

Madam Chairman, section 526 makes our Nation more dependent on Middle Eastern oil. And stopping the impact of section 526 would help us promote American energy, improve the American economy, and create American jobs. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FARR. I rise in opposition to the amendment, Madam Chair.

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

Mr. FARR. Madam Chair, look, if you like dirty air, you will love this amendment. If you like dirty fuel, you will love this amendment.

What this provision does is it strikes the requirement in law that says to the government, which is a big purchaser of fuel, look, don't buy dirty fuel. Buy something that is clean. I mean, that's what we're trying to do is stimulate clean air, fuel efficiency, alternative fuels. This strikes us down. This is going back to the old smokestack, fill the air full of dirty air. This goes back to all the traditional people that just don't like the fact that there's competition out there and that the Federal Government has to purchase that competition. I don't understand why in a competitive world, where fuel and efficiency and engine development, where we're going to have to lead that or have our clock cleaned, this is exactly what creates markets for that.

You look at venture capital, you look at all these people that go in and put private risk capital out. Then they have got to have a market. And fortunately, the government tries to be that market, whether we're buying healthy foods for children, whether we're buying food for our troops, whether we're trying to encourage alternative fuels, as we have under this program where the Navy planes have found a proven alternative to traditional aviation fuel that they've tested in supersonic speed jets.

This is a program that tells the American ingenuity. Get out there and invent something. Because guess what, if you invent it, we, as a purchaser of cleaner and better standards, are going to be your market. And this amendment just wipes that all out. It's really back to dirty smokestacks, dirty air, and no competition and no ability for America to succeed in the future.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. For clarification purposes, I yield to my friend from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Let me correct some of the comments made by my friend from California. First of all, this is a typical example of the way that the Federal Government operates, where the left hand does something that's entirely different from the right hand. On one hand, the left hand says, We want to have alternative fuel sources available for our economy. The right hand says, But we can do it for everybody, except the agencies of the Federal Government.

Let me give you an example. Oil sands from Canada. Production of oil from oil sands in Canada could completely displace our use of Middle Eastern oil. And yet, we're trying to block in this bill the use of oil sands from Canada. Virtually all the fuel in the United States has oil from some oil sands in Canada blended in as fuel. That would mean all that fuel is off limits to the United States Government and, in particular with this bill, to the United States Department of Agriculture.

We should reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, not increase our dependence on Middle Eastern oil. And my amendment to eliminate the impact of section 526 reduces that dependence on Middle Eastern oil. Remember also, Madam Chairman, this amendment was passed by a voice vote for the MILCON-VA bill.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before any short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide any benefit described in section 1001D(b)(1)(C) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3a(b)(1)(C)) to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity exceeds \$250,000.

Mr. FLAKE (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, much attention has been paid to making significant cuts in Federal spending. The first step in addressing the massive public debt that has accumulated, I would submit, is that all areas of spending need to be on the table. This includes spending on farm subsidies. We've already talked a lot about this today.

Over the last 15 years, almost three-quarters of farm payments have gone to just 10 percent of producers. The bottom 80 percent of recipients account for slightly more than a tenth of that money. Under current law, recipients are entitled to receive farm subsidies so long as their adjusted gross income, or AGI, is less than \$500,000 in nonfarm AGI and \$750,000 in farm AGI.

□ 1050

Thus, you can have an adjusted gross income of slightly less than \$1.25 million and still ask taxpayers to foot the bill for your Federal agriculture payment. Let me say that again. You can have an adjusted gross income of \$1.25 million, adjusted gross income, and still go to the trough here and ask the taxpayers for farm subsidy payments. I would ask anyone, how can they explain why a family earning more than \$1 million a year needs to receive a check from the government?

This amendment would lower that income limit to be eligible to receive farm payments from \$1.25 million to \$250,000 in adjusted gross income. I think a farmer has done well if they clear \$250,000. I think it's wonderful if they do that. They should try to take a day off from their hard work if they do. But don't come back to the Federal Government and say, we need more farm subsidy payments. Let's have some sanity in this program here.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I couldn't agree more with the gentleman from

Arizona when he says that we've got to put everything on the table in order to eliminate this deficit and to put us on a path toward balancing our budget. We've got a fiscal crisis.

But at the same time, we need to make smart choices. We need to establish priorities. We don't need to cut off our feet or cut off our hands. We need to empower ourselves and have the tools that we need. And I think that if we're going to have a strong agricultural community, if we're going to have American farmers be able to produce high quality, safe, economical food for the people of this country and for export, and to be able to compete in the global marketplace, we are going to have to have reasonable and smart farm support.

Our authorizing committee has done a great job. And Members of this body have done a tremendous job in trying to review over the years what we need to do to tighten up and make more efficient our farm support programs. And we've got to do that. And of course they do have to be on the table. But let's be smart. Let's not take a meat ax to it when we need to take a scalpel approach.

An individual or a legal entity must be actively engaged in farming rules that are administered by USDA in order to participate in farm programs. To receive the payments when they are available, individuals or legal entities determined to be actively engaged in farming must prove their average adjusted gross farm and nonfarm income are below the levels that are set by the statute. If an individual is determined to be eligible, the total benefits for all crops are limited to a specific amount as dictated by the statute.

Now, we can't have a cookie-cutter approach to this. Our farmers in the Midwest and other parts of the country other than the Southeast have a different need in terms of farm support and farm support programs. We have a diversity of crops. We have a multitude of crops in our portfolio in the Southeast, from Virginia all the way to Texas. And in order to be able to grow those crops effectively, a producer has to have versatile equipment. For example, if you grow cotton you've got to have a certain kind of equipment for cotton. If you grow corn and grain, you've got to have a different piece of equipment for that. There are three different kinds of equipment. And peanut growers, cotton growers, and grain growers all in the Southeast have to finance those various kinds of equipment.

Now, the 2008 farm law made the most comprehensive and far-reaching reforms of eligibility and limitations on farm programs in 20 years. It substantially reduced the level of the income test that was established in the 2002 farm bill by creating two new tests to determine eligibility. Individuals or entities with a 3-year average adjusted gross nonfarm income exceeding \$500,000 are not eligible for any commodity program benefits. Individuals

with a 3-year average adjusted gross farm income exceeding \$750,000 are ineligible for direct benefits.

While this amount may seem generous, the gross income is calculated before debt servicing and other expenses are met. Since a new cotton harvester can cost upwards of \$750,000, and investments in land and crop input such as fuel are escalating, you've still got to take into account the cost of the irrigation system, the labor cost, the rent on the land, the ad valorem taxes, and health insurance for the farmers and for their families. So you've really got a lot of expenses that are not taken into account when this statutory limitation on income is calculated.

It also, in '08, eliminated the three entity rule and replaced it with the direct attribution rule, which provides that each payment is attributed to a specific individual. That reduced the payment, since prior to 2008, individuals could participate in three entities receiving payments.

Congress thoroughly debated the level of income tax when we developed the 2008 farm bill so that the tests for farm income and the tests for nonfarm income were appropriate. The tests are administered by USDA, and the documents submitted to USDA by program participants are subject to rigorous review by USDA and IRS.

This is a bad, bad thing, and I suggest that we ought to let the authorizing committee do this in the farm bill and not do it now.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. This is clearly an attempt to legislate policy through an appropriation bill, contrary to the intent of regular order, and this is not the way that we should do business.

Arbitrarily changing eligibility requirements for farm programs outside of the farm bill is irresponsible. It seriously undermines farmers' ability to make long-term plans and investments, and it adds a dangerous element of uncertainty to the market. The result would be a reluctance to make investments in equipment and practices that increase productivity.

The process of developing the 2012 farm bill would begin in the Agriculture Committee next week. Our first step will be a comprehensive audit of current farm programs to determine which are working, which are not, and how to best insure that America's farmers and ranchers remain competitive and productive into the 21st century.

Our farm program audits are just the beginning of what will be a very transparent, inclusive, thorough process of developing the 2012 farm bill. During that process, we will be careful to consider how best to stabilize, how to provide stability and certainty to farmers

during lean years. Without appropriate risk management tools in place, a few bad seasons could put farming operations out of business permanently.

Proponents of this amendment makes it sound like the Agriculture Committee has done nothing on this issue. That couldn't be farther from the truth. As my colleague has just alluded, in 2008, the Agriculture Committee, under the leadership of my colleague, then-chairman PETERSON, meticulously debated the appropriate levels for farm program eligibility. The results were some of the most aggressive reforms in AGI in 2 decades.

Not only did we tighten eligibility, but in the implementation of those rules, USDA allows IRS to verify a farmer's AGI.

In 2012, we will once again review how to efficiently and effectively target farm policy. America's farmers, ranchers and taxpayers deserve an open and accountable policymaking process. This amendment not only precludes a transparent process, but it silences the voices of Americans who would like to contribute to comprehensive discussion of farm policy.

I urge you to oppose this amendment to prevent policy discussions from being shortchanged. Allow us to work through regular order in the open process that will be used in the coming year.

Once again, I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time, Madam Chairman.

Mr. PETERSON. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PETERSON. I rise in opposition to this amendment.

As Chairman LUCAS just indicated, we spent a lot of time working through this. This has a much bigger impact on my friends in the South than it does in our part of the world, although it does affect some of our folks. But one of the reasons is the way they finance and operate in the South, where they have a lot of shared rent. We are pretty much cash renting up in our part of the world now.

□ 1100

But you've got folks that have land that get caught up in this AGI, and it causes problems in terms of financing their operations and the way that they have structured agriculture in the South.

When I've been down there in Arkansas and other places—Mississippi, Georgia—the people that have been the most opposed to this are the bankers. And if you're concerned about having family farmers and keeping as many people on the land as possible, this is exactly the wrong way to go about it. You're going to upset the whole apple cart in doing this.

Having said that, why do we have an adjusted gross income limit on farmers? Why don't we have it on everybody? If this is such a good idea, why

don't we have anybody that gets any money from the government be subject to this AGI? If it's good enough for farmers, then anybody that makes \$250,000 doesn't get anything from the government, period, just like farmers. That's how much sense this makes.

The other thing that everybody talks about is that 80 percent of the people only get 10 percent of the payments. Well, people need to understand that we have a definition of "farmer" that is flawed and we should get rid of. They claim that we have 2 million farmers in this country. But do you know what it takes to be a farmer, the definition? If you could produce \$1,000 of farm income—you don't have to, just if you could produce \$1,000, you're considered a farmer. The true reality is we have 350,000 commercial farmers that produce over 90 percent of the food, and obviously they're going to get the payments because that's the way the system works.

We have worked through this on the committee. I didn't agree with these AGI limits and payment limits that we put in the bill, but it was something we had to work out and we worked it out. This should not be dealt with on the floor. Once again, people who have made decisions based on the 5-year farm bill—they've made a lot of investments, they've put a lot of money into their operations based on how this thing is structured—we should not come in and pull the rug out in the middle of the deal here. And we should do this in the regular order in the farm bill. That's where it needs to be done.

This is a bad amendment. I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I want to make a couple of quick points.

The ranking member, the former chairman of the Ag Committee, made a good point, which is the percentages that get bandied about in this regard that seem to make the arguments a little more inflammatory are based on a skewed definition. You don't live on a farm that makes only \$1,000 of gross revenue. That's not a farmer who's in the business of farming, and that's who these Ag support safety nets should support.

I would like to make one comment about why the Ag Committee is the one that ought to be making these kinds of things. If you will read the gentleman's amendment, it says, "to a person, legal entity, if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity is \$250,000." Average of what, Madam Chairman? Average of 1 year? Average of 5 years? Average of a lifetime? Average of what? And so a poorly crafted amendment—I know the gentleman is working in good faith, he has been at this for a long time, I don't have any problem with that, but this is an example of a hastily drawn, poorly

drafted amendment that is unenforceable in effect and it skews up. So in addition to all the other things we have said about letting the Ag Committee do it, here's a good example of why.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Chair, I also rise today because I strongly oppose this amendment.

As I've listened to the debate, I think some folks are missing some fundamental principles of where our Nation's food supply comes from. I've seen many Members come to the floor to defend funding our nutrition programs—which is obviously a worthy cause—but at the same time many of those Members come down here and attempt to pull the rug out from under farmers by scrapping programs that provide an important safety net to our producers.

We have to be clear: We can't have a stable food supply for recipients of nutrition programs and all Americans unless our commodity producers have some stability. Through a deliberate and balanced approach, the Ag Committee has brought reform to the AGI means test by further targeting program benefits to those individuals that depend on farming for their livelihood. By setting the income level at an appropriate level, the committee recognized the production costs and the economies of scale that are necessary to be competitive in today's agriculture. An overly restrictive AGI ceiling disregards the financial reality of commercially viable farms.

Let's be clear about this: A farmer's AGI is not profit. There are still a number of expenses that must be covered. In addition to personal expenses, farmers must service the debt that, given the cost of today's machinery and land, can easily reach into the millions of dollars.

At a time when more and more people have to rely on the productivity and stability of American agriculture, now is not the time to pose a threat to the very food source on which they rely.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I know that \$250,000 sounds like a lot of money. It will buy you a third of a new John Deere cotton picker.

From our standpoint as a country, agriculture and manufacturing have been the foundations of our economy. The things that we need to get our economy back on track are access to capital and regulatory certainty. And when you make changes that are this drastic on the floor through an amend-

ment process instead of going through the committee process where it should be done, then you hinder those two things. Farmers lose confidence, and their lenders lose confidence in Federal policy, and that does away with the stability and predictability that some of these issues are designed to provide. The loans necessary to operate the business may become harder to come by if we start to make amendments like this and allow amendments like this on the floor.

I simply rise to say this: Agriculture has been strong. It's been one of the bright spots in America, and it will continue to be one of the bright spots in America because of the work ethic of the people involved in the agricultural industry.

I would ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment and allow us to deal with this in the Agriculture Committee in the farm bill that we will be starting over the next couple of weeks.

Madam Chair, 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. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to alter contract no. GS-35F-4076D with respect to the location of data storage.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I applaud the administration's leadership in looking for ways to save money and simplify our Federal IT infrastructure by moving data to storage in cloud computing, but the critical question is where will this data actually be stored?

There is no reason for essential government data to be stored in offshore facilities, and the USDA has recognized that fact. In cloud computing contracts signed by the USDA, Secretary Vilsack and CIO Chris Smith have insisted that all data must be stored in the United States. This amendment seeks to reinforce and codify USDA contracts' terms specifically regarding where the data is stored. That is all that this speaks to. It says that this contract, in

regards to where the data is stored, will be codified with this amendment.

Now, why is this important? It's critical for security reasons. We shouldn't have to worry about another nation seizing the infrastructure where our data is stored. It's critical for reliability reasons. We don't want another country, either intentionally or accidentally, disconnecting us from the servers we need to run our government.

□ 1110

And it is critical because building, operating, and safeguarding this infrastructure here in the United States also means more American jobs.

So what this amendment seeks to do, as I said, is just look at this one part of the contract and say this data must be stored here in the United States, that this cannot be changed.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment. It is budget neutral. It supports the efforts of the USDA and keeps our data secure and accessible and supports American jobs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation—as I read the amendment, it looks like it is in order—and I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. I oppose the amendment, and do so out of caution.

What I want to say to my friend, who knows a lot about this and I know is a very careful steward of tax dollars and very deliberative in his legislation in general, I am not that familiar with the issue. I am not certain why location is that important, and I am very reluctant to tie the hands of the USDA in seeking the best contract. I want them to do what a business would do and be free from micromanagement by the U.S. Congress. If the location is outside of the United States or the location is in Illinois or in Georgia or in California, I want them to do what is best for the USDA and the best for the taxpayers. As I understand this amendment, it would limit that sort of flexibility.

So I oppose the amendment; but I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois, I certainly will continue a dialogue with you on this, because I do realize I need to learn more about it. But on that basis, I do not want to tie their hands based on location.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. I thank the ranking member very much for yielding.

I thank the chairman for his comments, but I think there has been a little bit of confusion, and I just want to clear this up. This speaks specifically

to a contract that the USDA has already entered into, and essentially it is just looking at that one piece of that contract that says all data must be stored in the United States and codifying that to say that that part cannot be changed.

This is one contract that has already been signed. It is not speaking to anything else in the future. But I think that it is important for security that I think this is a good move that the USDA made. So I just want to speak to that in this amendment specifically, and it is not in any way tying the hands of the USDA or any other agency in the future.

I would hope that the other agencies, USDA and other agencies, follow this lead in the future because I think it is good for the United States. But it doesn't any further tie the hands of the USDA. I just wanted to clear that up.

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

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

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. 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 Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a market access program under section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, administered by the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, the MAP program uses funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to aid the development, expansion and maintenance of foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and products. It does so by forming partnerships with nonprofit trade organizations and cooperatives, nonprofit State regional trade groups, small businesses and others to market our products overseas.

In a perfect world, if there is a lot of money hanging around to do something, this might be a good thing to do to help these small companies market their products overseas. I would argue that is really not the proper role and function of government, but people could argue when times are good, let's do that. But we are borrowing 40 cents on the dollar. Every dollar that we

spend on this kind of thing is borrowed. And we are borrowing money to subsidize companies, small and large, to market their products overseas.

A while ago, The New York Times shined some light on this program. They spotlighted the ridiculousness of a fashion show in India put on with taxpayer money in partnership with the cotton industry's Cotton Council International. Here we are subsidizing a fashion show in India in partnership with the Cotton Council International.

The article notes that "over the last decade, the program has provided nearly \$2 billion in taxpayer money to agricultural trade associations and farmer cooperatives. These promotions are as varied as a manual for pet owners in Japan and a class at a Mexican culinary school to teach aspiring chefs how to cook rice for Mexican customers." Come on. We are spending money that we are borrowing for this kind of activity.

You will hear arguments for every dollar we spend in this, it yields \$20 in returned income or whatever else. You always hear that when you hear about government spending that people want to protect. But let me say, when we are running debt and deficits like we are today, we shouldn't be running programs like this. We ought to save money where we can.

Time magazine also noted here that a lot of the money goes to large farmer-owned cooperatives. It will be portrayed it is just helping small businesses, that there have been reforms to make sure it doesn't go to corporations like McDonald's or whatever else.

But this article noted that corporations like Sunkist, Welch's and Blue Diamond, which grows and sells almonds, combined these three companies had over \$2 billion in sales in 2009. These aren't small companies, yet we are subsidizing them. We are subsidizing the promotion of their products overseas. I am glad they are exporting. I hope they continue to export. But they don't need to do it with taxpayer money.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, this is the kind of program that I think Mr. FLAKE pointed out that you wonder why we use taxpayer moneys to market American agriculture abroad, and you say, well, we don't need to do that. As he pointed out, he pointed out a couple of great big companies that take advantage of it.

But guess what? In this legislation we carve out so that the small businesses can take advantage of this. And why do we do that? I don't know how much you see in the advertising that goes on to buy products from other countries, but remember the Juan Valdez coffee ad for Colombian coffee,

"Wake up and smell the coffee"? Guess what? That was subsidized by the Colombian Government. It was very, very effective. Coffee prices actually went down and they lost their ability because it cost them about \$40 million a year to do that advertising.

What we have created in the United States is a matching program saying, you put up your money first, put up the private sector money, and we will match it, and we carve out and protect it.

□ 1120

And I'm just looking. California has a lot of congressional districts. You wouldn't think that districts in San Francisco or Los Angeles—we have 53 Members of Congress from California. There's only four congressional districts in California that don't take advantage of this program. I would imagine those are in the middle of Los Angeles. Because there are companies in it—and I can go through all of them. A lot of them are very small. In my county alone, we have Soy Vay, for example. Soy Vay, the sauce. That's a husband and wife company. They take advantage by putting some of their money up and then they get to advertise. I don't know what countries they choose to advertise in. They can't advertise their product per se. They have to advertise the generic of it. So you don't sell Sunkist oranges, you sell: You should buy more California oranges.

It's an easy program to attack, but when you get down to managing in a global market and world competition, this stuff makes sense. As long as other countries are going to do it to us to stay competitive, we've got to do it to them. I think our way of doing it protects the small producer, more than anybody else, and allows them to get—we do this in tourism promotion all the time. We just passed a bill to advertise United States abroad. We have a Tourism Promotion Board to do that. We're going to have to be globally competitive. And this is one of the programs that allows us to be globally competitive.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARR. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Thank you very much.

I couldn't agree with Mr. FARR more. The one thing that I think we need to understand that this program enhances is our trade deficit. We have been suffering with a global economy over the years. But the one aspect of the American economy in terms of our trade deficit that has kept us afloat has been agricultural exports. And it's programs like the Market Access Program that has allowed us to maintain a trade balance with our global competitors.

So I would think that this is a program that we ought to carefully protect. It's a program that works. And it's what has kept our trade deficit at

the level that it is. If we should take this away, we can look to have more products from China, fewer of our exports going overseas, and fewer of the smaller companies that benefit from this carve-out, being able to utilize the Internet marketing and to sell their products overseas. So I would think that this is, again, penny-wise, pound-foolish, and it should be defeated.

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

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

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

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ever so briefly say that I oppose the amendment. It, once again, is the process of cutting funding for the Market Access Program, in effect legislating farm policy through the appropriations process. It is not appropriate under regular order. It should not be occurring. We will consider this, along with other programs, in the 2012 Farm Bill program.

Let me note, I agree with my colleagues. Over the last 25 years MAP has boosted agriculture exports, it has increased American jobs, it has added to rural income. I know we have a lot of discussion these days on creation of jobs, and rightly so. Exports are one of the most surefire ways to increase American jobs. In fact, for every billion dollars in exports, approximately 8,400 jobs are created here at home. In 2010, agricultural exports alone supported nearly 1 million American jobs.

Please oppose the amendment.

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.

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. SEWELL. I would have offered an amendment to actually control the cormorants, which are an invasive species that affect the catfish farmers. I understand that due to technical reasons, I can't. But I was hoping the chairman would allow me to engage in a colloquy regarding it.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, APHIS as it's known, is an agency within the USDA which plays a critical role in helping farmers to handle losses as a result of wolves, coyotes, birds, and other invasive species. This agency is especially important to our catfish farmers because it helps to protect and control the livestock from cormorants, which are birds that prey upon catfish.

In the South, especially in Alabama, the southern catfish production has seen phenomenal growth over the last 30 years. The continued growth of the catfish industry has really been limited by the growth of these cormorants and other invasive species that feed upon the livestock.

The State of Alabama has roughly 22,000 water acres of fish farms where nearly 200 commercial farmers produce 25 different species, most of which are catfish. In Alabama, farmers are quite concerned that in the committee record it looked as if the control of these invasive species would be limited only to the Southeast. I don't think that was the original intent of the committee report.

I really was hoping the chairman would address that issue and just clarify, if he would, whether or not the cormorants funding would be limited.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. SEWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and also to bring up the fact that the cormorants are a problem all over the country. And certainly, as one from Georgia, I know exactly that you in Alabama are having the problems that they have in the Northeast and in Mississippi and all the other places. I will absolutely work with the gentlewoman from Alabama to make sure that the USDA is addressing your cormorant problems. And I will work with the ranking member from California to make sure that it does not get forgotten.

I also appreciate your diligence on the cormorant issue. Realizing that the report is a little bit misleading as we have written it, I think you have underscored something that we all are behind you on. So we will work with you on it.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PETERSON. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. SEWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON).

Mr. PETERSON. I'm sorry, I was out of the Chamber. As I understand it, you're trying to get the cormorant animal damage extended to other parts of the country.

Ms. SEWELL. To make sure on the clarification of the language.

Mr. PETERSON. That is a very important thing. This is getting to be a bigger and bigger problem. We've had the problem in the Midwest. They have had the problem in the Northeast. But there's a lot of problems I know in Alabama and Mississippi and some of those States as well because these birds migrate.

As I said earlier, the reason we got into this problem is because we entered into this migratory bird treaty with Mexico and Canada back in 1973. In Mexico, blackbirds are sacred as part of their culture down there. And so

there's a prohibition in that treaty against any hunting of any blackbirds, whether it be crows or cormorant or whatever it is. So that has tied our hands in terms of trying to deal with these issues.

We've been able to make changes on kind of a pilot basis in certain areas, but we need to do this all over the country because these birds migrate. They go all the way from Canada, down to Mexico, and back and forth. They cause a lot of damage to fish farms. In my part of the world, it's sport fishing lakes. A cormorant will eat three times its weight in fish a day. They do tremendous damage when they get in there.

So I support the gentlewoman and hope we can extend this program around the country.

Ms. SEWELL. I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1130

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I want to thank the ranking member for working with us on this bill. I want to thank all the minority and the majority staff for all their fine work. We would not be here today without them. At their request and because the hour is late and Members are eager to vote on this bill, I will submit the names of all the hard-working people who made this thing happen, but I wanted to say thank you on behalf of both of us.

I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I know we've been here almost 25 hours of debate. I appreciate the open rule and the fact that we've had a huge debate. I personally would like to thank you and all the staff. I wore my Father's Day tie for you because I know your children are in town and you've been spending a lot of time here on the floor, and I'd like to wish you a happy Father's Day.

Mr. KINGSTON. The same to you. I wore my organic cotton tie on your behalf. Thank you very much.

This legislation would not be possible without the great working relationship I enjoy with our ranking member Mr. FARR. Again, we don't always agree but we do try to communicate and put together a sound product. I also thank all the staffers who have averaged about 50-60 hours a week since December to make this happen. Matt Smith and Martha Foley with the Minority, and Rochelle Dornatt and Troy Phillips with Ranking Member FARR's office, our majority staff clerk of many years Martin Delgado and his team Tom O'Brien, Betsy Bina, and Andrew Cooper. From my personal office, Allie Thigpen, Michael Donnal, Adam Sullivan, Chris Crawford, Caroline Black, and Mary Carpenter. You might not see them on the House floor, but their fingerprints are all over the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

Amendment No. 1 by Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 25 by Mr. KIND of Wisconsin.

An amendment by Mr. DINGELL of Michigan.

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. GIBSON of New York.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 22 by Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 29 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana.

Amendment No. 28 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

An amendment by Ms. HIRONO of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 38 by Mr. HOLDEN of Pennsylvania.

An amendment by Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. LIPINSKI of Illinois.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. PINGREE OF MAINE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) 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. The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 238, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 437]

AYES—170

Ackerman	Barrow	Berkley
Andrews	Bass (CA)	Berman
Baldwin	Becerra	Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NY)	Gutierrez
Blumenauer	Hanabusa
Boswell	Hanna
Brady (PA)	Hastings (FL)
Braley (IA)	Heinrich
Brown (FL)	Higgins
Butterfield	Himes
Capps	Hinchey
Capuano	Hirono
Cardoza	Hochul
Carnahan	Holden
Carney	Holt
Carson (IN)	Honda
Castor (FL)	Hoyer
Chandler	Israel
Chu	Jackson (IL)
Ciциlline	Jackson Lee
Clarke (MI)	(TX)
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)
Clay	Johnson, E. B.
Clyburn	Kaptur
Coffman (CO)	Keating
Cohen	Kildee
Connolly (VA)	Kind
Conyers	Kissell
Cooper	Kucinich
Costa	Langevin
Costello	Larsen (WA)
Courtney	Lee (CA)
Crowley	Levin
Cuellar	Lewis (GA)
Cummings	Lipinski
Davis (CA)	Loeb sack
Davis (IL)	Loftgren, Zoe
DeFazio	Lowe y
DeGette	Lujan
DeLauro	Lynch
Deutch	Maloney
Dicks	Markey
Dingell	Matsui
Doggett	McCarthy (NY)
Doyle	McCollum
Edwards	McDermott
Ellison	McGovern
Engel	McNerney
Farr	Meeks
Fattah	Michaud
Filner	Miller (NC)
Fortenberry	Miller, George
Fudge	Moore
Garamendi	Moran
Gibson	Murphy (CT)
Gonzalez	Nadler
Green, Al	Owens
Grijalva	Pallone

NOES—238

Adams	Cleaver
Aderholt	Granger
Akin	Graves (GA)
Alexander	Graves (MO)
Altmire	Griffin (AR)
Amash	Griffith (VA)
Austria	Grimm
Baca	Guinta
Bachmann	Guthrie
Bachus	Hall
Barletta	Harper
Bartlett	Harris
Barton (TX)	Hartzler
Bass (NH)	Hastings (WA)
Benish ek	Hayworth
Berg	Heck
Biggett	Hensarling
Bishop (UT)	Herger
Black	Herrera Beutler
Blackburn	Hinojosa
Bonner	Huelskamp
Bono Mack	Huizenga (MI)
Boren	Hultgren
Boustany	Hunter
Brady (TX)	Hurt
Brooks	Issa
Broun (GA)	Jenkins
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)
Buerkle	Johnson, Sam
Burgess	Jones
Burton (IN)	Jordan
Calvert	Kelly
Camp	King (IA)
Campbell	King (NY)
Canseco	Kingston
Cantor	Kinzinger (IL)
Capito	Kline
Carter	Labrador
Cassidy	Lamborn
Chabot	Lance
Chaffetz	Landry
	Lankford

Pascrell	Latham
Pastor (AZ)	LaTourette
Payne	Latta
Pelosi	Lewis (CA)
Perlmutter	LoBiondo
Peters	Long
Peterson	Lucas
Pingree (ME)	Luetkemeyer
Price (NC)	Lummis
Quigley	Lungren, Daniel
Rahall	E.
Reyes	Mack
Richmond	Manzullo
Rothman (NJ)	Marchant
Roybal-Allard	Marino
Runyan	Matheson
Ruppersberger	McCarthy (CA)
Ryan (OH)	McCaul
Sanchez, Linda	McClintock
T.	McHenry
Sanchez, Loretta	McIntyre
Sarbanes	McKeon
Schakowsky	McKinley
Schiff	McMorris
Schrader	Rodgers
Schwartz	Meehan
Scott (VA)	Mica
Serrano	Miller (FL)
Sewell	Miller (MI)
Sherman	Miller, Gary
Shuler	Mulvaney
Smith (WA)	Murphy (PA)
Speier	Myrick
Stark	Napolitano
Sutton	Neugebauer
Thompson (CA)	Noem
Thompson (MS)	Nugent
Tierney	Nunes
Tonko	
Towns	
Van Hollen	
Velázquez	
Visclosky	
Walz (MN)	
Wasserman	
Schultz	
Waters	
Watt	
Waxman	
Welch	
Wilson (FL)	
Woolsey	
Wu	
Yarmuth	

Nunnelee	Scott (SC)
Palazzo	Scott, Austin
Paul	Scott, David
Paulsen	Sensenbrenner
Pearce	Sessions
Pence	Shimkus
Petri	Shuster
Pitts	Simpson
Platts	Sires
Pompeo	Smith (NE)
Posey	Smith (NJ)
Price (GA)	Smith (TX)
Quayle	Southerland
Reed	Stearns
Rehberg	Stutzman
Reichert	Sullivan
Renacci	Terry
Ribble	Thompson (PA)
Richardson	Thornberry
Rigell	Tiberi
Rivera	Tipton
Roby	Turner
Roe (TN)	Upton
Ros (AL)	Walberg
Rogers (KY)	Walden
Rogers (MI)	Walsh (IL)
Rohrabacher	Webster
Rooney	West
Ros-Lehtinen	Westmoreland
Roskam	Wilson (SC)
Ross (AR)	Wittman
Ross (FL)	Wolf
Royce	Womack
Ryan (WI)	Woodall
Scalise	Yoder
Schilling	Young (AK)
Schmidt	Young (FL)
Schock	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—24

Bilbray	Larson (CT)	Rokita
Bilirakis	McCotter	Rush
Denham	Neal	Schweikert
Eshoo	Olson	Slaughter
Frank (MA)	Olver	Stivers
Giffords	Poe (TX)	Tsongas
Green, Gene	Polis	Weiner
Inslee	Rangel	Whitfield

□ 1158

Messrs. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, WEST, YOUNG of Indiana, HALL, and CULBERSON changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. JACKSON of Illinois, GUTIERREZ, CUMMINGS, COFFMAN of Colorado, Ms. BASS of California, Messrs. WELCH and COSTA changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 437, I missed the vote due to a hearing on Pipeline Safety in Energy & Commerce Subcommittee. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 437, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) 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 212, noes 201, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

AYES—212

Adams	Gohmert	Noem
Aderholt	Goodlatte	Nugent
Akin	Gosar	Nunes
Alexander	Gowdy	Nunnelee
Amash	Granger	Palazzo
Austria	Graves (GA)	Paul
Bachmann	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Bachus	Griffin (AR)	Pearce
Bartlett	Griffith (VA)	Pence
Benishek	Grimm	Petri
Berg	Guinta	Platts
Biggert	Guthrie	Pompeo
Bilbray	Hall	Posey
Bishop (UT)	Harper	Price (GA)
Black	Harris	Quayle
Blackburn	Hartzler	Reed
Bonner	Hastings (WA)	Rehberg
Bono Mack	Hayworth	Reichert
Boren	Heck	Renacci
Boustany	Hensarling	Rigell
Brady (TX)	Hersger	Rivera
Brooks	Huelskamp	Robby
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Hunter	Rogers (MI)
Buerkle	Hurt	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Issa	Rooney
Burton (IN)	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Camp	Johnson, Sam	Ross (FL)
Campbell	Jones	Royce
Canseco	Jordan	Ryan (WI)
Capito	Kelly	Scalise
Carney	King (IA)	Schmidt
Carter	King (NY)	Schock
Cassidy	Kingston	Schweikert
Chabot	Kinzinger (IL)	Scott (SC)
Chaffetz	Kline	Scott, Austin
Coble	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Sessions
Cole	Lance	Shimkus
Conaway	Landry	Shuster
Cravaack	Lankford	Simpson
Crawford	Latham	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	LaTourette	Smith (NJ)
Culberson	Latta	Smith (TX)
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Southerland
Denham	Long	Stearns
DesJarlais	Lucas	Stutzman
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Sullivan
Dold	Lummis	Terry
Dreier	Lungren, Daniel	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (SC)	E.	Thornberry
Ellmers	Mack	Tiberi
Emerson	Manzullo	Tipton
Farenthold	Marchant	Turner
Fincher	Marino	Upton
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (CA)	Walden
Flake	McCauley	Walsh (IL)
Fleischmann	McClintock	Webster
Fleming	McHenry	West
Flores	McKeon	Westmoreland
Forbes	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Foxx	Mica	Wittman
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Wolf
Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)	Womack
Galleghy	Miller, Gary	Woodall
Gardner	Mulvaney	Yoder
Garrett	Murphy (PA)	Young (AK)
Gibbs	Myrick	Young (FL)
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Young (IN)

NOES—201

Ackerman	Blumenauer	Clarke (MI)
Altmire	Boswell	Clarke (NY)
Andrews	Brady (PA)	Clay
Baca	Braley (IA)	Clyburn
Baldwin	Brown (FL)	Cohen
Barletta	Butterfield	Connolly (VA)
Barrow	Cantor	Conyers
Barton (TX)	Capps	Cooper
Bass (CA)	Capuano	Costa
Bass (NH)	Cardoza	Costello
Becerra	Carnahan	Courtney
Berkley	Carson (IN)	Critz
Berman	Castor (FL)	Crowley
Bilirakis	Chandler	Cuellar
Bishop (GA)	Chu	Cummings
Bishop (NY)	Cicilline	Davis (CA)

Davis (IL)	Kaptur	Reyes
DeFazio	Keating	Ribble
DeGette	Kildee	Richardson
DeLauro	Kind	Richmond
Dent	Kissell	Roe (TN)
Deutch	Kucinich	Ross (AR)
Dicks	Langevin	Rothman (NJ)
Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
Doggett	Lee (CA)	Runyan
Donnelly (IN)	Levin	Ruppersberger
Doyle	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Duffy	Lipinski	Ryan (OH)
Duncan (TN)	LoBiondo	Sanchez, Linda
Edwards	Loebsock	T.
Ellison	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanchez, Loretta
Engel	Lowey	Sarbanes
Farr	Lujan	Schakowsky
Fattah	Lynch	Schiff
Filner	Maloney	Schilling
Fortenberry	Markey	Schrader
Frank (MA)	Matheson	Blumenauer
Fudge	Matsui	Brady (PA)
Garamendi	McCarthy (NY)	Broun (GA)
Gerlach	McCollum	Scott, David
Gibson	McDermott	Serrano
Gonzalez	McGovern	Sewell
Green, Al	McIntyre	Sherman
Green, Gene	McMorris	Shuler
Grijalva	Rodgers	Sires
Gutierrez	McNerney	Smith (WA)
Hanabusa	Meehan	Speier
Hanna	Meeks	Stark
Hastings (FL)	Michaud	Sutton
Heinrich	Miller (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)
Higgins	Moore	Tierney
Himes	Moran	Tonko
Hinchey	Murphy (CT)	Towns
Hinojosa	Nadler	Van Hollen
Hirono	Napolitano	Velázquez
Hochul	Owens	Visclosky
Holden	Pallone	Walz (MN)
Holt	Pascrell	Wasserman
Honda	Pastor (AZ)	Schultz
Hoyer	Payne	Waters
Inslery	Perlmutter	Watt
Israel	Peters	Waxman
Jackson (IL)	Peterson	Welch
Jackson Lee	Pingree (ME)	Wilson (FL)
(TX)	Polis	Woolsey
Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)	Wu
Johnson (IL)	Quigley	Yarmuth
Johnson, E. B.	Rahall	

NOT VOTING—19

Cleaver	Olver	Stivers
Eshoo	Pelosi	Tsongas
Giffords	Pitts	Walberg
Larson (CT)	Poe (TX)	Weiner
McCotter	Rangel	Whitfield
Neal	Rokita	
Olson	Slaughter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1203

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

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. KIND

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) 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 223, noes 197, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 439]

AYES—223

Adams	Ackerman	Gibson	Nugent
Amash	Adams	Gingrey (GA)	Pallone
Austria	Altmire	Gohmert	Pascrell
Bachmann	Amash	Gowdy	Paul
Bachus	Andrews	Graves (GA)	Payne
Bartlett	Baca	Graves (MO)	Pelosi
Benishek	Bachmann	Green, Al	Pence
Berg	Baldwin	Green, Gene	Peters
Biggert	Bass (CA)	Grimm	Petri
Bilbray	Bass (NH)	Guinta	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (UT)	Becerra	Gutierrez	Platts
Black	Benishek	Hall	Posey
Blackburn	Berkley	Hanabusa	Price (GA)
Bonner	Bilbray	Harris	Price (NC)
Bono Mack	Bilirakis	Heinrich	Quayle
Boren	Bishop (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Quigley
Boustany	Bishop (UT)	Higgins	Rahall
Brady (TX)	Blumenauer	Himes	Rehberg
Brooks	Brady (PA)	Hinchey	Richardson
Broun (GA)	Broun (GA)	Hirono	Rogers (MI)
Buchanan	Buerkle	Hochul	Rohrabacher
Bucshon	Burton (IN)	Holt	Ross (FL)
Buerkle	Capps	Honda	Rothman (NJ)
Burgess	Capuano	Hunter	Roybal-Allard
Burton (IN)	Carnahan	Inslee	Royce
Calvert	Carney	Israel	Rush
Camp	Cassidy	Jackson (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Campbell	Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Ryan (WI)
Canseco	Chabot	(TX)	Sánchez, Linda
Capito	Chaffetz	Johnson, E. B.	T.
Carney	Chandler	Johnson, Sam	Sanchez, Loretta
Carter	Chu	Jordan	Sarbanes
Cassidy	Cicilline	Kaptur	Scalise
Chabot	Clarke (MI)	Keating	Schakowsky
Chaffetz	Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Schiff
Coble	Kind	Schrader	Schiff
Coffman (CO)	King (NY)	Schweikert	Schiff
Cole	Kucinich	Scott (SC)	Schweikert
Conaway	Labrador	Sensenbrenner	Scott (SC)
Cravaack	Lamborn	Serrano	Sensenbrenner
Crawford	Lance	Sewell	Serrano
Crenshaw	Landry	Sherman	Serrano
Culberson	Lankford	Shuster	Sherman
Davis (KY)	Latham	Sires	Sherman
Denham	LaTourette	Smith (NJ)	Smith (NJ)
DesJarlais	Latta	Smith (WA)	Smith (WA)
Diaz-Balart	Lewis (CA)	Speier	Speier
Dold	Long	Stark	Stark
Dreier	Lucas	Stearns	Stearns
Duncan (SC)	Luetkemeyer	Stutzman	Stutzman
Ellmers	Lummis	Sutton	Sutton
Emerson	Lungren, Daniel	Terry	Terry
Farenthold	E.	Tiberi	Tiberi
Fincher	Mack	Tierney	Tierney
Fitzpatrick	Manzullo	Tonko	Tonko
Flake	Marchant	Towns	Towns
Fleischmann	Marino	Turner	Turner
Fleming	McCarthy (CA)	Upton	Upton
Flores	McCauley	Walden	Walden
Forbes	McClintock	Walsh (IL)	Walsh (IL)
Foxx	McHenry	Webster	Webster
Franks (AZ)	McKeon	West	West
Frelinghuysen	McKinley	Westmoreland	Westmoreland
Galleghy	Mica	Wilson (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Gardner	Miller (FL)	Wittman	Wittman
Garrett	Miller (MI)	Wolf	Wolf
Gibbs	Miller, Gary	Womack	Womack
Gingrey (GA)	Mulvaney	Woodall	Woodall
	Murphy (PA)	Yoder	Yoder
	Myrick	Young (AK)	Young (AK)
	Neugebauer	Young (FL)	Young (FL)
		Young (IN)	Young (IN)

NOES—197

Aderholt	Boustany	Conaway
Akin	Brady (TX)	Costa
Alexander	Braley (IA)	Costello
Austria	Brooks	Courtney
Bachus	Brown (FL)	Cravaack
Barletta	Buchanan	Crawford
Barrow	Bucshon	Crenshaw
Bartlett	Burgess	Critz
Barton (TX)	Butterfield	Cuellar
Berg	Calvert	Culberson
Berman	Camp	Davis (IL)
Biggert	Canseco	Davis (KY)
Bishop (GA)	Cantor	Denham
Black	Capito	DesJarlais
Blackburn	Cardoza	Diaz-Balart
Bonner	Carson (IN)	Dicks
Bono Mack	Carter	Dold
Boren	Clyburn	Ellmers
Boswell	Cole	Emerson

[Roll No. 441]

AYES—167

Ackerman Green, Al Pastor (AZ)
 Andrews Green, Gene Payne
 Baca Griffith (VA) Pelosi
 Baldwin Grijalva Peters
 Bass (CA) Gutierrez Petri
 Becerra Hanabusa Pingree (ME)
 Berkley Hastings (FL) Polis
 Berman Heinrich Price (NC)
 Bishop (GA) Higgins Quigley
 Bishop (NY) Himes Reyes
 Blumenauer Hinojosa Richardson
 Boswell Hirono Richmond
 Brady (PA) Hochul Rothman (NJ)
 Braley (IA) Holden Roybal-Allard
 Brown (FL) Holt Ruppertsberger
 Butterfield Honda Rush
 Capps Hoyer Ryan (OH)
 Capuano Inslee Sánchez, Linda
 Cardoza Israel T.
 Carnahan Jackson (IL) Sanchez, Loretta
 Carney Jackson Lee Sarbanes
 Carson (IN) (TX) Schakowsky
 Castor (FL) Johnson (GA) Schiff
 Chu Johnson, E. B. Schwartz
 Cicilline Kaptur Scott (VA)
 Clarke (MI) Kildee Scott, David
 Clarke (NY) Kind Sensenbrenner
 Clay Kissell Serrano
 Cleaver Kucinich Sewell
 Cohen Langevin Sherman
 Conyers Larsen (WA) Shuler
 Cooper Lee (CA) Sires
 Costello Levin Smith (WA)
 Courtney Lewis (GA) Speier
 Critz Lipinski Stark
 Crowley Loeb sack Sutton
 Cummings Lofgren, Zoe Thompson (CA)
 Davis (CA) Lowey Thompson (MS)
 Davis (IL) Luján Tierney
 DeFazio Lynch Tonko
 DeGette Maloney Towns
 DeLauro Markey Van Hollen
 Deutch Matsui Velázquez
 Dicks McCarthy (NY) Vislosky
 Dingell McDermott Walz (MN)
 Doggett McGovern Wasserman
 Donnelly (IN) McNerney Schultz
 Doyle Meeks Waters
 Edwards Michaud Miller (NC)
 Ellison Miller (NC) Watt
 Fattah Miller, George Waxman
 Filner Moran Welch
 Fitzpatrick Murphy (CT) West
 Frank (MA) Nadler Wilson (FL)
 Fudge Napolitano Woolsey
 Garamendi Pallone Wu
 Gonzalez Pascrell Yarmuth

NOES—252

Adams Canseco Fleischmann
 Aderholt Cantor Fleming
 Akin Capito Flores
 Alexander Carter Forbes
 Altmire Cassidy Fortenberry
 Amash Chabot Foy
 Austria Chaffetz Franks (AZ)
 Bachmann Chandler Frelinghuysen
 Bachus Galleghy Gallegly
 Barletta Coble Gardner
 Barrow Coffman (CO) Garrett
 Bartlett Cole Gerlach
 Barton (TX) Conaway Gibbs
 Bass (NH) Connolly (VA) Gibson
 Benishek Costa Gingrey (GA)
 Berg Cravaack Gohmert
 Biggert Crawford Goodlatte
 Bilbray Crenshaw Gosar
 Bilirakis Cuellar Gowdy
 Bishop (UT) Culberson Granger
 Black Davis (KY) Graves (GA)
 Blackburn Denham Graves (MO)
 Bonner Dent Griffin (AR)
 Bono Mack DesJarlais Grimm
 Boren Diaz-Balart Guinta
 Boustany Diaz Guthrie
 Brady (TX) Dreier Hall
 Brooks Duffy Hanna
 Broun (GA) Duncan (SC) Harper
 Buchanan Duncan (TN) Harris
 Bucshon Ellmers Hartzler
 Buerkle Emerson Hastings (WA)
 Burgess Engel Hayworth
 Burton (IN) Farenthold Heck
 Calvert Farr Hensarling
 Camp Fincher Herger
 Campbell Flake Herrera Beutler

Hinchey McKinley Roskam
 Huelskamp McMorris Ross (AR)
 Huizenga (MI) Rodgers Ross (FL)
 Hultgren Meehan Royce
 Hunter Mica Runyan
 Hurt Miller (FL) Ryan (WI)
 Issa Miller (MI) Scalise
 Jenkins Miller, Gary Schilling
 Johnson (IL) Moore Schmidt
 Johnson (OH) Mulvaney Schock
 Johnson, Sam Murphy (PA) Schrader
 Jones Myrick Schweikert
 Jordan Neugebauer Scott (SC)
 Keating Noem Scott, Austin
 Kelly Nunes Sessions
 King (IA) Nunnelee Shimkus
 King (NY) Olson Shuster
 Kingston Owens Simpson
 Kinzinger (IL) Palazzo Smith (NE)
 Kline Paul Smith (NJ)
 Labrador Paulsen Smith (TX)
 Lamborn Pearce Southerland
 Lance Pence Stearns
 Landry Perlmutter Stutzman
 Lankford Peterson Sullivan
 Latham Pitts Terry
 LaTourette Platts Thompson (PA)
 Latta Poe (TX) Thornberry
 Lewis (CA) Pompeo Tiberi
 LoBiondo Posey Tipton
 Long Price (GA) Turner
 Lucas Quayle Upton
 Luetkemeyer Rahall Walden
 Lummis Reed Walsh (IL)
 Lungren, Daniel Rehberg Webster
 E. Reichert Westmoreland
 Mack Renacci Whitfield
 Manzullo Ribble Rigell
 Marchant Rigell
 Marino Rivera
 Matheson Roby Wilson (SC)
 McCarthy (CA) Roe (TN) Wittman
 McCaul Rogers (AL) Wolf
 McClintock Rogers (KY) Womack
 McCollum Rogers (MI) Woodall
 McHenry Rohrabacher Yoder
 McIntyre Rooney Young (AK)
 McKeon Ros-Lehtinen Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo Nugent Stivers
 Giffords Oliver Tsongas
 Larson (CT) Rangel Weiner
 McCotter Rokita
 Neal Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1222

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 Stated against:
 Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 441 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON) 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 221, noes 198, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 442]

AYES—221

Ackerman Gibson Murphy (PA)
 Aderholt Gohmert Nadler
 Akin Gonzalez Napolitano
 Alexander Goodlatte Noem
 Altmire Gosar Nugent
 Austria Graves (MO) Nunes
 Baca Green, Al Owens
 Bachus Green, Gene Pastor (AZ)
 Baldwin Griffin (AR) Pelosi
 Bishop (VA) Griffith (VA) Petri
 Grijalva Grijalva Pingree (ME)
 Hanabusa Hanabusa Polis
 Hanna Hanna Pompeo
 Harris Harris Price (NC)
 Hartzler Hartzler Rahall
 Hastings (FL) Hastings (FL) Reed
 Heck Heck Rehberg
 Heinrich Heinrich Renacci
 Herrera Beutler Herrera Beutler Reyes
 Higgins Higgins Richardson
 Hirono Hirono Richmond
 Hochul Hochul Rigell
 Holden Holden Rogers (AL)
 Honda Honda Rogers (MI)
 Hoyer Hoyer Ross (AR)
 Huelskamp Huelskamp Ruppertsberger
 Hurt Hurt Rush
 Inslee Inslee Ryan (OH)
 Issa Issa Sanchez, Loretta
 Jackson (IL) Jackson (IL) Schakowsky
 Jackson Lee Jackson Lee Schiff
 (TX) (TX) Schilling
 Johnson (GA) Johnson (GA) Schock
 Johnson, E. B. Johnson (IL) Schrader
 Johnson, E. B. Johnson (IL) Scott (SC)
 Jones Jones Scott (VA)
 Jordan Jordan Scott, Austin
 Keating Keating Scott, David
 Kind Kind Serrano
 King (IA) King (IA) Sessions
 Costello Costello Kinzinger (IL) Sewell
 Crawford Kucinich Sherman
 Critz Labrador Shuler
 Crowley Landry Shuster
 Cuellar Langevin Simpson
 Cummings LaTourette Sires
 Davis (CA) Lee (CA) Smith (NE)
 Davis (IL) Lewis (CA) Smith (TX)
 DeFazio Lewis (GA) Smith (WA)
 DeLauro Loeb sack Southerland
 Denham Denham Speier
 DesJarlais DesJarlais Sutton
 Deutch Deutch Luetkemeyer
 Dicks Dicks Luján
 Donnelly (IN) Donnelly (IN) Thompson (CA)
 Doyle Doyle Thompson (MS)
 Duffy Duffy Tonko
 Edwards Edwards Towns
 Ellison Ellison Van Hollen
 Fattah Fattah Vislosky
 Filner Filner Walden
 Fitzpatrick Fitzpatrick Walz (MN)
 Frank (MA) Frank (MA) Wasserman
 Fudge Fudge Schultz
 Garamendi Garamendi Watt
 Gardner Gardner Welch
 Gibbs Gibbs Wilson (FL)
 Mulvaney Mulvaney Womack
 Young (FL) Young (FL) Woolsey
 Young (IN) Young (IN) Wu
 Young (IN) Young (IN) Yarmuth
 Young (IN) Young (IN) Young (AK)
 Young (IN) Young (IN) Young (FL)
 Young (IN) Young (IN) Young (IN)

NOES—198

Adams Broun (GA) Conaway
 Amash Buchanan Conyers
 Andrews Bucshon Cooper
 Bachmann Buerkle Costa
 Barrow Burton (IN) Courtney
 Bartlett Butterfield Cravaack
 Becerra Camp Crenshaw
 Biggert Campbell Culberson
 Bilbray Canseco Davis (KY)
 Bilirakis Cantor DeGette
 Bishop (NY) Cardoza Dent
 Black Carter Diaz-Balart
 Blackburn Chabot Dingell
 Blumenauer Chaffetz Doggett
 Bonner Bonner Clay
 Bono Mack Cleaver Dreier
 Boren Brady (PA) Duncan (SC)
 Boustany Coffman (CO) Duncan (TN)
 Brady (TX) Cole Ellmers

Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fortenberry
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hensarling
Herger
Himes
Holt
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Israel
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
King (NY)
Kingston
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lipinski

LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Murphy (CT)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reichert
Ribble
Rivera

Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schmidt
Schwartz
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (NJ)
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Waters
Waxman
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woodall
Yoder

NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo
Giffords
Hinojosa
Larson (CT)
McCotter

Neal
Olver
Rangel
Rokita
Slaughter

Stivers
Tsongas
Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1227

Mrs. SCHMIDT changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. CLARKE of Michigan and LANDRY changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 442, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) 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 154, noes 262, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 443]

AYES—154

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Bachmann
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Biggart
Bishop (NY)
Himes
Hinchev
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
LoFazio
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Fattah
Filner
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Garamendi
Garrett

Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
LoFazio
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Fattah
Filner
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Garamendi
Garrett

Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reichert
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Sensenbrenner
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Van Hollen
Walsh (IL)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (IN)

NOES—262

Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Chandler
Clarke (NY)
Clever
Clyburn
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (KY)
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais

Dicks
Donnelly (IN)
Duffy
Edwards
Eilmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Critz
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Guthrie

Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Herger
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Loeb sack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino

Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stutzman
Terry
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam

Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stutzman
Terry
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam

NOT VOTING—16

Diaz-Balart
Eshoo
Gibson
Giffords
Landry
Larson (CT)

McCotter
Neal
Olver
Rangel
Rokita
Slaughter

Stivers
Sullivan
Tsongas
Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1230

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

Stated against:
Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 443, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) 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 155, noes 262, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 444]

AYES—155

Adams	Gingrey (GA)	Olson
Akin	Gohmert	Palazzo
Bachmann	Goodlatte	Paul
Bartlett	Gosar	Paulsen
Barton (TX)	Gowdy	Pence
Benishkek	Granger	Petri
Berg	Graves (GA)	Graves (MO)
Bilbray	Graves (MO)	Platts
Bilirakis	Griffith (VA)	Pompeo
Bishop (UT)	Grimm	Posey
Black	Guinta	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Hall	Quayle
Bono Mack	Harris	Reed
Brady (TX)	Hartzler	Reichert
Brooks	Hastings (WA)	Ribble
Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Roe (TN)
Buerkle	Herger	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Huelskamp	Rogers (MI)
Burton (IN)	Hultgren	Rohrabacher
Camp	Hunter	Roskam
Campbell	Hurt	Ross (FL)
Canseco	Jenkins	Royce
Cantor	Jordan	Ryan (WI)
Carter	Kelly	Scalise
Chaffetz	King (IA)	Schilling
Coble	King (NY)	Schmidt
Coffman (CO)	Kingston	Schock
Conaway	Lamborn	Schweikert
Crenshaw	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Culberson	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Davis (KY)	Latta	Sessions
Denham	LoBiondo	Shuster
Dent	Lucas	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NJ)
Duffy	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	Mack	Southerland
Duncan (TN)	Manzullo	Stearns
Ellmers	Marchant	Stutzman
Farenthold	McCarthy (CA)	Sullivan
Fincher	McCaul	Thornberry
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Tipton
Flake	McHenry	Upton
Fleischmann	McKinley	Walberg
Fleming	Mica	Walden
Flores	Miller (FL)	Walsh (IL)
Foxx	Miller (MI)	Webster
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Wolf
Gardner	Myrick	Womack
Garrett	Neugebauer	Young (AK)
Gerlach	Nugent	Young (FL)
Gibbs	Nunnelee	

NOES—262

Ackerman	Cardoza	Diaz-Balart
Aderholt	Carnahan	Dicks
Alexander	Carney	Dingell
Altmire	Carson (IN)	Doggett
Amash	Cassidy	Dold
Andrews	Castor (FL)	Donnelly (IN)
Austria	Chabot	Doyle
Baca	Chandler	Dreier
Bachus	Chu	Edwards
Baldwin	Cicilline	Ellison
Barletta	Clarke (MI)	Emerson
Barrow	Clarke (NY)	Engel
Bass (CA)	Clay	Farr
Bass (NH)	Cleaver	Fattah
Becerra	Clyburn	Filner
Berkley	Cohen	Forbes
Berman	Cole	Fortenberry
Biggart	Connolly (VA)	Frank (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Conyers	Fudge
Bishop (NY)	Cooper	Galleghy
Blumenauer	Costa	Garamendi
Bonner	Costello	Gibson
Boren	Courtney	Gonzalez
Boswell	Cravaack	Green, Al
Boustany	Crawford	Green, Gene
Brady (PA)	Critz	Griffin (AR)
Braley (IA)	Crowley	Grijalva
Brown (FL)	Cuellar	Guthrie
Buchanan	Cummings	Gutierrez
Buchon	Davis (CA)	Hanabusa
Butterfield	Davis (IL)	Harper
Calvert	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Capito	DeGette	Hayworth
Capps	DeLauro	Heck
Capuano	Deutch	Heinrich

Herrera Beutler	McCarthy (NY)	Rush
Higgins	McCollum	Ryan (OH)
Himes	McDermott	Sanchez, Linda
Hinchev	McGovern	T.
Hinojosa	McIntyre	Sanchez, Loretta
Hirono	McKeon	Sarbanes
Hochul	McMorris	Schakowsky
Holden	Rodgers	Schiff
Holt	McNerney	Schrader
Honda	Meehan	Schwartz
Hoyer	Meeks	Scott (VA)
Huizenga (MI)	Michaud	Scott, Austin
Inslee	Miller (NC)	Scott, David
Israel	Miller, George	Serrano
Issa	Moore	Sewell
Jackson (IL)	Moran	Sherman
Jackson Lee	Murphy (CT)	Shimkus
(TX)	Murphy (PA)	Shuler
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Simpson
Johnson (OH)	Napolitano	Sires
Johnson, E. B.	Noem	Smith (WA)
Johnson, Sam	Nunes	Speier
Jones	Owens	Stark
Kaptur	Pallone	Sutton
Keating	Pascrell	Terry
Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	Thompson (CA)
Kind	Payne	Thompson (MS)
Kinzinger (IL)	Pearce	Thompson (PA)
Kissell	Pelosi	Tiberi
Kline	Perlmutter	Tierney
Kucinich	Peters	Tonko
Lance	Peterson	Towns
Landry	Pingree (ME)	Turner
Langevin	Poe (TX)	Van Hollen
Larsen (WA)	Polis	Velazquez
LaTourette	Price (NC)	Visclosky
Lee (CA)	Quigley	Walz (MN)
Levin	Rahall	Wasserman
Lewis (CA)	Rehberg	Schultz
Lewis (GA)	Renacci	Waters
Lipinski	Reyes	Watt
Loeb sack	Richardson	Waxman
Lofgren, Zoe	Richardson	Welch
Long	Rigell	West
Lowey	Rivera	Whitfield
Lujan	Roby	Wilson (FL)
Lungren, Daniel	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)
E.	Rooney	Wittman
Lynch	Ros-Lehtinen	Woodall
Maloney	Ross (AR)	Woolsey
Marino	Rothman (NJ)	Wu
Markey	Roybal-Allard	Yarmuth
Matheson	Runyan	Yoder
Matsui	Ruppersberger	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—15

Eshoo	Larson (CT)	Rokita
Giffords	McCotter	Slaughter
Hanna	Neal	Stivers
Johnson (IL)	Olver	Tsongas
Labrador	Rangel	Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1235

Mrs. SCHMIDT changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chair, on roll-call No. 444, I was taken from the floor by Agricultural staff to analyze certain issues, and inadvertently missed the first King amendment. I have been a strong supporter of ranch justice, including in the farm arena. However, the process of dealing with claims, and the fiscal impact, necessitate a “present” vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “present.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) 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 240, noes 176, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 445]

AYES—240

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

NOES—176

Ackerman	Fattah	Napolitano
Altmire	Filner	Owens
Andrews	Frank (MA)	Pallone
Baca	Fudge	Pascrell
Baldwin	Garamendi	Pastor (AZ)
Barrow	Gonzalez	Payne
Bass (CA)	Green, Al	Pelosi
Bass (NH)	Green, Gene	Perlmutter
Becerra	Grijalva	Peters
Berkley	Gutierrez	Pingree (ME)
Berman	Hanabusa	Polis
Biggert	Hanna	Price (NC)
Bilbray	Hastings (FL)	Quigley
Bishop (GA)	Hayworth	Reyes
Bishop (NY)	Heinrich	Richardson
Blumenauer	Higgins	Richmond
Boswell	Himes	Rothman (NJ)
Brady (PA)	Hinchev	Roybal-Allard
Braley (IA)	Hinojosa	Ruppersberger
Brown (FL)	Hirono	Rush
Butterfield	Hochul	Ryan (OH)
Capito	Holt	Sánchez, Linda
Capps	Honda	T.
Capuano	Hoyer	Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza	Inslee	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Israel	Schakowsky
Carney	Jackson (IL)	Schiff
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Schrader
Castor (FL)	(TX)	Schwartz
Chandler	Johnson (GA)	Scott (VA)
Chu	Johnson, E. B.	Scott, David
Ciilline	Keating	Serrano
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Sherman
Clay	Kissell	Sires
Cleaver	Kucinich	Smith (WA)
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Speier
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Stark
Connolly (VA)	Levin	Sutton
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Thompson (CA)
Cooper	Loeback	Thompson (MS)
Costa	Lofgren, Zoe	Tierney
Courtney	Lowe	Tonko
Crowley	Luján	Towns
Cummings	Lynch	Upton
Davis (CA)	Maloney	Van Hollen
Davis (IL)	Markey	Velázquez
DeFazio	Matheson	Vislosky
DeGette	Matsui	Walz (MN)
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Wasserman
Dent	McCollum	Schultz
Deutch	McDermott	Waters
Dicks	McGovern	Watt
Dingell	McNerney	Waxman
Doggett	Michaud	Welch
Dold	Miller (NC)	Wilson (FL)
Doyle	Moore	Woolsey
Edwards	Moran	Wu
Engel	Murphy (CT)	Yarmuth
Farr	Nadler	

NOT VOTING—16

Ellison	Meeks	Slaughter
Eshoo	Miller, George	Stivers
Giffords	Neal	Tsongas
Johnson (IL)	Olver	Weiner
Larson (CT)	Rangel	
McCotter	Rokita	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1238

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, on June 16, 2011, I inadvertently missed rollcall No. 445, and would have voted “no” on that rollcall vote.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 445, I was taken off the floor by agricultural staff to analyze certain agricultural issues, and inadvertently missed the vote. I am a strong pro-life Member, but this amendment addresses an issue simply not a part of the bill. Had I been present, I would have voted “present.”

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) 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 231, noes 189, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 446]

AYES—231

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

Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield

Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall

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

NOES—189

Ackerman	Frank (MA)	Nadler
Altmire	Fudge	Napolitano
Andrews	Garamendi	Owens
Baca	Gibson	Pallone
Baldwin	Gonzalez	Pascrell
Barrow	Green, Al	Pastor (AZ)
Bass (CA)	Green, Gene	Payne
Becerra	Grijalva	Pelosi
Berkley	Gutierrez	Perlmutter
Berman	Hanabusa	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Peterson
Bishop (NY)	Heinrich	Pingree (ME)
Blumenauer	Higgins	Polis
Boswell	Himes	Price (NC)
Brady (PA)	Hinchev	Quigley
Braley (IA)	Hinojosa	Rahall
Brown (FL)	Hirono	Reyes
Burgess	Hochul	Richardson
Butterfield	Holden	Richmond
Campbell	Holt	Ross (AR)
Capps	Honda	Rothman (NJ)
Capuano	Hoyer	Roybal-Allard
Cardoza	Inslee	Ruppersberger
Carnahan	Israel	Rush
Carney	Jackson (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	(TX)	T.
Chandler	Johnson (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu	Johnson, E. B.	Sarbanes
Ciilline	Jones	Schakowsky
Clarke (MI)	Kaptur	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Schrader
Clay	Kildee	Schwartz
Cleaver	Kind	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kissell	Scott, David
Cohen	Kucinich	Serrano
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Sewell
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cooper	LaTourette	Shuler
Costa	Lee (CA)	Sires
Courtney	Levin	Smith (TX)
Critz	Lewis (GA)	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lipinski	Speier
Cuellar	Loeback	Stark
Cummings	Lofgren, Zoe	Sutton
Davis (CA)	Lowe	Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL)	Luján	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Lynch	Tierney
DeGette	Maloney	Tonko
DeLauro	Markey	Towns
Deutch	Matheson	Van Hollen
Dicks	Matsui	Velázquez
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Vislosky
Doggett	McCollum	Walz (MN)
Doyle	McDermott	Wasserman
Edwards	McGovern	Schultz
Engel	McNerney	Waters
Farr	Meeks	Watt
	Michaud	Waxman
	Miller (NC)	Welch
	Miller, George	Wilson (FL)
	Moore	Woolsey
	Moran	Wu
	Murphy (CT)	Yarmuth
Fortenberry		

NOT VOTING—12

Eshoo	Neal	Slaughter
Giffords	Olver	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Rangel	Tsongas
McCotter	Rokita	Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1242

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the 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 181, noes 237, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 447]

AYES—181

Ackerman	Frank (MA)	Murphy (CT)
Altmire	Fudge	Nadler
Andrews	Garamendi	Napolitano
Baca	Gonzalez	Pallone
Baldwin	Green, Al	Pascarell
Barrow	Green, Gene	Pastor (AZ)
Bass (CA)	Grijalva	Payne
Becerra	Gutierrez	Pelosi
Berkley	Hanabusa	Peters
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Polis
Biggert	Heinrich	Price (NC)
Bishop (GA)	Higgins	Quigley
Bishop (NY)	Himes	Rahall
Blumenauer	Hinchev	Reyes
Boren	Hinojosa	Richardson
Boswell	Hirono	Richmond
Brady (PA)	Hochul	Rohrabacher
Braley (IA)	Holden	Ross (AR)
Brown (FL)	Holt	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	Honda	Royal-Aillard
Capps	Hoyer	Rush
Capuano	Insee	Ryan (OH)
Carnahan	Israel	Sánchez, Linda
Carney	Jackson (IL)	T.
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Sanchez, Loretta
Castor (FL)	(TX)	Sarbanes
Chandler	Johnson (GA)	Schakowsky
Chu	Johnson (IL)	Schiff
Cicilline	Johnson, E. B.	Schrader
Clarke (MI)	Kaptur	Harris
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Schwartz
Clay	Kildee	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Kind	Scott, David
Clyburn	Kissell	Serrano
Cohen	Kucinich	Sewell
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Sherman
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Shuler
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Sires
Costello	Levin	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Speier
Critz	Lipinski	Stark
Crowley	Loeb sack	Sutton
Cuellar	Lofgren, Zoe	Thompson (CA)
Cummings	Lowey	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Lujan	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Lynch	Tonko
DeFazio	Maloney	Towns
DeGette	Markey	Van Hollen
DeLauro	Matheson	Velázquez
Deutch	Matsui	Visclosky
Dicks	McCarthy (NY)	Walz (MN)
Dingell	McCollum	Wasserman
Doggett	McDermott	Schultz
Dold	McGovern	Waters
Donnelly (IN)	McIntyre	Watt
Doyle	McNerney	Waxman
Edwards	Meehan	Welch
Ellison	Meeks	Wilson (FL)
Engel	Michaud	Woolsey
Farr	Miller (NC)	Wu
Fattah	Moore	Yarmuth
Filner	Moran	

NOES—237

Adams	Bilirakis	Calvert
Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Camp
Akin	Black	Campbell
Alexander	Blackburn	Canseco
Amash	Bonner	Cantor
Austria	Bono Mack	Capito
Bachmann	Boustany	Cardoza
Bachus	Brady (TX)	Carter
Barletta	Brooks	Cassidy
Bartlett	Broun (GA)	Chabot
Barton (TX)	Buchanan	Chaffetz
Bass (NH)	Bucshon	Coble
Benishek	Buerkle	Coffman (CO)
Berg	Burgess	Cole
Bilbray	Burton (IN)	Conaway

Costa	Johnson (OH)	Price (GA)
Cravaack	Johnson, Sam	Quayle
Crawford	Jones	Reed
Crenshaw	Jordan	Rehberg
Culberson	Kelly	Reichert
Davis (KY)	King (IA)	Renacci
Denham	King (NY)	Ribble
Dent	Kingston	Rigell
DesJarlais	Kinzinger (IL)	Rivera
Diaz-Balart	Kline	Roby
Dreier	Labrador	Roe (TN)
Duffy	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)
Duncan (SC)	Lance	Rogers (KY)
Duncan (TN)	Landry	Rogers (MI)
Ellmers	Lankford	Rooney
Emerson	Latham	Ros-Lehtinen
Farenthold	LaTourette	Roskam
Fincher	Latta	Ross (FL)
Fitzpatrick	Lewis (CA)	Royce
Flake	LoBiondo	Runyan
Fleischmann	Long	Ruppersberger
Fleming	Lucas	Ryan (WI)
Flores	Luetkemeyer	Scalise
Forbes	Lummis	Schilling
Fortenberry	Lungren, Daniel	Schmidt
Fox	E.	Schock
Franks (AZ)	Mack	Schweikert
Frelinghuysen	Manzullo	Scott (SC)
Galley	Marchant	Scott, Austin
Gardner	Marino	Sensenbrenner
Garrett	McCarthy (CA)	Sessions
Gerlach	McCaul	Shimkus
Gibbs	McClintock	Shuster
Gibson	McHenry	Simpson
Gingrey (GA)	McKeon	Smith (NE)
Gohmert	McKinley	Smith (NJ)
Goodlatte	McMorris	Smith (TX)
Gosar	Rodgers	Southerland
Gowdy	Mica	Stearns
Granger	Miller (FL)	Stutzman
Graves (GA)	Miller (MI)	Sullivan
Graves (MO)	Miller, Gary	Terry
Griffin (AR)	Mulvaney	Thompson (PA)
Griffith (VA)	Murphy (PA)	Thornberry
Grimm	Myrick	Tiberi
Guinta	Neugebauer	Tipton
Guthrie	Noem	Turner
Hall	Nugent	Upton
Hanna	Nunes	Walberg
Harper	Olson	Walden
Harris	Owens	Walsh (IL)
Hartzer	Palazzo	Webster
Hastings (WA)	Paul	West
Hayworth	Paulsen	Westmoreland
Heck	Pearce	Whitfield
Hensarling	Pence	Wilson (SC)
Herger	Perlmutter	Wittman
Herrera Beutler	Peterson	Wolf
Huelskamp	Petri	Womack
Huizenga (MI)	Pingree (ME)	Woodall
Hultgren	Pitts	Yoder
Hunter	Platts	Young (AK)
Hurt	Poe (TX)	Young (FL)
Issa	Pompeo	Young (IN)
Jenkins	Posey	

NOT VOTING—14

Eshoo	Neal	Slaughter
Giffords	Nunnelee	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Olver	Tsongas
McCotter	Rangel	Weiner
Miller, George	Rokita	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1245

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) 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 238, noes 179, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 448]

AYES—238

Adams	Gibson	Nunes
Aderholt	Gingrey (GA)	Nunnelee
Alexander	Gohmert	Olson
Altmire	Goodlatte	Palazzo
Amash	Gosar	Paul
Austria	Gowdy	Paulsen
Bachmann	Granger	Pearce
Bachus	Graves (GA)	Pence
Barletta	Graves (MO)	Peterson
Bartlett	Green, Gene	Petri
Barton (TX)	Griffin (AR)	Pitts
Bass (NH)	Griffith (VA)	Platts
Benishek	Grimm	Poe (TX)
Berg	Guinta	Pompeo
Bilbray	Guthrie	Posay
	Hall	Price (GA)
	Harper	Quayle
	Harris	Rahall
	Hartzler	Reed
	Hastings (WA)	Rehberg
	Heck	Renacci
	Hensarling	Ribble
	Herger	Rigell
	Herrera Beutler	Rivera
	Holden	Roby
	Huelskamp	Roe (TN)
	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (AL)
	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
	Hunter	Rogers (MI)
	Hurt	Rohrabacher
	Jenkins	Rooney
	Johnson (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
	Johnson, Sam	Ross (AR)
	Jones	Ross (FL)
	Jordan	Royce
	Kelly	Runyan
	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
	King (NY)	Scalise
	Kingston	Schilling
	Kinzinger (IL)	Schmidt
	Kline	Schock
	Labrador	Schweikert
	Lamborn	Scott (SC)
	Lance	Scott, Austin
	Landry	Sensenbrenner
	Lankford	Sessions
	Latham	Shimkus
	LaTourette	Shuster
	Latta	Simpson
	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
	Long	Smith (TX)
	Lucas	Southerland
	Luetkemeyer	Stearns
	Lummis	Stutzman
	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
	E.	Terry
	Mack	Thompson (PA)
	Manzullo	Thornberry
	Marchant	Tiberi
	Marino	Tipton
	McCarthy (CA)	Turner
	McCaul	Upton
	McClintock	Walberg
	McHenry	Walden
	McKeon	Walsh (IL)
	McKinley	Webster
	McMorris	West
	Rodgers	Westmoreland
	Meehan	Whitfield
	Wilson (SC)	Wilson (SC)
	Miller (FL)	Wittman
	Miller (MI)	Wolf
	Miller, Gary	Womack
	Mulvaney	Woodall
	Murphy (PA)	Yoder
	Myrick	Young (AK)
	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
	Noem	Young (IN)

NOES—179

Ackerman	Baca	Barrow
Andrews	Baldwin	Bass (CA)

Bass (NH) Hanabusa
 Becerra Hanna
 Berkley Hastings (FL)
 Berman Hayworth
 Bishop (GA) Heinrich
 Bishop (NY) Higgins
 Blumenauer Himes
 Brady (PA) Hinchey
 Braley (IA) Hinojosa
 Brown (FL) Hirono
 Butterfield Hochul
 Capps Holt
 Capuano Honda
 Cardoza Hoyer
 Carnahan Inslee
 Carney Israel
 Carson (IN) Issa
 Castor (FL) Jackson (IL)
 Chandler Jackson Lee
 Chu (TX)
 Cicilline Johnson (GA)
 Clarke (MI) Johnson, E. B.
 Clarke (NY) Kaptur
 Clay Keating
 Cleaver Kildee
 Clyburn Kind
 Cohen Kissell
 Connolly (VA) Kucinich
 Conyers Langevin
 Cooper Larsen (WA)
 Costa Lee (CA)
 Courtney Levin
 Crowley Lewis (GA)
 Cuellar Lipinski
 Cummings Loeb sack
 Davis (CA) Lofgren, Zoe
 Davis (IL) Lowey
 DeFazio Luján
 DeGette Lynch
 DeLauro Maloney
 Deutch Markey
 Dicks Matheson
 Dingell Matsui
 Doggett McCarthy (NY)
 Donnelly (IN) McCollum
 Doyle McDermott
 Edwards McGovern
 Ellison McIntyre
 Engel McNerney
 Farr Meeks
 Fattah Michaud
 Filner Miller (NC)
 Frank (MA) Miller, George
 Fudge Moore
 Garamendi Moran
 Gonzalez Murphy (CT)
 Green, Al Nadler
 Grijalva Napolitano
 Gutierrez Owens

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

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 182, noes 235, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 449]
 AYES—182

Ackerman
 Andrews
 Baca
 Baldwin
 Barrow
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hanabusa
 Hastings (FL)
 Heinrich
 Higgs
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hirono
 Hochul
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Inslee
 Israel
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson Lee
 T.
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Kaptur
 Kildee
 Kind
 Kissell
 Kucinich
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Luján
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McNerney
 Meeks
 Michaud
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Owens
 Frank (MA)
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Gonzalez
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Napolitano
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Pingree (ME)
 Polis
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruppenger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Shuler
 Sires
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Stark
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Tierney
 Tonko
 Towns
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 Wilson (FL)
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth

Ellmers
 Emerson
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Flake
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foy
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gallegly
 Gardner
 Garrett
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Griffin (AR)
 Griffith (VA)
 Grimm
 Guinta
 Guthrie
 Hall
 Hanna
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Heck
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Herrera Beutler
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Jordan
 Keating
 Kelly
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kline
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Landry
 Lankford
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lewis (CA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Long
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Marino
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 Meehan
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller, Gary
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Paulsen
 Pearce
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pitts
 Platts
 Poe (TX)
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Quayle
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Runyan
 Ryan (WI)
 Calise
 Schilling
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Southerland
 Stearns
 Stutzman
 Sullivan
 Terry
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tipton
 Turner
 Upton
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walsh (IL)
 Webster
 West
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—15

Akin
 Bilbray
 Eshoo
 Giffords
 Larson (CT)
 McCotter
 Neal
 Nugent
 Olver
 Rangel
 Rokita
 Slaughter
 Stivers
 Tsongas
 Weiner

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

□ 1248

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

Stated for:
 Mr. AKIN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 448, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”
 Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 448, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

NOES—235

Adams
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Amash
 Austria
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Barletta
 Barton (TX)
 Bass (NH)
 Benishek
 Berg
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boswell
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Canseco
 Cantor
 Capito
 Cardoza
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Coble
 Coffman (CO)
 Cole
 Conaway
 Costa
 Cravaack
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Culberson
 Davis (KY)
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Dold
 Dreier
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)

NOT VOTING—15

Eshoo
 Giffords
 Labrador
 Larson (CT)
 McCotter
 Nadler
 Neal
 Olver
 Rangel
 Rokita
 Slaughter
 Stivers
 Tsongas
 Weiner
 Wilson (SC)

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

□ 1251

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HIRONO
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) 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 288, noes 132, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 450]

AYES—288

Ackerman Fudge McDermott
 Alexander Gallegly McGovern
 Altmire Garamendi McIntyre
 Andrews Garrett McKeon
 Baca Gerlach McKinley
 Bachus Gibson McNeerney
 Baldwin Gingrey (GA) Meehan
 Barletta Gohmert Meeks
 Bartlett Gonzalez Mica
 Barton (TX) Goodlatte Michaud
 Bass (CA) Gosar Miller (FL)
 Bass (NH) Graves (MO) Miller (MI)
 Becerra Green, Al Miller (NC)
 Berg Green, Gene Miller, George
 Berkley Griffin (AR) Moore
 Berman Griffith (VA) Moran
 Bilbray Grijalva Mulvaney
 Bilirakis Grimm Murphy (CT)
 Bishop (GA) Guthrie Nadler
 Bishop (NY) Gutierrez Napolitano
 Bishop (UT) Hall Noem
 Black Hanabusa Nunes
 Blackburn Hanna Owens
 Blumenauer Harper Pallone
 Boren Harris Pascarell
 Boswell Hartzler Pastor (AZ)
 Boustany Hastings (FL) Paul
 Brady (PA) Heck Paulsen
 Braley (IA) Heinrich Payne
 Brooks Herger Pelosi
 Brown (FL) Herrera Beutler Perlmutter
 Buchanan Higgins Peters
 Butterfield Himes Peterson
 Calvert Hinchey Petri
 Camp Hinojosa Pingree (ME)
 Capito Hirono Platts
 Capps Hochul Polis
 Capuano Holden Pompeo
 Cardoza Holt Price (NC)
 Carnahan Honda Quigley
 Carney Hoyer Rahall
 Carson (IN) Hultgren Rehberg
 Cassidy Israel Renacci
 Castor (FL) Jackson (IL) Reyes
 Chaffetz Jackson Lee Richardson
 Chandler (TX) Richmond
 Chu Jenkins Rigell
 Cicilline Johnson (GA) Rogers (MI)
 Clarke (MI) Johnson (IL) Ros-Lehtinen
 Clarke (NY) Johnson (OH) Ross (AR)
 Clay Johnson, E. B. Rothman (NJ)
 Cleaver Jones Roybal-Allard
 Clyburn Jordan Ruppersberger
 Cohen Kaptur Rush
 Connolly (VA) Keating Ryan (OH)
 Conyers Kelly Sánchez, Linda
 Cooper Kildee T.
 Costa Kind Sanchez, Loretta
 Costello Sarbanes King (IA)
 Courtney King (NY) Scalise
 Cravaack Kissell Schakowsky
 Crawford Kline Schiff
 Critz Kucinich Schilling
 Crowley Labrador Schrader
 Cuellar Lance Schwartz
 Cummings Landry Scott (VA)
 Davis (CA) Langevin Scott, David
 Davis (IL) Larsen (WA) Sensenbrenner
 DeFazio Latham Serrano
 DeGette LaTourette Sewell
 DeLauro Lee (CA) Sherman
 Dent Levin Shimkus
 DesJarlais Lewis (GA) Shuster
 Deutch Lipinski Sires
 Dicks LoBiondo Smith (NJ)
 Dingell Loeback Smith (WA)
 Doggett Lofgren, Zoe Speier
 Dold Lowey Stark
 Donnelly (IN) Luetkemeyer Sutton
 Doyle Luján Terry
 Duncan (TN) Lungren, Daniel Thompson (CA)
 Edwards E. Thompson (MS)
 Ellison Lynch Thompson (PA)
 Farr Maloney Tiberi
 Fattah Marchant Tierney
 Filner Marino Tonko
 Fincher Markey Towns
 Fitzpatrick Matheson Turner
 Fleischmann Matsui Upton
 Forbes McCarthy (CA) Van Hollen
 Fortenberry McCarthy (NY) Velázquez
 Frank (MA) McCollum

Visclosky
 Walden
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Wilson (FL)
 Schultz
 Waters

Adams
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Amash
 Austria
 Bachmann
 Barrow
 Benishek
 Biggert
 Bonner
 Gosar
 Brady (TX)
 Broun (GA)
 Buchson
 Buerkle
 Moran
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Campbell
 Canseco
 Cantor
 Carter
 Chabot
 Coble
 Owens
 Coffman (CO)
 Cole
 Conaway
 Crenshaw
 Culberson
 Davis (KY)
 Denham
 Diaz-Balart
 Dreier
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Ellmers
 Emerson
 Engel
 Farenthold
 Flake
 Fleming
 Flores
 Pence
 Pitts
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gardner

NOT VOTING—12

Eshoo
 Giffords
 Larson (CT)
 McCotter

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

□ 1256

Mr. CHAFFETZ and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN 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. 38 OFFERED BY MR. HOLDEN
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) 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 84, noes 335, not voting 13, as follows:

Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wittman

Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)

Quayle
 Reed
 Reichert
 Ribble
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Roskam
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Runyan
 Ryan (WI)
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (TX)
 Southerland
 Stearns
 Stutzman
 Sullivan
 Thornberry
 Tipton
 Walberg
 Walsh (IL)
 Webster
 West
 Westmoreland
 Wilson (SC)
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

Altire
 Barletta
 Bartlett
 Berkley
 Bishop (GA)
 Boren
 Brady (PA)
 Brown (FL)
 Cardoza
 Carney
 Chandler
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Coffman (CO)
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Critz
 Davis (IL)
 DeFazio
 Doyle
 Filner
 Fitzpatrick
 Fox
 Gerlach
 Goodlatte
 Griffith (VA)

Ackerman
 Adams
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Amash
 Andrews
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Baldwin
 Barrow
 Barton (TX)
 Bass (CA)
 Bass (NH)
 Becerra
 Benishek
 Berg
 Berman
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NY)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Blumenauer
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boswell
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Buchson
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Canseco
 Cantor
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Carnahan
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Castor (FL)
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke (MI)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cohen
 Cole
 Conaway
 Connolly (VA)

[Roll No. 451]

AYES—84

Hall
 Harper
 Himes
 Holden
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hurt
 Johnson (IL)
 Kelly
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 T.
 Kucinich
 Labrador
 Long
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Manzullo
 Marino
 Matheson
 McCarthy (NY)
 Meehan
 Mica
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Paul
 Peterson

NOES—335

Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Platts
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rush
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (WA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Visclosky
 Walsh (IL)
 Walsh (MN)
 Welch
 West
 Wittman

Conyers
 Cooper
 Cravaack
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (KY)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Dold
 Donnelly (IN)
 Dreier
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Ellmers
 Emerson
 Engel
 Farenthold
 Farr
 Fattah
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Jordan
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Killdeer
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kissell
 Kline
 Kucinich
 Labrador
 Lance
 Landry
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeback
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Marchant
 Marino
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum

[Roll No. 451]

Luján	Peters	Sewell	[Roll No. 452]	Kinzinger (IL)	Noem	Scott (SC)
Lungren, Daniel E.	Pitts	Sherman	AYES—132	Kissell	Nugent	Scott (VA)
Lynch	Poe (TX)	Shimkus		Kline	Nunes	Scott, Austin
Mack	Polis	Simpson		Labrador	Nunnelee	Scott, David
Maloney	Pompeo	Sires		Lamborn	Olson	Sessions
Markey	Posey	Smith (NJ)		Lance	Owens	Sewell
Matsui	Price (GA)	Smith (TX)		Landry	Palazzo	Shimkus
McCarthy (CA)	Price (NC)	Southerland		Lankford	Paulsen	Shuler
McCauley	Quayle	Speier		Larsen (WA)	Pearce	Shuster
McClintock	Reed	Stark		Latham	Pence	Simpson
McCollum	Rehberg	Stearns		LaTourette	Peterson	Smith (NE)
McDermott	Reichert	Stutzman		Latta	Pitts	Smith (TX)
McGovern	Reyes	Sullivan		Lewis (CA)	Platts	Southerland
McHenry	Richardson	Sutton		Lewis (GA)	Poe (TX)	Stearns
McIntyre	Richmond	Terry		LoBiondo	Pompeo	Stutzman
McKeon	Rigell	Thompson (CA)		Loeback	Posey	Sullivan
McKinley	Rivera	Thornberry		Long	Price (GA)	Terry
McMorris	Roby	Tiberi		Lucas	Quayle	Thompson (CA)
Rodgers	Roe (TN)	Tierney		Luetkemeyer	Rahall	Thompson (MS)
McNerney	Rogers (AL)	Tipton		Luján	Reed	Thompson (PA)
Meeks	Rogers (KY)	Tonko		Lummis	Rehberg	Thornberry
Michaud	Rogers (MI)	Towns		Lungren, Daniel E.	Renacci	Tiberi
Miller (FL)	Rohrabacher	Turner		Manzullo	Ribble	Tierney
Miller (MI)	Rooney	Upton		Marchant	Richardson	Tipton
Miller (NC)	Ros-Lehtinen	Van Hollen		Marino	Richmond	Turner
Miller, Gary	Roskam	Velázquez		Matheson	Rigell	Upton
Miller, George	Ross (AR)	Walberg		Matsui	Rivera	Visclosky
Moore	Ross (FL)	Walden		McCarthy (CA)	Roby	Walberg
Mulvaney	Rothman (NJ)	Wasserman		McCauley	Roe (TN)	Walden
Myrick	Roybal-Allard	Schultz		McIntyre	Rogers (AL)	Walsh (IL)
Nadler	Royce	Waters		McKeon	Rogers (KY)	Walz (MN)
Napolitano	Runyan	Watt		McKinley	Rogers (MI)	Wasserman
Neugebauer	Ruppersberger	Waxman		McMorris	Rooney	Schultz
Noem	Ryan (OH)	Webster		Rodgers	Ros-Lehtinen	Waters
Nugent	Ryan (WI)	Westmoreland		Meeks	Roskam	Watt
Nunes	Sarbanes	Whitfield		Mica	Ross (AR)	Webster
Nunnelee	Scalise	Wilson (FL)		Michaud	Ross (FL)	West
Olson	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)		Miller (FL)	Rothman (NJ)	Westmoreland
Pallone	Schiff	Wolf		Miller (MI)	Royce	Wilson (FL)
Pascarell	Schilling	Womack		Miller (NC)	Runyan	Wilson (SC)
Pastor (AZ)	Schmidt	Woodall		Miller, Gary	Ryan (OH)	Wittman
Paulsen	Schock	Woolsey		Mulvaney	Ryan (WI)	Wolf
Payne	Schweikert	Wu		Murphy (PA)	Scalise	Womack
Pearce	Scott (SC)	Yarmuth		Myrick	Schilling	Woodall
Pelosi	Scott (VA)	Yoder		Neugebauer	Schmidt	Yoder
Pence	Scott, Austin	Young (AK)			Schock	Young (AK)
Perlmutter	Serrano	Young (FL)			Schrader	Young (FL)
	Sessions	Young (IN)				

NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo	Neal	Stivers
Giffords	Olver	Tsongas
Larson (CT)	Rangel	Weiner
Marchant	Rokita	
McCotter	Slaughter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1300

Ms. WILSON of Florida changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. WEST. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 451, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 132, noes 287, not voting 13, as follows:

NOES—287

Adams	Chabot	Gingrey (GA)
Aderholt	Chaffetz	Gohmert
Akin	Chandler	Gonzalez
Alexander	Clarke (NY)	Goodlatte
Altmire	Clay	Gosar
Amash	Cleaver	Gowdy
Andrews	Clyburn	Granger
Austria	Coble	Graves (GA)
Baca	Cole	Graves (MO)
Bachmann	Conaway	Green, Al
Bachus	Conyers	Green, Gene
Barletta	Costa	Griffin (AR)
Barrow	Costello	Griffith (VA)
Bartlett	Courtney	Guinta
Barton (TX)	Cravaack	Guthrie
Bass (NH)	Crawford	Gutierrez
Benishek	Crenshaw	Hall
Berg	Critz	Hanna
Berkley	Cuellar	Harper
Biggart	Culberson	Harris
Bilbray	Cummings	Hartzler
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Davis (KY)	Hastings (WA)
Bishop (NY)	Denham	Heck
Bishop (UT)	Dent	Hensarling
Black	DesJarlais	Herger
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Bonner	Dingell	Hinojosa
Bono Mack	Donnelly (IN)	Hochul
Boren	Dreier	Holden
Boswell	Duffy	Huelskamp
Boustany	Duncan (SC)	Huizenga (MI)
Brady (TX)	Edwards	Hultgren
Braley (IA)	Ellmers	Hunter
Broun (GA)	Emerson	Hurt
Brown (FL)	Farenthold	Issa
Buchanan	Fincher	Jackson Lee
Bucshon	Flake	(TX)
Buerkle	Fleischmann	Jenkins
Burgess	Fleming	Johnson (OH)
Burton (IN)	Flores	Johnson, E. B.
Butterfield	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Calvert	Fortenberry	Jordan
Camp	Frank (MA)	Kaptur
Canseco	Frelinghuysen	Kelly
Cantor	Fudge	Kildee
Capito	Garamendi	Kind
Cardoza	Gardner	King (IA)
Carter	Gibbs	King (NY)
Cassidy	Gibson	Kingston

NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo	Olver	Slaughter
Giffords	Rangel	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Rokita	Tsongas
McCotter	Sánchez, Linda T.	Weiner
Neal		

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1306

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Messrs. COFFMAN of Colorado and CLARKE of Michigan, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. BERMAN changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

Messrs. FRANK of Massachusetts, FLAKE, SAM JOHNSON of Texas, ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and AMASH changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) 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 109, noes 310, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 453]

AYES—109

Amash Hall Paul
 Bachmann Hensarling Paulsen
 Bartlett Herger Pence
 Barton (TX) Huelskamp Petri
 Biggert Huizenga (MI) Pitts
 Bishop (UT) Hultgren Pompeo
 Black Hunter Price (GA)
 Blackburn Hurst Quayle
 Bono Mack Issa Renacci
 Brady (TX) Johnson (OH) Ribble
 Broun (GA) Johnson, Sam Rigell
 Buchanan Jordan Rogers (MI)
 Buerkle King (NY) Rohrabacher
 Burgess Kline Ross (FL)
 Burton (IN) Labrador Royce
 Campbell Lamborn Ryan (WI)
 Chabot Landry Scalise
 Chaffetz Latta Schweikert
 Coble Long Scott (SC)
 Coffman (CO) Lummis Sessions
 Cooper Lungren, Daniel
 Davis (KY) E. Southerland
 Duncan (SC) Mack Stearns
 Duncan (TN) Manzullo Stutzman
 Flake Marchant Sullivan
 Fleischmann McCarthy (CA) Terry
 Fleming McClintock Tiberi
 Foxx McHenry Upton
 Franks (AZ) Mica Walberg
 Garrett Miller (FL) Walsh (IL)
 Gingrey (GA) Miller (MI) Wilson (SC)
 Gohmert Miller, Gary Wittman
 Goodlatte Mulvaney Woodall
 Gowdy Murphy (PA) Yoder
 Graves (GA) Myrick Young (FL)
 Griffith (VA) Nugent Young (IN)
 Grimm Nunnelee

NOES—310

Ackerman Clarke (NY) Frelinghuysen
 Adams Clay Fudge
 Aderholt Cleaver Gallegly
 Akin Clyburn Garamendi
 Alexander Cohen Gardner
 Altmire Cole Gerlach
 Andrews Conaway Gibbs
 Austria Connolly (VA) Gibson
 Baca Conyers Gonzalez
 Bachus Costa Gosar
 Baldwin Costello Granger
 Barletta Courtney Graves (MO)
 Barrow Cravaack Green, Al
 Bass (CA) Crawford Green, Gene
 Bass (NH) Crenshaw Griffin (AR)
 Becerra Critz Grijalva
 Benishek Crowley Guinta
 Berg Cuellar Guthrie
 Berkley Culberson Gutierrez
 Berman Cummings Hanabusa
 Bilbray Davis (CA) Hanna
 Bilirakis Davis (IL) Harper
 Bishop (GA) DeFazio Harris
 Bishop (NY) DeGette Hartzler
 Blumenauer DeLauro Hastings (FL)
 Bonner Denham Hastings (WA)
 Boren Dent Hayworth
 Boswell DesJarlais Heck
 Boustany Deutch Heinrich
 Brady (PA) Diaz-Balart Herrera Beutler
 Braley (IA) Dicks Higgins
 Brooks Dingell Himes
 Brown (FL) Doggett Hinchey
 Bueshon Dold Hinojosa
 Butterfield Donnelly (IN) Hirono
 Calvert Doyle Hochul
 Camp Dreier Holden
 Canseco Duffy Holt
 Cantor Edwards Honda
 Capito Ellison Hoyer
 Capps Ellmers Insee
 Capuano Emerson Israel
 Cardoza Engel Jackson (IL)
 Carnahan Farenthold Jackson Lee
 Carney Farr (TX)
 Carson (IN) Fattah Jenkins
 Carter Filner Johnson (GA)
 Cassidy Fincher Johnson (IL)
 Castor (FL) Fitzpatrick Johnson, E. B.
 Chandler Flores Jones
 Chu Forbes Kaptur
 Cicilline Fortenberry Keating
 Clarke (MI) Frank (MA) Kelly

Kildee Neugebauer Schwartz
 Kind Noem Scott (VA)
 King (IA) Nunes Scott, Austin
 Kingston Olson Scott, David
 Kinzinger (IL) Owens Serrano
 Kissell Pallazo Sewell
 Kucinich Pallone Sherman
 Lance Pascrell Shimkus
 Langevin Pastor (AZ) Shuler
 Lankford Payne Shuster
 Larsen (WA) Pearce Simpson
 Latham Pelosi Sires
 LaTourette Perlmutter Smith (NE)
 Lee (CA) Peters Smith (NJ)
 Levin Peterson Smith (TX)
 Lewis (CA) Pingree (ME) Smith (WA)
 Lewis (GA) Platts Speier
 Lipinski Poe (TX) Stark
 Rigell LoBiondo Polis
 Loeb sack Posey Sutton
 Lofgren, Zoe Price (NC) Thompson (CA)
 Lowey Quigley Thompson (MS)
 Lucas Rahall Thompson (PA)
 Luetkemeyer Reed Thornberry
 Lujan Rehberg Tierney
 Lynch Reichert Tipton
 Maloney Reyes Tonko
 Marino Richardson Towns
 Markey Richmond Turner
 Matheson Rivera Van Hollen
 Matsui Roby Velázquez
 McCarthy (NY) Roe (TN) Visclosky
 McCaul Rogers (AL) Walden
 McCollum Rogers (KY) Walz (MN)
 McDermott Rooney Wasserman
 McGovern Ros-Lehtinen Schultz
 McIntyre Roskam Waters
 McKeon Ross (AR) Watt
 McKinley Rothman (NJ) Waxman
 Roybal-Allard Roybal-Allard Webster
 Runyan Runyan Welch
 Ruppertsberger Rush West
 McNeerney Ryan (OH) Westmoreland
 Meehan Sanchez, Loretta Whitfield
 Meeks Sarbanes Wilson (FL)
 Michaud Sarbanes Wolf
 Miller (NC) Schakowsky Womack
 Miller, George Schiff Woolsey
 Moore Schilling Wu
 Moran Murphy (CT) Schmidt
 Nadler Nadler Schock
 Napolitano Schrader Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo Oliver Slaughter
 Giffords Rangel Stivers
 Larson (CT) Rokita Tsongas
 McCotter Sanchez, Linda Weiner
 Neal T.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1309

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 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 283, noes 128, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 454]

AYES—283

Adams Frelinghuysen Neugebauer
 Aderholt Fudge Nugent
 Akin Gallegly Nunes
 Alexander Garrett Nunnelee
 Altmire Gerlach Olson
 Amash Gibbs Pallone
 Andrews Gibson Pascrell
 Bachmann Bachus Pastore (AZ)
 Bachus Gohmert Paul
 Barletta Barletta Goodlatte Paulsen
 Bartlett Gowdy Payne
 Barton (TX) Granger Pearce
 Bass (CA) Graves (GA) Pence
 Bass (NH) Green, Gene Perlmutter
 Becerra Griffin (AR) Peters
 Benishek Griffith (VA) Petri
 Berkley Grijalva Pingree (ME)
 Berman Grimm Pitts
 Biggert Guinta Platts
 Bilbray Guthrie Poe (TX)
 Bilirakis Hall Polis
 Bishop (UT) Hanna Pompeo
 Black Harper Posey
 Blackburn Harris Price (GA)
 Blumenauer Hayworth Quayle
 Bonner Heinrich Quigley
 Bono Mack Hensarling Rahall
 Boren Herger Reed
 Boustany Herrera Beutler Rehberg
 Brady (PA) Higgins Reichert
 Brady (TX) Himes Renacci
 Brooks Hinchey Ribble
 Broun (GA) Hinojosa Richardson
 Buchanan Hirono Rigell
 Bueshon Hochul Roe (TN)
 Buerkle Honda Rogers (MI)
 Burgess Huizenga (MI) Rohrabacher
 Calvert Hunter Rooney
 Camp Hurt Roskam
 Campbell Issa Ross (FL)
 Canseco Johnson, Sam Rothman (NJ)
 Cantor Jordan Roybal-Allard
 Capito Kelly Royce
 Capps King (NY) Runyan
 Capuano Kingston Ryan (WI)
 Carney Klaine Sanchez, Loretta
 Carter Kucinich Sarbanes
 Cassidy Labrador Southernland
 Castor (FL) Lamborn Schiff
 Chabot Lance Schmidt
 Chaffetz Landry Schrader
 Chandler Lankford Schwartz
 Clarke (NY) Larsen (WA) Schweikert
 Clay LaTourette Scott (SC)
 Coble Lee (CA) Scott, Austin
 Coffman (CO) Levin Sensenbrenner
 Cohen Lewis (GA) Sessions
 Cole Lipinski Sherman
 Conaway LoBiondo Shuler
 Connolly (VA) Lofgren, Zoe Shuster
 Cooper Long Simpson
 Courtney Lujan Sires
 Cravaack Lungren, Daniel
 Crawford E. Smith (NJ)
 Crowley Lynch Smith (TX)
 Cuellar Mack Smith (WA)
 Culberson Maloney Southernland
 Davis (CA) Marchant Stearns
 Davis (KY) Marino Stutzman
 DeLauro Matheson Sullivan
 Denham Matsui Sutton
 Dent McCarthy (CA) Thompson (CA)
 DesJarlais McCaul Thompson (PA)
 Deutch DeLoach Thornberry
 Doggett McClintock Tipton
 Dold McCollum Tonko
 Doyle McDermott
 Dreier McGovern Upton
 Duffy McHenry Van Hollen
 Duncan (SC) McIntyre Walberg
 Duncan (TN) McKeon Walden
 Edwards McKinley Walsh (IL)
 Ellison McMorris Webster
 Ellmers Rodgers Welch
 Emerson Mica West
 Engel Michaud Westmoreland
 Farenthold Miller (FL) Wilson (SC)
 Farr Miller (MI) Wittman
 Fitzpatrick Flake Miller, Gary Wolf
 Fleischmann Miller, George Womack
 Fleming Moran Woodall
 Flores Mulvaney Woolsey
 Forbes Murphy (CT) Wu
 Foxx Murphy (PA) Young (AK)
 Frank (MA) Myrick Young (FL)
 Franks (AZ) Nadler Young (IN)

NOES—128

Ackerman Hastings (WA) Palazzo
 Austria Heck Pelosi
 Baca Holden Peterson
 Baldwin Holt Price (NC)
 Barrow Hoyer Reyes
 Berg Huelskamp Richmond
 Bishop (GA) Hultgren Rivera
 Bishop (NY) Inslee Roby
 Boswell Israel Rogers (AL)
 Braley (IA) Jackson (IL) Rogers (KY)
 Brown (FL) Jackson Lee Ros-Lehtinen
 Burton (IN) (TX)
 Butterfield Jenkins Ross (AR)
 Cardoza Johnson (GA) Ruppberger
 Carnahan Johnson (IL) Rush
 Carson (IN) Johnson (OH) Ryan (OH)
 Chu Johnson, E. B. Schakowsky
 Cicilline Jones Schilling
 Cleaver Kaptur Blumenauer
 Clyburn Kildee Scott (VA)
 Conyers Kind Scott, David
 Costa King (IA) Serrano
 Costello Kinzinger (IL) Sewell
 Crenshaw Kissell Shimkus
 Critz Langevin Smith (NE)
 Cummings Latham Terry
 Davis (IL) Latta Thompson (MS)
 DeFazio Lewis (CA) Tiberi
 DeGette Loebsock Tierney
 Diaz-Balart Lowey Towns
 Dicks Lucas Turner
 Dingell Luetkemeyer Velazquez
 Donnelly (IN) Lummis Vislosky
 Emerson Manzullo Walz (MN)
 Engel Markey Wasserman
 Filner McCarthy (NY) Schultz
 Fincher McNerney Waters
 Fortenberry Meehan Watt
 Gardner Meeks Waxman
 Gonzalez Miller (NC) Whitfield
 Graves (MO) Moore Wilson (FL)
 Hanabusa Napolitano Yarmuth
 Hartzler Noem Yoder
 Hastings (FL) Owens

NOT VOTING—21

Clarke (MI) Keating Sánchez, Linda
 Eshoo Larson (CT) T.
 Fattah McCotter Slaughter
 Garamendi Neal Stark
 Giffords Olver Stivers
 Gosar Rangel Tsongas
 Green, Al Rokita Weiner
 Gutierrez

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1312

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 454, I would have voted "aye" but was in an interview and missed the vote.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 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 186, noes 228, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 455]

AYES—186

Ackerman Gohmert Paul
 Adams Gonzalez Paulsen
 Amash Gowdy Payne
 Andrews Graves (GA) Pelosi
 Bachmann Green, Gene Peters
 Baldwin Griffin (AR) Petri
 Bartlett Grimm Pingree (ME)
 Heck Pitts
 Heinrich Hensarling Platts
 Hensarling Higgins Poliss
 Himes Posey
 Hinchey Price (GA)
 Honda Price (NC)
 Hoyer Quayle
 Hunter Quigley
 Inslee Reichert
 Israel Richardson
 Issa Roe (TN)
 Johnson (GA) Rohrabacher
 Jordan Ros-Lehtinen
 Kaptur Ross (FL)
 Kind Rothman (NJ)
 King (NY) Roybal-Allard
 Kucinich Royce
 Labrador Runyan
 Langevin Ruppberger
 Larsen (WA) Ryan (WI)
 Lee (CA) Sarbanes
 Levin Schakowsky
 Clay Schiff
 Cleaver Schrader
 Coble Schwartz
 Coffman (CO) Schweikert
 Cohen Scott (SC)
 Connolly (VA) Scott (VA)
 Cooper Mack
 Courtney Sensenbrenner
 Cravaack Sessions
 Crowley Sherman
 Cummings Sires
 Davis (CA) Smith (NJ)
 DeFazio McClintock
 DeGette McDermott
 DeLauro McGovern
 Dent McKinley
 Deutch Meeke
 Doggett Mica
 Dold Michaud
 Doyle Miller (FL)
 Duncan (SC) Miller, Gary
 Duncan (TN) Miller, George
 Fattah Moore
 Filner Moran
 Fitzpatrick Mulvaney
 Flake Murphy (CT)
 Fleming Murphy (PA)
 Foxx Myrick
 Frank (MA) Nadler
 Franks (AZ) Nugent
 Garrett Pallone
 Gibson Pascrell

NOES—228

Aderholt Capito Ellison
 Akin Cardoza Ellmers
 Alexander Carnahan Emerson
 Altmire Carney Engel
 Austria Carson (IN) Farenthold
 Baca Carter
 Bachus Cassidy
 Barletta Chandler
 Barrow Clarke (MI)
 Becerra Clarke (NY)
 Berg Clyburn
 Bilbray Cole
 Bilirakis Conaway
 Bishop (GA) Conyers
 Bishop (UT) Costa
 Black Costello
 Bonner Crawford
 Bono Mack Crenshaw
 Boren Critz
 Boustany Cuellar
 Brady (TX) Culberson
 Brooks Davis (IL)
 Brown (FL) Davis (KY)
 Bucshon Denham
 Buerkle DesJarlais
 Burgess Diaz-Balart
 Burton (IN) Dicks
 Butterfield Dingell
 Calvert Donnelly (IN)
 Camp Dreier
 Canseco Duffy
 Cantor Edwards

Hartzler Lungren, Daniel Roskam
 Hastings (FL) E. Ross (AR)
 Hastings (WA) Manzullo Rush
 Hayworth Marchant Sanchez, Loretta
 Herger Marino Scalise
 Hinojosa Matsui Schilling
 Hirono McCarthy (CA) Schmidt
 Hochul McCaul Schock
 Holden McCollum Scott, Austin
 Holt McIntyre Scott, David
 Huelskamp McKeon Serrano
 Huizenga (MI) McMorris Sewell
 Hultgren Rodgers Shimkus
 Hurt McNerney Shuler
 Meehan
 Jackson (IL) Miller (MI)
 Jackson Lee Miller (NC)
 (TX) Napolitano
 Jenkins Neugebauer
 Johnson (IL) Noem
 Johnson (OH) Stutzman
 Johnson, E. B. Nunes
 Johnson, Sam Nunnelee
 Jones Olson
 Owens
 Keating Palazzo
 Kelly Pastor (AZ)
 Kildee Pearce
 King (IA) Pence
 Kingston Perlmutter
 Kinzinger (IL) Peterson
 Kissell Poe (TX)
 Kline Pompeo
 Lambert Rahall
 Lance Reed
 Landry Rehberg
 Lankford Renacci
 Latham Reyes
 LaTourette Ribble
 Latta Richmond
 Lewis (CA) Rigell
 Lewis (GA) Rivera
 Lowey Roby
 Lucas Rogers (AL)
 Luetkemeyer Rogers (KY)
 Lujan Rogers (MI)
 Lummis Rooney

NOT VOTING—18

Eshoo Olver Tsongas
 Garamendi Rangel Velázquez
 Giffords Rokita Waters
 Gutierrez Sánchez, Linda Watt
 Larson (CT) T. Weiner
 McCotter Slaughter
 Neal Stivers

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1315

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, today I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote on: Flake Amendment No. 2 to H.R. 2112. Prohibits the use of funds to be used for the construction of any ethanol blender pump or any ethanol storage facility. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on this bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) 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 162, noes 254, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 456]

AYES—162

Ackerman Frank (MA) Miller (FL)
 Aderholt Franks (AZ) Miller (NC)
 Altmire Garrett Moore
 Baca Gerlach Moran
 Baldwin Gibson Murphy (PA)
 Bartlett Myrick Nadler
 Bass (NH) Goodlatte Napolitano
 Becerra Granger Owens
 Berkley Graves (MO) Nugent
 Berman Griffith (VA) Owens
 Bilbray Grijalva Pallone
 Bishop (GA) Grimm Pascarell
 Bishop (NY) Hanna Paul
 Blackburn Heck Peters
 Brady (PA) Heinrich Pitts
 Braley (IA) Higgins Platts
 Brown (FL) Hinojosa Quigley
 Burgess Hochul Rahall
 Caputo Holden Reichert
 Capuano Holt Reyes
 Cardoza Honda Rigell
 Carnahan Hultgren Rohrabacher
 Carney Hunter Rooney
 Carson (IN) Hurt Rothman (NJ)
 Chandler Israel Sarbanes
 Chu Jackson (IL) Schakowsky
 Coble Johnson (IL) Schiff
 Conaway Jones Schilling
 Cooper Kaptur Scott (SC)
 Costello Keating Sensenbrenner
 Courtney King (NY) Serrano
 Cravaack Kissell Sherman
 Critz Langevin Shimkus
 Cuellar LaTourette Shuler
 Cummings Levin Shuster
 Davis (IL) Lewis (GA) Simpson
 DeFazio Lipinski Sires
 DeGette DeBiondo Smith (NJ)
 DeLauro Loeb sack Smith (WA)
 Dent Lowey Stark
 Deutch Luján Sullivan
 Dicks Lynch Sutton
 Doggett Manzullo Terry
 Dold Markey Tiberi
 Donnelly (IN) Matheson Tonko
 Doyle McCarthy (NY) Turner
 Duffy McCaul Velázquez
 Duncan (TN) McClintock Visclosky
 Engel McGovern Waxman
 Filner McHenry Welch
 Fitzpatrick McIntyre Wittman
 Forbes Meehan Wolf
 Fortenberry Mica Wu
 Foxx Michaud Yarmuth

NOES—254

Adams Capps Fattah
 Akin Carter Fincher
 Alexander Cassidy Flake
 Amash Castor (FL) Fleischmann
 Andrews Chabot Fleming
 Austria Chaffetz Flores
 Bachmann Cicilline Frelinghuysen
 Bachus Clarke (MI) Fudge
 Barletta Clarke (NY) Gallegly
 Barrow Clay Gardner
 Barton (TX) Cleaver Gibbs
 Bass (CA) Clyburn Gingrey (GA)
 Benishek Coffman (CO) Gonzalez
 Berg Cohen Gosar
 Biggert Cole Gowdy
 Bilirakis Connolly (VA) Graves (GA)
 Bishop (UT) Conyers Green, Al
 Black Costa Green, Gene
 Blumenauer Crawford Griffin (AR)
 Bonner Crenshaw Guinta
 Bono Mack Crowley Guthrie
 Boren Culberson Hall
 Boswell Davis (CA) Hanabusa
 Boustany Davis (KY) Harper
 Brooks Denham Harris
 Broun (GA) DesJarlais Hartzler
 Buchanan Diaz-Balart Hastings (FL)
 Bucshon Dingell Hastings (WA)
 Buerkle Dreier Hayworth
 Burton (IN) Duncan (SC) Hensarling
 Butterfield Edwards Herger
 Calvert Ellison Herrera Beutler
 Camp Ellmers Himes
 Campbell Emerson Hinchey
 Canseco Farenthold Hirono
 Cantor Farr Harper Lowey
 Lucas

Huelskamp Meeks Ryan (OH)
 Huizenga (MI) Miller (MI) Ryan (WI)
 Inslee Miller, Gary Sanchez, Loretta
 Issa Miller, George Scalise
 Jackson Lee Mulvaney Schmidt
 (TX) Murphy (CT) Schock
 Jenkins Neugebauer Schrader
 Johnson (GA) Noem Schwartz
 Johnson (OH) Nunes Schweikert
 Johnson, E. B. Nunnelee Scott (VA)
 Johnson, Sam Olson Scott, Austin
 Jordan Palazzo Scott, David
 Kelly Pastor (AZ) Sessions
 Kildee Paulsen Sewell
 Kind Payne Smith (NE)
 King (IA) Pearce Smith (TX)
 Kingston Pelosi Souterland
 Kinzinger (IL) Pence Speier
 Kline Perlmutter Stearns
 Kucinich Peterson Stutzman
 Labrador Petri Thompson (CA)
 Lamborn Pingree (ME) Thompson (MS)
 Lance Poe (TX) Thompson (PA)
 Landry Polis Thornberry
 Lankford Pompeo Tierney
 Larsen (WA) Posey Tipton
 Latham Price (GA) Towns
 Latta Price (NC) Upton
 Lee (CA) Quayle Van Hollen
 Lewis (CA) Reed Walberg
 Lofgren, Zoe Rehberg Walden
 Long Renacci Walsh (IL)
 Lucas Ribble Walz (MN)
 Luetkemeyer Richardson Wasserman
 Lummis Richmond Schultz
 Lungren, Daniel Rivera Waters
 E. Roby Watt
 Mack Roe (TN) Webster
 Maloney Rogers (AL) West
 Marchant Rogers (KY) Westmoreland
 Marino Rogers (MI) Whitfield
 Matsui Ros-Lehtinen Wilson (FL)
 McCarthy (CA) Roskam Wilson (SC)
 McCollum Ross (AR) Womack
 McDermott Ross (FL) Woodall
 McKeon Roybal-Allard Woolsey
 McKinley Royce Yoder
 McMorris Runyan Young (AK)
 Rodgers Ruppertsberger Young (FL)
 McNeerney Rush Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—16

Brady (TX) McCotter Sánchez, Linda
 Eshoo Neal T.
 Garamendi Oliver Slaughter
 Giffords Rangel Stivers
 Gutierrez Rokita Tsongas
 Larson (CT) Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1318

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3 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 101, noes 314, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 457]

AYES—101

Amash Franks (AZ) Paul
 Bachmann Garrett Paulsen
 Bachus Gerlach Pearce
 Bass (NH) Gingrey (GA) Pence
 Benishek Gohmert Peters
 Berkley Gowdy Polis
 Black Graves (GA) Price (GA)
 Blackburn Grimm Quayle
 Brooks Guinta Quigley
 Broun (GA) Hall Rohrabacher
 Buerkle Hanabusa Royce
 Burgess Hayworth Ryan (WI)
 Burton (IN) Hensarling Schweikert
 Campbell Herrera Beutler Scott (SC)
 Cantor Hunter Sensenbrenner
 Carney Jordan Sessions
 Chabot Lamborn Smith (NJ)
 Chaffetz Lankford Southerland
 Cicilline LoBiondo Southerland
 Coble Long Speier
 Coffman (CO) Mack Stearns
 Cohen Matheson Stutzman
 Connolly (VA) McClintock Sullivan
 Cooper McCollum Tiberi
 Culberson McHenry Tonko
 Davis (CA) Meehan Van Hollen
 DeFazio Miller (FL) Walberg
 Doggett Miller, Gary Walsh (IL)
 Duncan (SC) Moran West
 Duncan (TN) Mulvaney Wilson (FL)
 Fitzpatrick Murphy (PA) Wilson (SC)
 Flake Myrick Woodall
 Fleming Nugent Young (AK)
 Foxx Pascrell Young (IN)

NOES—314

Ackerman Costello Hastings (FL)
 Adams Courtney Hastings (WA)
 Aderholt Cravaack Heck
 Akin Crawford Heinrich
 Alexander Crenshaw Herger
 Altmire Critz Higgins
 Andrews Crowley Himes
 Austria Cuellar Hinchey
 Baca Cummings Hinojosa
 Baldwin Davis (IL) Hirono
 Barletta Davis (KY) Hochul
 Barrow DeLauro Holden
 Bartlett Denham Holt
 Barton (TX) Dent Honda
 Bass (CA) DesJarlais Hoyer
 Becerra Deutch Huelskamp
 Berg Diaz-Balart Huizenga (MI)
 Berman Dicks Hultgren
 Biggert Dingell Hurt
 Bilbray Dold Israel
 Bilirakis Donnelly (IN) Issa
 Bishop (GA) Doyle Jackson (IL)
 Bishop (NY) Dreier Jackson Lee
 Bishop (UT) Duffy (TX)
 Blumenauer Edwards Jenkins
 Bonner Ellison Johnson (GA)
 Bono Mack Ellmers Johnson (IL)
 Boren Emerson Johnson (OH)
 Boswell Engel Johnson, E. B.
 Boustany Farenthold Johnson, Sam
 Brooks Farr Jones
 Broun (GA) Fattah Kaptur
 Buchanan Brady (TX) Keating
 Bucshon Braley (IA) Fincher
 Buerkle Brown (FL) Kelly
 Burton (IN) Buchanan Fleischmann
 Butterfield Bucshon Flores
 Calvert Butterfield Forbes
 Camp Calvert Fortenberry
 Canseco Camp Frank (MA)
 Capito Canseco Frelinghuysen
 Capps Capito Fudge
 Capuano Capps Gallegly
 Cardoza Gardner
 Carnahan Cardoza Gibbs
 Carson (IN) Gibson
 Carter Gonzalez
 Cassidy Goodlatte
 Castor (FL) Gosar
 Chandler Granger
 Chu Graves (MO)
 Clarke (MI) Green, Al
 Clarke (NY) Green, Gene
 Clay Griffin (AR)
 Cleaver Grijalva
 Clyburn Guthrie
 Cole Hanna
 Conaway Harper
 Conyers Harris
 Costa Hartzler

Luetkemeyer	Petri	Scott, Austin
Luján	Pingree (ME)	Scott, David
Lummis	Pitts	Serrano
Lungren, Daniel	Platts	Sewell
E.	Poe (TX)	Sherman
Lynch	Pompeo	Shimkus
Maloney	Posey	Shuler
Manzullo	Price (NC)	Shuster
Marchant	Rahall	Simpson
Marino	Reed	Sires
Markey	Rehberg	Smith (NE)
Matsui	Reichert	Smith (TX)
McCarthy (CA)	Renacci	Smith (WA)
McCarthy (NY)	Reyes	Stark
McCaul	Ribble	Sutton
McDermott	Richardson	Terry
McGovern	Richmond	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Rigell	Thompson (MS)
McKeon	Rivera	Thompson (PA)
McKinley	Roby	Thornberry
McMorris	Roe (TN)	Tierney
Rodgers	Rogers (AL)	Tipton
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Towns
Meeks	Rogers (MI)	Turner
Mica	Rooney	Upton
Michaud	Ros-Lehtinen	Velázquez
Miller (MI)	Roskam	Visclosky
Miller (NC)	Ross (AR)	Walden
Miller, George	Ross (FL)	Walz (MN)
Moore	Rothman (NJ)	Wasserman
Murphy (CT)	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Nadler	Runyan	Waters
Napolitano	Ruppersberger	Watt
Neugebauer	Rush	Waxman
Noem	Ryan (OH)	Webster
Nunes	Sanchez, Loretta	Welch
Nunnelee	Sarbanes	Westmoreland
Olson	Scalise	Whitfield
Owens	Schakowsky	Whitman
Palazzo	Schiff	Wolf
Pallone	Schilling	Womack
Pastor (AZ)	Schmidt	Woolsey
Payne	Schock	Wu
Pelosi	Schrader	Yarmuth
Perlmutter	Schwartz	Yoder
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—17

DeGette	Larson (CT)	Sánchez, Linda
Eshoo	McCotter	T.
Garamendi	Neal	Slaughter
Giffords	Olver	Stivers
Gutierrez	Rangel	Tsongas
Inslie	Rokita	Weiner

Ms. BASS of California changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

□ 1321

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012”.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) having assumed the chair, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, reported the bill back to the House with sundry

amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 300, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Ms. HOCHUL. I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit:

Ms. Hochul moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2112 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 55, after line 23, insert the following: In addition, for carrying out section 4a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6a), including establishing limits to diminish, eliminate, or prevent excessive speculation, and as authorized by section 12(d) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 16(d)), \$11,800,000.

Page 6, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000)”.

Page 27, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,800,000)”.

Page 30, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I am here today as someone who very recently stood before the voters, and I can tell you that the constituents I represent are fed up with our inability to control the soaring price of gas in this country. In the diners, in the small businesses, and certainly at the gas stations, you can feel the incredible anger and helplessness of our consumers. And that is why I feel compelled to stand here today to offer this final amendment to restore critical funding to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The CFTC is like the sheriffs in town who protect us from the Wild West of oil speculators. Now if Republicans had their way, they would send these sheriffs packing, let the speculators drive up our gas prices and run wild, just shooting around town. But those who support my final amendment to the bill see it differently. We like law and order. We like it when people play by the rules. And we like having sheriffs around to make sure someone is keeping an eye on these speculators on behalf of our consumers.

The Agriculture appropriations bill under debate right now would hurt

every single person we represent. And among the many problems with this bill is the fact that it cedes regulation of the oil market back to Big Oil, and it pits consumers against speculators.

Today oil is trading at about \$100 a barrel. In my district, my constituents are paying over \$4 a gallon just to fill up, and that's for regular. The price of diesel is really, really hurting my farmers, who pay a quarter more for every gallon.

You know, the worst part is that none of this is new for western New York. A few years ago, my region had the highest gas prices in America—not high prices, the highest. Even today, the village of Arcade, a tiny village in a farming community in Wyoming County, is listed as having among the highest gas prices in the Nation. How can that possibly be explained? What is so disturbing is that our area was just starting to climb out of recession when the price of gas skyrocketed, sending our recovery efforts backwards.

For all the Members who are concerned about the deficit, I hope you will support this amendment. The high cost of oil is not only bankrupting American families and businesses but is also bankrupting our country.

I know that the folks back home in my district are fed up with the deficit; they're fed up with the poor economy; and they are fed up with high gas prices. And they want to know what we're going to do to solve these problems. I'll tell you, the answer does not lie in firing the regulators who watch and control the speculators who now make up over 70 percent of the market. And that's exactly what this bill does.

Recently, several traders and firms were charged by the CFTC with price manipulation, trying to hoard crude oil and score a quick \$50 million. And I ask, how does gutting this agency, which protects our consumers from speculators, end up reducing the price of gas? The answer is, it doesn't.

Even the CEO of Exxon-Mobil blames speculators for the high prices, saying that just last month, oil should be trading around \$60 to \$70 a barrel if it was governed by supply and demand. Can you imagine, \$60 a barrel? Also recently, the world's largest commodity trader, Goldman Sachs, told their clients that the speculators had artificially driven up the price of oil by as much as \$27 a barrel.

The bottom line is, how do we justify slashing the budget for the only agency that can crack down on excessive speculation? I will tell you, it's not by firing all the sheriffs just when Jesse James is coming to town. I don't know about anyone else, but when I return home this weekend, I sure would not want to have to explain my support for a bill that would, in effect, make it easier for Big Oil companies and speculators to take advantage of our consumers, our drivers.

The choice is simple. Does this Congress stand with the consumers, our families, our small businesses, and our

farmers? Or does it stand with the speculators? I know where my constituents expect me to stand.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to start off by saying, if this was a serious amendment, if this was a serious proposal—we have had 25 hours of debate—it would have been out on the House floor, and we could have taken a look at it. But let me say this: Very importantly, there is absolutely nothing in this bill that prohibits the CFTC from looking at oil speculation as it respects the supply or the cost of oil.

□ 1330

This amendment is not needed because of that alone. But let me also quote the Democrat Commissioner on the CFTC, Michael Dunn, a Democrat member of the CFTC. There has been a suggestion by some that once we set position limits, that's speculative limits, on physical derivatives, that the price we pay will inevitably drop. I believe this is a fallacy.

To date, the CFTC staff has been unable to find any reliable economic analysis to support the contention that excessive speculation is affecting the markets we regulate, or that position limits will prevent excessive speculation. The price volatility exists in our markets because of global supply and demand for physical commodities.

Now, why are the Democrats trying to get us bogged down in that the price of oil is going up because of speculation? Well, I can tell you. Go back to January 2009, and ask your constituents if they remember paying a 1.83 per gallon. And in that same month, who became President of the United States but President Obama, the Democrat.

The change you were asking for, the change we were promised was that gas went from \$1.83 per gallon to now \$3.80, a 90 percent increase. And the Democrats want us to believe it's because of speculators. You know why it's gone up? Because of more regulation, less permitting, more delays and more lawsuits.

Think about this. The President recently went down to Brazil and he told them, hey, we understand you're going to drill offshore. We encourage you to do so. We want to lend you the money, and we want to become your best customers.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I've got news for the President. I've got news for the Democrats. American technology and American engineers do not need to hold second place to Brazil or any other country in the world. We are America.

We need to have an all-of-the-above energy policy. We do need to look at solar. We do need to look at ethanol. We do need to look at wind. We need to

also look at nuclear and fossil fuels, and we need to do it here in the United States of America.

We are Americans. And if you want to bring down the price of gas at the pump, then let's increase our own domestic supply and quit playing games of blaming it on Wall Street.

I recommend a "no" vote on the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 2112; and approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 233, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 458]

AYES—185

Ackerman	Doyle	Matheson
Altmire	Edwards	Matsui
Andrews	Ellison	McCarthy (NY)
Baca	Engel	McCollum
Baldwin	Farr	McDermott
Barrow	Fattah	McGovern
Bass (CA)	Filner	McIntyre
Becerra	Frank (MA)	McNerney
Berkley	Fudge	Meeeks
Berman	Garamendi	Michaud
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez	Miller (NC)
Bishop (NY)	Green, Al	Miller, George
Blumenauer	Green, Gene	Moore
Boren	Grijalva	Moran
Boswell	Gutierrez	Murphy (CT)
Brady (PA)	Hanabusa	Nadler
Braley (IA)	Hastings (FL)	Napolitano
Brown (FL)	Heinrich	Owens
Butterfield	Higgins	Pallone
Capps	Himes	Pascrell
Capuano	Hinchee	Pastor (AZ)
Cardoza	Hinojosa	Payne
Carnahan	Hirono	Pelosi
Carney	Hochul	Perlmutter
Carson (IN)	Holden	Peters
Castor (FL)	Holt	Peterson
Chandler	Honda	Pingree (ME)
Chu	Hoyer	Polis
Ciциlline	Insole	Price (NC)
Clarke (MI)	Israel	Quigley
Clarke (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Rahall
Clay	Jackson Lee	Reyes
Cleaver	(TX)	Richardson
Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Cohen	Johnson, E. B.	Ross (AR)
Connolly (VA)	Jones	Rothman (NJ)
Conyers	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Cooper	Keating	Ruppersberger
Costa	Kildee	Rush
Costello	Kind	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Kissell	Sanchez, Linda
Critz	Kucinich	T.
Crowley	Langevin	Sanchez, Loretta
Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Levin	Schiff
Davis (IL)	Lewis (GA)	Schrader
DeFazio	Lipinski	Schwartz
DeGette	Loebsack	Scott (VA)
DeLauro	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott, David
Deutch	Lowe	Serrano
Dicks	Lujan	Sewell
Dingell	Lynch	Sherman
Doggett	Maloney	Shuler
Donnelly (IN)	Markey	Sires

Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko

Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—233

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson

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

Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Reichberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Eshoo
Giffords
Larson (CT)
McCotter
Neal

Olver
Rangel
Rokita
Slaughter
Stivers

Tsongas
Weiner
Westmoreland
Yoder

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1352

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 203, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 459]

YEAS—217

Adams	Gowdy	Olson
Aderholt	Granger	Palazzo
Akin	Graves (GA)	Paulsen
Alexander	Graves (MO)	Pearce
Austria	Griffin (AR)	Pence
Bachus	Grimm	Petri
Barletta	Guinta	Pitts
Bartlett	Guthrie	Platts
Bass (NH)	Hall	Poe (TX)
Benishek	Hanna	Pompeo
Berg	Harper	Posey
Biggert	Harris	Price (GA)
Bilbray	Hartzler	Quayle
Billirakis	Hastings (WA)	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hayworth	Rehberg
Black	Heck	Reichert
Blackburn	Hensarling	Renacci
Bonner	Hерger	Ribble
Bono Mack	Herrera Beutler	Rigell
Boustany	Huelskamp	Rivera
Brady (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Roby
Brooks	Hultgren	Roe (TN)
Buchanan	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Buешon	Hurt	Rogers (KY)
Buerkle	Issa	Rogers (MI)
Burton (IN)	Jenkins	Rooney
Calvert	Johnson (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Canseco	Johnson, Sam	Ross (FL)
Cantor	Jordan	Royce
Capito	Kelly	Runyan
Carter	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	Kingston	Scalise
Chabot	Kinзinger (IL)	Schilling
Chaffetz	Kline	Schmidt
Coble	Labrador	Schock
Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Scott (SC)
Cole	Lance	Scott, Austin
Conaway	Landry	Sensenbrenner
Cravaack	Lankford	Sessions
Crawford	Latham	Shimkus
Crenshaw	LaTourette	Shuster
Culberson	Latta	Simpson
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
Denham	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Dent	Long	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Lucas	Southerland
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Stearns
Dold	Lummis	Stutzman
Dreier	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
Duffy	E.	Terry
Duncan (SC)	Mack	Thompson (PA)
Ellmers	Manzullo	Thornberry
Emerson	Marchant	Tiberi
Farenthold	Marino	Tipton
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (CA)	Turner
Fleischmann	McCaul	Upton
Fleming	McHenry	Walberg
Flores	McKeon	Walden
Forbes	McKinley	Walsh (IL)
Fortenberry	McMorris	Webster
Foxx	Rodgers	West
Frelinghuysen	Meehan	Westmoreland
Galleghy	Mica	Whitfield
Gardner	Miller (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Garrett	Miller, Gary	Wittman
Gerlach	Mulvaney	Wolf
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Womack
Gibson	Myrick	Woodall
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gohmert	Nugent	Young (AK)
Goodlatte	Nunes	Young (FL)
Gosar	Nunnelee	Young (IN)

NAYS—203

Ackerman	Fincher	Murphy (CT)
Altmire	Flake	Nadler
Amash	Frank (MA)	Napolitano
Andrews	Franks (AZ)	Noem
Baca	Fudge	Owens
Bachmann	Garamendi	Pallone
Baldwin	Gonzalez	Pascrell
Barrow	Green, Al	Pastor (AZ)
Barton (TX)	Green, Gene	Paul
Bass (CA)	Griffith (VA)	Payne
Becerra	Grijalva	Pelosi
Berkley	Gutierrez	Perlmutter
Berman	Hanabusa	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Peterson
Bishop (NY)	Heinrich	Pingree (ME)
Blumenauer	Higgins	Polis
Boren	Himes	Price (NC)
Boswell	Hinchev	Quigley
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Rahall
Braley (IA)	Hirono	Reyes
Broun (GA)	Hochul	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Holden	Richmond
Burgess	Holt	Rohrabacher
Butterfield	Honda	Ross (AR)
Campbell	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, E. B.	Sanchez, Loretta
Chandler	Jones	Sarbanes
Chu	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Cicilline	Keating	Schiff
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Schrader
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schwartz
Clay	King (IA)	Schweikert
Cleaver	Kissell	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kucinich	Scott, David
Cohen	Langevin	Serrano
Connolly (VA)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Cooper	Levin	Shuler
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Sires
Costello	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Loebsack	Speier
Critz	Lofgren, Zoe	Stark
Crowley	Lowey	Sutton
Cuellar	Luján	Thompson (CA)
Cummings	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Maloney	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Markey	Tonko
DeFazio	Matheson	Towns
DeGette	Matsui	Van Hollen
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Velázquez
Deutch	McClintock	Visclosky
Dicks	McCollum	Walz (MN)
Dingell	McDermott	Wasserman
Doggett	McGovern	Schultz
Donnelly (IN)	McIntyre	Waters
Doyle	McNerney	Watt
Duncan (TN)	Meeks	Waxman
Edwards	Michaud	Welch
Ellison	Miller (FL)	Wilson (FL)
Engel	Miller (NC)	Woolsey
Farr	Miller, George	Wu
Fattah	Moore	Yarmuth
Filner	Moran	

NOT VOTING—12

Eshoo	Neal	Slaughter
Giffords	Oliver	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Rangel	Tsongas
McCotter	Rokita	Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1401

Mr. GUTIERREZ changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Nos. 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, and 459. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall vote Nos. 437, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 447, 449, 450, 452, 454, 456, and 458. I would have voted “no” on rollcall vote Nos. 438, 444, 445, 446, 448, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

REAPPOINTMENT OF SHIRLEY ANN JACKSON AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 7) providing for the reappointment of Shirley Ann Jackson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 7

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Shirley Ann Jackson of New York, is filled by reappointment of the incumbent for a term of 6 years effective May 6, 2011.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REAPPOINTMENT OF ROBERT P. KOGOD AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 9) providing for the reappointment of Robert P. Kogod as a

citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 9

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Robert P. Kogod of the District of Columbia, is filled by reappointment of the incumbent for a term of 6 years, effective May 6, 2011.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMITTING OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE TAKEN WHILE THE HOUSE IS IN ACTUAL SESSION ON A DATE DESIGNATED BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent the committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 299 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 299

Resolved, That on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives may designate, official photographs of the House may be taken while the House is in actual session. Payment for the costs associated with taking, preparing, and distributing such photographs may be made from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H.R. 1934) to improve certain administrative operations of the Library of Congress, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1934

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

SECTION 1. PERMITTING USE OF PROCEEDS FROM DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS OR OBSOLETE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

(a) DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.—Within the limits of available appropriations, the Librarian of Congress may dispose of surplus or obsolete personal property of the Library of Congress by interagency transfer, donation, sale, trade-in, or other appropriate method.

(b) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Any amounts received by the Librarian of Congress from the disposition of property under subsection (a) shall be credited to the funds available for the operations of the Library of Congress, and shall be available to acquire the same or similar property during the fiscal year in which the amounts are received and the following fiscal year.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2012 and each succeeding fiscal year.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on Senate Joint Resolution 7, Senate Joint Resolution 9, House Resolution 299, and H.R. 1934.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 20, 2011

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H. CON. RES. 59 AND H.R. 657

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) be removed as a cosponsor from H. Con. Res. 59, of which I am a sponsor, and that my name be removed from H.R. 657.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1380

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be

removed as a cosponsor from the bill, H.R. 1380.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1380

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor from H.R. 1380.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1380

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1380.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. I yield to my friend, the majority leader, for the purpose of inquiring about the schedule for the coming week.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business.

On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m. on Friday.

We will consider a few bills under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, which will be announced by the close of business tomorrow.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I expect the House to consider H.R. 1249, the American Invents Act. This jobs bill is sorely needed to fundamentally address the backlog of 700,000 applications at the Patent and Trade Office. It will encourage entrepreneurship and growth by unlocking American entrepreneurship and growth.

The House will also consider a bill from the Energy and Commerce Committee, H.R. 2021, the Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011, which addresses high gas prices.

I also expect further action on the FAA bill early in the week.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I expect the House to begin consideration of the Department of Defense appropriations bill for fiscal year 2012, along with potential legislation related to the ongoing military conflict in Libya.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that information on the schedule for the coming week.

I want the gentleman to know that on our side we are very pleased to see the patent reform legislation brought to the floor. As you know, that's a part of our Make it in America agenda. I know it's a part of your agenda as well. I think this is something on which there obviously has been some controversy with respect to provisions of the bill, but it is absolutely essential that we give certainty to patents and to accelerate the approval of patents. The backlog that exists is not acceptable. I am pleased that this legislation has come to the floor. Very frankly, this is a needed and welcome piece of jobs legislation.

One of the concerns we have on this side of the aisle, as you know, is that we have not from our perspective had a jobs focus in the last 6 months. We welcome this part of our Make it in America agenda and part of your agenda as well. Again, I think we can cooperate in this effort, hopefully, and have a bipartisan effort on this patent reform bill.

□ 1410

I also would raise the issue, Mr. Majority Leader, I want to say that I know that you and Mr. KYL and others have been participating in the talks with Vice President BIDEN. There have been constructive talks, I understand from your comments and the comments of Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. CLYBURN on our side. We are very hopeful that these talks will prove fruitful and that we can move ahead. We believe it's critical, as you know, and as you have articulated, that we address the default prevention responsibility that we share. Clearly, America wants to pay its bills, the American public expects us to pay our bill, and the international community expects us to pay our bills. You and I have both read quotes from Mr. Bernanke, business leaders like Jamie Diamond, economists and others who have indicated that failure to assure that America does not default on its bills will have very dire consequences both here and around the world.

So I am hopeful, Mr. Leader, that, although you did not announce it, we have very little time left, as you know, before the August 2nd date which Secretary Geithner has indicated is the date on which we will no longer have the cash flow ability to meet our obligations as they become due and to fund the programs that we have authorized and provided for the executive department to carry out.

I would very much be interested in your thoughts with reference to how we ensure that we take action in a timely fashion. I was very pleased to see Speaker BOEHNER's comment about a week and a half ago that he was focused on assuring that we did not default and provide for the payment of our debts prior to the end of this

month. As you know, we have 4 days left, or 3½ days left, in this month, and that's next week, because the following week we're off. I would very much be interested in your observations on how you see us going forward on this critically important issue.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I also thank the gentleman for his remarks in couching his observation or characterization of the agenda having been brought forth by our side over the last several months, because we believe strongly that the focus should be on jobs. We differ, I believe, with the gentleman and his side of the aisle that a growth agenda is not necessarily a government program, and so our agenda, our jobs agenda, is focused on trying to eliminate the environment which is full of burdensome regulations, unfair taxes, and new mandates on the real job engines of this country, which are, Mr. Speaker, the small businesses and entrepreneurs of this country.

If the gentleman would look to see what we have been doing over the last several months, he would see that our agenda is very focused on accomplishing that end.

We passed H. Res. 72. It was a resolution directing our committees to take inventory and review existing, pending and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the government with respect to their impact on jobs. Those reports are due June 30. They will be focused on the kinds of things that we could be doing to remove the impediments that government here in Washington has created for small business growth.

We also brought forth H.R. 872, the Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act, dealing with a duplicative application of regulations on the pesticide industry, and, as the gentleman knows, that bill had a lot of bipartisan support.

We also brought forward H.R. 910, which was the Energy Tax Prevention Act. Mr. Speaker, I think there is probably very little dissent among small businesses in this country that the EPA has stepped entirely beyond its bounds and has provided gross impediments to the growth of manufacturing and small business in this country. That bill was squarely aimed at trying to force the EPA to stop in its conduct of attempting to accomplish what the prior majority tried to do under its cap-and-tax agenda.

Mr. Speaker, I would further say, we brought H.J. Res. 37 to the floor. This was a resolution of disapproval regarding the FCC's regulation of the Internet and broadband industry practices, otherwise called the bill to stop its attempt to control the Internet. The ability for the government to begin to impose its will on the Internet is a job-killer. That bill was also taken up by the majority.

We also, as the gentleman knows, passed H.R. 4, the Small Business Pa-

perwork Mandate Elimination Act. He and his side joined us in the bill, which began to repeal the job-killing nature of the health care bill. It was otherwise known as the 1099 provision, which all small businesses said placed too much paperwork burden on them.

We also have been very focused on what people are most focused on when they begin to think about the summertime and taking a vacation, which is the gas prices and the prices at the pump, and we have brought forward H.R. 1230, H.R. 1229, and H.R. 1231, all of which were aimed at trying to lower the cost of fuel in this country, to maximize energy production in this country, so not only could families have the ability to do what they need but also that businesses could see lower energy costs.

And all of this, Mr. Speaker, takes place in the context where we've got a government that is borrowing 40 cents of every dollar it spends. We believe strongly that not only do we need to focus first on growth but we've got to finally do what Washington has failed over the decades, which is to get its fiscal act in order, to ensure that we don't allow spending to get out of control again.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman asked about the Biden talks. I share his commitment, as he related, that this is an important issue, that no one thinks that America shouldn't pay its bills. But I would also add, Mr. Speaker, that the people who elected us expect us to ensure that the fiscal insanity that has been taking place in this town stop and that we put in place reforms so we can demonstrate that we've changed the system. That's the spirit in which our side has engaged in the talks with the Vice President.

As the gentleman knows, I have been very public in my praise of the Vice President in his conduct of these talks. I am hopeful that we can meet or exceed the expectations right now, which is to say we are aiming to reduce spending by the trillions in order for us to engage in the kind of vote-taking that needs to take place to stave off a default.

But I say to the gentleman, first and foremost, our side will not support any attempt to raise the debt ceiling that is not accompanied by the kind of cuts necessary and reforms necessary, nor will we support an attempt to raise the debt limit that raises people's taxes. That, we don't want to do.

So, again, I am cautiously optimistic that we are moving forward so as to come to some agreement that meets those guidelines.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I would respectfully note that so much of what he talked about was resolutions. I think resolutions clearly do state an opinion. Whether or not they have any ultimate effect is to be seen.

I think the American public, in looking at the agenda the gentleman has just gone through, probably says to

themselves, Well, we don't see the jobs in that agenda. We do see the agenda in that agenda. We do see the politics in that agenda. In any event, I am pleased, as I said at the outset, that we do have a jobs bill that I think will have an impact coming to the floor this coming week, the patent reform bill, which I think is essential.

As it relates to the precluding of America's defaulting on the obligations it has incurred, I appreciate what the gentleman has to say, but, of course, the rating agencies, three agencies now, which have said we stand at risk of losing our AAA rating, which America has always had, does not distinguish between how we get to where we have a vote of approval on allowing America to pay its bills.

□ 1420

I, too, like the gentleman from Virginia, want to reach an agreement on the reduction of the deficit and the substantial reduction of the debt. The gentleman indicates he wants to cut spending by trillions. However, as we all know—and I've repeated—the gentleman voted for a rules package the first day of this session which provides for \$4.8 trillion in additional deficit without paying for it. That is the continuation of taxes while not cutting the spending by that amount.

You precluded our continuing to provide for statutory PAYGO applying to revenues as well as expenditures. Both obviously have an impact on the deficit that we incur. We incurred substantial expense during the Bush administration, as you know, some almost \$3.5 trillion of deficit spending, or \$2.5 trillion depending upon where you count some of the expenditures; but in any event, it's a minimum of \$2.5 trillion which we didn't pay for, and we therefore increased the debt by 86 percent in those 8 years of the Bush administration.

Both of us agree that we have to abandon policies of buying things without paying for them and of spending beyond our means. I would hope that we could join together in accomplishing that objective. Literally, we have less than 21 days of legislative time remaining before August 2, whether or not we can reach agreement, and I hope we can reach agreement. Surely, I would hope the gentleman would agree that allowing America to default on its bills is not an acceptable alternative even if we can't get to agreement. We want to get to agreement. I want to work with the gentleman to get to agreement, but allowing America to default on its bills should not be an option.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

I will just underscore the sense that the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, says that the markets are watching. I believe that is the case. I also believe the markets are looking for us to enact real reforms, real spending reductions. So by just acting to increase the credit limit of this country without following

through on our commitment for spending cuts and reform is just checking the box and is reckless.

That's why I say to the gentleman it is important for us to come together, to walk together, to make sure that we are able to execute on a plan to reduce spending once and for all and to reform this system here in Washington so that the markets understand we mean what we say. It's time for us to make the tough decisions now and not to just stall and say we'll do it later. The people of this country have seen that over and over again, and they're tired of it.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

Tough decisions, however, are not to pretend there's a free lunch. What we buy, we need to pay for, and if we don't want to pay for it, we shouldn't buy it. Now, frankly, that didn't happen under each one of the budgets that we adopted from 2001 to 2008, the 2009 budget. It didn't happen. We spent far beyond that which we paid for in those budgets, and that took a \$5.6 trillion surplus projection to an almost 100 percent turnaround and an over \$10 trillion projected deficit.

I'll just say to the gentleman, I agree with you. We need to make the tough decisions. We may need to make the tough decisions on cutting spending. We need to make the tough decisions on paying for what we buy. Hopefully, we will have the courage and the wisdom on both sides of the aisle to do just that.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

I hope we also have the courage and the wisdom to focus on what it is the people sent us here to do. They sent us here to focus on jobs and the economy. Yes, we take seriously our responsibility to get the fiscal house in order; but if the priority is about jobs, we know jobs don't come from government programs overall; they come from the private sector. Over half the people in this country work for small businesses. The number of small business startups in this country has been anemic of late. We've got to focus on that and ensure that we are responding to what people want. That is, they want more growth in this economy, and they want to get back to work. That should be our goal.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I agree with him.

What they need is confidence in the management at the Federal level of the finances of our Nation. They had that confidence in the nineties when we had balanced budgets. They did not have that confidence in the last decade, and our economy shows the result. I certainly share the gentleman's view that, if we can give them that confidence, our economy will grow, and jobs will be created. I'm for working together to accomplish that objective.

I yield back the balance of my time.

RE&EE EXPO AND FORUM

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, today is the 14th Annual Congressional Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Expo and Forum going on until 4:30 p.m. in the Cannon Caucus room. The theme of this year's expo is "Efficiency + Renewables = Economic and National Security." There are 57 exhibitors, including the United States Air Force. They all have displays.

I encourage everyone to go and see the expo before you leave for the day.

In addition to the House and Senate Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Caucuses, we partnered in hosting with the Sustainable Energy Coalition and its sister caucuses: the House Sustainable Energy and Environment Coalition, the House Algae Energy Caucus, the House Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Caucus, the House High Performance Building Caucus, the Green Jobs Caucus, as well as the Congressional Peak Oil Caucus, and the Oil and National Security Caucus.

I want to give special thanks to my colleague from Maryland, Congressman CHRIS VAN HOLLEN, who is the veteran co-chair of the House Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Caucus, and Ken Bossong. This event would not have been possible without the efforts of Mr. Bossong and the Sustainable Energy Coalition.

Please go to the Cannon Caucus, and see the great exhibits there—57 exhibitors, including the United States Air Force.

HONORING FALLEN FIREFIGHTER SCOTT DAVIS

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay a debt of gratitude to a life of service and sacrifice by one of Indiana's bravest.

Scott Davis of Muncie, Indiana, was a devoted husband, father and a firefighter. A former Yorktown fire chief, he'd been with the Muncie Fire Department since the 15th of June 2005.

Tragically, yesterday, Firefighter Scott Davis was killed while fighting a fire at the Tabernacle of Praise Church in Muncie, Indiana. He would become the first Muncie firefighter to give his life in the line of duty since 1955.

Those who knew Scott Davis were not surprised at the boldness and bravery that he displayed in the Tabernacle of Praise fire, where he fell. He bravely sacrificed his life protecting the community, and in so doing, Scott Davis will forever be remembered as a hero and as a servant leader. In the midst of this great tragedy, I honor Firefighter Scott Davis.

We should also take a moment to remember each and every man and woman who serve and volunteer full time in fire departments around this country. We should always remember

and be grateful for those who run in when others run out.

Today, we remember Scott Davis, a devoted husband to his wife, Raeanne, and a loving father of three—Jake, Emma and Max. From my family to yours, we offer our deepest condolences and those of the people of Muncie-Delaware County in the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana. The service and sacrifice of Scott Davis will never be forgotten.

□ 1430

CONGRATULATING TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY MEN'S AND WOMEN'S TRACK TEAMS ON THEIR THIRD NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with another remarkable opportunity to recognize Texas A&M University.

This past Saturday, an unprecedented third straight national championship was won in track by both the men's and women's teams. The Aggie men and women track teams both ran the 1600-meter relays to give them their third consecutive national titles at Drake Stadium in Des Moines, Iowa. This makes the Aggie track program the first in collegiate history to win both men's and women's team titles in three consecutive outdoor seasons.

The amazing talent, depth, and teamwork displayed by these athletes helped the team overcome obstacles and a shaky start to finish strong with a phenomenal win.

I commend Coach Pat Henry for his outstanding leadership in guiding the Aggies to victory, and for becoming the only coach to accomplish a triple double of NCAA championships.

I also recognize Athletic Director Byrne for his second and third NCAA national championships at Texas A&M this year.

I am honored both as an alumnus and as a Member of Congress to represent such an accomplished and well-deserving university.

Congratulations and thank you to the hardworking men and women of the Aggie track teams, to Coach Henry, and to the loyal fans of Texas A&M University for making history.

Gig 'em, and great job.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAILED ECONOMIC POLICIES

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, most Americans remember 1 year ago tomorrow President Obama and Vice President BIDEN launched what the White

House enthusiastically called the "recovery summer." This was supposed to be a 6-week-long push to highlight what the Obama administration said would be jobs created last summer by a surge in Federal stimulus spending across the country.

Senior Adviser to the President David Axelrod said, "This summer will be the most active Recovery Act season yet, with thousands of highly visible road, bridge, water, and other infrastructure projects breaking ground across the country, giving the American people a firsthand look at the Recovery Act in their own backyards and making it crystal clear what the cost would have been of doing nothing."

Yet, the only thing that is crystal clear to the majority of Americans is that there is nothing to show from the Democrats' failed economic policies that have set our country on a road to ruin.

Since President Obama has taken office he has done absolutely nothing to promote American energy production. He has done nothing to reduce the regulatory burdens on small business owners. He has done nothing to fix the Tax Code to help job creators. He has done nothing to increase competitiveness for American manufacturers. And he has done nothing to pay down America's unsustainable debt burden and bring back confidence among investors and entrepreneurs by supporting long-term American economic growth.

And now, President Obama is selling the sequel to last year's "recovery summer" sales pitch and kicking off this summer by trying to convince the American people that 28 consecutive months of unemployment above 8 percent is just a bump in the road to recovery. In addition, a number of Democrats are calling for billions more in taxpayer dollars to be spent on yet another wasteful stimulus to create jobs, but Americans aren't buying it.

Unemployment is nowhere near the 6.8 percent level at which the administration claimed it would be today if the stimulus was signed into law. When America's promise, prosperity, and security for future generations are at stake, this cannot be brushed off as just a bump in the road. It is a mountain of constraint put in place by a litany of failed Democrat policies and unfulfilled promises.

And what's worse is that President Obama recently laughed off the fact that his stimulus projects, which are costing taxpayers trillions of dollars, have failed to live up to their promise to create new jobs. Democrats promised this would be the summer of recovery, but their conflicting assessment of the economy and their double-talk has left American families wondering: Is this a joke?

Well, most economists and the American people are not laughing. Their concern is growing, and confidence in President Obama's economic policies is plunging more and more every day, and the idea of another stimulus bill is dead on arrival in the House.

In the face of the greatest economic crisis since the Great Depression, this administration and the Democrats in Congress are choosing to play politics with economic recovery and continue with another round of empty rhetoric and unfulfilled promises in their desperate sales pitch again this summer.

House Republicans are serious about creating real American jobs, and we're making it our mission to put Americans back to work. We know that what we need are commonsense policies that will create jobs in this country immediately. We cannot let this administration have another frivolous shot at the wasteful spending of taxpayer's hard-earned dollars, or be given more regulatory power or allowed to spin its way out of the catastrophic economy the Democrats have created with empty phrases like "recovery summer."

House Republicans have produced a pro-growth, pro-job creation budget, as well as a real plan for America's job creators. Both plans will put the Nation on a fiscally sustainable path to restore confidence, lower tax rates, and allow America to remain competitive in the global economy. We want to take the burden of regulation off of our job creators and produce more American energy so that Americans can start receiving the paychecks that they need and deserve. And we want to reduce the hostility of the Federal Government's regulators toward American business, both small and large.

We cannot allow this out-of-touch administration to continue with their failed experiments and silly punchlines. We cannot allow Washington Democrats to tax and spend away the futures of our children and our grandchildren. We cannot continue down the road to ruin, Mr. Speaker.

Coming from the private sector to Congress, I know that America can and will become prosperous beyond imagination and millions of new private sector jobs will be created if we would just get back to our founding free market principles and end big government and wasteful spending. It is time we take a different road this summer, Mr. Speaker. We cannot continue on the misguided and irresponsible path endorsed by the other side of the aisle of higher taxes, reckless spending, bigger government, explosive debt, crippling regulation, higher deficits, and unacceptably high unemployment.

Eighty-one percent of Americans know somebody without a job. As a matter of fact, if you'd look at the unemployment rate that includes underemployed and unemployed, almost one out of every five Americans is unemployed or underemployed today. Under President Obama's watch, almost 40,000 jobs have been lost every 2 weeks. President Obama's so-called stimulus was signed into law 28 months ago, and there are nearly 2 million fewer Americans with jobs today. They have had their chance to make things right last summer, and it has not worked. Now it is our turn.

These are undoubtedly tough times, and I want to continue the great American legacy of leaving our children better off than we ourselves are. It pains me to know that only 17 percent of the mothers in this country believe that their children will be better off in the future. It doesn't have to be this way. There has not been a more important time in our Nation's history to realign our principles and policies in light of current economic reality.

As the son of a hardworking rancher in the Texas Panhandle, I always reflect back to those tough decisions and sacrifices that my family made around the kitchen table. We had no choice but to live within our means. Every day I remember these life lessons whether I'm balancing my family budget, or making important decisions for my constituents. I must represent the best in terms of taking care of our country's fiscal health.

We must make tough decisions on spending, on tax reform, and on reducing our Nation's debt, and we must remain committed to spurring economic growth and job creation. We must do this, most importantly, because we owe it to our children and our grandchildren so that they're afforded the same American promise and prosperity and security that we were when we were born.

Mr. Speaker, about 3 months ago, my wife and I had our first granddaughter. We want that girl when she grows up to have the same opportunities to live the American dream that we had when we were born.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I'd like to ask our American people to remember our country in their prayers during these difficult times and also to remember to pray for our military men and women who protect it daily.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1440

ROBO-ABORTIONS

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the privilege to be recognized here on the floor of the House of Representatives to address you about the issues that are important, I think, to you and to all of us who serve in this United States Congress. As we know, the American public watches the work that we do here, and sometimes we need to send a message along on how we would like to hear that work interpreted.

Today I will take up two or perhaps three subjects. One of them is a piece of legislation that is an amendment that I offered on the Agriculture appropriations bill that did pass the House of Representatives today and became part of the bill, as final passage. That amendment was an amendment that had language in it that prohibited any

of the funds in the bill from being used to support the telemed components of this, which are used to distribute RU-486, or the legal drug name for RU-486, which we know, Mr. Speaker, is an abortion pill.

It has become a practice in Iowa where Planned Parenthood is using Iowa as an experimental State to do what I call Skype robo-abortions. Under the Food and Drug Administration regulations under RU-486, they are required to have a physician present who can conduct a number of emergency procedures, if necessary, to examine the patient.

And Planned Parenthood has circumvented this. They've clearly violated the intent of the regulation. I believe they literally violate the regulation of the FDA on RU-486, the abortion pill, and have set up and have been practicing what I call Skype robo-abortions.

In other words, a young woman who is pregnant would go to a Planned Parenthood center in Iowa, sit down in a room where there is a computer screen monitor in front of her on a desk that has a drawer in it, usually. And there are a number of different practices. A physician who might be 1,000 miles away is on the other end of the computer Internet connection, and this physician would then ask questions of this soon-to-be mother. And once she answers the questions to his satisfaction, or her satisfaction, the physician's satisfaction, there is a button pushed, a little drawer opens up, and the abortion pill rolls out and is there for the individual to take the pill, where she's advised to go home now, and your body will go through some significant changes and will expel this little baby. This is Skype robo-abortions.

Under the grant program that is facilitated by funding within this Ag appropriations bill, there have been already some grants that have been offered and presented to Planned Parenthood that have been administered by Health and Human Services, Kathleen Sebelius' agency.

I know this, Mr. Speaker, because I headed up a letter that was signed by 70 Members of Congress, asking for the documentation and a form from Health and Human Services: Are you providing grants to abortion providers? to Planned Parenthood specifically? That answer was "yes." And are these grants for telemedicine? That's the category that's in the bill, an Ag approps bill that just passed this House. There is \$15 million for telemedicine.

Telemedicine is supposed to help so we can do diagnosis or can remotely diagnose, not so that we can do remote Skype robo-abortions. So the amendment that passed here clearly says, You can't use any of the funds for telemedicine that would be used to distribute or used to facilitate the RU-486 abortion drug. And there's a little more precise language than that. Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that

I put the precise language into the RECORD last night during the debate on that amendment, the precise language, which is the congressional intent for this amendment. There is no misunderstanding, however, Mr. Speaker, since Planned Parenthood also scored this vote and also interpreted it in the way that I have just stated.

So I just simply clarify this into the RECORD that these funds, under this appropriations bill, will not go to telemedicine grants that could be used for the purposes of facilitating the Skype robo-abortions that I've described. And I am grateful to the House of Representatives for a significant majority to pass that amendment. I am grateful for the strong pro-life majority that this Congress now has, the position that this Congress has taken a number of times, that it is, a lot of us believe, immoral.

Some others won't take that position. They say, It is unjust to compel taxpayers to fund abortions or to fund the facilitation of abortions through their tax dollars. In a way, it's the majority in this Congress now, the pro-life majority in this Congress, that has given the American taxpayer the voice of conscientious objection to the federally funded facilitation of abortions.

I am grateful that this Congress now has this majority. I am grateful that they've put this vote up again today, and there have been multiple votes in this new Congress that express the very sentiment that I have just expressed. So I am expressing, Mr. Speaker, my gratitude to the House of Representatives. And my commitment continues forward down this theme until we can one day see an end to the ghastly and ghoulish and gruesome procedures that sometimes are described as "women's health services." They are not, and they are not good for women's health either, Mr. Speaker.

PIGFORD FARMS

So then I would transition into the second amendment that I offered. Last night, the vote was rolled on until within the last couple of hours here in the House of Representatives. That was the amendment that addressed the Pigford Farms issue. Now, this issue is about the class action lawsuit that was filed by a gentleman by the name of Timothy Pigford in the aftermath of an announcement that was made by then-Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman in 1995.

The Secretary of Agriculture in '95 admitted that the USDA had been discriminating against black farmers. That opened the door for a class action lawsuit. The class action lawsuit has been known as the Pigford suit because it was Timothy Pigford that filed the suit, and his claim was that he was discriminated against. I believe that he has been, at this point, compensated, but I don't have a way to prove that because the records for Pigford are sealed. Congress at this point can't get at the records for the settlements in the largest class action lawsuit in the

history of the United States of America.

But here are the numbers, Mr. Speaker. The numbers work out to be this: In 1995, in anticipation of negotiations with a consent decree on the black farmers' discrimination case against the Department of Agriculture, they anticipated 3,000 would be the sum total universe of the black farmers who had been discriminated against who might file under the Pigford class action lawsuit, 3,000. That's out of a universe of 18,000 black farmers.

Now, whenever you are going to look at the potential for how many applicants there will be, you first look at the total universe to determine then what the percentage you think would be filing claims of that total universe and would actually have a claim.

□ 1450

The 3,000 was surely calculated as, I think, one-sixth of the overall total universe of 18,000 black farmers. They must have thought then, with an informed judgment, that one out of six black farmers had been discriminated against and would file. Well, it didn't turn out to be one out of six black farmers. It turned out to be about 1½ out of every black farmer that filed under Pigford I, not quite 1½. But there ended up being 22,000 and some odd claims with black farmers. So out of that came 15,000 and some settlements of, we believe, \$50,000 at a minimum. And that, Mr. Speaker, was a number of claims that was greater than the number of actual black farmers.

Now, I don't have a problem with carrying this debate when I look at the universe of 18,000 and I see that 22,000 and some filed a claim. Surely some of those that filed a claim were not farmers, and surely some of those who filed a claim had not been discriminated against. It took both of those standards in order to pay out, presumably.

In any case, Pigford I was resolved. \$1.05 billion was paid out under the Pigford claim of discrimination against black farmers. \$1.05 billion with a "b."

I found out about this when a USDA employee who had been deployed to Washington, DC, in the very late nineties or maybe early 2000 came back home and was sick to his stomach that he had had to distribute these millions of dollars to people that he believed, 75 percent of them, at a minimum, had filed a fraudulent claim. He brought back the copies of those applications and presented them to me and said, please do something. This is an unjust payout of people that allege their victimhood of discrimination who were not farmers, never wanted to farm, didn't know where the Farm Service Administration was, the USDA office was. But yet they had been recruited to file the claim, and at least 75 percent fraudulent.

So I took all those applications, and I tell you, Mr. Speaker, I was blurred by it. I couldn't quite absorb all the

implications by just reading the application and hearing the description of the individual that brought this back. He's not the only one. There are a number of others who willingly have come forward now and are willing to testify, and some of whom, especially in other States, that were directors of the Farm Service Administration who participated in the administration payout of the first \$1.05 billion. But since that time, Pigford I was closed. It was then extended again for any late filers to get in, and then closed again. That's where we ended up with the 22,000 and change.

After that, Mr. Speaker, there was an effort that was brought forward here in Congress by Artur Davis of Alabama in one initiative, BOBBY SCOTT of Virginia in another initiative to open this up under Pigford II. There was also an initiative in the United States Senate.

One of the people that introduced standalone legislation to open up Pigford II was Barack Obama himself as a United States Senator in the year 2007. The bill that he introduced was S. 1989. That legislation didn't go anywhere. It didn't have a single cosponsor, by my recollection, but it put the marker down.

There was a very, I'll say, urban senator from Chicago who was engaged in opening up a second round of Pigford when, in Illinois, the State that he represented—and truly he represented all of Illinois as a United States Senator—there were only 78 black farmers in the whole State. But the payout was 100 to 153 people. That's just a little snapshot measure of Illinois itself, without breaking this down county by county. Surely, I mean, it is certain that there were more claims paid out in Pigford than there were black farmers in Illinois. And probably, I'll say that's not necessarily true in every single case in every single county, but we know that's the case for Illinois.

At any rate, it became a political tool, in my view. And as they tried to open up Pigford II in the House, it didn't pass the House. When it did finally pass the House, it didn't pass the Senate. Finally in the Senate, during the lame duck session late last fall—actually, November 22—there was an action that put the Pigford issue in together with the Cobell issue and the other Native American claims on a bill called the Claims Act. The Claims Act included TANF funding, the Temporary Assistance to Needy Family supplemental, that went in with the Claims Act.

With all of this that was out there, the Pigford case didn't fit, but my back channel information tells me that the President ordered that Pigford be attached to the Cobell and Claims Act, which they did in the Senate. And because it rode along on a piece of must-pass legislation, it passed out of the Senate, was messaged over to the House in November of last year, and passed after the election so that the discredited Congress, the lame duck

Congress, voted to now appropriate another \$1.5 billion into Pigford II.

That, Mr. Speaker, goes on top of the farm bill, which was a 2008 farm bill. Sometimes I do better thinking about this chronologically. But in 2007, when we discussed and debated the farm bill here in the House, the chairman of the Ag Committee at the time, COLLIN PETERSON of Minnesota, provided for and supported language in the farm bill that carved out a \$100 million authorization for a second round of Pigford. When I objected and I said, Mr. Chairman, that will open the door for \$1.3 billion in additional money to go into that fraudulent Pigford claim, his answer was, No, it's \$100 million. That's the end of it. That's the limit. That caps it, and that settles all outstanding claims. You don't understand. This is the end of it, and it makes sure that it's done and it doesn't open up the door beyond \$100 million. We had a disagreement—some would call it an argument—about whether that opened this up to \$1.3 billion, which is what I said—that was my assertion, Mr. Speaker—or whether the then-chairman of the Ag Committee was right in that the \$100 million was the cap.

Well, in any case, we know now who was right, because there is \$1.25 billion in the pipeline for a second Pigford claim. \$100 million of it was in the farm bill, and \$1.15 billion of it was stuck into the Claims Act. And how did that number get arrived at? According to the Secretary of Agriculture, Tom Vilsack, he told me that I voted for the farm bill and directed him to go negotiate with the black farmers as a means of trying to put an end to this so that it limited the potential liability of the Federal Government.

No. When you go back and actually look at what happened, I voted "no" on the farm bill coming out of this House because, in part, it had the Pigford \$100 million in it; and the language that's there says this is the end, that this is to resolve all outstanding unresolved claims over Pigford, \$100 million.

As the chairman of the Ag Committee, COLLIN PETERSON asserted that's the language that's in the bill. But the Secretary of Agriculture, Tom Vilsack, and the Attorney General, Eric Holder, took that and somehow interpreted the plain language of the bill to direct them to go open up a second Pigford claim, which now turned into an additional \$1.15 billion on top of the \$100 million that was in the 2008 farm bill.

Where we started out with 3,000 potential claimants—excuse me—3,000 projected claimants to Pigford I, which would be the total sum of the claims out of a universe of 18,000 black farmers, now we have 94,000 claims, Mr. Speaker, 94,000 claims that have risen to the bait of 1.25 billion additional dollars. I'd point out, Mr. Speaker, that if you just round that to the nearest tenth of a billion dollars, I was spot on in my prediction that it would be a \$1.3 billion door that was opened by the \$100 million in the farm bill.

It has come to pass, just as I have said. It has been slipped in, forced in, pushed in, partly by the President of the United States, I believe at his directive. Certainly, he was delighted to sign it.

□ 1500

According to the Secretary of Agriculture, he believes he was directed by the farm bill to go and negotiate with the black farmers and open this up and ask for an additional \$1.15 billion. The language limits; it doesn't empower. But he claims also the authority to negotiate in any case and that the Attorney General has the authority to negotiate in any case.

So here we are. When I asked the Secretary of Agriculture, who has been disciplined for perpetrating a total of \$2.3 billion of discrimination against 94,000 people who claim to be black farmers, "who are they? who's been fired? who's had charges brought against them?" the answer, after a few questions, is "no one."

Think of this, Mr. Speaker: \$2.3 billion worth of discrimination allegedly brought against black farmers—agreed to, apparently, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General. They're looking for justice, and they can't find a single perpetrator of discrimination, and they're the ones that hired them. The checks go out today to employees of the USDA under the guidance of Secretary Vilsack. In not one of them can he uncover as a discriminator or perpetrator as even a part of the \$2.3 billion that they allege was discrimination that took place, not one perpetrator on his payroll, even though every perpetrator had to be on his payroll or the payroll of his predecessors.

They can find 94,000 victims where only the universe of 18,000 exists, but he can't find a single individual that perpetrated discrimination. And we are to believe in the United States Congress that somehow this is just an example of where government went wrong and discriminated, and we're trying to right a wrong with a checkbook that comes from money borrowed from the Chinese and goes to people that could not have been farmers in the first place and could not, all of them, been discriminated against.

I can go further in that we have a whole list of discrimination claims that come from a county where the supervisors in the USDA office were all black. It's kind of hard for me to get my mind around how it can be racial discrimination of people by the same race against people of the same race. That's a little hard to define. When the Irish go at each other, they don't call it racial discrimination—just to put that in a metaphorical position so that people understand it clearly, Mr. Speaker.

I am very concerned that too many Members of this Congress understand how much fraud exists in Pigford, and they just don't want to put up the vote; they just don't want to put up the

words to correct this and call it what it is. I'll say that the fear of being accused of not having the will to face a difficult subject matter is superceded by the fear of being called a racist, so they walk away from it.

I believe this: We must have equal justice under the law. We cannot continue to be a great country unless we continue to have equal justice under the law. That means that you deal with people without regard to their race, their ethnicity, or their national origin—or their gender, by the way, or their disability or their age. All of those things are immutable characteristics. Well, almost all of them are immutable characteristics. But it's defined clearly in title VII of the Civil Rights Act, Mr. Speaker, and broadened in some of the civil rights sections that take place within our States, which I abide by and live by.

But we cannot, Mr. Speaker, be a great Nation if we're always going to shrink away from difficult subjects, if we are going to pay out borrowed taxpayer money. We're borrowing 42 cents on every dollar. Some of that money is borrowed from the Chinese; some of it's borrowed from the Saudi Arabians. And we would take that money and borrow it and hand it to people and say please don't raise a fuss. I know that you are a minority; therefore, you must have been victimized at some place along the line.

This is being sold and marketed in the South in a number of different ways—fish fries in the South, sometimes in black churches in the South. And they say to the people that attend those kinds of gatherings things such as this: You know, you don't have to be a farmer. If your granddaddy was a farmer, you're a farmer. If you're the grandson of a farmer, you were discriminated against because surely somebody discriminated against your grandfather, and surely he would have been a rich farmer had they not done that, and surely you would have inherited the farm or some of the money that he made from that, so you've been discriminated against. If your granddaddy was a farmer, you're a farmer. You file. It's natural that you were discriminated against.

The regulations and the standards on this and the proof is so low that all an applicant has to do is allege that there was discrimination and then find someone who is not a close family member who will attest that they complained about being discriminated against.

So Joe and George can get together and say, let's go file mutual applications and allege that we wanted to be farmers, we were discriminated against, and we complained. An automatic \$50,000 check goes to them out of the borrowed money of American taxpayers, along with a \$12,500 check that goes to the IRS to pay the tax liability. And they had the temerity, some of them, to complain that they weren't also getting their estate tax waived. So the money that would be settled goes

into the estate if someone dies, obviously, and they didn't want to have to pay an estate tax on their inheritance. Now we can have a \$1 million exemption, a \$3 million or \$5 million exemption. They still don't want to have to pay the tax beyond the exemption. That is not just temerity; that's audacity.

And another component of this, Mr. Speaker, is this part: that the largest civil rights class action lawsuit settlement in the history of the United States is Pigford. The single individual who has received the greatest settlement from that is Shirley Sherrod—Shirley Sherrod, the former USDA employee whom the Secretary of Agriculture, Tom Vilsack, hired 3 days after she received news that she was going to receive \$13 million in her claim against Pigford. That was on July 22. He hired her on July 25.

Later on, when a speech that she gave before the NAACP came to light, then the Secretary fired her like that. I don't believe that that was an act that was his decision alone. I find the Secretary to be a wise, smart and a careful, well-prepared man—however often I disagree with him. I believe that order came from the White House. And he tried to hire her back. It didn't work until some weeks ago. Now she's back on the payroll, having filed a lawsuit against who? The guy who published the truth, Andrew Breitbart.

These are all things that this Congress needs to get to the bottom of, Mr. Speaker. This Congress needs to, if we have to, subpoena the records, go through the 94,000 applications, sort them, chart them, evaluate them, bring people under oath, gather testimony, do a complete investigation of what I believe is a fraud that's been perpetrated against the American taxpayer and done so within several different administrations. Some I believe was motivated for less than stellar reasons.

I think whenever someone has been discriminated against in these cases, we need to make them whole if we can. I support that. I think we did that for almost all of them in Pigford I. I think we made a bunch of people whole that did not have it coming, and then, by a legislative shenanigan and action of the White House, opened up a Pigford II that put the taxpayer on the hook for an additional \$1.15 billion.

Now that sum is up to \$2.3 billion, Mr. Speaker—\$2.3 billion, 94,000 claims where there was 18,000 black farmers and an expectation of only 3,000 claims altogether, not a single identified perpetrator of discrimination, and Congress can't look at the records. Congress can't get a straight answer. A Freedom of Information Act request is denied by the USDA because it's sensitive? Sensitive? But the USDA releases as public all of the information that goes in farm subsidies. That's out there. And people go on the Web site and complain about the farm subsidies that are there. Why, if you're a farmer,

should the subsidies that come to your operation be public knowledge, but if you are one who has alleged you've been discriminated against, your records are secret even from the United States Congress?

□ 1510

That is all wrong, Mr. Speaker. We know that. The conscience of this Congress has spoken today; 152 of us have spoken up, and I think the foundation for legitimate hearings has been heard.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER BRADLEY GAUDET AND REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 5, the State of Texas and our Nation lost a true hero. Chief Warrant Officer Brad Gaudet was killed in Afghanistan after his helicopter crashed near Kabul.

Brad was the best and brightest of what the First Congressional District of Texas has to offer. Raised in Lufkin, Texas, and a graduate of Stephen F. Austin University, he was truly a son of East Texas.

General MacArthur once said, "Duty, Honor, Country: Those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, what you will be. They are your rallying points: To build courage when courage seems to fail; to regain faith when there seems to be little cause for faith; to create hope when hope becomes forlorn." For Brad, these three ideas were not just to strive for. He understood them, he embodied them, he lived them.

Brad, just 31 years old, was a husband, a father, a son, and a brother. Outgoing and aggressive, Brad truly personified the Army's old slogan, "Be All You Can Be." The summer before his senior year in high school, Brad joined the Reserves and went to boot camp. His family joked that he was never more prepared for the upcoming high school football season than he was that year.

Upon graduating from Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, Texas, Brad enlisted in the Army and was sent to Fort Rucker in Alabama. There he pursued his dream of flying and graduating from flight school. The next stage of his military service brought him to Fort Drum in New York, where he met the love of his life, Ginny.

During his second deployment, Brad achieved Pilot in Command rank, a highly-skilled specialty officer which is very difficult to achieve for those who are not commissioned officers. This speaks to his hard work, his outstanding training, his performances, the respect his superiors had for him.

A true family man, last month Brad rushed home from his third deployment

in Afghanistan just in time to help with the delivery of his newly born daughter, Addyson. His family will always remember his great sense of humor, his infectious smile, his kind heart, and his desire to brighten anyone's day.

Today I want to extend my prayers and condolences to Brad's wife, Ginny; his two young daughters, Tealie and Addyson; his parents, his relatives and his friends. Their American warrior is home. He has met his maker, his master. His duty is done and he is at peace.

George Orwell said, "We sleep safely in our beds because rough men stand ready in the night to visit violence on those who would do us harm."

A grateful Nation is so very proud of this son of East Texas. We grieve the loss of our warrior brother. We honor Brad for his courage, his sacrifice and his selfless commitment to duty, honor and country. He gave his all in service for the sake of safety, freedom and liberty.

May God bless the sacrifices and the last full measure of devotion that Brad Gaudet paid, and may he bless us all because he was such a patriot.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask occupants in the gallery to please refrain from applause.

Mr. GOHMERT. I would like to address myself for a moment to Afghanistan. That is where Brad Gaudet and so many Americans have fought and have died. It was the place where the Taliban flourished. They trained terrorists; they prepared for the chance to come kill thousands of Americans in New York City; they came up with plans to kill Americans in other places in the United States, so it was important that we go take out the home bases of the Taliban.

For those that know the history of our fighting in Afghanistan, they know that what we initially did was send in advisers and trainers and people to help the Afghans to fight and take out the Taliban, and in fact a group that proved most helpful was the Northern Alliance. Some say it was run by warlords, but these tribal regions with their leaders accepted munitions, accepted training, accepted what it took to bring war upon the Taliban, and they whipped the Taliban, at least until later when the Taliban resurged.

But after the Northern Alliance defeated the Taliban, we did something that I was not aware of, until some of the warlords or Northern Alliance leaders wanted to sit down with somebody from our government and our State Department they said had refused to meet with them.

These were the leaders of groups who risked their lives. Many in the group lost their lives fighting the Taliban, and whipped them. And when my friend DANA ROHRBACHER said, Hey, these folks want to meet with somebody from the U.S. Government, the State Department won't meet with them, will you go with me, I said sure.

Initially we were going to try to meet near northern Afghanistan, but when the Uzbeks found out, as I understand it, they didn't want to give visas to these people. We thought maybe we would meet in India, and they didn't want to give them visas. So at the last minute we arranged to meet in Berlin. Five of the nine did meet.

Something that many Americans don't realize, the Taliban in preparing for 9/11 knew that there was a man who was charismatic, who was a powerful leader, who had the chance to bring together Afghanistan as a nation, the Afghans as a people. Even though it is so very tribal, one person had the chance to really pull it all together, and on either September 9 or September 10 of 2001, he was boldly assassinated so that when a day later 9/11 occurred there would be nobody that the U.S. could really turn to as one individual to rally Afghans against the Taliban.

□ 1520

They took him out before they committed their act of atrocity against Americans. They knew what they were doing. They planned well. But our American soldiers know what they're doing. And when we sent special forces and intelligence folks to help, they were able to whip the Taliban. And I didn't realize until we met with these Northern Alliance leaders that after they initially whipped the Taliban, we demanded that they disarm. According to them, they were told, Look, we're the United States of America. You have nothing to fear. We're here. We'll make sure that you're not harmed. You fought for us. You whipped the Taliban. It was our mutual enemy. And so turn in all of your weapons.

I said, You turned in everything? They said, Well, we've got some small arms. We can't fight the Taliban with the little bit we've got left. We gave all of that back—plus some of our own. And the Taliban has re-surfaced. The war has gone on much longer than it should have. There were reports of corruption. The poppy production has surged much more than anything else there in Afghanistan. And what they had heard was that our government was negotiating directly with Karzai, the leader of Afghanistan, and with Pakistan. And what they had been hearing was that our government was negotiating indirectly with the Taliban itself. They want to destroy America. And the word that they had gotten was basically that the United States just wanted out, and if they would let us get out without a major incident, between the Taliban, Karzai, Pakistan, they could just divide things up however they wanted.

I want our troops, I want our people, I want our resources out of Afghanistan. But we've got to make sure that people like Brad Gaudet and so many others that have given their lives haven't done it for nothing. But it seems that that initial success may have given us a good roadmap to how you succeed in Afghanistan. Equip the

people that are our friends, who have the same enemies as we have, and let them do the fighting. Things went well when that's the way it went. We provided trainers, advisers, gave them some intelligence, and they whipped the bad guys for us. What would be wrong with getting back to that point instead of what the rumors are that this administration is prepared to do—let the Taliban take back up where they left off once we leave.

If the Taliban gets a foothold again, as they want to do, if al Qaeda gets a foothold and if radical Islam gets a strong foothold in Afghanistan again, does anybody really think they won't come after us again? They have pledged that we're a great Satan, that we must be eliminated. The most free country in the world, the greatest country in the history of mankind, and these people want it destroyed because it didn't fit into their narrow scope of having a global caliphate where one religious leader dictates to everybody. We kind of like our freedom, where those of us who are Christians are free to worship and those who wish to worship any other way are free to do so. That's America. But it's not time to just cut our losses and leave.

It's time to act smartly. I am very much afraid this administration will continue to reward our enemies and to turn against our allies and friends. You can't keep maintaining foreign affairs and any credibility in the world when you turn against your friends, thinking that your enemies are going to like you better because you showed you would turn on your own friends. Your enemies don't like you any better when you turn against your friends. In fact, what happens is they not only don't like you, they no longer respect you. Because some in the world, they don't like us—they hate us—and they think we ought to be destroyed, but they respect our power. And once they see that a Nation will turn against its friends and hurt its own friends and allies, they know this country should not even be respected. As I've said many times, we don't have to keep paying people to hate us. They'll do it for free. It's time to quit paying our enemies to continue to nurture hatred against us. It's time to be a true friend to our allies.

We heard one of the greatest speeches I've heard in my 6½ years in Congress from that podium right there, and it didn't come from any State of the Union. It came from the leader of Israel. We heard from Palestinians. They thought the speech was a declaration of war. It means they didn't listen to the speech because, as Prime Minister Netanyahu made clear, as soon as the Palestinians are willing to tell their people there will be a Jewish State of Israel, peace can be worked out very quickly after that. But no one wants to say that on the Palestinian side. So, as Patrick Henry said, men cry, "Peace, peace," but there is no peace, and there will be no peace in the Middle East.

Here, we think that gee—at least this administration—we heard our friends, our enemies will love us. They've been trying that since the Clinton administration when the Clinton administration classified an anti-Khomeini and Ahmadinejad, as of now, group called the MEK, their initials. They're an antitotalitarian regime group, and they're over 3,000 residents of Camp Ashraf in Iraq. We as a Nation gave them our sovereign promise we'll make sure you're safe and secure. When we turned things over to the elected government of Iraq, we were assured by that government that they would take care of that promise and they would keep the residents at Camp Ashraf safe. Yet nearly a week ago, when a group of six of us met with the Prime Minister of Iraq there in Baghdad and tried to discuss the issue of the Iraqi military going to Camp Ashraf and killing perhaps 35 residents of Camp Ashraf, wounding perhaps a hundred or more from reports from a video DANA ROHR-ABACHER had seen—I had not—he said it's very clear these were unarmed civilians killed by the Iraqi military. That's not the promise we made to those people in Camp Ashraf. It's not the promise that the Iraqi leaders, including Maliki, made to those Iranians in Camp Ashraf. Yet the Iraqi military killed civilians in Camp Ashraf.

As I tried to explain to Prime Minister Maliki, when he said for us to be concerned and to try to do something about the killings would be a violation of their national sovereignty, I tried to explain that actually it does involve sovereignty, but the U.S. sovereignty was involved in promising their safety at Camp Ashraf, and his sovereignty was involved when they promised the safety of those residents at Camp Ashraf.

□ 1530

So we have a vested interest with all of the American lives and treasure that were laid down and invested in Iraq. We have a very strong vested interest in seeing that justice is done and in seeing that people who made promises to us keep those promises, because if we don't see to that, then how can we expect anyone to trust us? How can we expect anyone to truly negotiate fairly with us, expecting we'll keep our word?

Sometimes you make bad deals, but if you're going to keep your word and if you're going to be known for being a country and a people of honor and a people of their word, you've got to keep your word. As a former judge and chief justice, some things I've seen have been unjust, but when we can do something about it to help us keep our word to those who've trusted us, we've got to do it. We can't look back.

So we were a bit surprised when our group of six Members of Congress—four Republicans and two Democrats—flew up to Erbil and met with folks up there. It's always good to see troops around, American troops. They're the best I've ever seen. The 4 years I spent

in the Army, starting in the late 1970s, left me concerned that, if we were attacked back in those days, we were in a lot of trouble. But the military I see and I meet and I visit with—those from my district and from all over the country—so impress me and so impress those around them. We have an incredible military, these days, of our service men and women.

When we left Erbil in northern Iraq and were flying out, we got word that our Embassy had been contacted by Prime Minister Maliki, and was told that our group was not welcome in Iraq any longer. I have attended far too many funerals of people from Texas and other funerals of Americans who laid down their lives and, in doing so, provided people like Prime Minister Maliki the chance to come back from exile, to be elected in that country and to be a leader, that I don't think it's too much to ask for a little gratitude. We're not asking for anything in return.

I know there was some discussion—it wasn't from me—about, Gee, maybe you could help us, instead of doing deals with China for your oil after we secured your country and got rid of the tyrant Saddam Hussein. Maybe you could deal with us. I'm not asking for those things. I'm just asking for a little gratitude for the lives and the treasure that were expended to give people in Iraq the freedoms they have today.

I expect people who have become leaders in Iraq to keep their word to us, because if they can't be trusted, if they won't keep their word, well, they can lock me out of their country all they want to, but we have the power of the purse.

I didn't join in the lawsuit against the administration over the War Powers. I think they're well-intended dear friends who are involved in that suit this week. I didn't engage in that as a party for one reason, which is that this body has the power constitutionally of the purse. We don't need a War Powers Act. We don't need any interpretation by the Supreme Court of whether the War Powers is effective or whether the War Powers is not, because we have the ultimate weapon in this body called the power of the purse.

If the President wants to send our American treasure and our American military, which composes 65 percent of NATO's military, what a joke to say, Hey, we're turning it over to NATO. We won't be involved anymore. We're 65 percent of NATO's military. If we're going to have a President who sends people over there, not because Congress thought it was a good idea and not because a majority of the American people did but because the Arab League asked us to and because some in the U.N. thought it was a good idea, then Congress has the ultimate power, and we don't need the War Powers to do it. We don't need the Supreme Court's okay. All we need to do is shut down every dime being spent in Libya until

such time as we can be sure that whoever takes over Libya will not be worse for the United States than the crazy murderer who is there now. We need to be sure of that.

I know the President made the mistake one day of saying he had visited all 57 States. I'm well aware that there are not 57 States in this country, although there are 57 members of OIC, the Islamic states in the world. Perhaps there was some confusion as to whether he'd been to all 57 Islamic states as opposed to all 50 U.S. States. Nonetheless, we have an obligation to the 50 American States, not to the 57 Muslim Islamic states.

Our oath that we took is in this body—in this House—and it's to the people of America. It's not to the Muslim Brotherhood, who may very well take over Egypt.

Once they do, they'll be bent upon setting up a caliphate around the world, including in the United States, and this administration will have been complicit in helping people who want to destroy our country out of the ignorance to think, if you help your enemies, they're going to like you better. Not only do they not like you, as I said, they disrespect you when they see how foolhardy you are.

It's time to quit involving this country in warfare around the world unless we can be sure that such warfare helps us keep our oath to the United States of America.

And to quote my dear friend from Texas, also a former judge, "And that's just the way it is."

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of family matters.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 20, 2011, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2024. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Plum Pox Virus; Update of Quarantined Areas [Docket No.: APHIS-2010-0089] received May 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2025. A letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting

the Administration's final rule — Loan Policies and Operations; Loan Purchases from FDIC (RIN: 3052-AC62) received May 31, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2026. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the National Defense Stockpile (NDS) Annual Materials Plan (AMP) for Fiscal Year 2012, along with proposed plans for FY 2013 through 2016, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2027. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Corporate Credit Unions (RIN: 3133-AD80) received May 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2028. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Truth in Savings (RIN: 3133-AD72) received May 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2029. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Enhanced Assessment Instruments Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.368 received May 12, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2030. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Impact Aid Programs (RIN: 1810-AA94) received May 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2031. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2009 of the Administration on Aging, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3018; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2032. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the Developmental Disabilities Programs for Fiscal Years 2007-2008, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 15005 Public Law 106-402, section 105; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2033. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual financial report as required by the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act of 2008 for FY 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2034. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual financial report as required by the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act of 2003 for FY 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2035. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollution for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R03-OAR-2009-0876; FRL-9311-9] received May 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2036. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Flat Wood Paneling Surface Coating Process [EPA-R03-OAR-2011-009 ; FRL-9312-7] received May 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2037. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Determination of Attainment for the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2010-1082; FRL-9313-1] received May 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2038. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; Chattanooga; Determination of Attaining Data for the 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Standard [EPA-R04-OAR-2011-0084-201135; FRL-9312-5] received May 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2039. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Extension of Attainment Date for the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, North Carolina-South Carolina 1997 8-Hour Ozone Moderate Nonattainment Area [EPA-R04-OAR-2010-0504-201052; FRL-9312-9] received May 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2040. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Requests for Modification or Revocation of Toxic Substances Control Act Section 5 Significant New Use Notice Requirements; Revision to Notification Regulations [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2008-0296; FRL-8858-1] (RIN: 2070-AJ41) received May 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2041. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Missouri; Saint Louis Nonattainment Area; Determination of Attainment of the 1997 Annual Fine Particle Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2010-0034; FRL-9309-6] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2042. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper, Film, and Foil Surface Coating Processes [EPA-R03-OAR-2011-0063; FRL-9309-3] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2043. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Revisions to Requirements for Major Sources Locating in or Impacting a Nonattainment Area in Allegheny County [EPA-R03-OAR-2009-0881; FRL-9308-9] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2044. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of the Clean Air Act, Section 112(1), Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities;

State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection [EPA-R01-OAR-2010-1080; A-1-FRL-9285-8] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2045. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Confidentiality Determinations for Data Required Under the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Amendments to Special Rules Governing Certain Information Obtained Under the Clean Air Act [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0924; FRL-9311-2] (RIN: 2060-AQ04) received May 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2046. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters and Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units [EPA-HQ-OAR-2002-0058; EPA-HQ-2003-0119; FRL-9308-6] (RIN: 2060-AQ25) (RIN: 2060-AO12) received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2047. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: Site-Specific Treatment Variance for Hazardous Selenium-Bearing Waste Treated by U.S. Ecology Nevada in Beatty, NV and Withdrawal of Site-Specific Treatment Variance for Hazardous Selenium-Bearing Waste Treatment Issued to Chemical Waste Management in Kettleman Hills, CA [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2010-0851; FRL-9310-2] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2048. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Consistency Update for California [OAR-2004-0091; FRL-9304-4] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2049. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0030; FRL-9308-3] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2050. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Placer County Air Pollution Control District and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0355; FRL-9303-9] received May 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2051. A letter from the Associate Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementation of Section 224 of the Act A National Broadband Plan for Our Future [WC Docket No.: 07-245] [GN Docket No.: 09-51] received May 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2052. A letter from the President, Assemblée National, transmitting a letter expressing the condolences of the French people to those of the Southern United States in the wake of the tornadoes that struck the area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2053. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal and Modifications for Persons Listed Under Russia on the Entity List [Docket No.: 110502271-1278-01] (RIN: 0694-AF24) received May 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2054. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a certification of export to China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2055. A letter from the Le President de l'Assemblée Nationale, transmitting letter expressing the condolences of the people of Burkina Faso to the people of the Southern United States after the severe weather of April 27, 2011; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2056. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the semi-annual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2010 to March 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2057. A letter from the Executive Director, Access Board, transmitting the Board's annual report for FY 2010 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2058. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period ending March 31, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2059. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report for FY 2010 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2060. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Freedom of Information Act Implementation (RIN: 2590-AA44) received May 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2061. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Inspector General and a separate management report for the period October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2062. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Historic Preservation Certifications for Federal Income Tax Incentives (RIN: 1024-AD65) received May 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2063. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Military Training Activities Conducted Within the Gulf of Alaska Temporary Maritime Activities Area [Docket No.: 100817363-1137-02] (RIN: 0648-BA14) received May 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2064. A letter from the Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Amendment to List of User Fee Airports: Addition of Naples Municipal Airport, Naples, Florida [CBP: Dec. 11-12] received May 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2065. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Annual Price Inflation Adjustments for Contribution Limitations Made to a Health Savings Account Pursuant to Section 223 (Rev. Proc. 2011-32) received May 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2066. A letter from the Internal Revenue Service, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Treatment of Property Used to Acquire Parent Stock or Securities in Certain Triangular Reorganizations Involving Foreign Corporations [TD 9526] (RIN: 1545-BG96) received May 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BACHUS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1121. A bill to replace the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with a five person Commission; with an amendment (Rept. 112-107). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2021. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act regarding air pollution from Outer Continental Shelf activities (Rept. 112-108). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BACHUS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1573. A bill to facilitate implementation of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, promote regulatory coordination, and avoid market disruption; with an amendment (Rept. 112-109, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LUCAS: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 1573. A bill to facilitate implementation of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, promote regulatory coordination, and avoid market disruption; with an amendment (Rept. 112-109, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2219. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-110). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TERRY (for himself, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GERLACH, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

H.R. 2204. A bill to require Federal agencies to assess the impact of Federal action on jobs and job opportunities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DENT (for himself and Mr. PAULSEN):

H.R. 2205. A bill to improve the medical justice system by encouraging the prompt and fair resolution of disputes, enhancing the quality of care, ensuring patient access to health care services, fostering alternatives to litigation, and combating defensive medicine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GUINTA (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN):

H.R. 2206. A bill to repeal a requirement that new employees of certain employers be automatically enrolled in the employer's health benefits plan; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 2207. A bill to provide support to develop career and technical education programs of study and facilities in the areas of renewable energy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 2208. A bill to incorporate smart grid capability into the Energy Star Program, to reduce peak electric demand, to reauthorize a energy efficiency public information program to include Smart Grid information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BENISHEK:

H.R. 2209. A bill to replace the current Forest Service administrative appeals process with a pre-decisional administrative review process modeled after the successful approach used in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 2210. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals and certain computer-assisted remote hunting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLIS (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 2211. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for a system of professional learning to continuously improve educator effectiveness, student achievement, and overall school and system performance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 2212. A bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons who have been released from incarceration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NUNNELEE (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 2213. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 801 West Eastport Street in Iuka, Mississippi, as the "Sergeant Jason W. Vaughn

Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 2214. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a designation of tax overpayments to reduce the public debt, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BOUSTANY, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2215. A bill to ensure that United States taxpayer dollars are not used to fund terrorist entities in Lebanon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HINOJOSA (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DREIER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. REYES, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. BACA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 2216. A bill to amend the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act to allow for amendments to the Border Environment Cooperation Agreement to promote infrastructure projects financed by the North American Development Bank in the border region to promote growth in trade and commerce between the United States and Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CARTER (for himself and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 2217. A bill to offset the economic burden on border sheriffs from the lack of southern border security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. KLINE):

H.R. 2218. A bill to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 2220. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to assist in the recovery and development of the Virgin Islands by providing for a reduction in the tax imposed on distributions from certain retirement plans' assets which are invested for at least 30 years, subject to defined withdrawals, under a Virgin Islands investment program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. DENT, Mr. JONES, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 2221. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for transporting minors in foreign commerce for the purposes of female genital mutilation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana (for himself and Mr. MCCOTTER):

H.R. 2222. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to

publish annually a list of vehicles that satisfy requirements for certification as a low emission and energy-efficient vehicle, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHUSTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 2223. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the section 45 credit for refined coal from steel industry fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 2224. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide opportunities for additional residency slots in participating teaching hospitals and to expand the primary care bonus to certain underserved specialties and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for practicing-teaching physicians; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HENSARLING (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 2225. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to add a definition of family office; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HINOJOSA (for himself, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. REYES, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. POLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 2226. A bill to increase access to adult education to provide for economic growth; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANCE (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut):

H.R. 2227. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the regulation of medical gases, taking into account the special characteristics of medical gases, the special techniques and processes required to produce medical gases, and the established history of safe and effective use of medical gases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. BORDALLO):

H.R. 2228. A bill to assist coordination among science, technology, engineering, and mathematics efforts in the States, to strengthen the capacity of elementary schools, middle schools, and secondary schools to prepare students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. FARR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 2229. A bill to make demonstration grants to eligible local educational agencies

for the purpose of reducing the student-to-school nurse ratio in public elementary schools and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 2230. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to regulate and tax Internet gambling; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. NOEM (for herself, Mr. BERG, and Mr. SCHOCK):

H.R. 2231. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate the ethanol tax credits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H.R. 2232. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the American Military Retirees Association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSS of Arkansas:

H.R. 2233. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for custom fabricated breast prostheses following a mastectomy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2234. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to strengthen the provisions relating to child labor; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2235. A bill to provide for enhanced protections for vulnerable unaccompanied alien children and female detainees; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HONDA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WU, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. CAPPAS, Mr. KIND, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 2236. A bill to provide for the issuance of a Wildlife Refuge System Conservation Semipostal Stamp; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 2237. A bill to promote the strengthening of the private sector in Egypt and Tunisia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHOCK (for himself and Mr. PETERSON):

H.R. 2238. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the incentives for the production of biodiesel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 2239. A bill to expand the research activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to functional gastrointestinal and motility disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. TSONGAS:

H.R. 2240. A bill to authorize the exchange of land or interest in land between Lowell National Historical Park and the city of Lowell in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. INSLEE):

H.R. 2241. A bill to provide an election to terminate certain capital construction funds without penalties; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. DENHAM (for himself, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. McKEON, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. YODER, Mr. REED, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HECK, Mr. MACK, Mr. DOLD, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MICA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COBLE, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mrs. ELLMERS):

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that United States commercial air carriers should provide certain benefits to members of the Armed Forces who are traveling on official military orders and are being deployed overseas or are returning from an overseas deployment; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent resolution designating a National Railroad Memorial located in Diamond District Park in historic downtown Durand, Michigan, as the "National Railroad Memorial"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GALLEGLEY (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

H. Res. 309. A resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Animal Welfare Institute; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRITZ:

H. Res. 310. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 639) to amend title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 to clarify that countervailing duties may be imposed to address subsidies relating to a fundamentally undervalued currency of any foreign country; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HALL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. REYES, Mr. FLORES, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. OLSON, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CARTER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HURT, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HECK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. DESJARLAIN, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mrs. NOEM, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. TOWNS):

H. Res. 311. A resolution congratulating the Dallas Mavericks on winning the 2011 National Basketball Association championship; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. STARK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H. Res. 312. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should become an international human rights leader by ratifying and implementing certain core international conventions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H. Res. 313. A resolution recognizing that the occurrence of prostate cancer in African-American men has reached epidemic proportions and urging Federal agencies to address that health crisis by designating additional funds for research, education, awareness outreach, and early detection; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PEARCE (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. PENCE, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. FLORES):

H. Res. 314. A resolution declaring that it is the policy of the United States to support its ally Israel in seeking peace with its neighbors, particularly toward a two-state solution that results in a free, nonmilitarized Palestinian state living side-by-side in

peace and security with the Jewish State of Israel, the home of the Jewish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PITTS (for himself, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BERG, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. CALVERT):

H. Res. 315. A resolution recognizing the immeasurable contributions of fathers in the healthy development of children, supporting responsible fatherhood, and encouraging greater involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, especially on Father's Day; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

54. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to Joint Resolution urging the Congress to call on Canada's government to end its sanctioning of the annual baby seal hunt; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

55. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Resolution No. 44, H.D. 1 urging the Congress to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution for the states' consideration to provide that corporations are not persons under the laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

56. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 86 urging the Congress to support The Filipino Veterans Family Reunification Act of 2009; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

57. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 12 recognizing that the Congress presently has assumed authority to make immigration policy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

58. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Georgia, relative to Senate Resolution 312 endorsing the deepening of the federal navigation channel at Savannah Harbor; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

59. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 253, H.D. 1 urging the Congress to expedite the processing of all claims for payments and the distribution of checks to Filipino veterans under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

60. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Oregon, relative to Senate Joint Memorial 6 urging the Congress to fund mobile health care buses for women veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

61. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Resolution No. 13, H.D. 1 urging the Congress and the Department of State to

host more international trade conferences and summits in Hawaii; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

62. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Resolution No. 128 urging the Congress to approve the United States-Korea Trade agreement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

63. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Resolution No. 72, H.D. 2 requesting Congress to examine Federal laws and regulations to allow states to more readily enact unemployment compensation-related laws that allow fear of domestic or sexual violence to be a valid reason for not accepting suitable work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

64. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to Joint Resolution requesting that the Federal Government reform the system of consultation with states on trade policy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

65. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Florida, relative to Senate Memorial 484 urging the Congress to oppose any effort to impose new discriminatory taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

66. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3 memorializing the Congress to expedite a solution that will provide public alert and warning in situations of war, terrorist attack, natural disaster or other hazards to public safety and well-being; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Homeland Security.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 2204.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 2205.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GUINTA:

H.R. 2206.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Clause 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. McNERNEY:

H.R. 2207.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. McNERNEY:

H.R. 2208.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BENISHEK:

H.R. 2209.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2210.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 2211.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1,

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

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 2212.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution. This provision permits Congress to make or alter the regulations pertaining to Federal elections.

By Mr. NUNNELLEE:

H.R. 2213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7. Congress has the power to "To establish post offices and post roads."

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 2214.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Clause I and II of Section 8 of Article I and the XVI Amendment of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERMAN:

H.R. 2215.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the authority delineated in Article 1, Section 1, which includes an implied power for the Congress to regulate the conduct of the United States with respect to foreign affairs.

By Mr. HINOJOSA:

H.R. 2216.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 2217.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: Provide for the common Defence; To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization; To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 2218.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 2219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional

power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 2220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“Article I, section 8, clause 1, relating to taxation power, and Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grant Congress the authority to enact this bill.”

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 2221.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana:

H.R. 2222.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause of on the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 2223.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 2224.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powered vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HENSARLING:

H.R. 2225.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States); and Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. HINOJOSA:

H.R. 2226.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LANCE:

H.R. 2227.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. LUJÁN:

H.R. 2228.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York:

H.R. 2229.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 2230.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 2231.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 1.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H.R. 2232.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ROSS of Arkansas:

H.R. 2233.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause);

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2234.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2235.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 2236.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, section 8, of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 2237.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Necessary and Proper Clause of Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution. The Necessary and Proper Clause supports the expansion of congressional authority beyond the explicit authorities that are directly discernible from the text. Additionally, the Preamble to the Constitution provides support of the authority to enact legislation to promote the General Welfare.

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H.R. 2238.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 2239.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. TSONGAS:

H.R. 2240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 2241.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 26: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 58: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 140: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 210: Mr. RUSH, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BACA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. AUSTRIA, and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 240: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 298: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. REYES, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 301: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 324: Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 327: Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 374: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 389: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 396: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 451: Mr. HARRIS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 452: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. BERG.

H.R. 495: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 546: Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 593: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 607: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 609: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 615: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado and Ms. BUERKLE.

H.R. 640: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 642: Mr. McKEON.

H.R. 676: Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 719: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 724: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 735: Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. ALLEXANDER.

H.R. 743: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 745: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 750: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 787: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEST, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. GOSAR, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 805: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 812: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 891: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 908: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 912: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 941: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 942: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 972: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 973: Mr. McKEON and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 998: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WATERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1004: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1022: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1044: Mr. LONG.

H.R. 1058: Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 1063: Mr. CARNAHAN and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1161: Mr. LATTI, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 1173: Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 1181: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1236: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1259: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 1300: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1324: Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 1325: Mr. CRITZ, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SIREN, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 1356: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1370: Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 1386: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1397: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 1426: Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HANNA, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 1443: Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 1444: Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 1513: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1519: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1533: Mr. CRAVAACK.

H.R. 1543: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1546: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. NORTON, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1551: Mrs. HARTZLER.
 H.R. 1645: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BACA, Mr. REYES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. Luján, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. SERRANO.
 H.R. 1648: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. HIMES.
 H.R. 1681: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 1686: Mr. SCHILLING.
 H.R. 1695: Mr. TOWNS.
 H.R. 1734: Mr. LONG and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
 H.R. 1738: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
 H.R. 1744: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BERG, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
 H. R. 1756: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 1792: Mr. OLVER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. WOLF.
 H.R. 1848: Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MICA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. MARCHANT.
 H.R. 1852: Mr. DENT, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. STARK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. LEE, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 1916: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 1932: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1946: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
 H.R. 1951: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 1980: Mr. BARROW, Mr. WOLF, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
 H.R. 2011: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.
 H.R. 2014: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. JONES, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LANDRY, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 2019: Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 2023: Mrs. HARTZLER.
 H.R. 2032: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 2033: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. STARK, and Mr. CALVERT. H. R. 2040: Mr. BROOKS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 2067: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 2070: Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PENCE, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. GUINTA, and Mr. BARTLETT.
 H.R. 2082: Mr. WEST.
 H.R. 2086: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. BILBRAY.
 H.R. 2103: Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 2108: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.
 H.R. 2123: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 2140: Mr. ALTMIRE.
 H.R. 2144: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
 H.R. 2164: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. McCAUL, and Mr. LEWIS of California.
 H.R. 2168: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 2173: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
 H.R. 2187: Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H. Res. 94: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
 H. Res. 183: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H. Res. 296: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. KLINE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr.

FLORES, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. ELLISON.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 657: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
 H.R. 1380: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. RIGELL.
 H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. RANGEL.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

9. The SPEAKER presented a petition of California State Lands Commission, California, relative to a resolution opposing the enactment of H.R. 1231; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

10. Also, a petition of Town of Cambria, New York, relative to a resolution opposing H.R. 1555; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

11. Also, a petition of American Bar Association, Illinois, relative to a resolution supporting the development and use of evidence-based, clinical, or medical practice guidelines or standards regarding patient care and safety; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.