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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 7, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

SYRIA'S BLOODY SPRING

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, there are moments in the lives of nations when the existing order is suddenly revealed as bereft of legitimacy and no longer viable. The wave of unrest spreading across the Arab world, touched off by the self-immolation of a Tunisian fruit vendor tired of petty humiliation by corrupt governments, has exposed the rot of decades of caprice, corruption, and incompetence. That this one man's desperate act could lead to the down-

fall of the governments of Tunisia, Egypt, and perhaps Yemen is testament to the pent up frustration of millions of people who were denied the basic rights and economic opportunity that we take for granted here in the West.

But it is in Syria, where the future of the Arab Spring seemingly hangs in the balance and where the security services have acted with the least restraint and maximum violence. Like marauding armies of old, select units of military and security services troops have been moving from city to city in a quest to quash the ever-spreading demonstrations that have become a feature of life in Syria.

Deraa, a town of some 75,000 lying near the border with Jordan, has emerged as one of the centers of the Syrian uprising against the 40 years of rule by the Assad family. Army and security forces have repeatedly assaulted the town and surrounding villages, killing hundreds of civilians and arresting anyone suspected of taking part in demonstrations against the regime. On April 29 in the village of Jiza, the Syrian secret police rounded up anybody it thought was involved with the protests, including Hamza Ali al-Khateeb, who had gone to watch the demonstration with other members of his family.

For a month, Hamza's family waited for him to return, worried but hopeful that he would be released unharmed. It was not to be. On May 30, Hamza's mutilated body was returned to them. He had been tortured, subjected to repeated electric shocks, and whipped with cables. His eyes were swollen and black, and there were identical bullet wounds where he had been apparently shot through both arms, the bullets lodging in his belly. On Hamza's chest was a deep, dark burn mark. His neck was broken, and parts of his body were cut off. Hamza Ali al-Khateeb was 13 years old. Video of the boy's shattered

body has been seen by millions on television and the Internet.

Hamza, like the Tunisian fruit vendor who set himself alight, has become a symbol to his countrymen and the world of the depravity and illegitimacy of a regime that would torture its own children to death.

Our ability to bring additional economic pressure on Syria is limited. Its economy is already under immense strain. It is small, weak, and isolated. Political pressure, in the form of a U.N. security resolution condemning the violence and crackdown, has been blocked by Russia and China. And there is dread over what will happen when Assad falls, given the internal divisions between Sunni and Shia, Muslim and Alawi, Christian and Druze. The confessional and sectarian splits are as pronounced as in Lebanon, the potential for large scale violence as great as Iraq.

The dangers are real, but the promise of what began in Tunisia and is now materializing in Egypt and elsewhere is also real. People of courage can determine their own destiny, and it need not be one of hereditary dictatorship, kleptocracy, or lack of opportunity and stagnation. In the Arab world, as elsewhere, people should be free to choose their own government to represent them and to chart peace with their neighbors.

To conclude otherwise means that we relegate tens of millions of people to suffer the capricious ruthlessness of their despots for generation after generation, or that we are willing to trade the illusion of stability for the harsh reality of their suffering. That is not the choice we made for ourselves 235 years ago, and it is not one that we should presume to make for others.

Bashar Assad is a ruthless tyrant whose time has passed and who clings to power only by virtue of brutal force. Our role and that of the international community should be to work with

□ 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.



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Syrian opposition figures and others to advance a negotiated transition to a new Syrian Government that will represent all Syrians and prevent the trading in of one set of thugs for another. The Arab Spring cannot be allowed to fail because of brutal repression, the specter of religious fanaticism, a fear of the unknown, or the cynicism born of unmet expectations. The region's many millions must have the freedom to write a new chapter for themselves and their posterity.

In this, the younger Assad has taken a page from his father, who unleashed his troops in 1982 to suppress a revolt by the Muslim Brotherhood in the city of Hama, an offensive that may have cost as many as 20,000 civilian lives. Indeed, history may be repeating itself as Hama has become a focus of both anti-government activity on the one hand, and the use of extreme violence by the Assad government on the other.

For American policymakers, Syria presents a collection of overlapping and sometimes contradictory challenges. Like his father, President Assad has repeatedly tantalized the United States and the west with the possibility of a new opening, but he has never followed through. Syria's illegal and clandestine nuclear program, its alliance with Iran and its meddling in Lebanon, a policy that culminated in the 2005 murder of Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, form a compelling case that the Syrian people and the world would be better off with a new leader in Damascus.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND RELIGION UNDER ATTACK

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, freedom of speech, the free exercise of religion, two of our most important, fundamental principles that this Nation was founded upon, have recently become under attack by none other than this Federal Government. The authoritarian behavior and attack on the First Amendment rights is an attack now on the veterans that have served our Nation.

Last week, while in Houston, Texas, I met with members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. They shared with me very descriptive and disturbing stories about the aggressive and hostile censorship of religion and speech that is occurring at none other than the veterans cemetery in Houston, the second largest cemetery for our veterans in the United States, next to Arlington, which is right down the street across from the Potomac River.

The director of the Houston National Cemetery, Arleen Ocasio, is accused of attacking the constitutional rights of our military who have fought and died for this country. The very rights that they fought and died for are being under attack by none other than this director. The thought that someone would have the audacity to censor religion and speech anywhere is despicable, but censoring the funeral services of the veterans who spent their

lives protecting the First Amendment is malicious and it's not forgivable.

Director Ocasio is an unelected bureaucrat, a nonveteran who is clearly out of touch with our veterans and the Constitution. And it's unbelievable that she would be put in charge of the sacred burial ground in Houston, Texas.

Here's what the accusations against her are, according to the Veterans of Foreign Wars who I met with. And these are the men who go to those funeral services and are the honor guard for America's war dead that are buried. And here's what they say that she has done. The chapel that is on the premises has been closed. The Bible has been removed. The cross has been taken out of the chapel. We don't know what the chapel's being used for. Some stay a storage place. Some say a meeting place. Some say it's not being used at all. This is what she is accused of doing.

She censors the prayers that are being given at the burial services of our veterans. She's banned the word "God," the words "Jesus Christ" from these funeral services. And it is the very utterance of the word "God" that's put this director in a tizzy, so much so that she wants to approve all the prayers that are given at these private veterans funerals that take place on these sacred grounds.

There are 60 burials a week of our veterans at Houston National Cemetery. And this action has got to cease, this unconstitutional action by the director. It's not the business of the Federal Government to be engaged in anti-religious activity, especially at what some consider to be a religious ceremony, the burial of our veterans. The philosophy behind such politics is anti-Christian, anti-religious, and anti-American.

Mr. Speaker, the First Amendment is first because it's the most important. It protects the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, the freedom of free exercise of religion, and the freedom to peaceably assemble. And that is under attack at this cemetery because the director wants to be in charge and make sure that none of these burials are a religious ceremony. And that's got to stop.

This cemetery, Mr. Speaker, does not belong to Director Ocasio. In fact, I don't think it belongs to the Federal Government. It belongs to the veterans who have served this Nation all over the world in all wars. It belongs to them, and it belongs to their families who bury them. And religious censorship has got to cease at this cemetery. Americans are irate about this government attack on religion. I have heard from numerous veterans and loved ones all over the country who are shocked that this government, our government, would allow such a thing to occur.

□ 1010

One man in particular stood out who called my office and he was in tears,

Mr. Speaker, because his father, a World War II veteran, was days away from being buried in Houston National Cemetery. And his father had heard about the censorship of religion and speech, and he doesn't want to be buried in that cemetery with other veterans any longer.

So no wonder that so many people are shocked by the actions of this director. After all, it reminds me of the old Soviet Union, the way they used to censor speech and prevent the free exercise of religion.

The First Amendment is sacred. Funerals are sacred; and when our veterans are buried, that soil becomes sacred. And this action has to stop, and if these actions are true, the director needs to be terminated.

The government's attack on the very freedoms that these people have lived and died for is a violation of the freedom of speech and the freedom to freely exercise religion promised to all Americans in the Constitution, and that must be upheld.

And that's just the way it is.

CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS IN PUERTO RICO

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Yesterday, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and the National Institute for Latino Policy published this full-page ad in Roll Call, one of the key newspapers here on Capitol Hill.

These respected civil rights and policy organizations have investigated and denounced the civil and human rights crisis in Puerto Rico. They bought a full-page ad to alert Congress about the "serious concerns about civil and human rights abuses against the citizens of Puerto Rico by their government, including the infringement on the rights of free speech, peaceful assembly and freedom from police violence and abuse."

And they make an essential point: If these abuses were happening anywhere in the 50 States, they would not be tolerated. These abuses would be on the front page of every newspaper, as they are in Puerto Rico.

It's time for this Congress to start paying attention. Students and working people, journalists and environmentalists in Puerto Rico are paying attention because the freedoms we take for granted in America are being denied to them each day.

I would like today to remind you what has happened. On this floor I have condemned the use of heavily armed riot squads against peaceful student and labor protesters at the University of Puerto Rico and in the streets of San Juan. I have denounced the beatings of students by police armed with night sticks, the use of pepper spray on protesters and even journalists, the groping of female students.

I have stood up to defend the Puerto Rican Bar Association, a clear voice for justice that has been attacked by the ruling party and their legislature and their allies on the Federal bench.

I have spoken on the House floor and leaders have spoken on the island about the environmental emergency the ruling party has brought on to Puerto Rico. The government declared an energy emergency to avoid routine fact-finding and licensing procedures so that it could build a 100-mile long, \$500 million gas pipeline on a tropical island that is designed more to help wealthy insiders than the people of Puerto Rico.

While actions in Wisconsin and Ohio and other States that threaten workers' rights are discussed routinely in the U.S., the fact that the Governor of Puerto Rico has fired tens of thousands of public employees and canceled labor agreements, all contrary to contract promises, is largely unknown.

But Tea Partiers don't rejoice: he has also doubled the property taxes on everyone.

Even the courts are under attack on the island. This Governor has packed the Puerto Rican Supreme Court with activists of the ruling party. He created two new positions on the supreme court in order to add two new judges to a court that already had a majority of the ruling party. He did this, of course, despite the fact of having denounced Hugo Chavez when he believed he was doing the same thing in Venezuela.

Just 2 weeks ago, the ruling party yet again changed the law so they could fire the island's ombudswoman for the elderly, who had years left on her 10-year appointment, because of her independence and vocal disagreement with the ruling party.

And because I have spoken out against the ruling party of Puerto Rico, I have earned a resolution of censure from the ruling party's legislature. I have earned a full-page ad in Roll Call condemning me for using my right to speech.

Only the ruling party of Puerto Rico would respond to complaints about free speech and civil rights abuses by officially passing a resolution condemning someone for speaking. Should any of my colleagues not believe this absurdity, you just need to come to my office where I display proudly these documents. I invite you to come and see them.

I ask my colleagues today: please pay attention to what is happening in Puerto Rico. If it were happening in Illinois, New York, Texas or Wyoming, or any of the States of our Union, this Congress would have great concerns.

One meaningful first step would be to join me in urging the Department of Justice to complete the investigation that they have initiated and to police abuses in Puerto Rico that started in 2008 and promptly release the results. I would also ask my colleagues and their staffs to attend the congressional briefing organized by the ACLU next Tuesday, July 12, at 10 a.m.

And, finally, I ask my friends and colleagues to do what we do whenever we see regimes that refuse to treat people fairly: please speak out for the values that define us as Americans. Please join me in standing for liberty and justice for all.

THE VOTE TO INCREASE DEBT LIMIT

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today the United States Government owes close to \$14.3 trillion. It's estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that by the year 2021, the government will spend 100 percent of every dollar raised in revenue on entitlements. And yet we are being asked to raise the debt limit to \$16.3 trillion. That's a \$2 trillion increase, or 14 percent increase. In 2010, our national GDP was \$14.6 trillion. Raising the debt to \$16.3 trillion means our debt ceiling will surpass our country's GDP.

And yet for the 81st time since 1940, we are being asked again to raise the debt ceiling. In 2002, our debt stood at \$6.2 trillion. Now, not even 10 years later, we are asked to raise it to \$16.2 trillion. That's a 250 percent increase, or an average of 16.7 percent increase per year. Obviously, continuing on this path next year, it is likely we will be asked in this Chamber to raise the debt ceiling to \$19 trillion. That's staggering.

In keeping with this 70-year tradition, we are certain to force our Nation's spiraling and out-of-control debt onto the backs of our country's children and grandchildren. Raising the debt ceiling today without reform will merely lead to a new call, a new call to raise the debt again tomorrow.

Is the United States disciplined enough to solve this debt problem through austerity and productivity? I think it is. Yet I believe we can, but only if we break this tradition of continued spending.

Now recently a constituent of mine wrote a simple letter to the editor of my hometown paper and this what is he said: "If you and your wife haven't made a budget for the last 2 years, and now you have maxed-out the \$14,300 credit limit on your Visa card, do you: A, expect Visa to raise your limit to \$16,700; B, print counterfeit money to cover your debts; C, borrow more money; or, D, sell the Cadillac."

Responsible Americans would sell the Cadillac. It's time for the Federal Government to do the same thing: reduce spending or sell unneeded assets.

We must begin to closely scrutinize our bills and eliminate wasteful and fraudulent programs, sunset some of them. As we negotiate the upcoming vote on the debt ceiling, we should ensure that any cut in spending exceeds any increase in the debt limit. Selling the Cadillac is meaningless when you continue to max out on your credit

card. The point here is to make a difference in our debt, not to merely provide a vehicle to continue Washington's spending addiction.

Moreover, any future spending must be restricted. We cannot sell the Cadillac this year only to buy a Mercedes Benz next year. Again, we must begin to live within our means.

I know that leadership is working tirelessly to ensure that a compromise can be reached and the Republicans' demands can be met, and it appears we are making progress.

□ 1020

But, the President has in one breath asked both parties to leave their rhetoric at the door, but then in the same next breath he accused Republicans of refusing to cut tax loopholes for the rich in order to curb the debt problem. But that alone won't do it. Beyond being contradictory and self-serving, these accusations demonstrate that Democrats continue to misunderstand the real problem. CBO has nailed it. They recently revealed that it is runaway spending, not a lack of revenue, that is driving our debt today. According to CBO's long-term budget forecast, even with a tax increase that raises revenues from its historic 18 percent of GDP to 23 percent of GDP, the national debt will continue to grow unless we have the spending reductions.

Everyone here in Congress understands how important this vote is, but surely after the CBO analysis, we must confront the fact that spending is growing relentlessly and needs to be placed under control. Therefore, to move the debt ceiling up another \$2 trillion, we need to see corresponding spending reductions regardless—regardless—without tax increases. Now is the time to do it. It can be done. And it must be done today.

WHAT DOES \$10 BILLION A MONTH BUY?

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, since 2005, I have spoken from this very spot 399 times. On nearly every occasion that House rules allow, I have stood to deliver a 5-minute special order speech highlighting the moral outrage of the United States' continued military engagements in Iraq, Afghanistan and now Libya. I speak of the need also for a new Smart Security to keep America safe.

Today will be my 399th speech. I look forward to reaching number 400 next week, and I will continue this drumbeat until my last day as a Member of Congress, which gives me approximately 18 months, 1½ years, time to bring our troops safely home.

During this week, the week that the House is debating defense appropriations, I thought it would be fitting to focus on war spending, on the staggering costs that taxpayers are being

asked to bear for our military occupations.

Ten billion dollars a month is a lot of money. That's the price tag for the privilege of continuing to wage a 10-year war against Afghanistan: \$10 billion a month. The American people who are writing that check have a right to ask and to get answers to some very important questions: Where is that money going, and what exactly is it accomplishing? What are we getting for our \$10 billion a month? Are we more secure here at home? Is the Afghanistan central government introducing the rule of law? Have we not already defeated al Qaeda? And so who are we fighting and why?

For \$10 billion a month, Mr. Speaker, our expectations as taxpayers, as Americans, and as Members of Congress, should be high. Is it too much to think that \$10 billion a month could buy a stable ally, an ally capable of standing on its own two feet, taking responsibility for its own security, and having respect for the rule of law? Instead, corruption and chaos are ruling the day in Kabul. Basic government institutions are failing to provide services. President Karzai has tried to establish a special court, in fact, for the purpose of stripping 62 members of Parliament of their seats. The financial system is teetering on the brink of collapse with the head of the central bank fleeing the country and accusing Karzai's regime of fraud and cronyism.

And just a few days ago, Mr. Speaker, a brawl broke out on the floor of the Afghan Parliament with one member throwing a shoe at another member when a motion was proposed to impeach President Karzai. For \$10 billion a month, is it not too much to ask that the Afghan Parliament not look like an episode of the "Jerry Springer Show"?

There is so much we could do with \$10 billion a month right here at home, especially at a moment when so many of our people are struggling and so many of our communities so badly need public investment, especially at a moment when the clock is ticking toward a catastrophic default on the national debt. I'm not suggesting that we ignore or that we run away from Afghanistan's deep-seated problems, but I believe we cannot begin to address their needs with a military solution. It will never work. It is time to reinvest at pennies on the dollar in Smart Security efforts, humanitarian and civilian aid, aid that will promote democracy, and economic support to address poverty and to rebuild infrastructure in Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, this is a moment and this is a time where we put our priorities in order, but it's not a job for our troops. They have served with unbelievable valor. Now it's time to bring them safely home and invest in a humanitarian way in Afghanistan.

DEBT CEILING SOLUTIONS

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, Congress has a very important decision to make very soon on whether or not to increase the national debt ceiling. Today, our national debt limit is a staggering \$14.3 trillion, and the President is seeking a \$2.2 trillion increase in our debt limit. An increase to our Nation's debt ceiling that is not accompanied by equal or larger spending reductions would be reckless and arrogant.

Speaker BOEHNER was right when he said, "It's true that allowing America to default would be irresponsible, but it would be more irresponsible to raise the debt ceiling without simultaneously taking dramatic steps to reduce spending and reform the budget process."

This debate is a unique opportunity to achieve significant and serious spending reforms in Washington and to prove to the American people that their employees, the Members of the United States Congress, are listening to them.

I believe this is our best chance for the foreseeable future to obtain substantial and credible long-term deficit reductions, to reform the way Washington spends taxpayer dollars, and save America from ruin.

Elections matter. Last fall changed the debate here in Washington. We may not be cutting spending as fast as some of us prefer, and quite frankly, I have been frustrated by the pace. But the discussion has shifted to how much should we cut, not how much should we spend. This distinction is critical to getting our Nation's fiscal house in order and one that has been driven by conservatives in the House.

House Republicans have developed a three-fold "cut, cap and balance" strategy that includes deep spending cuts, enforceable spending caps and a balanced budget amendment with strong protections against Federal tax increases. These proposals will ensure that the Federal Government adheres to the same parameters that families and businesses live with every single day.

The time for irresponsible Federal spending is over. With each passing day, our Nation's fiscal problems only compound, leaving our children and grandchildren with a larger legacy of debt. My colleagues on the other side have advocated an increase to our debt with no strings attached. They continue to stand for business as usual right here in Washington, DC. But we cannot ignore the problem, nor can we simply tax our way out of this mess.

Furthermore, in the event we fully reach the debt ceiling, we cannot trust the White House to prioritize our debt payments, nor can we trust the administration not to default on our obligations. The American people must remember that if we default on our debt, the executive branch would have full

control over what programs get cut, not Congress.

□ 1030

Mr. Speaker, the only resolution to this problem is to secure trillions in spending cuts and put our Nation on a solid fiscal path to financial sanity, and ensure a strong and prosperous future for our children and our grandchildren.

IMPROVING FEDERAL GRANT SOLICITATION PROCESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, each year, 26 Federal agencies award over half a trillion dollars in grant funding. Earlier this year, Congress significantly changed the manner in which the Federal Government allocates funding. In the past, State and local governments and nonprofit organizations spent a great deal of time trying to persuade individuals Members of Congress to earmark funds to support local projects.

While debate will no doubt continue on the value of congressionally directed spending, the reality is that, at least for the time being, the days of earmarks are over. With a ban on earmarks, a greater emphasis will now be placed on competitive grants, whereby applicants from across the Nation compete for funding made available for different purposes.

In theory, a larger role for competitive grants in the Federal appropriations process holds promise. Under a well-administered grant competition, an application is judged on its merits. In practice, however, an increased emphasis on competitive grants will only improve the overall process if the Federal Government announces and publicizes grant opportunities in a clear and organized manner. Grant seeking will not be a true meritocracy if the process of identifying, applying for, and obtaining Federal grants is clouded in mystery and confusion and understood only by paid experts.

In 1999, Congress created a Web site, grants.gov, which allows applicants to search and apply for grants online. But much more needs to be done to make the grant solicitation process as transparent and user friendly as possible.

Many of my constituents have expressed frustration with the manner in which the Federal Government makes grant opportunities known. Often, a potential grantee will seek to apply for needed funding only to learn that the deadline for the most relevant grant passed days or weeks earlier. In other instances, prospective applicants will search grants.gov, but become frustrated upon finding that they need to scroll through pages and pages of grant listings, some of which are outdated or have not been funded by Congress.

To address these problems, I recently introduced H.R. 2393. This bipartisan

legislation would make two important changes to the Federal grant solicitation process. First, my bill would require each Federal agency, within 2 months of the start of any fiscal year, to submit a forecast of all grants solicitations that the agency expects to issue for that year. Such a forecast would allow prospective applicants to determine in advance which grant opportunities they wish to apply for.

The second improvement my bill would make is to require each grant solicitation forecast or listing to be organized by detailed subject area. Grants.gov currently organizes grant opportunities by agency and by very broad areas such as energy or housing. As a result, when an applicant seeks to search for health-related grants, for example, he or she must scroll through 30 pages of grant listings. My bill would require grants.gov, as well as all other Federal agencies, to organize grant opportunities by specific subject areas so that the applicants can more easily identify those grants that are most likely to address their needs.

Now, let me turn to Puerto Rico, which I represent in this Congress. And it pains me that some statements were made earlier on this floor regarding my beautiful island and its government. Puerto Rico shines because of its democracy. Every 4 years we have free elections, and our voters go out and express their will at the rate of 80 percent, which is something that we are very proud of.

We do have a police department in Puerto Rico, actually the second-largest in the Nation, and there is an ongoing civil rights investigation by the Department of Justice. But I am sure, and I can vouch, that the police department of Puerto Rico is doing everything it can so that any civil rights violations are corrected and are not repeated.

Again, I wish when we talk about Puerto Rico in this Congress, we talk about all of the positive things that are happening in that island, including our people's love of their American citizenship and their rights under the U.S. Constitution.

TOUGH DECISIONS TO SOLVE FISCAL PROBLEMS

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

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, let's think about something very quickly. What is the most basic job that we can do—in the House of Representatives or in the Senate of the United States—in government?

One of the most basic jobs we do is to pass a budget; to figure out where we are going to spend money and how we are going to spend money. Yet it has been 799 days today since the other Chamber has passed a budget out of the Senate. Since that day, we have added \$3.2 trillion in debt to our country and we have spent \$7.3 trillion.

Now we are finding ourselves bumping up against this debt ceiling, against the statutory limit of where we can spend and borrow money. We are on this record clip, this record pace to blow through this debt ceiling, and we are here.

In 2006, now-President Obama stood in front of the Senate and said that raising America's debt limit is a sign of leadership failure. Well, sounds like we are in that position today. Five years later, we are once again talking about an over \$2 trillion increase in our Nation's ability to borrow money, which we are tacking on to the responsibility of our kids and our grandkids. Once again, we're back.

We have an extreme failure of leadership in this country that is of epic proportions. We know, we look at our budget, we see over a trillion-and-a-half dollars this year that we are spending that we haven't taken in, and yet we are continuing to haggle about whether we need to just raise taxes or have spending cuts.

We have a spending problem in this country; we don't have a revenue problem in this country. We have a problem with how much money we are spending.

I am a new Member of Congress. I came here and was sworn in in January, and within a couple of days the President of the United States asked us to increase the debt limit without any corresponding cuts or anything along those lines. I actually thought it was a joke. I mean, really, we are going to add another \$2 trillion onto our debt and not even take seriously the fact that we are just piling on more and more interest.

I mean, we're spending more in interest right now than we do in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan combined. Think about that; two wars, and we are spending more in interest. And it is only going to increase every year.

I can tell you, the youth of America, the current generation that is in charge in America is all sitting around saying at some point the insanity has to end. You know, I travel around the 11th Congressional District in Illinois, which includes Joliet, places like Ottawa and Morris, Bloomington, Princeton, Peru. And you know what I hear from people? I don't hear them say, Congressman KINZINGER, boy, we sure have a revenue problem in this country; don't we? I hear them say, Congressman, we are spending too much money. We have a spending problem.

The President is asking us to increase the debt limit. We have to be willing to have at least as much as we are going to increase the debt limit or more in spending cuts for us to even consider it at this point. It has got to be done. And how best are we going to get out of debt? Yes, we have to have these spending cuts. And, yes, we have to get serious about our budget. But we have to get America back to work.

I think it was put well yesterday. Mr. President, where are the jobs? Where are the jobs? Mr. Speaker, I'm asking: Where are the jobs?

It is time that we get America back to work. We turn people then from tax recipients to taxpayers. And as much as I like to say "where are the jobs?," let me ask another question: Where is the leadership?

We've got to make tough decisions. It's time that we stand up and say I'm tired of kicking the can down the road. I wasn't sent to Washington, D.C., to kick the can down the road. I was sent here to be a leader and to make tough decisions. And I can tell you, House Republicans are ready to be leaders and make tough decisions, but we have to have willing partners on the other side.

I know 2012 is just around the corner. I get it. I understand that. But 2011 is still now. America can't afford to forget that 2011 still exists and to just focus on the next election. We have to focus long term on the next generation. Let's get our budgets in gear. Let's have a real serious discussion. And for goodness sake, let's put politics aside and make sure that we are still the strongest country in the world.

□ 1040

IN RECOGNITION OF NCTC DIRECTOR MICHAEL E. LEITER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished efforts of the National Counterterrorism Center Director, Michael E. Leiter.

Following his exemplary service as the Assistant Director and Deputy General Counsel for the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the U.S. regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction, Mr. Leiter continued his public service as the Deputy Chief of Staff in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. He was very successful in organizing staffing and in establishing processes for this new but critical office.

As such, he was elected to become the Principal Deputy Director at the National Counterterrorism Center. Because of his superlative efforts, in June 2008, he was confirmed as the Director of NCTC where he has focused on counterterrorism, community development and mission execution. His focus has prepared the CT analysts of tomorrow to meet the challenges ahead, and his management style has encouraged information sharing and the free flow of ideas.

Director Leiter has always understood that results mattered and that a success rate of less than 100 percent meant lives lost. Some of the center's most noticeable accomplishments will remain largely secret; however, Director Leiter's strategic investments will pay dividends for many years to come. Under his leadership, the center vastly improved its processes for screening CT data and deployed a new database, better known as TIDE, that has yielded

easier management, improved identity resolution and faster, more efficient processes.

In the wake of the attempted downing of a passenger aircraft in December 2009, Director Leiter reallocated significant resources to develop the Pursuit Group, which is a team of highly skilled analysts that sifts through considerable amounts of data to identify desperate pieces of loose intelligence and to find linkages that identify terrorists, their networks and their plans before they can be executed. His leadership in the areas of radicalization, extremist messaging and in countering violent extremism is particularly noteworthy as well as his focus on cooperation and engagement with outside communities. This has laid a solid foundation for the continued success of these initiatives.

Director Leiter leaves the Federal Government for some well-deserved time with his family and friends, and I wish him well. However, it is my sincere hope that he continues to use his expertise in counterterrorism to keep America and its citizens safe.

ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, this past week, we were in our districts to visit with our constituents, to learn from them and to celebrate America's Independence Day. Much of my time was focused on the issue of energy and the need for energy independence because constituents are concerned with the high costs of energy and how these costs are impacting their businesses and lives.

Republicans believe in an all-of-the-above approach for energy independence. Republicans believe that energy diversity leads to energy security, and there were plenty of examples in the district for me to visit.

In Boone, students from Appalachian State University's Solar Homestead Team showed me the home they are preparing for the 2011 Solar Decathlon competition to be held on The Mall here in Washington, D.C., in September. The Solar Homestead team is advancing renewable energy systems through research on phase change, material energy storage, the integration of solar photovoltaic panels, and concentrating solar thermal systems for domestic hot water. While much money has been invested in this project by both the public and the private sectors, the hope is that the research will result in the ability to utilize alternative, renewable energy sources that will be able to provide low-cost energy homes for those in need.

Clyde and Pat Colwell have developed Carolina Heritage Vineyard in Elkin, North Carolina, an energy-efficient small business which is benefiting from a taxpayer-funded solar system. The

Colwells are very educated people who are retired from their first careers. Clyde served in the U.S. Marine Corps, earned his Ph.D., and served as a teacher, principal and superintendent. Pat earned her MBA and retired from IBM. However, while their graduate degrees were helpful in general, both of them returned to Surry Community College to earn associate degrees in viticulture so they could pursue developing their organic wine business. They work full time in the vineyards and on the winemaking process, and bring many skills to the area and to others in the business.

The Gilbert Hemric family farm in Hamptonville, North Carolina, where Gilbert Hemric and his family work hard on their poultry, cattle and tobacco farm, is a microcosm of the problems that this administration has created. Mr. Hemric made it very clear to me that the high cost of energy and regulatory burdens are having a negative impact on his business. The Hemrics are paying more and more for feed and for fuel to run their equipment. Because fuel costs have almost doubled since President Obama came to office, the Hemrics have not replaced two of the 10 workers they had last year. They can't afford to replace them.

At Holland Transfer in Statesville, CEO Jeff Harvey told me that the skyrocketing price of fuel and regulatory burdens are counterproductive to job creation and the growth of his business. The Harvey Family practices Christian values throughout its business, and has established nonprofits that feed the needy. When possible, they hire homeless people, which enables the homeless to leave shelters, but all this great work for the community depends on his business performing at a level that will allow him to continue contributing to the community.

As I visited with constituents during the Independence Day work period, one thing was clear: that we need another independence movement—*independence from Middle Eastern oil.*

Unfortunately, rather than pursuing energy independence, the Obama administration keeps fostering an energy dependence policy at the cost of American jobs, higher prices at the pump and at the cost of endangering our national security by making us more dependent on unstable Middle Eastern governments.

House Republicans have responded by introducing and passing four bills to increase our domestic energy production and to create American jobs, but the Senate has taken no action. Liberal Democrats are obstructing the opportunity for jobs for Americans, lower energy costs and a new era of independence.

It is time we declare independence from Middle Eastern oil and start using our own resources for the benefit of all Americans.

AMERICA'S FISCAL CRISIS

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

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, our country truly is facing a financial crisis. I guess the good news is that even Congress is beginning to ask a question that is part of that financial crisis, which is simply this:

How long can we continue to spend almost twice as much money as we bring in?

The unfortunate part is that we've waited so long to ask that question. I wish we'd asked it before we embarked upon the series of bailouts and stimulus bills that we have embarked upon over the last several years. I am happy that I'm one of only 17 Members of Congress who voted against each and every one of those, but I'm unhappy where it has brought us, which is the fear that we had: that this runaway spending would bring us to a point where we had to begin cutting the national defense capabilities of our country.

Today, we will vote on the Defense appropriations bill, H.R. 2219, which will reduce the President's budget for national defense by \$8.9 billion. That's only a downpayment of the cuts that are going to come. The next cuts, we are told, could be \$400 billion to \$700 billion from our national defense. Before we do that, there are two crucial questions we need to ask.

The first one is: What is the risk assessment that the United States faces today?

Now, that should be answered by our Quadrennial Defense Review, but if you look at a bipartisan independent assessment of that Quadrennial Defense Review, you'll find out that we are a train wreck that is on its way to happening because that defense assessment has truly become no more than a reaffirmation of what we are already doing.

The second thing that we should be asking before we decide what we can cut is how much we are currently spending and what the risk will be if we make those cuts. Unfortunately, the Department of Defense hasn't provided us with the audited financial statements the law requires so that we know where we're spending those dollars and so that we know the true risk of making those cuts.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, let me just tell you that there is a way you can find out. Our commanders in the field provide us with the Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress, which is a classified document. Now, I know as chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee for the Armed Services Committee that I'm in the minority, and am probably going to vote against this bill today.

□ 1050

But, Mr. Speaker, I am also in the minority of the individuals who have read this classified report. And the one thing that I would encourage our Members to do before they cast their vote

today to begin down that series of cuts to our national defense is at least go in to our staff today and read the Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress that is a classified document. Our staff is ready to show you the document, to let you review that document. And, Mr. Speaker, I believe if you will just do that, it will be very difficult to then come on this floor and begin to start voting to cut and make the cuts we're going to make to national defense. Mr. Speaker, that's why today I can't support that bill and will be voting against it.

REMEMBERING FORMER CON-
GRESSMAN CHARLES W.
WHALEN, JR.

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, this past week, the citizens of Ohio's Third Congressional District were met with the sad news that former Congressman Charles W. Whalen, Jr., passed away on Monday, June 27, at Sibley Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, on July 31, 1920, he was known throughout the community as "Chuck." During World War II, he served as an Army first lieutenant in the China, India, and Burma theater. After earning a master's of business administration from Harvard University, he worked as a professor of economics at his alma mater, the University of Dayton. He later became chairman of the University of Dayton's Economic Department in 1962.

Before his election to Congress in 1966, Chuck was a three-term member of both the Ohio State Senate and the Ohio General Assembly. While serving in the State House, he wrote Ohio's first fair housing law.

While in Congress, Chuck retained his seat handily in every general election, even running unopposed for reelection in 1974. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, Chuck worked to move our military to an all-volunteer Army. The Nixon administration, in developing legislation on this issue, adopted many of his recommendations, and today the U.S. has an entirely all-volunteer active duty military force. In addition, he was focused on social reforms and supported the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964. He was also one of the most traveled Members of Congress and visited more than 150 countries, including every nation in Africa.

Chuck was highly regarded for his ability to speak publicly, having been a college debate champion at the University of Dayton, so it should be no surprise that in retirement he coauthored two books with his wife, a former journalist: "The Longest Debate: A Legislative History of the 1964 Civil Rights Act," published in 1985, and "The Fighting McCooks: America's Famous Fighting Family," published in 2006, focusing on two Ohio brothers and their

13 sons who served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Not one to be contained by the academic or literary worlds, he was also an avid sports fan and reveled in debating sports trivia and stats. He was president of Oakwood High School's class of 1938, and he is remembered for possessing extensive knowledge of pre-war aviation largely due to Dayton being his birthplace.

As a son of Ohio, Congressman Whalen made his final journey home and was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Dayton. Whalen is survived by his wife of 52 years, Barbara, and their six children—Charles, Daniel, Edward, Joseph, Anne, Mary—and their seven grandchildren.

Today we remember the life and work of Congressman Whalen and thank him for his service to both the Third District of Ohio and also our Nation.

LET THE STATES DECIDE

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is facing a fiscal crisis of unprecedented proportions. We have a \$14 trillion national debt, a \$1.65 trillion annual spending deficit, and we borrow 42 cents for every dollar we spend.

After years of borrowing and spending and bailouts by both political parties, now comes a national debate over raising the Nation's debt limit. Now look, I believe if you owe debts, pay debts. We must honor the full faith and credit of the United States of America. But I also believe that now is the moment to take decisive action to put our fiscal house in order and restore the full confidence of the American people in the fiscal integrity of our national government.

I believe our debt limit should not be raised without real and meaningful reforms in the way the Federal Government spends the people's money in the short term and the long term. In the short term, we need to cut spending now and implement statutory caps on how much money the Federal Government can spend going forward. But in the long term, the time has come for this Congress to send to the States a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution that will limit Federal spending and require this national government to live within our means.

While the debate, it seems, according to the newspapers today, has focused on spending cuts versus tax increases, the real answer is to cut spending now and to make any increase in the Nation's debt ceiling contingent on Congress sending to the States a balanced budget amendment that limits Federal spending to one-fifth of the American economy. In short, it's time to let the States decide.

Article V of the Constitution provides a process that requires any amendment to pass the House of Rep-

resentatives and the Senate by a two-thirds vote, but ultimately any amendment to the Constitution is submitted to the States. The States decide whether to amend the national charter. If three-fourths of the States agree, the Constitution is so amended.

By demanding spending cuts today and sending a balanced budget amendment to the States, we will let the States decide. And I have every confidence that these United States will choose fiscal discipline and reform. Thirty-two of our 50 States operate under a balanced budget requirement in their State constitution, and 49 have some sort of balanced budget requirement. In Indiana, our State had a prohibition against assuming debt in our State constitution since 1851, and the Hoosier State has a balanced budget and even a surplus rainy day fund.

After years of fighting runaway Federal spending by both political parties here in Washington, D.C., I can tell you we need more accountability, we need more engagement of the States and the American people. And if you think about it, as Ronald Reagan said, it's important to remember that the States created the Federal Government; the Federal Government didn't create the States.

By engaging in a process where we demand serious and meaningful spending cuts today, capping spending going forward, but requiring that any increase in the debt ceiling be contingent on sending to the States a balanced budget amendment with real spending limits in it, we will build on the wisdom and the foundation of our Founders and our system of Federalism.

Mr. President, if you need more borrowing authority, let's cut spending now, let's cap spending tomorrow, and let's let the States decide whether we should permanently require that our national government live within our means. By enacting a balanced budget amendment that limits Federal spending and requires that our national government live out our own commitment of fiscal responsibility and reform, we will do right by this day, we will do right by our children and grandchildren, and we will do something worthy to be remembered in this time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

LIBYA OPERATION UNIFIED PROTECTOR

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I came down here today to talk about the Libya issue, the war that supposedly is not a war, but I wanted to start off by talking a little bit about

the rhetoric that's coming out of the White House and from the President.

I was watching the news this morning, and the President indicated that they were going to have these budget talks down at the White House today. And he said, and I quote, that the Republicans, in effect, have a gun to the head of the American people. That just isn't the kind of rhetoric that should be used right now when we're talking about the huge budget deficits we have. And if I were talking to the President, I would try to admonish him to not do that in the future.

And then, when we were talking about Libya, I think it was just about 4 or 5 days ago, he said that we in Congress are making Libya a cause celebre, indicating that it's not an important issue, and we're just trying to puff it up so that we can make political points.

□ 1100

The fact of the matter is it is a war. The President went to the Arab League, he went to the French, the English, he went to the United Nations, and NATO and decided that he was going to be involved in an attack on Libya and Muammar Qadhafi. But the one place he didn't come to talk about this issue was the Congress of the United States—the House of Representatives and the Senate. The first place that a President ought to go if he thinks we ought to go into a conflict of any kind is the Congress.

The Constitution is very clear on the responsibilities of the President before he goes into a conflict. It has to be a threat to the United States, a threat to our interests, and it has to be approved by the Congress of the United States. The Congress of the United States is the only body that can declare war. He can't do that. He can manage a war. He is the Commander in Chief once we go into war, but he can't start a war unless it's in our national interest or there's a threat to the United States. That was clarified by the War Powers Act during the Nixon administration because there was some question about the latitude a President might have using the Constitution.

The Constitution was explained very carefully in the 1970s in the War Powers Act. Now, that's never been tested in the courts. Some people say it's unconstitutional. But the fact of the matter is it's the law of the Nation. The President cannot violate the law or the Constitution, and in our opinion, he's violated both.

Let me just tell you what's going on in this war that the President says is not a war.

We have flown almost 30 percent of the sorties. That means we have flown 3,475 flights into the combat area. We have dropped bombs and missiles 132 times on targets, and several times we've hit civilians.

Nobody likes Muammar Qadhafi. Nobody wants him in office. But the fact of the matter is, we've been involved in a war to get rid of him.

On May 22, the figure was that of the missiles that were fired, there were 246 missiles fired, and 228 were the United States' missiles—at \$1.1 million per missile. And we're paying approximately 60 or 70 percent of the total cost of this conflict through NATO or directly from the taxpayers of the United States.

Now, the reason I came down here today is to say that we should not be in that conflict because it was not in our national interest and there was no threat to the United States and it was a violation of the Constitution and the War Powers Act.

The President said he had to do it because it was a humanitarian issue. If it was a humanitarian issue and we really needed to go in there, he should have come to Congress. The previous President, President Bush, did go to Congress on Afghanistan and Iraq to get approval before he did it, but President Obama decided to do this unilaterally. So we are in a war now, and it's costing the taxpayers close to a billion dollars in a war that we should not be in.

He said it was for humanitarian purposes. If that's the case, we ought to be in a war in the Ivory Coast. Right now in the Sudan, there are thousands and thousands of people being executed and killed. And if that's the case, we ought to be in the Sudan. In Syria, we all know what's going on in Syria right now. If that's the case, we ought to be in Syria. There are wars of opportunity every place.

I just like to end, Mr. Speaker, by saying this: The President should always come to the Congress if it's in our national interest or a threat to this country before he goes to war. It's constitutionally required.

DEBT CRISIS

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

Mr. WOODALL. I came down to the floor today to talk about the fiscal crisis that we're having in America. There are those when I open the front page of the paper, Mr. Speaker, and I read the headline, it talks about having a debt limit vote crisis in this country. I went back, I looked, and apparently we've raised the debt limit over 70 times with a vote right here in this body. Apparently having a vote isn't particularly a complicated thing to do.

What we're having is a debt crisis. I think that's an important distinction. I was talking to a freshman colleague of mine yesterday about that. Understand that we can have the vote, Mr. Speaker. It's within the House's authority to bring a vote to raise the debt limit tomorrow. In fact, we brought that vote to the House already: Should we raise the debt ceiling or should we not? Mr. Speaker, we defeated it. We defeated it by a wide margin here in this body.

What we have is a debt crisis.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if it were just existing debt, perhaps we could work out

a way to finance that, but it's not. It's continued borrowing each and every day to the tune of 42 cents of every dollar that we spend. In other words, if we paid for Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, interest on the national debt, those other mandatory spending programs, just those, Mr. Speaker, we've already spent every nickel in Federal revenue.

That means every nickel that we spend for education, every nickel that we spend for transportation, every nickel that we spend on national defense, on homeland security, on the environment, on the courts, every other nickel we borrow, with absolutely no plan, Mr. Speaker, for changing that going forward.

If the President were here today, Mr. Speaker, I would say we do not have a debt limit vote crisis. We have a debt crisis, and there is only one body in this town that has put together a budget that will address it. I am proud to say as a freshman in this Congress, as a freshman in this House, it was the U.S. House of Representatives that took on that responsibility, Mr. Speaker.

It's been 799 days since the United States Senate last passed a budget. Hear that. Three years ago since the Senate last passed a budget. Not a balanced budget, mind you, Mr. Speaker, but a budget at all.

These are serious challenges that require serious people to offer serious solutions, and the only one that has been offered in this town, Mr. Speaker, came from this body. I encourage the President to go back and take one more look at that, because when we come down to game day, come down to the crisis—understand what we're talking about when we talk about a crisis, we passed the debt limit back in May, Mr. Speaker, as you know. We've just been shuffling the books in this town because that's what Washington does so well: raiding this fund to pay that, raiding this fund to pay this, over and over and over again. Apparently the games just run out on August 2.

Mr. Speaker, the games cannot continue. The games must stop, and they must stop here, and we must lead as we have always led in this body.

We do not have a debt limit vote crisis. We have a debt crisis that is driven by our addiction to borrowing and spending. The borrowing and spending stops here, Mr. Speaker, and I thank you for your leadership on that.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

In these most important days and debates here in the people's House, we beg You to send Your Spirit of wisdom as the Members struggle to do the work that has been entrusted to them. Inspire them to work together with charity, and join their efforts to accomplish what our Nation needs to live into a prosperous and secure future.

In this week in the wake of celebrating the great blessings bestowed upon our Republic, please bless those men and women who serve our Nation in uniform wherever they may be. Give them the protection of Your loving embrace, and grant them the trust to know they have our eternal gratitude.

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BACA 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 PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

TRIBUTE TO DAISY OUTDOOR PRODUCTS

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

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Daisy Outdoor Products, a Rogers, Arkansas, company celebrating its 125th anniversary.

Daisy moved to Rogers from Plymouth, Michigan, in 1958. Since that move, Daisy's impact on the northwest Arkansas economy has been substantial—not only in providing jobs, but the incredible recognition this famous brand brings to our region.

As the world's oldest and largest BB gun manufacturer, Daisy has a storied history. Its contributions to the shooting sports, the United States military, and the character of young men and women nationwide is noteworthy. And who can forget Ralphie in the famous movie "A Christmas Story" and his coveted Red Ryder, the most famous BB gun ever produced?

Mr. Speaker, 125 years in business is a significant milestone by any measurement. It is a tribute to the vision, commitment, and hard work of the company leadership and the employees of Daisy.

Congratulations, Daisy. I'm proud of you, and our Nation is proud of you.

COMMEMORATING CAPE VERDEAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the rich history of Cape Verde as we mark Cape Verdean Independence Day.

This week, we honor the people of Cape Verde and those individuals of proud Cape Verdean descent here in America and around the world who are celebrating 35 years of independence. In doing so, we honor the many milestones and important Cape Verdean leaders like Amilcar Cabral, who fought for the liberation of Cape Verde. We also honor the lives, work, and rich history of Cape Verdean Americans throughout our country and particularly in my home State of Rhode Island.

Cape Verdeans have made significant contributions in the areas of art and culture, business, and public service. Cape Verdeans have brought jag to local restaurants and added zuca to the music enjoyed by our community.

Rhode Islanders of Cape Verdean descent, like speaker of the house Gordon Fox, have been prominent leaders in Rhode Island politics.

I would also like to take a moment to pay tribute to the late George Lima. Mr. Lima served during World War II as a Tuskegee airman, the first group of black fighter and bomber pilots in the history of what was then the Army Air Forces. He then served our State honorably as a State representative and as head of the Rhode Island NAACP.

Cape Verdeans are generous, skilled, proud, caring members of our community, and I am honored to celebrate Cape Verdean independence with them this week.

YUCCA MOUNTAIN: A NUCLEAR DISASTER

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the President says he supports nuclear power development, but his actions have sadly stopped construction at Yucca Mountain after more than \$10 billion of ratepayer money has already been invested, killing jobs in Nevada.

Utility companies across the country have been mandated by the Federal Government to collect over \$33 billion for the Nuclear Waste Fund to build Yucca Repository. The Federal Government promised citizens of South Carolina and Georgia that nuclear material being stored at Savannah River Site would be sent to Yucca for permanent disposal. Now, this high-level waste will sit at SRS, and as reported by The Post and Courier, at more than 106 other sites across the country. The Post and Courier has editorialized that the President's position is "breath-takingly irresponsible."

I agree with Brian Tucker, president of the North Augusta Chamber of Commerce, that the administration should quit playing political games and follow through on promises to be guided by science and not by politics.

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

PROTECTING MEDICARE

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, when former President Harry Truman and his wife, Bess, were officially enrolled as the first Medicare beneficiaries on July 1, 1966, only 50 percent of America's seniors could afford private health insurance.

The high risks associated with covering America's over-65 population made seniors basically uninsurable. That all changed 45 years ago last week when Medicare was established as a guaranteed benefit, providing a basic level of care for seniors regardless of income or illness.

From the beginning, Medicare has proven resilient, adapting to rapid changes in medicine and surviving in wartime and peace, economic boom times and in recession. Despite some alarmist claims, Medicare has faced more difficult financial challenges in the past than the ones it faces today. Preserving Medicare's guaranteed benefits for future generations is our solemn duty, and we must stop the push for vouchers, which will ruin America's middle class.

On the 45th anniversary of this landmark program, we must rededicate ourselves to protecting Medicare as a guaranteed benefit for tomorrow's seniors, not butchering it with a voucher

program or using it as an ATM for the top 2 percents.

Happy birthday, Medicare. If we stay true to our values, you will have many happy returns.

PROTECTING AMERICAN JOBS AND SECURING AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the administration's war on coal led the Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation to try and change a rule that would redefine what is considered a stream as it pertains to mining operations.

I am pleased than an amendment I offered during the debate over the budget continuing resolution has been included in the Interior appropriations bill in an effort to stop this irresponsible regulatory overreach.

No one is surprised that the Obama administration is continuing the war on coal, but this is also a war on jobs. And the coal industry employs thousands of people in eastern and southeastern Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, we all want a cleaner environment, but we need to make sure that the policies being enacted are common sense and do not come at the expense of jobs and our economy. Stopping the Obama administration from rewriting the stream buffer zone rule will be a victory for jobs and a defeat to a radical agenda that is seeking to outlaw coal entirely. We can and we must enact smart policies that clean up our environment while protecting American jobs.

□ 1210

MEDICARE

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

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, as the deadline nears for Americans to raise its debt limit, the American people have sent a clear message to all of us:

They will not stand for a budget that is balanced on the backs of seniors and the middle class.

The American people know that it is wrong to privatize Medicare with a new voucher program, to cut guaranteed health benefits for seniors and to sacrifice Medicaid services for the poor and disabled.

It's not too late for us to compromise on a balanced approach. Yes, we can trim spending with intelligent cuts, but we must end tax breaks for the ultra rich. I state: We must end tax breaks for the ultra rich and corporations that shift jobs overseas.

No new taxes equals no new jobs. No taxes—no jobs.

We have an historic opportunity in front of us. Let's stop the partisan

bickering and work together on a plan that strengthens the middle class, lowers our deficit and creates new jobs here at home.

THE DEBT CEILING REDUCTION ACT

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we have overspent and we are over-extended. Now we have to get out of debt.

For the last 20 years, we have been increasing the debt ceiling and allowing Washington to spend more and more of the taxpayers' money. This method of madness hasn't worked, and today, our economy is suffering because of it.

Yesterday, I introduced a unique bill that would lower the debt ceiling to \$13 trillion. This proposal would force Washington to make the spending cuts that we so desperately need to pay down the debt.

State and local governments, businesses and families understand, when you've maxed out your credit card, you can't just give yourself a credit increase. Instead, you have to cut spending and pay down your bills. The Federal Government is the only entity that does not understand this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2409, the Debt Ceiling Reduction Act, because we need to turn this country in a completely different direction.

MAKING AMERICANS SAFER HERE AT HOME

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

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have a proposal that will help us save tax dollars, pay down our debt, and better protect the American people.

Instead of spending billions and billions of dollars to secure Afghanistan at the rate that we are—and we've spent over a half a trillion of our precious tax dollars in Afghanistan over the last 10 years—I propose to redirect a small share of our tax dollars back to the U.S. and to use our money to hire and equip more police officers, more firefighters, more emergency medical providers, because one of the most effective ways to help protect the American people from a terrorist attack is to make Americans safer right here at home.

THE REPUBLICANS' ALL-OF-THE-ABOVE ENERGY STRATEGY

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, President Obama released 30 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve—just over a day's worth of oil. The administration continues to play politics rather than develop a comprehensive national energy plan, which will lay the path for future economic growth, help lower unemployment and improve our stagnant economy. This country's economy was built on inexpensive and abundant energy.

Folks are frustrated now. A fellow stopped me the other day, and said, Doc, it's a sad day when a guy can't buy a gallon of gas and a gallon of milk for \$10.

And it's true. People don't want half measures that don't address their problems. They want solutions. They want to work. They want to provide for their families.

It is way past time to ease this pain at the pump. The President has shown no interest in the Republicans' all-of-the-above energy strategy that encourages oil and natural gas development in places like ANWR and the Outer Continental Shelf. With national unemployment stubbornly above 9 percent, the American people expect us to work together to lower the cost of energy, reduce our dependency on foreign oil and create American jobs.

OPPOSING THE PRIVATIZATION OF AMTRAK

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

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the privatization of Amtrak, which would threaten reliable, dependable, and accessible passenger rail service throughout the United States. I travel home every weekend on Amtrak to my district in New Jersey, and its service is an essential part of our region's economic vitality.

Under the plan to privatize Amtrak, the essential service they provide to millions of passengers could be lost, and nearly 20,000 Amtrak jobs could be eliminated. State-owned infrastructure that Amtrak currently maintains could be turned over to the already deficit-burdened States to maintain. It is likely that station stops will be cut and that commuter rail services will bear increased costs. Additionally, freight railroads that currently use Amtrak-supported lines may face logistical problems if Amtrak becomes privatized.

Under the proposal to privatize Amtrak, many important labor provisions will be eliminated. Future railroad employees will be exempt from disability, pension, retirement, and unemployment benefits. By removing future employees from these benefit systems, current and retired employees will be negatively affected, and railroads will face increased taxes to maintain the solvency of these systems.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the privatization of Amtrak.

THE CUT, CAP AND BALANCE
PLEDGE

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, while marching in parades and town festivals all over my district during the 4th of July weekend, I spoke with concerned parents, job creators, seniors, and folks who have been out of work for a long time. The one message I heard loud and clear from all of them: Reduce government spending so that businesses can create jobs again.

That's why I signed onto the Cut, Cap and Balance Pledge, which calls for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. I know the idea that the government should have to actually balance its budget every year is strange to some here in Washington, especially to entrenched bureaucrats and the special interest groups that fill this city. Imagine if the Federal Government had to run a budget like we do in our homes.

It's time for the Federal Government to live within its means, and it's time for us to reduce spending so that businesses will have the confidence to create jobs again.

Cut, cap and balance. Let's make sure we put America back on the path to prosperity, not on the path to unemployment and bankruptcy.

CURRENCY REFORM FOR FAIR
TRADE ACT

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, for so long we've been hearing about our debt. We've also been hearing about who owns our debt, and of course, the name "China" comes up. That is why we need to have the Currency Reform for Fair Trade Act come to this floor, because that is the only way—the only way—we are going to address the currency manipulation by China and simply ask that they play by fair rules for fair trade.

Look at what this means for us. Let's understand that, by having the currency manipulated by them, they are having the benefit of 25 to 30 percent. That's what we're subsidizing them in terms of their exports. If we get the currency manipulation under control, this is what we could hope to accomplish:

Our budget deficit will be reduced to about \$857 billion over the next 10 years. The trade deficit will be reduced by \$138 billion. The GDP over the next 18 months will increase by \$285 billion. This will support 1.6 million American jobs.

So as we are asking "where are the jobs?" look to currency manipulation.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE FROM
CHINA AND AMERICAN JOB CRE-
ATION

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, on July 4th, we celebrated our political independence from Great Britain.

My constituents want to know when are we going to celebrate our financial independence from China, which funds much of our national debt. My constituents also want to know: Where are the jobs? Mr. Speaker, these two are connected because too much spending-driven debt leads to too few jobs.

Now, our President doesn't seem to get this. If his stimulus, his reckless spending, his small business tax increases, his class warfare rhetoric helped promote job creation, we would be the most highly employed society in the history of mankind; but instead, we are mired in the longest period of sustained high unemployment under his policies since the Great Depression.

House Republicans have a plan for America's job creators. In the trillion dollar deficits, make the Tax Code fairer, flatter, simpler. Stop the President's job-crushing tax increases, and end the dumb regulations that prevent jobs in America.

□ 1220

EVERYTHING MUST BE ON THE
TABLE

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

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, Congress has a responsibility to level with the American people. We face a looming decision about extending the debt limit, not because we want to but because we have to reaffirm the obligation we have to pay our bills. The majority of us on the Democratic side voted to do that. That was not to incur new spending or new obligations; it was to meet obligations already incurred: \$2.3 trillion for the Bush tax cuts; an Iraq war, \$1 trillion on the credit card; Afghanistan on the credit card. If we're going to level with the American people, we have to acknowledge that we have to pay for things, whatever their intentions. The time is long overdue for us to accomplish this.

If we're going to be successful on the two things we must do—pay our bills, maintain our full faith and credit, and have a long-term fiscal plan—then everything must be on the table, and that has to include taxes as well as spending, and it must include the Pentagon.

Mr. Speaker, this is not an ideological battle to win. It's a practical problem to be solved.

FREEDOM TO INVEST ACT

(Mr. DOLD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that our economy is struggling. With stagnant unemployment, over \$14 trillion in debt, and soaring food and gas prices, America does face some challenging decisions.

In my home State of Illinois, the debt per person is over \$4,400, and the State faces a \$15 billion shortfall in next year's budget. These indeed are real problems that need to be addressed with commonsense solutions.

One solution is to encourage American companies to reinvest their earnings here at home. Currently, companies are holding an estimated \$1.4 trillion in earnings overseas because the United States Tax Code encourages companies to keep their earnings outside of the country. We must encourage companies to reinvest their earnings here in America. Not only would these earnings stimulate the American economy, but the government would collect approximately \$50 billion in immediate tax revenue. This money would help spur job creation, more growth, and investments here at home.

I would encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the bipartisan H.R. 1834, the Freedom to Invest Act, so that we can strengthen our economy with commonsense solutions.

GETTING AMERICA BACK ON
TRACK

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say today that I was elected in November of last year for the 10th time here, and I am in my fourth district in that period of time. I have spoken to people all over Dallas County, Tarrant County, and Collin County, and unanimously they are seriously concerned about the lack of a true job plan from the Republican majority.

We must cut spending. We must ensure long-term fiscal health. But gridlock over spending cuts does not create jobs. We need a bipartisan compromise that focuses on fiscal responsibility while maintaining investments in our community that continue to create jobs and grow the economy.

To get Americans back to work, we must invest in science, education, research and innovation to create the jobs of the future, and we must focus on America's ability to build, construct and grow manufacturing across the country to remain globally competitive. Mr. Speaker, these efforts can and will spur job growth and ensure that our Nation can compete and be a leader in the global economy.

TIME TO GET OUR FISCAL HOUSE
IN ORDER

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with grave concern over our country's economy and fiscal condition. For too long, Washington has borrowed money to finance government, and today our Nation's leaders continue to meet to discuss this looming crisis. We all know that this crisis is spending driven. It's not that government taxes too little; it's that government spends too much.

Mr. Speaker, the American people know that the policies of tax, borrow, and spend will not lead us to prosperity as a Nation. Taking more money from hardworking Americans and sending it to Washington is not the answer. Rather, it's time for Washington to roll up its sleeves, get to work, and live within its means, just like families and small businesses have to do all across this country. It's time to enact significant spending cuts, put in place caps on future spending, and pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, if we are to rebuild our Nation's economy and put Americans back to work together, we must put our own fiscal house in order first.

SUPPORT THE AMASH-KUCINICH AMENDMENT

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, in a short time, the House will have an opportunity to reclaim our constitutional authority on matters of war and peace by voting to stop the use of funds for the war in Libya.

An agreement has been reached through work that Mr. AMASH and I have done to create a bipartisan amendment which states: None of the funds made available by this act may be used for the use of military force against Libya.

The Amash-Kucinich amendment is cosponsored by a growing group of bipartisan activists, including, Representatives RON PAUL, LYNN WOOLSEY, WALTER JONES, JOHN CONYERS, DAN BURTON, BARBARA LEE, TED POE, and PETE STARK.

This could well be an historic moment where a bipartisan coalition rallies this Congress to defend the Constitution and to reset the balance that has been upset by the administration's claiming the war power.

Vote to end to the war in Libya. Support the bipartisan Amash-Kucinich amendment.

UNCERTAINTY IMPEDES JOB GROWTH

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the number one job for House Republicans is job

growth. The number one impediment to job growth is uncertainty: uncertainty caused by a record-high debt—\$14.3 trillion and growing—and the record-high taxes that are going to have to pay for it; uncertainty about the largest tax increase in the history of the Nation that the President pledges to support in just 19 months. Add to that the unknown cost of the government takeover of health care and the unknown price of Dodd-Frank and you've got a very uncertain private sector.

We cannot help the job seeker by punishing the job creator. They need us to work with them, not against them. If we follow the House Republican plan for America's job creators and stop spending money we don't have, certainty will be restored, our economy will grow, and jobs will be created.

THE PLIGHT OF SUDAN'S NUBA PEOPLE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, with a heavy heart, I turn our attention to the plight of Sudan's Nuba people, who are fleeing their homes in the tens of thousands as the Sudanese Armed Forces conduct a brutal military assault on their homeland.

There are widespread reports that Sudanese forces are bombing, shelling, and executing civilians in the oil-rich state of South Kordofan. The Sudanese Government has barred NGOs and the press and is restricting the movement of U.N. personnel in the area.

Mr. Speaker, as we welcome South Sudan into the community of nations this week, United Nations personnel must investigate reports of possible war crimes against the Nuba people by the Sudanese forces. We must not be intimidated by Omar al-Bashir's bullying, or we may find ourselves saying "never again" again.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GREG COOPER

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

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Greg Cooper.

Mr. Cooper recently lost his battle with cancer on May 26 of this year. He was a proud United States marine, and he served his country between 1963 and 1967, which included a tour in the Vietnam War.

Upon leaving the Marines, Greg was hired by the Santa Ana Police Department, where he held several very high-profile jobs and worked with the neat tactical units that we have. While serving his community as a Santa Ana police chief, he earned a bachelor's degree from California State University, Ful-

erton and a master's degree from the University of Southern California.

Leaving Santa Ana in 1992, he was appointed chief of police in Sanger, California, and in 1996 he relocated here to Washington, D.C., where he accepted a position with the Department of Justice to administer our COPS grant program. In 2002, Greg joined the Department of Homeland Security as FEMA's chief security officer, and he retired in 2008.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation and my community mourns the loss of a loyal friend, a respected leader, and a dedicated public servant.

□ 1230

REMEMBERING BISHOP J.O. PATTERSON, JR.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, while we were in recess on June 25, Memphis lost one of its great citizens, Bishop J.O. Patterson, Jr.

Bishop Patterson was the grandson of the founder of the Church of God in Christ, Bishop Charles Mason, and the cousin of the revered and late Bishop G. Patterson, who was the sixth bishop of the COGIC.

Bishop J.O. Patterson, Jr., was a public servant as well as a bishop and a revered citizen of Memphis. He was my friend. We served together in the Constitutional Convention of 1977. He served one term in the house, two terms in the State senate, 20 years in the city council, and was the first appointed African American mayor of the City of Memphis.

He was a leader in his church and he cared about his community. He cared about jazz and he cared about his fellow man. He was low key, sincere, down to earth, and a leader whom Memphis will miss.

He did much with the opportunities that he was given through his father and his family and his city in politics and in other areas. He was the jurisdictional bishop for the Tennessee headquarters, the head of the Pentecostal Temple Institutional Church of God in Christ and did much with the COGIC.

I will miss him and so will the City of Memphis and all of the Members and all of the saints.

REPORT ON H.R. 2434, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

Mrs. EMERSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-136) on the bill (H.R. 2434) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURTON of Indiana). Pursuant to clause

1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. 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. 2219.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 320 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. 2219.

□ 1233

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. 2219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. WESTMORELAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, July 6, 2011, the bill had been read to page 161, line 12.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. COLE

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense to furnish military equipment, military training or advice, or other support for military activities, to any group or individual, not part of a country's armed forces, for the purpose of assisting that group or individual in carrying out military activities in or against Libya.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is quite simple. It prohibits any funds in this bill from being used to conduct military operations in Libya, a place where I believe we are engaged in an illegal and certainly unauthorized conflict.

Mr. Chairman, I feel a little bit today like a lawyer with two very unpopular clients. One of them is Libya, and the other one is the United States Congress. But in this case, each one of them has an important point to make.

With respect to Libya, let me make it clear, I don't believe anybody in this Chamber supports Mr. Qadhafi, sup-

ports that regime, or wishes it well in any way. But Libya did not attack the United States of America. Libya did not attack any member of NATO. Libya has not allowed al Qaeda to operate with impunity out of its territory. A number of years ago, Libya turned over nuclear material to the United States.

Quite simply, however much we detest Mr. Qadhafi and his regime, we have no reason to be at war or conducting military operations in Libya. And, frankly, if we allow that situation to continue, I think we have to ask ourselves: Are we willing to attack any nation any time that we disagree with a regime that we don't like simply because the President chooses to do so?

More troubling than the attack on Libya, in my view, is the circumvention of this body, the United States Congress, and its warmaking authority under both the Constitution and the War Powers Act. Only Congress has the ability to authorize and fund military operations.

The administration consulted with NATO. The administration consulted with the United Nations. The administration consulted with the Arab League. It never, in any real sense, consulted with the Congress of the United States before beginning military operations in Libya.

Two weeks ago, this House made clear its opposition to the Libyan venture by refusing to authorize even the limited use of force. We should build on that by removing funding today.

Some may question whether or not this amendment is germane to this particular piece of legislation. Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I worked very carefully with the Parliamentarian on the language, and, more importantly, it's modeled after the famous Boland amendment of 1983 to the Defense appropriations bill that year that was approved by this body 411-0.

Some may argue, like the administration, that we really aren't engaged in hostilities in Libya. That simply is laughable. Attorneys at both the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice of this administration believe that our activity requires congressional authorization under the War Powers Act.

We've flown over a thousand combat sorties over Libyan airspace. We've launched 228 Tomahawk missiles. We've launched over a hundred Predators. We're refueling and supporting NATO aircraft that are engaged in attacking Libya every single day. If that's not war on our side of this situation, I can assure you that people on the other side consider it war and certainly consider it hostile.

The reality is we should not be engaged in military action of this level unless it's authorized and funded by the Congress of the United States.

In Libya, the President has, quite simply, overreached. However, in Congress, we have so far allowed him to do so. We've not authorized this activity.

There's not a single line in the Defense authorization bill or in this bill which actually funds this activity, and we ought to explicitly prohibit the President from concluding.

I think, like many in this body, this is a very important moment for the Congress of the United States. Whether or not we claim warmaking authority and exercise our power under the Constitution is really the issue here. You could be for the Libyan venture and still be able to support this legislation, or you could be against it.

At the end of the day, it's extraordinarily important that we stop the erosion of the warmaking authority and responsibility of the Congress of the United States, that we end this ill-advised adventure in Libya, and that we reassert the rightful place of this institution in conducting war and authorizing it and funding it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1240

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. Before I begin, I want to say that I have great respect for Congressman COLE, who serves on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. He is one of our most thoughtful members.

The NATO-led mission to defeat Qadhafi and protect the people of Libya was undertaken in concert with a broad coalition of nations, including the Arab League, and it followed a resolution adopted in the United Nations Security Council authorizing "all necessary measures."

This amendment would end our involvement unilaterally. I believe this could materially harm our relationship with NATO, which is also playing a major role in this. We will undoubtedly require support in the future in our dealings with NATO, and we get support in Afghanistan today.

I do support a wider debate and greater oversight of the use and the costs of U.S. military forces engaged in the Libya operation, both in the defense and foreign affairs-related committees as well as here on the House floor. We should let the mission with our NATO allies continue so we can overthrow Qadhafi and protect the Libyan people.

I urge all my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. The Constitution, Mr. Chairman, and the War Powers Act clearly say what the parameters are within which the President must act or follow: number one, a declaration of war; number two, a specific authorization; number three, a national emergency created by an attack

upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its Armed Forces.

None of these criteria were met by the President. He said he went in there because of humanitarian issues. He consulted, as we've said before on the floor, with France, England, the United Nations, NATO, and the Arab League. He had 2 or 3 weeks to do that, but he didn't have time to talk to the Congress of the United States, and he's gone in there and spent almost a billion dollars at a time when we just don't have the money.

Now if you're talking about humanitarian problems, in the Sudan, 2,300 Sudanese have been killed this year alone, and more than 500 people have died in the last 2 weeks. In Darfur, 450,000 to 480,000 have been displaced or killed. Just recently, and one of my colleagues talked about this a while ago, in the Nuba Mountains in the Sudan, they're killing people every single day. Horrible atrocities are taking place. Human rights violations. If you're talking about humanitarian issues, why wouldn't you go in there as well?

You look, also, at Syria right now. In Syria, there have been an awful lot of people killed. We all see that on television every night. There are wars of opportunity. If you go to Liberia, if you go and look back at the Khmer Rouge, we didn't get into those wars, and we're not getting into these wars right now because it's not in our national interest, and it's not a threat to the United States.

The President has taken us into a conflict. He said it's not a war, but it is a war. We've sent about 230 missiles in there at \$1.1 million per to kill people. We've flown sortie after sortie over there dropping bombs on people, and the President says it's not a war. It is a war, it's the United States' war, and it's being covered by NATO.

We shouldn't be going to war unless this body and the other body say it's okay. It's in the Constitution. It's in the War Powers Act. We should not be there. Nobody likes Muammar Qadhafi. Nobody thinks he should be there. But we can't be going into wars of opportunity every place, especially at a time when we're fiscally broke. I think it's extremely important that legislation like that which the gentleman from Oklahoma just offered should be passed, and I hope we will pass it. There's a whole host of these amendments that are going to be read today and we're going to be voting on, and we need to send a very clear signal to the White House that this must never happen again.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BUERKLE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the Cole Amendment to H.R. 2219. Mr. COLE's amendment would restrict the use of funds for furnishing military equipment, military training or advice, and other military activities in Libya.

The President has failed to properly consult Congress on the engagement of hostilities in Libya. The President is also in violation of the

War Powers Resolution because of the continued military action past the 90 days allowed under the War Powers Resolution. The Administration's attempt to excuse the continued U.S. military actions in Libya by saying that the hostilities do not reach the threshold set by the War Powers Resolution is disingenuous.

The power of the purse plays an important part in the U.S. government's system of checks and balances. This amendment today will prohibit the President from continuing to conduct military operations in Libya until he can justify the actions to the Congress. I strongly support the limitation of funding of current military activities with respect to Libya. The President should not have a blank check to conduct wars without the consultation and authorization of Congress.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

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

Mr. DICKS. I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

Mr. AMASH. Mr. 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 use of military force against Libya.

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

Mr. AMASH. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

First, I would like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) for his tremendous leadership on this issue. There is a growing bipartisan support for this amendment. It's an amendment that gives us the opportunity to stop this unconstitutional war in Libya.

The United States has been at war against Libya for nearly 4 months. We have dropped bombs on Libyan buildings. We have flown sorties over Libyan airspace. It has been reported that we have even targeted Qadhafi himself.

We are at war. The Constitution vests Congress with the exclusive power to declare war, the President has not attempted to obtain Congress's authorization for the war, and yet at this moment, as we debate on the House floor, the war continues.

Instead of following the Constitution and seeking authorization, the President made strained arguments to justify the continued operation. At first, the operation was supposed to be "limited," as though that undefined term serves as a constitutional escape clause. My constituents certainly would be surprised if Congress established a limited religion, or subjected them to limited cruel and unusual punishment, or quartered soldiers in their houses, but only for a limited time.

After that "limited" argument ran its course, the President turned to a U.N. Security Council resolution and an invitation from an organization of Arab states to justify our involvement. Those organizations were not around at the time the Constitution was written, much less are they listed in its text.

The administration now has retreated from its constitutional arguments in public and claims that at least the War Powers Resolution does not forbid the strikes because we're not involved in, quote, hostilities against Libya. Imagine that the shoe were on the other foot, that Libya was bombing us. Would we view the Libyan air force's bombing of our infrastructure as a hostile act? Of course we would.

Last week, a member of the other Chamber called the President's arguments, quote, cute. I would use a different term: embarrassing. It's embarrassing that the administration attempts to hide behind these transparently strained and flimsy arguments, especially when we're dealing with such a grave issue.

But do you know what would be more embarrassing? If this Congress did nothing. More embarrassing than the President's contortions of the law and disregard for the Constitution would be if Congress, with full knowledge that it was occurring, gave him a pass. In the face of an attack on the Constitution, in the face of an attack on this institution and our powers as a coequal branch, we must stand up and say stop. If we don't, we should be the ones who are embarrassed.

The Amash-Kucinich amendment prohibits funds from being used for military force against Libya. To be clear, I believe that Congress doesn't need to do anything to stop the President from ordering force against Libya; because the President has not received authorization, the use of force is already illegal. However, to reinforce our constitutional position, our amendment says that beginning at the start of the fiscal year, on October 1, the Armed Forces may not drop bombs on Libya or otherwise use military force. Unlike the bill we considered the week before last, our amendment does not implicitly authorize any actions against Libya. It simply says force may not be used because the President has not sought nor has he received authorization for force.

Please vote "yes" on the Amash-Kucinich amendment and defend our constitutional role in war powers.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1250

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, if this were a debate on policy, or a debate on philosophy, or a debate specifically on the War Powers Act, the

position that I would take would be somewhat different than I must take today. But as the manager of this bill, what I have to work with is the bill before the House and the amendment before the House.

Now, the amendment is simple. None of the funds made available by this act may be used for the use of military force against Libya. What I would say to the Chair is that there are no funds in this bill, in this act, for Libya. I was curious about that. And as chairman preparing to write this bill, in conjunction with Mr. DICKS, the ranking member, I wrote to the President on April 1, and I sent each of our Members a copy, asking the President specific questions about the scope of this activity, the expected cost, et cetera.

On June 22, the White House finally responded, and said that it will not plan to ask for a supplemental appropriations bill. And there is no money in this bill for Libya. The administration says that it will not ask for a supplemental bill to pay for Libya, that they will use funds in the base budget. I wonder from where the administration is going to take money out of the base budget. Now, as chairman of the subcommittee, this worries me. From where do they plan to take the money? That's only part of the argument. There is no money in this act for Libya to start with.

But, secondly, if this amendment should become effective, there are many things that we would not be able to do. We would not be able to fly or perform search and rescue missions of American forces who may be flying aerial activity and have planes go down. Early in the operation, we lost an F-15. Two American pilots went into Libya and safely rescued the pilot of that F-15. We wouldn't be able to do that under this amendment.

What we are providing today is surveillance, intelligence, and reconnaissance. We wouldn't be able to do that under this amendment. We wouldn't be able to provide aerial refueling to our coalition partners, and they are our partners and we have an agreement with those partners. We provide aerial refueling because most of them do not have the capacity to refuel their aircraft in the air. Under this amendment, we would not be able to provide aerial refueling. We couldn't even provide operational planning, sitting down and talking with our coalition partners about the plan for Libya.

So while this amendment would sound good if we were discussing philosophy and if we were determining a policy, the policy has already been established. And this amendment does not change the policy. It affects something in the bill that's not even in the bill. So there are no funds in this bill for Libya; and according to the letter from the White House, supplemental funds will not be requested. The administration will just pay for the operation out of existing funds. That remains a good question, and I say that again, I

am really curious to know what base funds they intend to use to pay for this operation in Libya. I don't have the answer today. I am hoping that one day soon I may have that answer.

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

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

Mr. KUCINICH. I rise in support of the Amash-Kucinich amendment.

The esteemed chair, my good friend, of the Defense Appropriations raises a question: Where are they getting the money? The money is not, as he points out, expressly in the bill.

Well, this legislation, the Amash-Kucinich amendment, isn't to delete funds that have already been appropriated. This is to forbid the administration, forbid the administration, from using funds that are appropriated in this act.

Now, there is no way that Congress could or would intervene to stop a search and rescue mission. And that's not relevant unless you're talking about that this Congress is finally going to search this defense budget, figure out where the President is getting the money, and rescue the American taxpayers from a wasteful war and rescue the Constitution from an illegal war. That is what makes it a search and rescue mission. But no search and rescue is prohibited by the Amash-Kucinich amendment.

I want to say that I am proud to have worked with Mr. AMASH to come together with this bipartisan agreement. And the support for it is growing. We have Mr. PAUL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. JONES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BURTON, Ms. BARBARA LEE, Mr. POE, Mr. STARK, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HONDA. The support is growing. And Members can call either Mr. AMASH's office or my office right now if they want to cosponsor.

This is our moment in Congress; this is our moment to reclaim the Constitution of the United States, which the Founders envisioned that under article I, section 8, we have the power to determine whether or not this Nation goes to war, not some rebel group in Benghazi. Because when you reduce it to its ultimate, a group of Benghazi rebels made the decision to go to war against its own government, and before you know it NATO joins in, we're pulled into it. The administration went to everyone except getting the approval of the United States Congress.

This is our moment to reclaim the Constitution. Will we rise to the occasion? This isn't only about this Congress right now. History will judge us whether or not we understood the imperative of article I, section 8. This is about the Constitution. Certainly it's about a billion dollars that would be spent by September unless we intervene, at a time of rising debt, at a time of tremendous pressure on the budget, at a time when local governments in our communities are cutting public

services because they don't have the money. This administration determines they're going to take us into war, and they didn't even give so much as give this Congress an opportunity to have this debate before the decision was made. That was wrong.

I appreciate that we have been able to set aside any partisan disagreements that are part of the nature of this forum to understand that we have a higher calling here. And that higher calling is to defend this Constitution of the United States, which describes what our duties are when we come here. We take the oath to defend the Constitution. That's what we shall do today.

We shall rescue this Congress from the ignominy of having the rights that the people expect us to exercise on their behalf just trampled by an administration that doesn't think that we have any co-equal role in the government at all. This is our moment to stand up, Democrats and Republicans alike.

I am proud to work with Mr. AMASH in crafting this bipartisan Kucinich-Amash amendment.

This is our moment, Members. Let's not lose this opportunity to stand up and speak out on behalf of the United States Constitution, on behalf of the separation of powers, on behalf of the co-equality of our House of Representatives and the Congress of the United States. Let's show the Founders, and the spirit of the Founders is always with us in this place, let's demonstrate that we remember where we came from when this Constitution was set forth. Let's demonstrate that we have reached our moment where we stand up.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, for more than 3 months, our Nation has been amidst a quiet constitutional crisis that carries immense implications. My friend, the gentleman from Florida, is sadly mistaken to dismiss this as a meaningless philosophical discussion. This strikes at the very heart of our constitutional form of government.

□ 1300

On March 19, completely without congressional authorization, the President ordered an unprovoked attack against another country. In so doing, he crossed a very bright constitutional line placed there specifically to prevent so momentous and fatal a question as war being made by a single individual.

The American Founders were explicit on this point. For centuries, European monarchs had plunged their nations into bloody and debilitating wars on whim, and the Founders wanted to protect the American Republic from that fate.

James Madison explained why in this passage in a letter to Hamilton. He

said: "In no part of the Constitution is more wisdom to be found than in the clause which confines the question of war or peace to the legislature, and not to the executive department. The trust and the temptation would be too great for any one man. War is, in fact, the true nurse of executive aggrandizement. In war a physical force is to be created and it is the executive will which is to direct it. In war, the public treasures are to be unlocked, and it is the executive hand which is to dispense them. In war, the honors and the emoluments of office are to be multiplied, and it is the executive patronage under which they are to be enjoyed. Those who are to conduct a war cannot, in the nature of things, be proper or safe judges whether a war ought to be commenced, continued, or concluded."

The President has tried to justify this act in a variety of ways: that bombing another country is not really an act of war, that there wasn't time to consult Congress—though more than enough to consult the United Nations Security Council—or that it was a humanitarian act.

Mr. Chairman, never was there a greater provocation or clearer moral justification for war than the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. And never was there a more activist President than Franklin Roosevelt.

Yet within 24 hours of that attack, President Roosevelt appeared before a joint session of Congress in this very Hall. He clearly recognized that as Commander in Chief his authority only extended to ordering that "all measures be taken for our defense." He recognized that under the Constitution, anything more, even in this most historic attack, required an act of Congress, which he sought and obtained.

The unprovoked attack on Libya was not authorized by this Congress, and it is accordingly unconstitutional and illegal. Indeed, 2 weeks ago, the House considered a resolution authorizing a war with Libya, and it rejected that measure by a nearly 3-1 margin. It then considered a second measure to authorize acts of war against Libya just short of actual combat, including refueling tankers on their way to targets. The identification and selection of targets, operational support, operational planning, it rejected that measure as well.

The precedent being established right now by the President's deliberate defiance of the Constitution and the clear will of Congress has profound implications for our Nation's future. If this act is allowed to stand unchallenged, it means that the checks and balances painstakingly built into the Constitution on the supreme question of war and peace have been rendered meaningless.

Weeks ago, the House voted to deny authorization for the use of funds for the war on Libya effective October 1. This amendment simply follows through on that decision in the actual appropriations act.

Frankly, we need to do much more than this. Clearly, one of the conditions for increasing the debt limit must be to ensure that no funds, either borrowed or raised, should be used to continue to support this illegal act.

And we need to remember that a war once started cannot always be turned off by an appropriations act. Once we have attacked another country without provocation, we have created an aggrieved belligerent that now has cause to pursue that war regardless of what the Congress later decides.

That's why this precedent is so dangerous. That's why the President's actions are so devastating to our very form of government, and that's why we need to speak clearly and unequivocally through measures like that offered by the gentlemen from Michigan and Ohio today.

I yield back the balance of my time. Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Amash-Kucinich amendment, and I am proud to be a cosponsor and at the same time call on other Members to join us on the floor right now for this important debate.

Mr. Chairman, I have been struck in recent days by the profound lack of seriousness in Washington when it comes to confronting this illegal war we are fighting in Libya. Last week at a news conference, the President dismissed congressional concerns about war powers authority and his Libya policy and, he said "all kinds of noise about process."

At the same time, the U.S. Senate essentially punted on the issue earlier this week, pulling the plug on an important debate that the country needs because a few Republican Senators complained that they canceled recess only to deal with the debt ceiling, and they were not going to discuss Libya.

But perhaps it was right here in the House that we have seen the most incoherence on Libya. Right before we adjourned almost 2 weeks ago, this body voted against authorizing the use of force in Libya; and then less than 2 hours later, the House voted to continue funding the war we had just refused to authorize.

Mr. Chairman, Congress has the "power of the purse," and we must be prepared to use it. We must use this opportunity to send a powerful message. A vote of no confidence in this Libya policy will prove that we do not and will not write another check for a war that Americans don't want and a war that we did not authorize.

Hostilities with Libya—and, let's be frank, these are hostilities—have now been going on for more than 100 days with the cost climbing toward a billion dollars, and that doesn't even include the moral costs and the cost of civilian lives. The people's money is too important and too precious, especially during this time of fiscal austerity.

No one believes that cutting off Libya alone is enough to make meaningful progress on deficit reduction; but I think it's outrageous that we are talking about cuts in Social Security benefits, and those cuts are on the table while we are discussing the debt ceiling negotiations while we continue to throw money at not one, not two, but three wars.

A Brown University study concludes that when it's all said and done Iraq and Afghanistan will suck the Treasury dry to the tune of at least \$3.7 trillion. Enough, already.

Mr. Chairman, the Pentagon is like that teenager. You keep giving the kid the keys to the car, and he keeps crashing it. It's time we cut him off.

We must draw the line, and we must draw it here. No more funding for Libya; no more continuance in Libyan hostilities. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the President says we have gone to war in the name of humanity. In other words, the President's little war in Libya is so that we can preserve humanity in Libya.

In the history of peoples, as the gentleman from California has pointed out, and the histories of countries, it has always been the king, the dictator, the tyrant, the chief, the leader that has sent that particular country to war.

So when our ancestors got together and they formed a new and perfect Union, they decided it would not be the leader, which we call the President, it would be the people that would decide if we went to war. They gave that power to the Congress of the United States and only Congress can declare war, not the President.

□ 1310

But this is the President's war; and the President, in my opinion, is in violation of the Constitution. He has led America to our third war. Whether or not the war powers resolution is constitutional or not, we can debate that. But he is in violation of it, too, because we're still engaged in war, whether you call it hostilities or not. Some say it's not hostile. Well, you be one of the recipients of one of those cruise missiles on the ground somewhere in Libya, and you might think that's a hostile environment towards you. But this country is spending money on a third war, and it is unconstitutional.

Our ancestors had comments about the leader, the king, leading us into war. The writer of the Constitution wrote a letter. James Madison said that "the Constitution supposes what the history of all governments has always demonstrated, that it is the executive branch most interested in war and most prone to it. It has accordingly with studied care vested the

question in this country of war in the legislative body.”

The first Commander in Chief, the first President of the United States, George Washington, said that “the Constitution vests the power of declaring war with Congress, therefore no offensive expedition of importance can be undertaken until after they have deliberated upon the subject and Congress has authorized such a measure.”

It is our history, it is our heritage, it is our Constitution, and it is our principle that Congress must declare war, Congress must be the one to engage in war. And in my opinion, the President has violated that Constitution. He has violated the law of the land and the war powers resolution; and it's Congress' duty now, it is our turn and it is our responsibility to weigh in on this war and stop money from going to this war.

Where the President got the \$700-plus million that has already been spent on this war, we don't know. We just want to make sure no more money is spent on this unconstitutional action.

Muammar Qadhafi is a tyrant. He's an outlaw. There are a lot of bad guys in the world, Mr. Chairman, and is it now the policy of the President to pick out the ones he does not like and start blowing up that country in the name of humanity? We don't know.

So Congress must resume, regain, its rightful authority and role and make sure that we do not fund the President's little war, or any other future wars, without congressional approval.

Mr. Chairman, instead of spending money blowing up Libya, we ought to spend that American taxpayer money in the United States building the United States and rebuilding America and not destroying somebody else's country and being involved in somebody else's civil war.

And that's just the way it is.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, we should not turn our backs on the Libyan people. I want to remind my colleagues that NATO's campaign in Libya has saved countless lives. Our actions and those of NATO were the only thing that stopped Qadhafi from committing unspeakable crimes against humanity. In fact, when the United States and NATO intervened, Qadhafi was on the footsteps of Misrata and threatening to kill without mercy. Qadhafi's forces were on the brink of Benghazi hours before NATO's operation began. Qadhafi literally said that he would kill people with “no mercy, no pity.” He said he would go “house by house, room by room.” Those are the words of a shameless, ruthless killer; and we had to do something, and I'm glad that we did.

Constituents of my district whose roots come from Libya have made it clear to me that they want me to stand

together with humanity, stand together with vulnerable people. But let me be clear, this is not Iraq, and this will not be the Iraq war. We did not unilaterally declare war on another country. On the contrary, our actions were with the international community, sanctioned by the United Nations, the Arab League and, most importantly, the Libyan people themselves.

Our role is limited and constrained, no boots on the ground. We essentially are helping to supply and refuel and add surveillance. Do we want to signal to other murderous dictators while the people are standing up for democracy that they have a free hand to slaughter their public? I hope not.

I say listen to regular Libyans on the street today. They want more NATO involvement, not less. They want the United States to remain involved. If we pull out now, the NATO coalition could fall apart and tens of thousands of refugees fleeing Qadhafi's wrath would jeopardize the fragile democratic transitions in both Egypt and Tunisia. This issue has regional implications. It's not limited to Libya alone.

As my constituents know, and my legislative record reflects, I was adamantly against the Iraq war and I am adamantly in favor of a faster withdrawal from Afghanistan. In fact, I'm almost always against the use of the military option. Seldom is it the right course, in my opinion. But “seldom” doesn't mean “always.” Srebrenica, Darfur and Rwanda all warranted our engagement as Libya does today. We made it to the Balkans, but we didn't make it to Darfur or Rwanda, and literally millions of people died because of that.

But at the same time, I cannot turn a blind eye to the slaughter of innocent people. My hope is that the day may never come when I will ignore the cries of innocent people being murdered by a dictator or while we cozy up to a murderous dictator. I cannot turn my back on people demanding the same freedoms we enjoy in America.

I understand my colleagues' aversion to military conflict. I share it. I understand their fear of mission creep. I share that. But I also understand that when people are being murdered wholesale, being ethnically cleansed, being the targets of genocide, the world, including the United States, cannot and must not stand back and watch. For the sake of the Libyan people and all demanding freedom in the Middle East, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution authorizing the use of limited force.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chairman, today I was planning to offer my own amendment which would hold the President accountable to the War Powers Act with regard to his operation in Libya. My intention was to expose the Presi-

dent's clear violation of this important law. However, I was concerned some wording could have raised a point of order. That being said, I'm proud to cosponsor Mr. KUCINICH's important amendment, which will completely cut off funds for this illegal war.

Mr. Chairman, on March 19, President Obama announced he had authorized U.S. military forces to conduct operations in Libya. Unfortunately, the President did this without receiving authorization from Congress even though he made sure to get the U.N.'s approval. By not being open and honest with Congress, he left Members in the dark and unsure of what our ultimate mission was. To this day, the President hasn't come to Congress to ask for formal approval.

Initially, when the President committed our military operations in Libya, he said it would be days, not months. Well, now we are definitely talking months because it is a little over a week we've been engaged in military operations in Libya for nearly 4 months. In an effort to escape his responsibility, to this day the President has refused to acknowledge that the U.S. is engaged in hostilities in Libya. That being said, those in the Pentagon seem to disagree with the President on this issue.

While the President has turned a blind eye to truth, the Department of Defense has decided to award imminent danger pay to servicemembers who fly over Libya and for those who serve on ships within 110 nautical miles of the shore. As of June 3, 93 percent of the cruise missiles, 66 percent of the personnel, 50 percent of the ships, and 50 percent of the planes used in NATO operations against Libya were by the United States of America.

Mr. Chair, firing a cruise missile at Libya qualifies as hostilities. In early June, it was estimated that Libya was already costing the American taxpayers over \$700 million.

I have three sons that are currently in the military, and I will support our troops no matter where the President sends them. However, I cannot support Obama's decision to commit our military forces' operations without the required congressional authorization. That's why I cosponsored this amendment, the 2012 Department of Defense appropriations bill Kucinich amendment.

With that, I ask all my colleagues, all Members, to come down here on the House floor and to express support for this important amendment, to reclaim our Constitution, to reclaim the validity of this Congress as relates to committing troops to war.

Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment. I encourage all my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1320

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. DICKS. I believe this is an important debate in the House today as we, appropriately, exercise congressional oversight of the use of force and the costs associated with our engagement in Libya.

In my judgment, the President's initial commitment of U.S. air power and naval forces to support the international effort was appropriate, and certainly within his power as Commander in Chief. In March, the President clearly outlined the rationale for our involvement in this military action. Now if I were advising the President, I would have said send up a resolution and get approval from the House and the Senate. There is no question that would have been the preferred course of action.

The U.S. effort was undertaken in concert with a broad coalition of nations, and it followed a resolution adopted in the United Nations Security Council authorizing "all necessary measures" to protect Libyan civilians attempting to overthrow the oppressive regime of Muammar al Qadhafi. The Qadhafi government's response to the uprising, inspired by the "Arab Spring" movement, was to use force against civilians and opposition forces, and the brutal measures prompted the international outcry and the United Nations action. While the direct U.S. leadership of this effort lasted a brief time, U.S. forces remain engaged in the NATO operation.

When I hear many of my colleagues speak in favor of abandoning this cause, I believe it is important to reflect on the fundamental reason why we are concerned here. This is the same individual, Muammar al Qadhafi, who had been planning terrorist actions against United States citizens and others for decades. This is the same terrorist leader against whom President Ronald Reagan authorized a military strike in 1986—and he didn't ask Congress for approval—following the bombings in Berlin and definitive proof of Qadhafi's involvement in other terrorist activity. At that time, President Reagan publicly denounced Qadhafi as the "Mad Dog of the Middle East" who espoused the goal of world revolution.

Mr. Chairman, I can only wonder what Ronald Reagan would say today about those who would propose immediate withdrawal of U.S. assistance to the broad coalition of nations attempting to finish the job that President Reagan started.

Now, just to make it clear, the administration, when they sent up their report under the Boehner amendment, I believe, they did list out the military cost for the operation. Daily operations up to June 3 were \$313.7 million; munitions, \$398.3 million; global lift and sustain, \$1.6 million. The subtotal for military operations was \$713.6 million. And then the drawdown of DOD supplies, \$1.3 million; humanitarian assistance, \$1.6 million; for a total of \$715.9 million.

Now munitions come out of the munition funds; daily operations come out

of O&M funds for the Army and the Navy. The estimate by September 30, 2011, is that daily operations will total \$618 million; munitions, \$450 million; global lift and sustain, \$10 million; for a total of \$1.078 billion. Drawdown of DOD supplies would be \$25 million and humanitarian assistance of \$1 million, for a total of \$1.104 billion. I think that is a pretty clear indication.

Now, our chairman is absolutely correct. They have not asked for a supplemental here. They are going to use existing funds that we have already appropriated to take care of this operation. And of course we would all like to see this thing resolved as quickly as possible, and a political settlement may be possible. But I think it would be wrong to undermine the President and our country and our involvement with NATO and with the U.N. and with our Arab allies on this subject.

I urge a "no" vote on the Amash-Kucinich amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, last month, the House voted against defunding the American military mission in Libya. That was the right decision, and it still is: along with our NATO allies, we intervened in Libya in response to Moammar Gadhafi's violent repression of his own people, and the explicit promise of worse to come. It's also important to remember that Gadhafi has more American blood on his hands than anyone other than Osama bin Laden. And we must remember that we intervened in response to calls from the Arab League, the United Nations, the European Union, and a unanimous NATO.

Our allies have taken the leading role in Libya, but it is crucial that America continue to support them. It's crucial because the campaign against Gadhafi has made significant progress, which would be dramatically set back by a sudden withdrawal of American support; because that sudden withdrawal of support could endanger civilian lives and stall democratic movements across the Middle East; and because it would represent a failure to keep faith with our NATO allies. As I said the last time this issue came to the floor: either we are in an alliance, or we are not. And if we are, that means supporting our allies in their time and place of need, so that they will continue to do the same for us—a principle that is especially important when civilian lives are at stake. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH).

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

Amendment No. 1 by Ms. LEE of California.

An amendment by Mr. GARAMENDI of California.

An amendment by Mr. NADLER of New York.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. POE of Texas.

Amendment No. 2 by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment No. 41 by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mr. CICILLINE of Rhode Island.

An amendment by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. POE of Texas.

Amendment No. 1 by Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 2 by Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.

An amendment by Mr. AMASH of Michigan.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for the second through the 11th vote. The final two votes will be 5-minute votes.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LEE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 97, noes 322, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 502]

AYES—97

Amash	Frank (MA)	Pastor (AZ)
Baca	Fudge	Paul
Baldwin	Garamendi	Petri
Bass (CA)	Grijalva	Pingree (ME)
Becerra	Gutierrez	Polis
Blumenauer	Hastings (FL)	Quigley
Boswell	Hinchee	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Richardson
Bralley (IA)	Hirono	Rohrabacher
Campbell	Holt	Rokita
Capuano	Honda	Rush
Chu	Jackson (IL)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Cicilline	Jackson Lee	Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke (MI)	(TX)	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (IL)	Scott (VA)
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Serrano
Clyburn	Jones	Shuler
Coble	Kucinich	Sires
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Slaughter
Costello	Lee (CA)	Speier
Crowley	Lofgren, Zoe	Stark
Cummings	Markey	Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL)	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	McGovern	Tierney
Doyle	Michaud	Tonko
Duncan (TN)	Moore	Towns
Edwards	Murphy (CT)	Tsongas
Ellison	Nadler	Velázquez
Eshoo	Napolitano	
Farr	Neal	
Fattah	Oliver	
Filner	Pallone	

Visclosky
Waters

Watt
Waxman

Welch
Woolsey

Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)

Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland

Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Wu
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Quigley
Rangel
Richardson
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)

Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton

Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Upton
Velázquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—322

NOT VOTING—12

Cantor
Cleaver
Conyers
Culberson
DeLauro

Giffords
Keating
Lewis (GA)
Miller, George
Payne

Pelosi
Wasserman
Schultz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1351

Messrs. CONNOLLY of Virginia, MILLER of North Carolina, SCOTT of South Carolina, and LYNCH changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. BRADY of Pennsylvania, CROWLEY, and MURPHY of Connecticut changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 133, noes 295, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 503]

AYES—133

Amash
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishkek
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Flake
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Inslie

Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Himes
Hinchee
Huncoo
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Inslie

Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kucinich
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Loeb sack
Loftgren, Zoe
Luján
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Pallone

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Berg
Berkley
Biggart
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes

Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes

Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant

Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes

NOES—295

Royce Smith (NE) Walz (MN) Moran Reyes Stutzman Thornberry Walsh (IL) Womack
 Runyan Smith (NJ) Wasserman Murphy (CT) Rothman (NJ) Sutton Tiberi Walsh (MN) Woodall
 Ruppertsberger Smith (TX) Schultz Roybal-Allard Thompson (CA) Tipton Webster Yoder
 Ryan (WI) Smith (WA) Napolitano Rush Thompson (MS) Turner West Young (AK)
 Scalise Southerland Ryan (OH) Tierney Upton Westmoreland Young (FL)
 Schilling Stearns Olver Sánchez, Linda Tonko Visclosky Wilson (SC) Young (IN)
 Schmidt Stivers Westmoreland Pallone T. Towns Wittman
 Schock Stutzman Whitfield Pascrell Sarbanes Tsongas Walden Wolf
 Schwartz Sullivan Wilson (FL) Pastor (AZ) Schakowsky Van Hollen Velazquez
 Schweikert Terry Wittman Paul Terry Schwartz Scott (VA) Schultz
 Scott (SC) Thompson (PA) Wolf Paulsen Payne Serrano Waters
 Scott, Austin Thornberry Womack Pelosi Peters Sherman Waxman
 Scott, David Tiberi Woodall Yoder Sewell Sherman Sires Welch
 Sensenbrenner Tipton Yoder Womack Peters Sherman Sires Welch
 Sessions Turner Young (AK) Polis Slaughter Wilson (FL)
 Sewell Van Hollen Young (FL) Price (NC) Smith (WA) Woolsey
 Shimkus Walberg Young (IN) Quigley Rahall Wu
 Shuster Walden Young (IN) Quigley Rahall Wu
 Simpson Walsh (IL) Young (IN) Rangel

NOT VOTING—3

Culberson Giffords Keating

□ 1357

Ms. PELOSI changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 251, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 504]

AYES—174

Ackerman Davis (IL) Honda
 Andrews DeFazio Hoyer
 Baca DeGette Insee
 Bachmann DeLauro Israel
 Baldwin Deutch Jackson (IL)
 Bass (CA) Dingell Jackson Lee
 Becerra Doggett
 Berkley Donnelly (IN) Johnson (GA)
 Berman Doyle Johnson, E. B.
 Bishop (NY) Edwards Jones
 Blumenauer Ellison Kaptur
 Boswell Engel Kildee
 Brady (PA) Eshoo Kissell
 Braley (IA) Farr Kucinich
 Brown (FL) Fattah Langevin
 Burgess Filmer Larsen (WA)
 Burton (IN) Foxx Larson (CT)
 Butterfield Frank (MA) Lee (CA)
 Capps Franks (AZ) Levin
 Capuano Fudge Lewis (GA)
 Carnahan Garamendi Lipinski
 Carney Gibson Loeb sack
 Carson (IN) Gonzalez Loggren, Zoe
 Castor (FL) Goodlatte Lowey
 Chu Green, Al Lujan
 Cicilline Green, Gene Lynch
 Clarke (MI) Griffith (VA) Maloney
 Clarke (NY) Grijalva Markey
 Clay Gutierrez Matsui
 Cleaver Hanabusa McCarthy (NY)
 Clyburn Hastings (FL) McCollum
 Cohen Heinrich McDermott
 Connolly (VA) Higgins McGovern
 Conyers Himes McIntyre
 Costello Hinchey McNerney
 Courtney Hirono Meeks
 Crowley Michaud Miller, George
 Cummings Holden Moore
 Davis (CA) Holt

Moran Reyes Stutzman
 Murphy (CT) Rothman (NJ)
 Nadler Roybal-Allard
 Napolitano Rush
 Neal Ryan (OH)
 Olver Sánchez, Linda
 Pallone T.
 Pascrell Sarbanes
 Pastor (AZ) Schakowsky
 Paul Terry
 Paulsen Payne Serrano
 Payne Scott (VA) Schultz
 Pelosi Peters Sherman
 Peters Sherman Sires
 Pingree (ME) Slaughter
 Polis Smith (WA)
 Price (NC) Smith (WA)
 Quigley Speier
 Rahall Stark
 Rangel

NOES—251

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

Walsh (IL) Womack
 Walsh (MN) Woodall
 Webster Yoder
 West Young (AK)
 Westmoreland Young (FL)
 Wilson (SC) Young (IN)
 Wittman
 Wolf

NOT VOTING—6

Coffman (CO) Giffords Neugebauer
 Culberson Keating Whitfield

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1400

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 504, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 131, noes 297, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 505]

AYES—131

Adams Gerlach Miller, Gary
 Amash Gibson Mulvaney
 Baldwin Gohmert Napolitano
 Barton (TX) Goodlatte Nugent
 Bass (NH) Gowdy Oliver
 Benishek Graves (GA) Pallone
 Berg Graves (MO) Paul
 Bishop (UT) Green, Gene Payne
 Black Griffith (VA) Pearce
 Blumenauer Hall Peters
 Braley (IA) Heck Petri
 Brooks Herrera Beutler Pingree (ME)
 Broun (GA) Higgins Poe (TX)
 Buchanan Holt Posey
 Buerkle Honda Price (GA)
 Burgess Huizenga (MI) Reed
 Campbell Hultgren Rohrabacher
 Capuano Hunter Rokita
 Chaffetz Hurt Rooney
 Clarke (MI) Jackson (IL) Ross (FL)
 Clarke (NY) Johnson (IL) Royce
 Clay Johnson, E. B. Sanchez, Loretta
 Cleaver Jones Schilling
 Coble Jordan Schrader
 Cohen Kaptur Sensenbrenner
 Conyers Kucinich Serrano
 Costello Labrador Serrano
 Cummings Landry Sessions
 DeFazio Lankford Slaughter
 DesJarlais LaTourette Southerland
 Doggett Lee (CA) Stark
 Duffy Lewis (CA) Stearns
 Duncan (SC) LoBiondo Stutzman
 Duncan (TN) Lummis Thompson (PA)
 Edwards Lynch Tiberi
 Emerson Marchant Tierney
 Engel Markey Tonko
 Filner McCaul Velazquez
 Fincher McCintock Walsh (IL)
 Fitzpatrick McKinley Waters
 Frank (MA) Michaud Welch
 Garrett Miller (NC) West

Westmoreland
Woodall

Woolsey
Wu

Yoder
Young (AK)

Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Watt

Waxman
Webster
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner

Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth

Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascarell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Pitts
Platts

NOES—297

Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Ellison
Ellmers
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen

Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Gosar
Granger
Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Himes
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)

Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Polis
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Schalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tipton
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky

NOT VOTING—3
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR
The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1404
Mr. CONYERS changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”
So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LEE
The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE
The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 114, noes 314, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 506]
AYES—114

Amash
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Benishke
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Costello
Courtney
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr

Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Himes
Hinchev
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kucinich
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McGovern
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Murphy (CT)
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Pallone

Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Rangel
Richardson
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Schakowsky
Schrader
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Velazquez
Waters
Watt
Welch
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCauley
McCintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm

Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walsh (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waxman
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf

NOES—314

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander

Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus

Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)

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

NOT VOTING—3

Culberson Giffords Keating

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1408

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 210, noes 217, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 507]

AYES—210

Amash Doyle Kaptur
Andrews Duffy Kind
Baca Duncan (SC) Kissell
Baldwin Duncan (TN) Kucinich
Bass (CA) Edwards Labrador
Bass (NH) Ellison Lankford
Becerra Emerson Larsen (WA)
Benishek Engel Larson (CT)
Bishop (GA) Eshoo Lee (CA)
Bishop (NY) Farr Lewis (GA)
Blumenauer Fattah Lipinski
Boswell Filner Loeb sack
Brady (PA) Fitzpatrick Lofgren, Zoe
Bralley (IA) Fortenberry Lujan
Brooks Foxx Lynch
Broun (GA) Frank (MA) Maloney
Brown (FL) Fudge Marchant
Butterfield Garamendi Markey
Campbell Garrett Matsui
Capps Gerlach McCollum
Capuano Gibson McGovern
Cardoza Gohmert McIntyre
Carney Goodlatte Meehan
Castor (FL) Gowdy Michaud
Chaffetz Graves (GA) Miller (MI)
Chu Graves (MO) Miller (NC)
Cicilline Griffith (VA) Miller, George
Clarke (MI) Grijalva Moore
Clarke (NY) Grimm Moran
Clay Gutierrez Mulvaney
Cleaver Hanabusa Murphy (CT)
Clyburn Hanna Murphy (PA)
Coble Hastings (FL) Napolitano
Cohen Heinrich Neal
Connolly (VA) Herrera Beutler Oliver
Conyers Higgins Pallone
Cooper Himes Pascarell
Costa Hinchey Pastor (AZ)
Costello Hirono Paul
Courtney Hochul Payne
Critz Holden Perlmutter
Crowley Holt Peters
Cummins Honda Peterson
Davis (CA) Hoyer Petri
Davis (IL) Huizenga (MI) Pingree (ME)
DeFazio Hurt Poe (TX)
DeGette Inslee Polis
DeLauro Jackson (IL) Posey
DesJarlais Jackson Lee Price (NC)
Deutch (TX) Quigley
Dicks Johnson (IL) Rahall
Doggett Johnson, E. B. Rangel
Dold Jones Reed

Ribble Scott, David Towns
Richardson Sensenbrenner Tsongas
Richmond Serrano Upton
Rigell Sewell Velázquez
Rohrabacher Sherman Visclosky
Rokita Shuler Walden
Rothman (NJ) Sires Walsh (IL)
Royce Slaughter Wasserman
Rush Speier Schultz
Ryan (OH) Stark Waters
Sanchez, Linda Stearns Waxman
T. Stutzman Welch
Sanchez, Loretta Sutton Woodall
Sarbanes Thompson (CA) Woolsey
Schiff Thompson (MS) Wu
Schradler Thompson (PA) Yarmuth
Scott (SC) Tierney Yoder
Scott (VA) Tonko Young (AK)

NOES—217

Ackerman Green, Al Nugent
Adams Green, Gene Nunes
Aderholt Griffin (AR) Nunnelee
Akin Olson Guinta
Alexander Guthrie Owens
Altmire Hall Palazzo
Austria Harper Paulsen
Bachmann Harris Pearce
Bachus Hartzler Pelosi
Barletta Hastings (WA) Pence
Barrow Hayworth Pitts
Bartlett Heck Platt
Barton (TX) Hensarling Pompeo
Berg Herger Price (GA)
Berkley Hinojosa Quayle
Berman Huelskamp Rehberg
Biggert Hultgren Reichert
Bilbray Hunter Renacci
Bilirakis Israel Reyes
Bishop (UT) Issa Rivera
Black Roby
Blackburn Johnson (GA) Roe (TN)
Bonner Johnson (OH) Rogers (AL)
Bono Mack Johnson, Sam Rogers (KY)
Boren Jordan Rogers (MI)
Boustany Kelly Rooney
Brady (TX) Kildee Ros-Lehtinen
Buchanan King (IA) Roskam
Bucshon King (NY) Ross (AR)
Buerkle Kingston Ross (FL)
Burgess Kinzinger (IL) Roybal-Allard
Burton (IN) Kline Runyan
Calvert Lamborn Ruppertsberger
Canseco Lance Ryan (WI)
Cantor Landry Scalise
Capito Langevin Schakowsky
Carnahan Latham Schilling
Carson (IN) LaTourrette Schmidt
Carter Latta Schock
Cassidy Levin Schwartz
Chabot Lewis (CA) Schweikert
Chandler LoBiondo Scott, Austin
Choffman (CO) Long Sessions
Cole Lowey Shimkus
Conaway Lucas Shuster
Cravaack Luetkemeyer Simpson
Crawford Lummis Smith (NE)
Crenshaw Lungren, Daniel Smith (NJ)
Cuellar E. Smith (TX)
Davis (KY) Mack Smith (WA)
Denham Manzullo Southerland
Denham Marino Stivers
Dent Matheson Sullivan
Diaz-Balart Matheson Terry
Dingell McCarthy (CA) Thornberry
Donnelly (IN) McCarthy (NY) Tiberi
Dreier McCaul Tipton
Eilmers McClintock Turner
Farenthold McCotter
Fincher McDermott Van Hollen
Flake McHenry Walberg
Fleischmann McKeon Walz (MN)
Fleming McKinley Watt
Flores McMorris Webster
Forbes Rodgers West
Franks (AZ) McNeerney Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen Meeks Whitfield
Gallegly Mica Wilson (FL)
Gardner Miller (FL) Wilson (SC)
Gibbs Miller, Gary Wittman
Gingrey (GA) Myrick Wolf
Gonzalez Nadler Womack
Gosar Neugebauer Young (FL)
Granger Noem Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—4

Camp Giffords
Culberson Keating

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1411

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado changed his vote from to “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 507 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 283, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 508]

AYES—145

Amash Garamendi Pastor (AZ)
Baca Garrett Paul
Baldwin Goodlatte Payne
Bass (CA) Gowdy Peters
Bass (NH) Graves (GA) Petri
Becerra Griffith (VA) Pingree (ME)
Benishek Grijalva Poe (TX)
Bishop (NY) Hanabusa Polis
Blumenauer Hastings (FL) Posey
Boswell Herrera Beutler Quigley
Bralley (IA) Higgins Rahall
Brooks Himes Rangel
Broun (GA) Hirono Ribble
Brown (FL) Hochul Richardson
Butterfield Buchanan Holden Rigell
Campbell Campbell Holt Rohrabacher
Capps Honda Rokita
Cardoza Hurt Rothman (NJ)
Carney Chaffetz Inslee Royce
Castor (FL) Chu Jackson (IL) Rush
Chaffetz Cicilline Jackson Lee Ryan (OH)
Chu Clarke (MI) (TX) Sanchez, Linda
Cicilline Clarke (NY) Johnson (IL) T.
Clay Johnson, E. B. Sanchez, Loretta
Cleaver Jones Schradler
Coble Kind Schweikert
Conyers Kissell Scott, David
Costa Kucinich Sensenbrenner
Costello Labrador Serrano
Cummings Larsen (WA) Sewell
DeFazio Lee (CA) Shuler
DeGette Lewis (GA) Sires
DesJarlais Loeb sack Slaughter
Deutch Lofgren, Zoe Speier
Doggett Lummis Stark
Doyle Maloney Stearns
Duffy Matsui Stutzman
Duncan (SC) McGovern Thompson (CA)
Duncan (TN) McIntyre Thompson (MS)
Edwards Mica Tonko
Ellison Michaud Towns
Engel Miller (MI) Upton
Eshoo Miller, George Velázquez
Farr Mulvaney Waters
Fattah Murphy (CT) Walsh (IL)
Filner Napolitano Welch
Foxx Neal Wilson (FL)
Frank (MA) Oliver Woodall
Fudge Pallone Woolsey

NOES—283

Ackerman Gosar Nunes
 Adams Granger Nunnelee
 Aderholt Graves (MO) Olson
 Akin Green, Al Owens
 Alexander Green, Gene Palazzo
 Altmire Griffin (AR) Pascrell
 Andrews Grimm Paulsen
 Austria Guinta Pearce
 Bachmann Guthrie Pelosi
 Bachus Gutierrez Pence
 Barletta Hall Perlmutter
 Barrow Hanna Peterson
 Bartlett Harper Pitts
 Barton (TX) Harris Platts
 Berg Hartzler Pompeo
 Berkley Hastings (WA) Price (GA)
 Berman Hayworth Price (NC)
 Biggert Heck Quayle
 Bilbray Heinrich Reed
 Bilirakis Hensarling Rehberg
 Bishop (GA) Herger Reichert
 Bishop (UT) Hinchey Renacci
 Black Hinojosa Reyes
 Blackburn Hoyer Richmond
 Bonner Huelskamp Rivera
 Bono Mack Huizenga (MI) Roby
 Boren Hultgren Roe (TN)
 Boustany Hunter Rogers (AL)
 Brady (PA) Israel Rogers (KY)
 Brady (TX) Issa Rogers (MI)
 Bucshon Jenkins Rooney
 Buerkle Johnson (GA) Ros-Lehtinen
 Burgess Johnson (OH) Roskam
 Burton (IN) Johnson, Sam Ross (AR)
 Butterfield Jordan Ross (FL)
 Calvert Kaptur Roybal-Allard
 Camp Kelly Runyan
 Canseco Kildee Ruppertsberger
 Cantor King (IA) Ryan (WI)
 Capito King (NY) Sarbanes
 Capuano Kingston Scalise
 Carnahan Kingzinger (IL) Schakowsky
 Carney Kline Schiff
 Carson (IN) Lamborn Schilling
 Carter Lance Schmidt
 Cassidy Landry Schock
 Castor (FL) Langevin Schwartz
 Chabot Lankford Scott (SC)
 Chandler Larson (CT) Scott (VA)
 Clyburn Latham Scott, Austin
 Coffman (CO) LaTourette Sessions
 Cohen Latta Sherman
 Cole Levin Shimkus
 Conaway Lewis (CA) Shuster
 Connolly (VA) Lipinski Simpson
 Cooper LoBiondo Smith (NE)
 Courtney Long Smith (NJ)
 Cravaack Lowey Smith (TX)
 Crawford Lucas Smith (WA)
 Crenshaw Luetkemeyer Southernland
 Critz Lujan Stivers
 Crowley Lungren, Daniel Sullivan
 Cuellar E. Sutton
 Davis (CA) Lynch Terry
 Davis (IL) Mack Manzullo
 Davis (KY) Manzullo Marchant
 DeLauro Marchant Marino
 Denham Marino Tiberi
 Dent Markey Tierney
 Diaz-Balart Matheson Tipton
 Dicks McCarthy (CA) Tsongas
 Dingell McCarthy (NY) Turner
 Dold McCaul Van Hollen
 Donnelly (IN) McClintock Visclosky
 Dreier McCollum Walberg
 Ellmers McCotter Walden
 Emerson McDermott Walz (MN)
 Farenthold McHenry Wasserman
 Fincher McKeon Schultz
 Fitzpatrick McKinley Watt
 Flake McMorris Waxman
 Fleischmann Rodgers Webster
 Fleming McNeerney West
 Flores Meehan Westmoreland
 Forbes Meeks Whitfield
 Fortenberry Miller (FL) Wilson (SC)
 Franks (AZ) Miller (NC) Wittman
 Frelinghuysen Miller, Gary Wolf
 Gallegly Moore Womack
 Gardner Moran Wu
 Gerlach Murphy (PA) Yarmuth
 Gibbs Myrick Yoder
 Gibson Nadler Young (AK)
 Gingrey (GA) Neugebauer Young (FL)
 Gohmert Noem Young (IN)
 Gonzalez Nugent Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—3

Culberson Giffords Keating
 ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR
 The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in the vote.

□ 1415

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. COHEN
 The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 119, noes 306, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

AYES—119

Amash Fudge Paul
 Baca Garamendi Payne
 Baldwin Gibson Peters
 Bass (CA) Gohmert Petri
 Becerra Gowdy Pingree (ME)
 Benishek Graves (GA) Polis
 Bishop (NY) Green, Gene Posey
 Blumenauer Grijalva Quigley
 Boswell Gutierrez Rahall
 Braley (IA) Hastings (FL) Rangel
 Broun (GA) Herrera Beutler Ribble
 Campbell Higgins Richardson
 Capps Himes Rigell
 Capuano Hirono Rohrabacher
 Chaffetz Chou Rokita
 Chu Holt Rush
 Cicilline Honda Ryan (OH)
 Clarke (MI) Inslee Sanchez, Linda
 Clarke (NY) Jackson (IL) T.
 Clay Johnson (IL) Sanchez, Loretta
 Cleaver Johnson, E. B. Scott (VA)
 Clyburn Jones Sensenbrenner
 Coble Kucinich Serrano
 Cohen Lee (CA) Sherman
 Conyers Lewis (GA) Slaughter
 Costello Lofgren, Zoe Speier
 Davis (IL) Maloney Stark
 DeFazio Markey Stearns
 DeLauro Matsui Thompson (CA)
 Deutch McGovern Thompson (MS)
 Doggett Mica Tonko
 Dold Michaud Towns
 Doyle Miller, George Velázquez
 Duncan (SC) Mulvaney Walsh (IL)
 Duncan (TN) Murphy (CT) Waters
 Ellison Nadler Welch
 Eshoo Napolitano Woolsey
 Farr Neal Wu
 Filner Olver Yarmuth
 Frank (MA) Pallone Young (AK)

NOES—306

Ackerman Bass (NH) Brady (PA)
 Adams Berg Brady (TX)
 Aderholt Berkley Brooks
 Akin Biggert Brown (FL)
 Alexander Bilbray Buchanan
 Altmire Bilirakis Buchon
 Andrews Bishop (GA) Buerkle
 Austria Bishop (UT) Burgess
 Bachmann Black Burton (IN)
 Bachus Blackburn Butterfield
 Barletta Bonner Calvert
 Barrow Bono Mack Camp
 Bartlett Boren Canseco
 Barton (TX) Boustany Cantor

Capito Cardoza Hurt
 Carnahan Carnahan Issa
 Carney Jackson Lee
 Carson (IN) (TX) Price (GA)
 Carter Jenkins Price (NC)
 Cassidy Johnson (GA) Quayle
 Castor (FL) Johnson (OH) Reed
 Chabot Johnson, Sam Rehberg
 Chandler Jordan Reichert
 Coffman (CO) Kaptur Renacci
 Cole Kelly Reyes
 Conaway Kildee Richmond
 Connolly (VA) Kind Rivera
 Cooper King (NY) Roby
 Costa Kingston Rogers (TN)
 Courtney Kinzinger (IL) Rogers (AL)
 Cravaack Kissell Rogers (KY)
 Crawford Kline Rogers (MI)
 Crenshaw Labrador Rooney
 Critz Lamborn Roskam
 Crowley Lance Ross (AR)
 Cuellar Landry Ross (FL)
 Cummings Langevin Rothman (NJ)
 Davis (CA) Lankford Roybal-Allard
 Davis (KY) Larsen (WA) Royce
 DeGette Larson (CT) Runyan
 Denham Latham Ruppertsberger
 Dent LaTourette Ryan (WI)
 DesJarlais Latta Sarbanes
 Diaz-Balart Levin Scalise
 Dicks Lewis (CA) Schakowsky
 Dingell Lipinski Schiff
 Donnelly (IN) LoBiondo Schilling
 Dreier Loeb sack Schmidt
 Duffy Long Schock
 Edwards Lowey Schrader
 Ellmers Lucas Schwartz
 Emerson Luetkemeyer Schweikert
 Engel Lujan Scott (SC)
 Farenthold Lummis Scott, Austin
 Fattah Lungren, Daniel
 Fincher E. Scott, David
 Fitzpatrick Lynch Sessions
 Flake Mack Sewell
 Fleischmann Manzullo Shimkus
 Fleming Marchant Shuler
 Flores Marino Shuster
 Forbes Matheson Simpson
 Fortenberry McCarthy (CA) Sires
 Fox McCarthy (NY) Smith (NE)
 Franks (AZ) McCaul Smith (NJ)
 Frelinghuysen McClintock Smith (TX)
 Gallegly McCollum Smith (WA)
 Gardner McCotter Southerland
 Garrett McDermott Stutzman
 Gerlach McHenry Sullivan
 Gibbs McIntyre Sutton
 Gingrey (GA) McKeon Terry
 Gonzalez McKinley Thompson (PA)
 Goodlatte McMorris Thornberry
 Gosar Rodgers Tiberi
 Granger McNeerney Tierney
 Graves (MO) Meehan Tipton
 Green, Al Meeks Tsongas
 Griffith (AR) Miller (FL) Turner
 Griffith (VA) Miller (MI) Upton
 Grimm Miller (NC) Van Hollen
 Guinta Miller, Gary Visclosky
 Guthrie Moore Walberg
 Hall Moran Walden
 Hanabusa Hanabusa Murphy (PA)
 Hanna Myrick Walz (MN)
 Harper Neugebauer Wasserman
 Harris Noem Schultz
 Hartzler Nugent Watt
 Hastings (WA) Nunes Waxman
 Hayworth Nunnelee Webster
 Heck West
 Heinrich Owens Westmoreland
 Hensarling Palazzo Whitfield
 Herger Pascrell Wilson (FL)
 Hinchey Pastor (AZ) Wilson (SC)
 Hinojosa Paulsen Wittman
 Holden Pearce Wolf
 Hoyer Pelosi Womack
 Huelskamp Pence Woodall
 Huizenga (MI) Perlmutter Yoder
 Hultgren Peterson Young (FL)
 Hunter Pitts Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—6

Berman Giffords King (IA)
 Culberson Keating Stivers

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1419

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 140, noes 285, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 510]

AYES—140

Adams	Gerlach	Moran
Amash	Gibson	Mulvaney
Baldwin	Gingrey (GA)	Napolitano
Barton (TX)	Gohmert	Nugent
Bass (NH)	Goodlatte	Paul
Benishek	Gowdy	Pearce
Berg	Graves (GA)	Petri
Berman	Green, Gene	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (UT)	Griffith (VA)	Poe (TX)
Black	Grijalva	Posey
Blumenauer	Hall	Price (GA)
Bralley (IA)	Harris	Renacci
Brooks	Heck	Richmond
Broun (GA)	Heinrich	Rigell
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Roe (TN)
Buerkle	Higgins	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Hochul	Rokita
Campbell	Honda	Rooney
Capito	Huizenga (MI)	Royce
Capps	Hultgren	Ryan (OH)
Capuano	Hurt	Schilling
Cardoza	Jackson (IL)	Scott (SC)
Chaffetz	Johnson (IL)	Sensenbrenner
Clarke (MI)	Johnson (OH)	Serrano
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Shuster
Coble	Jones	Slaughter
Cohen	Jordan	Southerland
Conyers	Kaptur	Speier
Costa	Kucinich	Stark
Costello	Labrador	Stutzman
Cummings	Landry	Sutton
DeFazio	LaTourette	Thompson (CA)
DesJarlais	LoBiondo	Thompson (PA)
Deutch	Loeb sack	Tiberi
Doggett	Lofgren, Zoe	Tierney
Duffy	Lummis	Tonko
Duncan (SC)	Lynch	Velázquez
Duncan (TN)	Matsui	Visclosky
Emerson	McCarthy (CA)	Walsh (IL)
Eshoo	McCaul	Waters
Farenthold	McClintock	Welch
Filner	McKinley	West
Fincher	McNerney	Woodall
Fitzpatrick	Mica	Woolsey
Foxx	Michaud	Wu
Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)	Young (AK)
Garrett	Miller, George	

NOES—285

Ackerman	Barrow	Bonner
Aderholt	Bartlett	Bono Mack
Akin	Bass (CA)	Boren
Alexander	Becerra	Boswell
Altmire	Berkley	Boustany
Andrews	Biggart	Brady (PA)
Austria	Bilbray	Brady (TX)
Baca	Bilirakis	Brown (FL)
Bachmann	Bishop (GA)	Bucshon
Bachus	Bishop (NY)	Burton (IN)
Barletta	Blackburn	Butterfield

Calvert	Holt	Pitts
Camp	Hoyer	Platts
Canseco	Huelskamp	Polis
Cantor	Hunter	Pompeo
Carnahan	Inslee	Price (NC)
Carney	Israel	Quayle
Carson (IN)	Issa	Quigley
Carter	Jackson Lee	Rahall
Cassidy	(TX)	Rangel
Castor (FL)	Jenkins	Reed
Chabot	Johnson (GA)	Rehberg
Chandler	Johnson, Sam	Reichert
Chu	Kelly	Reyes
Ciilline	Kildee	Ribble
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Richardson
Cleaver	King (IA)	Rivera
Clyburn	King (NY)	Roby
Coffman (CO)	Kingston	Rogers (AL)
Cole	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Conaway	Kissell	Rogers (MI)
Connolly (VA)	Kline	Ros-Lehtinen
Cooper	Lamborn	Roskam
Courtney	Lance	Ross (AR)
Cravaack	Langevin	Ross (FL)
Crawford	Lankford	Rothman (NJ)
Crenshaw	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
Critz	Larson (CT)	Runyan
Crowley	Latham	Ruppersberger
Cuellar	Latta	Rush
Davis (CA)	Lee (CA)	Ryan (WI)
Davis (IL)	Levin	Sánchez, Linda
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	T.
DeGette	Lewis (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
DeLauro	Lipinski	Sarbanes
Denham	Long	Scalise
Dent	Lowe	Schakowsky
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Schiff
Dicks	Luetkemeyer	Schmidt
Dingell	Luján	Schock
Dold	Lungren, Daniel	Schrader
Donnelly (IN)	E.	Schwartz
Doyle	Mack	Schweikert
Dreier	Maloney	Scott (VA)
Edwards	Manzullo	Scott, Austin
Ellison	Marchant	Scott, David
Ellmers	Marino	Sessions
Engel	Matheson	Sewell
Farr	McCarthy (NY)	Sherman
Fattah	McCollum	Shimkus
Flake	McCotter	Shuler
Fleischmann	McDermott	Simpson
Fleming	McGovern	Sires
Flores	McHenry	Smith (NE)
Forbes	McIntyre	Smith (TX)
Fortenberry	McKeon	Smith (WA)
Franks (AZ)	McMorris	Stearns
Frelinghuysen	Rodgers	Sullivan
Fudge	Meehan	Terry
Galeggly	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Garamendi	Miller (FL)	Thornberry
Gardner	Miller (MI)	Tipton
Gibbs	Miller, Gary	Towns
Gonzalez	Moore	Tsongas
Gosar	Murphy (CT)	Turner
Granger	Murphy (PA)	Upton
Graves (MO)	Myrick	Van Hollen
Green, Al	Nadler	Walberg
Griffin (AR)	Neal	Walden
Grimm	Neugebauer	Walz (MN)
Guinta	Noem	Wasserman
Guthrie	Nunes	Schultz
Gutierrez	Nunnelee	Watt
Hanabusa	Olson	Waxman
Hanna	Oliver	Webster
Harper	Owens	Westmoreland
Hartzer	Palazzo	Whitfield
Hastings (FL)	Pallone	Wilson (FL)
Hastings (WA)	Pascrell	Wilson (SC)
Hayworth	Pastor (AZ)	Wittman
Hensarling	Paulsen	Wolf
Herger	Payne	Womack
Himes	Pelosi	Yarmuth
Hinchee	Pence	Yoder
Hinojosa	Perlmutter	Young (FL)
Hirono	Peters	Young (IN)
Hirono	Peterson	
Holden		

NOT VOTING—6

Culberson	Keating	Smith (NJ)
Giffords	Markey	Stivers

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1422

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 201, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 511]

AYES—226

Ackerman	Ellmers	Lowey
Altmire	Emerson	Luján
Amash	Eshoo	Lummis
Bachmann	Farr	Mack
Baldwin	Fattah	Maloney
Barrow	Filner	Manzullo
Bass (CA)	Flake	Matsui
Bass (NH)	Frank (MA)	McCarthy (NY)
Becerra	Franks (AZ)	McClintock
Benishek	Fudge	McColum
Berg	Galleghy	McDermott
Berman	Garamendi	McGovern
Biggart	Gardner	McKeon
Bishop (NY)	Gibbs	McNerney
Blumenauer	Gibson	Meehan
Bono Mack	Gingrey (GA)	Meeks
Boren	Goodlatte	Mica
Boswell	Gosar	Michaud
Brady (PA)	Gowdy	Miller, Gary
Bralley (IA)	Graves (GA)	Miller, George
Brooks	Green, Al	Moran
Butterfield	Griffith (VA)	Mulvaney
Campbell	Grijalva	Murphy (CT)
Cantor	Guinta	Nadler
Capuano	Guthrie	Napolitano
Cardoza	Hanabusa	Neal
Carnahan	Hanna	Noem
Carney	Harper	Oliver
Cassidy	Hartzler	Paul
Castor (FL)	Heck	Paulsen
Chabot	Heinrich	Payne
Chaffetz	Herrera Beutler	Pelosi
Chandler	Higgins	Peters
Chu	Himes	Petri
Ciilline	Hinojosa	Pingree (ME)
Clarke (MI)	Hirono	Polis
Clarke (NY)	Hochul	Price (NC)
Clay	Holden	Quayle
Cleaver	Holt	Quigley
Coble	Honda	Rangel
Coffman (CO)	Hoyer	Reed
Cohen	Huizenga (MI)	Renacci
Connolly (VA)	Hurt	Ribble
Conyers	Inslee	Richardson
Cooper	Israel	Roby
Costa	Jackson (IL)	Roe (TN)
Costello	Johnson (GA)	Rohrabacher
Courtney	Johnson (IL)	Rokita
Critz	Jones	Rothman (NJ)
Cuellar	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Ryder
Davis (IL)	Kind	Ruppersberger
DeGette	Kingston	Ryan (OH)
DeLauro	Kinzinger (IL)	Sánchez, Linda
Dent	Kucinich	T.
DesJarlais	Labrador	Sanchez, Loretta
Dicks	Lance	Sarbanes
Dingell	Langevin	Schakowsky
Doggett	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Dold	Latham	Schmidt
Donnelly (IN)	LaTourette	Schrader
Doyle	Lee (CA)	Schwartz
Duffy	Levin	Sensenbrenner
Duncan (SC)	LoBiondo	Serrano
Duncan (TN)	Loeb sack	Sessions
Edwards	Lofgren, Zoe	Sherman
Ellison	Long	Smith (NJ)

Smith (WA) Tonko Welch
Speier Tsongas West
Stark Van Hollen Westmoreland
Stearns Velazquez Woodall
Sutton Viscolosky Woolsey
Terry Walden Wu
Thompson (PA) Walsh (IL) Yarmuth
Tierney Waters Young (IN)
Tipton Waxman

NOES—201

Adams Gutierrez Pitts
Aderholt Hall Platts
Akin Harris Poe (TX)
Alexander Hastings (FL) Pompeo
Andrews Hastings (WA) Posey
Austria Hayworth Price (GA)
Baca Hensarling Rahall
Bachus Herger Rehberg
Barletta Hinchev Reichert
Bartlett Huelskamp Reyes
Barton (TX) Hultgren Richmond
Berkley Hunter Rigell
Bilbray Issa Rivera
Bilirakis Jackson Lee Rogers (AL)
Bishop (GA) (TX) Rogers (KY)
Bishop (UT) Jenkins Rogers (MI)
Black Johnson (OH) Rooney
Blackburn Johnson, E. B. Ros-Lehtinen
Bonner Johnson, Sam Roskam
Boustany Jordan Ross (AR)
Brady (TX) Kelly Ross (FL)
Broun (GA) King (IA) Runyan
Brown (FL) King (NY) Rush
Buchanan Kissell Ryan (WI)
Bucshon Kline Lamborn
Buerkle Lamborn Landry
Burgess Landry Lankford
Burton (IN) Lankford Larson (CT)
Calvert Latta Latta
Camp Lewis (CA)
Canseco Lewis (GA)
Capito Lewis (GA)
Capps Lipski
Carson (IN) Lucas
Carter Luetkemeyer
Clyburn Lungren, Daniel
Cole E.
Conaway Lynch
Cravaack Marchant
Crawford Marino
Crenshaw Matheson
Crowley McCarthy (CA)
Cummings McCaul
Davis (KY) McCotter
DeFazio McHenry
Denham McIntyre
Deutch McKinley
Diaz-Balart McMorris
Dreier Rodgers
Engel Miller (FL)
Farenthold Miller (MI)
Fincher Miller (NC)
Fitzpatrick Moore
Fleischmann Murphy (PA)
Fleming Myrick
Flores Neugebauer
Forbes Nugent
Fortenberry Nunes
Foxy Nunnelee
Frelinghuysen Olson
Garrett Owens
Gerlach Palazzo
Gohmert Pallone
Gonzalez Pascrell
Granger Pastor (AZ)
Graves (MO) Pearce
Green, Gene Pence
Griffin (AR) Perlmutter
Grimm Peterson

NOT VOTING—4

Culberson Keating
Giffords Markey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1427

Messrs. MCCARTHY of California and BURGESS changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM
The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 167, noes 260, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 512]

AYES—167

Ackerman Filner Neal
Akin Fudge Noem
Alexander Garamendi Olver
Baldwin Gardner Owens
Barrow Garrett Pallone
Bass (CA) Gingrey (GA) Pascrell
Becerra Gonzalez Paul
Berman Gosar Payne
Bishop (NY) Green, Al Pelosi
Bishop (UT) Griffith (VA) Perlmutter
Blumenauer Grijalva Peters
Bono Mack Gutierrez Petri
Braley (IA) Heinrich Pingree (ME)
Broun (GA) Herrera Beutler Polis
Burgess Higgins Price (NC)
Camp Himes Quigley
Capps Shimkus Rangel
Capuano Hinojosa Reichert
Cardoza Hirono Richmond
Carnahan Hochul Rothman (NJ)
Carney Holt Roybal-Allard
Cassidy Honda Royce
Castor (FL) Hoyer
Chabot Huizenga (MI) Rush
Chandler Israel Ryan (WI)
Chu Jackson (IL) Sanchez, Linda
Cicilline Jones T.
Clarke (MI) Kaptur Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke (NY) Kildee Sarbanes
Clay Kind Schakowsky
Cleaver Kingston Schiff
Coffman (CO) Kucinich Schmidt
Cohen Lance Schrader
Connolly (VA) Langevin Schwartz
Conyers Larsen (WA) Scott (VA)
Costa Larson (CT) Sensenbrenner
Costello Lee (CA) Sherman
Courtney Levin Slaughter
Critz Lofgren, Zoe Speier
Crowley Lowey Stark
Cummings Lujan Lynch
Davis (CA) Davis (IL) Maloney
Davis (IL) DeFazio Markey
DeGette Matheson
DeLauro Matsui
Deutch McCarthy (NY)
Dicks McCollum
Dingell McDermott
Doggett McGovern
Doyle McMorriss
Edwards Rodgers
Ellison Mc Nerney
Engel Meeks
Eshoo Michaud
Farr Miller, George
Fattah Moran

NOES—260

Adams Barton (TX) Bonner
Aderholt Bass (NH) Boren
Altmire Benishek Boswell
Amash Berg Boustany
Andrews Berkley Brady (PA)
Austria Biggert Brady (TX)
Baca Bilbray Brooks
Bachmann Bilirakis Brown (FL)
Bachus Bishop (GA) Buchanan
Barletta Black Buchanan
Bartlett Blackburn Buerkle

Burton (IN) Inslee
Butterfield Jackson Lee
Calvert (TX)
Campbell Jenkins
Canseco Johnson (GA)
Cantor Johnson (IL)
Capito Johnson (OH)
Carson (IN) Johnson, E. B.
Carter Johnson, Sam
Chaffetz Jordan
Clyburn Kelly
Coble King (IA)
Cole King (NY)
Conaway Kinzinger (IL)
Cooper Kissell
Cravaack Kline
Crawford Labrador
Crenshaw Lamborn
Cuellar Landry
Davis (KY) Lankford
Denham Latham
Dent LaTourette
DesJarlais Latta
Diaz-Balart Lewis (CA)
Dold Lewis (GA)
Donnelly (IN) Lipinski
Dreier LoBiondo
Duffy Loeb sack
Duncan (SC) Long
Duncan (TN) Lucas
Ellmers Luetkemeyer
Emerson Lummis
Farenthold Lungren, Daniel
Fincher E.
Fitzpatrick Mack
Flake Manzullo
Fleischmann Marchant
Fleming Marino
Flores McCarthy (CA)
Forbes McCaul
Fortenberry McClintock
Foxy McCotter
Frank (MA) McHenry
Franks (AZ) McIntyre
Frelinghuysen McKeon
Gallegly McKinley
Gerlach Meehan
Gibbs Mica
Gibson Miller (FL)
Gohmert Miller (MI)
Goodlatte Miller (NC)
Gowdy Miller, Gary
Granger Moore
Graves (GA) Mulvaney
Graves (MO) Murphy (CT)
Green, Gene Murphy (PA)
Griffin (AR) Myrick
Grimm Nadler
Guinta Napolitano
Guthrie Neugebauer
Hall Nugent
Hanabusa Nunes
Hanna Nunnelee
Harper Olson
Harris Palazzo
Hartzler Pastor (AZ)
Hastings (FL) Paulsen
Hastings (WA) Pearce
Hayworth Pence
Heck Peterson
Hensarling Pitts
Herger Platts
Holden Poe (TX)
Huelskamp Pompeo
Hultgren Tipton
Hunter Tierney
Hurt Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Walden
Waters
Waxman
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu

NOT VOTING—4

Culberson Issa
Giffords Keating

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1432

Messrs. LOBIONDO and MACK changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. GUTIERREZ and Ms. SUTTON changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. COLE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 201, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 513]

AYES—225

Adams	Gerlach	Michaud
Aderholt	Gibbs	Miller (FL)
Akin	Gibson	Miller (MI)
Alexander	Gingrey (GA)	Miller, Gary
Amash	Gohmert	Moore
Bachmann	Goodlatte	Mulvaney
Baldwin	Gosar	Murphy (PA)
Barton (TX)	Gowdy	Napolitano
Bass (NH)	Graves (GA)	Neugebauer
Becerra	Graves (MO)	Noem
Benishkek	Griffin (AR)	Nugent
Berg	Griffith (VA)	Nunnelee
Bilbray	Grijalva	Palazzo
Bilirakis	Guinta	Pastor (AZ)
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Paul
Black	Hall	Paulsen
Bonner	Hanabusa	Pearce
Boustany	Hanna	Peterson
Bralley (IA)	Hastings (WA)	Petri
Brooks	Heck	Pingree (ME)
Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Pitts
Buchanan	Herger	Platts
Bucshon	Herrera Beutler	Poe (TX)
Buerkle	Himes	Pompeo
Burton (IN)	Hinchesy	Posey
Calvert	Honda	Price (GA)
Camp	Huelskamp	Reed
Campbell	Huizenga (MI)	Rehberg
Capito	Hultgren	Renacci
Capuano	Hurt	Ribble
Carson (IN)	Issa	Richardson
Cassidy	Jackson (IL)	Rigell
Chabot	Jenkins	Roe (TN)
Chaffetz	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Cicilline	Jones	Rohrabacher
Clarke (MI)	Jordan	Rokita
Clarke (NY)	Kaptur	Rooney
Clay	Kingston	Roskam
Cleaver	Kline	Ross (FL)
Coble	Kucinich	Royce
Cole	Labrador	Ryunyan
Conyers	Landry	Sanchez, Loretta
Cooper	Lankford	Sanclise
Cravaack	Latham	Schilling
Crawford	LaTourette	Schmidt
Crenshaw	Latta	Schrader
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Schweikert
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Scott (SC)
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Scott, Austin
Denham	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
DesJarlais	Long	Serrano
Doggett	Lucas	Sessions
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Shuster
Duncan (SC)	Lummis	Simpson
Duncan (TN)	Lynch	Smith (NJ)
Emerson	Mack	Southerland
Farenthold	Maloney	Stark
Fincher	Manzullo	Stearns
Fitzpatrick	Marchant	Stivers
Flake	Markey	Stutzman
Fleischmann	McCaul	Sullivan
Fleming	McClintock	Terry
Flores	McCotter	Thompson (PA)
Foxx	McGovern	Tiberi
Frelinghuysen	McKinley	Tierney
Fudge	McMorris	Tipton
Gallely	Rodgers	Turner
Gardner	Meehan	Upton
Garrett	Mica	Van Hollen

Velázquez
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walters
Webster
Welch

West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall

Woolsey
Wu
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 513, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 199, noes 229, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 514]

AYES—199

NOES—201

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Burgess
Butterfield
Canseco
Cantor
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Edwards
Ellison
Elmers
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry

NOT VOTING—5

Culberson
Giffords

Keating
McHenry

Nunes
Olson
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Polis
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kelly
Kildee
King
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Levin
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meeke
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal

Scott, David

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Bachmann
Baldwin
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishkek
Berg
Bilbray
Bishop (UT)
Black
Bonner
Boustany
Bralley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Campbell
Capito
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Cole
Conyers
Costello
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Denham
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleming
Flores
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert

Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Guinta
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinchesy
Honda
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (IL)
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Kingston
Kucinich
Labrador
Landry
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Luján
Lummis
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Markey
McCaul
McClintock
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McMorris
Rodgers
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mulvaney

Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quigley
Rangel
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Royce
Sanchez, Loretta
Schilling
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sherman
Simpson
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Tipton
Towns
Tsongas
Upton
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Walters
West
Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. TERRY) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1439

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Wilson (SC) Woodall
Wolf Woolsey
Wu
Young (AK)

NOES—229

Ackerman	Gallegly	Olver
Altmire	Garamendi	Owens
Andrews	Gerlach	Palazzo
Austria	Granger	Pallone
Baca	Green, Al	Pascrell
Bachus	Green, Gene	Pelosi
Barletta	Griffith (VA)	Pence
Barrow	Grimm	Perlmutter
Bartlett	Guthrie	Peters
Barton (TX)	Harper	Platts
Bass (CA)	Hastings (WA)	Polis
Berkley	Hayworth	Price (NC)
Berman	Heinrich	Quayle
Biggert	Herger	Rahall
Billrakis	Higgins	Rahall
Bishop (GA)	Hinojosa	Rehberg
Bishop (NY)	Hirono	Reichert
Black	Hochul	Reyes
Blackburn	Holden	Richmond
Blumenauer	Holt	Rivera
Bonner	Hoyer	Roby
Bono Mack	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Boren	Inslee	Rogers (KY)
Boswell	Israel	Rogers (MI)
Brady (PA)	Issa	Ros-Lehtinen
Brady (TX)	Jackson Lee	Ross (AR)
Brown (FL)	(TX)	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	Jenkins	Roybal-Allard
Calvert	Johnson (GA)	Runyan
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Ruppersberger
Canseco	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Kelly	Ryan (WI)
Cardoza	Kildee	Sánchez, Linda
Carnahan	Kind	T.
Carney	King (IA)	Sarbanes
Carter	King (NY)	Scalise
Castor (FL)	Kinzinger (IL)	Schakowsky
Chabot	Kissell	Schiff
Chandler	Kline	Schock
Chu	Lamborn	Schrader
Clyburn	Lance	Schwartz
Cohen	Langevin	Scott, David
Conaway	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Connolly (VA)	LaTourette	Shimkus
Cooper	Levin	Shuler
Costa	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Courtney	Lipinski	Sires
Cravaack	Loeb sack	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Lowe y	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	Lucas	Smith (WA)
Critz	Luetkemeyer	Stark
Crowley	Lungren, Daniel	Stivers
Cuellar	E.	Sullivan
Davis (CA)	Marino	Sutton
DeGette	Matheson	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
Dent	McCarthy (CA)	Thornberry
Deutch	McCarthy (NY)	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	McCollum	Tonko
Dicks	McCotter	Turner
Dingell	McDermott	Van Hollen
Doggett	McKeon	Walden
Dold	McKinley	Walz (MN)
Donnelly (IN)	McNerney	Wasserman
Doyle	Meehan	Schultz
Dreier	Meeks	Watt
Ellison	Mica	Waxman
Ellmers	Miller (NC)	Webster
Emerson	Miller, Gary	Welch
Engel	Moran	Whitfield
Fattah	Murphy (CT)	Wilson (FL)
Filner	Murphy (PA)	Wittman
Fleischmann	Myrick	Womack
Forbes	Neal	Yarmuth
Fortenberry	Nunes	Yoder
Franks (AZ)	Nunnelee	Young (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Olson	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—3

Culberson Giffords Keating

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes left in this vote.

□ 1446

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support Operation Odyssey Dawn or Operation Unified Protector.

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

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, each Member of this body has the duty to protect the separation of powers that was so wisely woven into our Constitution by our Founding Fathers and which forms the very foundation of how we govern this great Nation.

Mr. Chairman, an egregious ongoing breach of the separation of powers is taking place at this very hour; specifically, the usurpation of a power given only to Congress, that found in article I, section 8 of the Constitution: only Congress can declare war.

Known initially as Operation Odyssey Dawn and now as Operation Unified Protector, military intervention easily rising to the definition of war is being carried out in Libya. It is being carried out with the bravery, exceptional professionalism and commitment to victory that define our fellow Americans who serve in our Armed Forces. And before I address the mission itself, I first applaud their willingness to sacrifice so much for their fellow Americans.

Mr. Chairman, a careful review of the President's case for support of his actions in Libya leads me to this sobering but firm conclusion. The President's use of force in Libya is unwise and it is unconstitutional. The level of military resources being employed both in personnel and equipment, the amount of ordnance delivered, and the damage inflicted constitute acts of war. At the very minimum, they meet the definition of “hostilities” under the War Powers Resolution. Yet not one of the three criteria delineated in the War Powers Resolution that would justify his action has been met.

There has been no declaration of war. There has been no statutory authority issued. There has been no evidence that an attack on American forces was imminent or had occurred.

Now if a Tomahawk missile was launched into any American city, whether Los Angeles, Chicago, or even my home city of Virginia Beach, would that not meet our definition of hostilities? Absolutely, it would.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is the pivotal issue: The military force being directed toward Libya easily triggers the definition of hostilities. The legal opinion upon which the administration stakes the legitimacy of its actions in Libya is thinner than the paper on which it is written. It is not based on

law but something that he refers to as the “national interest,” a term that the President, in his wisdom, believes he can solely define himself. His Office of Legal Counsel concluded that: “President Obama could rely on his constitutional power to safeguard the national interest by directing the anticipated military operations in Libya which were limited in their nature, scope, and duration”—listen carefully here—“without prior congressional authorization.”

□ 1450

Disregarding the legal opinions of the Pentagon's general counsel and the acting head of the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, both of whom told the White House they believed that the military's operations in Libya amounted to “hostilities,” the President plowed ahead.

Mr. Chairman, a President's opinion of the War Powers Resolution does not negate its authority.

Though required by law, there was no check; there was no balance. Even the broadest interpretation of article I, section 8 cannot corral the interpretation held by the President of his unilateral right to engage U.S. forces in combat. It is irreconcilable with our Constitution. The President has taken America into a war in the midst of a financial crisis, in yet another Muslim nation, in pursuit of a military objective that is ambiguous and constantly morphing.

Though I disagree with the President's actions in Libya, I stand here today not motivated by partisanship. Now, if I woke up tomorrow morning and learned that the President had taken action to defend this great country from imminent danger and attack, I would be the first to stand next to him and affirm his action. If America should go to war, it must be done so in a very careful, deliberative manner and as a last measure.

It must be done so in a way that is fully consistent with our Constitution. That is not the case here.

My amendment is necessary because only by using the power of the purse can we end an unwise war and meet our duty, our high duty, to preserve the separation of powers. Now is the time to act.

I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. On March 19, 2011, coalition forces launched Operation Odyssey Dawn to enforce U.N. Security Council Resolution 1973 to protect the Libyan people from the brutal regime of Muammar al Qadhafi. Operation Odyssey Dawn ended on March 31, 2011, and transitioned to the NATO-led Operation Unified Protector, which continues today.

Operation Odyssey Dawn has ceased operations; therefore part of this amendment is no longer relevant. However, the NATO-led mission to defeat Qadhafi and to protect the people of Libya was undertaken in concert with a broad coalition of nations, including the Arab League, and it followed resolutions adopted in the United Nations Security Council, authorizing “all necessary measures.”

This amendment would end our involvement unilaterally. I believe this could materially harm our relationship with NATO allies from whom we will undoubtedly require support in the future and who have been our partners since 1949. We should let the mission with our NATO allies continue so we can defeat Qadhafi and protect the Libyan people.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

Ms. NORTON. 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:

SEC. _____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for “Operation and Maintenance—Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites” is hereby reduced and increased by \$1,000,000.

Ms. NORTON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to waive the reading of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the District of Columbia?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from the District of Columbia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, more than 25 years ago, the Congress charged the Defense Department to identify and then to clean up and remediate properties which the department had owned or leased in order to test chemical munitions. Congress did so because these munitions had left hazardous substances related to the work of the department. There are more than 2,000 such sites in nearly every State, all the Territories and in the District of Columbia.

My concern is with those sites in congested residential parts of our country where there may be dense populations located by formerly used defense sites. A classic case and perhaps the most important—but I’m sure not the only one—was the World War I chemical weapons site for the United States of America. It happened to have been right here in Northwest Washington, DC, in a portion of what is now American University and its surrounding neighborhood known as Spring Valley.

The Army is making good on its duty to clean up these formerly used defense sites (FUDS), including the site in the District of Columbia, but we have no information on the health effects of these leftover chemical munitions. They have been found in people’s back and front yards. They have been found, at least here, in people’s gardens. Entire houses and garages, as it turns out, unknowingly were built on this debris. The site here in the District of Columbia was found by accident by a utility contractor digging into a trench. The neighborhood had no knowledge. The city had no knowledge of these leftover munitions. Again, I stress that there are surely other sites around the United States, and I cite this case as an example.

This land, in the District of Columbia at least, was used for the research and development and testing of chemical explosives, and it was able to be done in this city because there wasn’t any local government, and there wasn’t any home rule. I guess, since the city was administered by the Federal Government, they could simply make a munitions testing site in this city. Hundreds of pounds of chemical agents and explosives were developed and released throughout the environment. We have found in the Spring Valley section of the city arsine projectiles, mustard gas projectiles, lewisite projectiles, and other kinds of chemical toxic waste left over from undetonated ordnances.

When World War I was over, the Army simply used the site where they’d been doing the testing as a dumpsite. They buried these munitions right where they were testing. Now, that was the way in which you disposed of these munitions at the time. In the Spring Valley area that is a classic case, there are 1,200 private homes, 30 Embassies and foreign properties, Sibley Hospital, Wesley Seminary. There may be other metropolitan areas that have formerly used defense sites as well. Spring Valley may be the prime target because it is such a well-established neighborhood where chemical agents and munitions were once used.

□ 1500

The amendment requires the Secretary to allocate \$1 million to study the human health effects of left-over munitions in congested residential areas. Just as the Department of Defense and the Army have acknowledged their obligation to clean up and remove

hazardous substances, especially munitions that have been left behind through their testing, they also have the obligation to investigate whether there are any remaining health effects. That is all we are asking; that there be a study as to whether there are any remaining health effects at this former munitions site from World War I and other sites like it in congested residential areas.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I would like to acknowledge the gentleman’s hard work to clean up this part of the District of Columbia.

Our bill provides \$276.5 million in the Environment Restoration Account, formerly the Used Defense Site Account. The Department has the authority to provide funding to those projects that it deems of the highest priority and that pose the greatest risk to environmental and human health.

If the Department believes that funding such a study as the gentleman from the District of Columbia suggests is important, the Department has the ability to do so. For these reasons, we do oppose the amendment.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I also appreciate the gentleman’s amendment, and I will work with you on seeing if we can talk to the military to use environmental restoration funds if your amendment doesn’t succeed.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

The amendment was rejected.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASCARELL. I would like to ask the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Chairman, to engage in a colloquy on the need for traumatic brain injury funding for post-acute guidelines for our returning troops.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that medical treatment guidelines for post-acute rehabilitation of moderate and severe TBI do not exist today. Recognizing this, Mr. PLATTS from Pennsylvania and Ms. GIFFORDS from Arizona included an amendment in the National Defense Authorization for fiscal year 2012 that would require the Department of Defense to implement post-acute treatment guidelines for traumatic brain injury. This provision was supported by

the cochairs of the Brain Injury Task Force—myself, Mr. PLATTS, bipartisan. It is my hope that the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences be able to begin the project as soon as possible. Over the years, the TBI Task Force has addressed many gaps for our servicemembers.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

Mr. PLATTS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As cochair of the Traumatic Brain Injury Task Force, I am honored to join with the gentleman from New Jersey in support of implementing post-acute treatment guidelines.

Before 2007, there were no funds in the budget for traumatic brain injury treatments, but with the dedicated efforts of Chairman YOUNG and other members of the Appropriations Committee, through their efforts we were not only able to provide funding, but more importantly, to sustain a significant level of funding over the past number of years.

As we continue to address new gaps for our servicemembers suffering TBIs, in this 2012 authorization bill that was passed in the committee and moving forward through the process we requested \$1 million to fund these post-acute guidelines that the gentleman from New Jersey has referenced. It is our understanding that while TBI funding in the Defense appropriations bill is not separated by purpose, it is our understanding that the Department uses the overall funding for traumatic brain injury research for authorized purposes.

Is our understanding correct, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASCRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. The gentleman is correct. In this bill, the committee has provided an additional \$125 million for TBI research. It's above the fully funded budget request of \$415 million. And it has been our long-standing policy that this increased funding is provided at the discretion of the Department. Historically, this subcommittee has provided increased funding for TBI research but refrained from directing how that money should be spent, allowing the Department to prioritize how best to use that funding for authorized purposes.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, may I also clarify that should the authorization bill pass with this provision on post-acute guidelines that the Department then has the needed amount of \$1 million to really accomplish this objective which we have.

Mr. Chairman, I would request, as usual, your deepest cooperation. And no one has done more for our troops than you.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASCRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

I would say to the gentleman that he is correct; should the provision be carried on the final authorization bill, then the Department would have sufficient resources to fund the provisions should they decide to based on this appropriations bill.

Mr. PASCRELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I yield to my brother, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

Mr. PLATTS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would just like to add my words of great thanks to Chairman YOUNG, who has been a great leader in doing right by our men and women in uniform in all fashion, and especially those who have suffered traumatic brain injury. As a Nation, we are indebted to you and your staff for your great leadership.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 7 of title 1, United States Code (the Defense of Marriage Act).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, what sets the United States apart from many other countries that have lots of resources are our values, and that we are a Nation of laws. We may not agree with all of our laws, but they are the laws of our land, and not even the President can decide which laws to enforce and which not to enforce. Yet this administration has said it will not enforce the Defense of Marriage Act.

The Department of Defense maintains that the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell does not directly challenge the Defense of Marriage Act, which protects the right of individual States to define marriage as the union between a man and a woman. In February, 2011, Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the Department of Justice would no longer defend the Defense of Marriage Act in Federal court. However, the House of Representatives has expressed its intent to continue legal defense of the statute along with other laws of our country.

My proposed amendment would reaffirm Congress' assertion that funds may not be used in contravention of section 7 of title I, United States Code, the Defense of Marriage Act. The Department of the Navy has already demonstrated how pressures to accommodate same-sex couples can quickly lead to policy changes that are ultimately contrary to previous assurances given

with regard to the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell and in contravention of the Defense of Marriage Act.

On April 13, 2011, the Office of the Chief of Navy Chaplains, in a memo titled "Revision of Chaplain Corps Tier 1 Training," directed that training be revised to accommodate same-sex marriages on military bases that are located in States where same-sex marriage is legal. The memo stated, "This is a change to previous training that stated same-sex marriages are not authorized on Federal property." The memo further authorized the participation of a military chaplain in a same-sex civil marriage "if it is conducted in accordance with the laws of a State which permits same-sex marriages or unions," and if the chaplain is otherwise certified to officiate. This calls into question the intent of the Department of Defense with regard to compliance with existing Federal law under the Defense of Marriage Act.

Congress should establish policy guidance on this issue that will cover numerous contingencies and unexpected situations in the future. It is irresponsible for the Department of Defense to dismiss all concerns about issues involving marriage status by pointing to the existence of the Defense of Marriage Act.

□ 1510

There's no contingency plan to address this issue should the Federal courts invalidate the Defense of Marriage Act. In fact, the administration is inviting that very policy. Federal court orders could suddenly overturn current policies of the Department of Defense, which is not likely to resist or oppose new directives that disregard the intent of the Defense of Marriage Act. Congress can and should enact a policy making it clear that Defense Department funds should not be used in ways that violate Federal laws, including the Defense of Marriage Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentlelady's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. Issues such as the Defense of Marriage Act represent policy questions that are not suited to appropriation bills. Indeed, this amendment does not address any specific program funding matter addressed in the bill now before the House.

To the extent that this amendment has any connection to the Department of Defense, I believe that such a policy issue is appropriately addressed within the domain of the House Armed Services Committee. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I move to strike the last word.

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I won't be redundant. I'll just follow up on what my colleague Representative FOXX said in proposing this amendment for the two of us.

This is merely a move to make sure that legislation that has already passed, the Defense of Marriage Act and in the authorization bill dealing with the Department of Defense, coincides with the appropriation bill that we're talking about today.

There's been some confusion in the Department of Defense, in the facilities at these military bases, that there could be marriages between two men or two women. The Defense of Marriage Act and the authorization bill clearly state that that cannot happen and will not happen because it would be a violation of the Defense of Marriage Act which has passed this body.

And even though the administration has chosen not to be involved in this issue, I believe it's incumbent on the Congress to make this issue very clear so that we don't have confusion on these military bases when we talk about same sex marriages.

I think it is imperative that we make absolutely clear in both the appropriation bill and the authorization bill, as well as the Defense of Marriage Act, what the law is, what it's intended to do, so that it's very clear to the military so they don't have any difficulty in making decisions on this particular issue.

I want to thank my good friend and colleague, Representative VIRGINIA FOXX for introducing this amendment on behalf of the both of us.

She and her staff, especially Javier Sanchez, have thoroughly examined the confusing messages and conflicting protocols within the Department of Defense related to the implementation of the Defense of Marriage Act.

Why is this Amendment Needed?

(1) This amendment reinforces language that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 that passed the House on May 26, 2011.

Section 534 of the FY 2012 National Defense Authorization Act reaffirms the policy of the Defense of Marriage Act by stating that the word "marriage" included in any ruling, regulation, or interpretation of the Department of Defense (DoD) applicable to a service member or civilian employee of the Department of Defense shall mean only a legal union between one man and one woman.

And, Section 535 establishes that marriages performed on DoD installations or marriages involving the participation of DoD military or civilian personnel in an official capacity, to include chaplains, must comply with the Defense of Marriage Act.

This amendment does not impose a new restriction on the Department of Defense.

It is a straightforward in its purpose and text. It simply aligns the Department of Defense appropriations bill we are considering today with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 that passed the House May 26, 2011.

The amendment ensures that defense dollars are not used to implement policy changes that violate the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA).

I believe that appropriations and authorization bills should be compatible, where possible, and by adopting the Foxx-Burton amendment, we will do just that for the Defense of Marriage Act.

This is the only opportunity we have to synchronize DoD funding to the DOMA policy provisions contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012.

(2) The amendment settles—once and for all—any confusion and/or misinformation within the DoD about the abilities of its personnel to perform same-sex marriages as well as the use of its facilities.

It is important that we pass this amendment, which is a straightforward statement reaffirming Congress' assertion that funds may not be used in contravention of section 7 of title 1, United States Code (Defense of Marriage Act).

The law ensures the States would not have to recognize same-sex marriages from other States, and that the Federal Government would recognize only the union of one man and one woman as marriage.

Offering up Federal facilities and Federal employees for the use in same-sex marriages violates DOMA, which is still the law of the land and binds our military.

(3) President Obama's Administration is on record that it will no longer defend DOMA thus leaving it up to Congress to defend against challenges to DOMA.

I am confident that activist lawyers and judges will begin challenging inconsistencies in marriage status for military personnel. For example, a same-sex couple who was married in a State where same-sex marriage is recognized sues because they are denied military family housing. The resolution of this kind of litigation would propel the courts into policy matters that Congress should decide.

Bottom line.

This amendment—in conjunction with the Sections 534 and 535 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012—will allow Congress to speak with one voice on the Defense of Marriage Act.

If Congress fails to speak clearly on this issue, we are certain to see more conflicting and confusing DOMA protocols emerging in the Department of Defense. And, it will be with the blessing of the White House.

Let's keep our Department of Defense focused on the missions at hand.

Congress can and should make it clear that Defense Department funds should not be used in ways that violate Federal laws, including the Defense of Marriage Act.

Support the Foxx-Burton Amendment. Let's leave the guesswork out of it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, last year, Congress voted to repeal the counterproductive and unjust policy of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell."

But despite overwhelming evidence that repeal will strengthen our military, despite strong support for repeal among our troops and the American people, despite support for repeal from military leaders like the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and despite a Federal court order that the Government stop enforcing DADT immediately, Republicans are still pushing to keep this shameful policy in place.

Under DADT, 13,500 gay men and women were discharged simply because of who they were. These were troops who had served our country honorably and bravely; 1,000 of them filled what the military calls "critical occupations," such as engineering and interpretation of languages like Arabic and Farsi.

Our closest allies—countries like Britain, Canada, and Israel—know better than to throw that kind of service and expertise away.

Yet the amendment offered by Mr. HUELSKAMP would force our military to stop training its Chaplain Corps to prepare for the repeal of DADT. This amendment would substitute Congress's micromanagement for the judgment of our military leaders on training issues, and it is a transparent attempt to interfere with the repeal of DADT in any way possible.

The amendment offered by Ms. Foxx is in a similar vein. It would prohibit defense appropriations in contravention of the Defense of Marriage Act, or DOMA.

DOMA is discriminatory and should be ruled unconstitutional—but as long as it is law, it clearly applies to all Federal agencies, including the Defense Department.

That makes this amendment entirely unnecessary. Let's see it for what it is: Republicans' effort to change the subject from open service—an argument they've lost—to marriage equality—an argument they're still in the process of losing.

I urge my colleagues to oppose both amendments which put partisan belief in the exclusion of gays above the strength of our military.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. BERMAN. I rise to engage Mr. DICKS in a colloquy regarding an important area of funding for the Department of Defense.

For more than a decade, the Department of Defense has funded programs to support established university programs that promote region-wide informal conferences and task forces on arms control, regional security, and related topics to the Middle East for Arab, Israeli, and other officials and experts.

These programs serve an important national security objective—fostering an alternative means of dialogue and engagement in an area of unparalleled significance to the United States. I know of one such program in Los Angeles, and I urge the Department to continue funding such programs.

I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), the ranking member, for his thoughts on this issue.

Mr. DICKS. First of all, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

And I thank you, Mr. BERMAN, for your comments and agree that such programs that support university programs promoting Middle East conferences and task forces on arms control, regional security, and other issues

for Arab, Israeli, and other officials are important and beneficial. I hope the Department of Defense funds such programs accordingly, and I will work with the gentleman to ensure that that happens.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the gentleman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. MICHAUD

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 2533a of title 10, United States Code (popularly known as the "Berry Amendment").

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlemen from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICHAUD. I rise today to offer an amendment with Mr. KISSELL to ensure that no funds in this bill are spent in violation of the Berry Amendment.

The Berry Amendment requires DOD to procure certain categories of products from American manufacturers including food, clothing, fabrics, stainless steel, and certain tools. It was enacted to ensure that the United States troops wore military uniforms made in the U.S.A. and to ensure that U.S. troops were fed American-made food.

The Berry Amendment has been on the books for 70 years. Yet, in recent years, some in Congress have tried to weaken it. At a time of 9 percent unemployment and when employment in the U.S. manufacturing sector is on the decline, it is more important than ever for Congress to reiterate its support for existing law that promotes domestic procurement.

I urge my colleagues to support American manufacturing and to promote American food and uniforms for our troops by voting for the Michaud-Kissell Amendment.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. KISSELL).

Mr. KISSELL. I would like to thank my colleague for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, for 70 years, as my colleague pointed out, the Berry Amendment has served this Nation well. It has given our fine military forces the best of American-made equipment and has guaranteed the American people the opportunity to make that equipment. It is a matter of national security. And it should not be a matter, as the intent of Congress has been clear for 70 years, it shouldn't be a matter of us standing up to reaffirm this amendment.

But as my colleague said, there have been efforts made to weaken the Berry Amendment, to get around the Berry Amendment, and we simply want to remind all folks involved that the Berry Amendment is the intent of Congress. It has been the law for 70 years. And we

need to continue with the Berry Amendment that any funds that are being spent should be spent in total compliance with the Berry Amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHAUD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would like to advise him that we're prepared to accept this amendment.

Mr. MICHAUD. I thank the chairman very much.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KISSELL

Mr. KISSELL. 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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any United States commercial air carrier if that contract, memorandum of understanding, cooperative agreement, loan, or loan guarantee allows the air carrier to charge baggage fees to any member of the Armed Forces who is traveling on official military orders and is being deployed overseas or is returning from an overseas deployment.

□ 1520

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KISSELL. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple, to-the-point amendment.

We have heard recently about members of our armed services traveling on official military business being charged excess baggage fees by our commercial airlines here in the United States. This amendment would not make any funds available for entering into any contracts, memorandums of understanding, cooperative agreements, loans or loan guarantees with any United States commercial airlines where those contracts, memorandums of understanding, cooperative agreements, loans or loan guarantees would allow for excess baggage fees for any member of the armed services traveling on official military business.

Our folks, when they're traveling and protecting our Nation, shouldn't have to worry about this, and we as a Nation shouldn't have to pay extra fees beyond the millions upon millions of dollars that we already pay to these airlines. This just should be business as usual, and I encourage all my colleagues to vote in support of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

Our troops and their families are being asked to make sacrifice after sacrifice after sacrifice. We should be at a point of trying to make things better for them, make things easier for them; and I would say that one of the things that we can do is to adopt the gentleman's amendment to at least give them some relief when they're coming back from the war that we sent them to without charging them extra money to get back home with their belongings.

I applaud the gentleman for offering this amendment, and I rise in strong support.

Mr. DICKS. Will the chairman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I, too, agree with the chairman. This is one of those situations where I think we have to step in and take action for our troops. This is a good amendment, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. KISSELL).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO

Ms. ESHOO. I have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman.

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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enter into a contract with a corporation or other business entity that does not disclose its political expenditures.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the third time this year to call for transparency and disclosure in our system and throughout our government. This appropriations bill will spend hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars next year; and a huge portion of it, a portion that's impossible to quantify, will go to contractors. Some are small, others rank among the world's largest companies. As we meet today, the workforce of contractors in Afghanistan is the same size as the workforce of the uniformed personnel there; and since 2005, we've spent approximately \$12 billion on contractors in Afghanistan. Today, there are more private contractors than uniformed personnel in Iraq, and we've spent \$112 billion on contractors in Iraq since 2005.

The Federal Government does business with thousands of contractors who receive billions of dollars in taxpayer

money. They should be required to disclose their political spending, and that's what my amendment will accomplish.

In 2002 when we voted to pass the historic McCain-Feingold campaign finance bill, most Republicans voted "no," saying we needed disclosure, not soft money restrictions. They said we needed to put spending out in the open and let the voters assess it. Today, when the President proposes requiring contractors to simply disclose their spending, not to limit it, Republicans are up in arms. They say it will politicize the contracting process; but when contractors can spend money in elections, the contracting process is already politicized.

My amendment is modest and it's simple: It will bring this information out into the open and let the public decide for themselves. The public deserves to know what happens with their tax money.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a revolutionary idea. For the last 17 years, the SEC requires bond dealers to limit their campaign contributions to the officials in the cities that issue bonds. It requires them to disclose their contributions, providing the public with transparency. The rule was challenged and upheld in court, and my amendment really adheres to the same principle. To quote Senator MITCH MCCONNELL from 2003: "Why would a little disclosure be better than a lot of disclosure?"

I agree with Senator MCCONNELL. With public dollars come public responsibilities. Disclosure would fulfill this responsibility. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

"An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law." This amendment requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to speak on the point of order? Seeing none, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination of whether certain political contributions were disclosed. 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 MR. MULVANEY

Mr. MULVANEY. 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:

SEC. ____ The total amount of appropriations made available by this Act is hereby reduced by \$17,192,000,000, not to be derived from amounts of appropriations made available by title IX.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MULVANEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

By way of brief summary, this amendment would freeze the base Department of Defense funding at 2011 levels. It is roughly a \$17 billion reduction, or a 3 percent reduction over the bill that's currently before us. Again, it takes it back to the 2011 levels that we passed just recently in H.R. 1 during the continuing resolution debate.

This is not, Mr. Chairman, a new idea. It's not even my idea. The Domenici-Rivlin bipartisan deficit reduction plan also proposed exactly this—freezing base defense spending at 2011 levels.

□ 1530

During the budget debate, the one substantive bipartisan amendment that passed was an amendment that said that defense spending needed to be on the table as we look at spending reductions for 2012. And most importantly, the President's fiscal commission, the Simpson-Bowles Commission, also recommended exactly what this amendment does today, keeping defense spending at 2011 levels.

I happen to believe that at least, especially in this area, the Simpson-Bowles Commission is correct. And I want to read from the commission's report: "Every aspect of the discretionary budget must be scrutinized. No agency can be off limits, and no program that spends too much or achieves too little can be spared. Any serious attempt," and I will say that again, "any serious attempt to reduce the deficit will require deliberate, planned reductions in both domestic and defense spending."

Personally, I like to think that I am serious about cutting our deficits. I hope that I am not alone. Many of us have gone around back home and told people how serious we are. But how can we look them in the eye and tell them that we are serious about cutting this deficit and about cutting spending and then come in and plus-up the base defense budget?

Admiral Mullen himself said that with the increasing defense budget, which is almost double over the last 10 years, it has not forced us, that's the Defense Department, to make the hard trades. It hasn't forced us to prioritize. It hasn't forced us to do the analysis.

We just received a Budget Committee memo today that said of the 92 major defense acquisition programs, 69 percent of them are over-budget. One in every five of them is over-budget by at least 50 percent. That is simply not right. It's not what our families are having to do. It's not what our States

are having to do. It's not even what we have chosen to do in other areas of the budget. We have made hard decisions. We have made hard choices. The Defense Department needs to do exactly the same.

This amendment will not in any way limit our national defense capabilities. It will not put a single soldier at more risk. It simply holds defense spending exactly where we were 3 months ago when we approved the CR.

Having been here about 6 months, there is one thing that I have learned being a freshman. And for the folks who are here for the first time, the message is this: talk is cheap. Talk is especially cheap. It's very easy for us to go home and tell folks how important it is to cut spending, how serious we are about cutting spending. But nothing sends the message that we are really serious about it like cutting spending on something that is important to us. It's easy to cut things that we don't like. It is hard to cut things that are important to us. And defense spending is critically important to me and to the folks of this Nation and to the folks of South Carolina.

But if we're going to send a message that we are really serious about cutting spending, then everything needs to be on the table. And holding defense spending simply at 2011 levels and passing this amendment would help show everybody that we are really serious about fixing this difficulty.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. This amendment follows the Lee amendment and the Garamendi amendment in cutting about \$17.1 billion from the Overseas Contingency Operation Fund. I myself feel that we could be reducing our troop levels faster, but I don't think we should take the money out at this point until we have a better understanding of the pace of the withdrawal.

Now, we know the President's plan is 10,000 this year and another 23,000 next year. And so there will be some savings in the overseas contingency account as those troops come home. But I think it's too early to make a decision on that. Better left to do it in conference, where we can make a reasoned judgment and talk to the Pentagon and the Congressional Research Service so that we have a better idea of how much savings this will be. I feel that this is premature at this point. The other two amendments were soundly defeated, and I think the same fate will be here.

I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. MULVANEY. Just for clarification, the amendment only makes the change to the base spending. It does not change anything in title 9. It does not change overseas contingencies in any way. It is simply the base portion

of the DOD budget. Thank you for yielding.

Mr. DICKS. That's even worse. I would doubly oppose the gentleman's amendment on that part of it. So let's defeat this amendment, as we defeated the others.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I rise in opposition to this amendment. I am one of the original budget cutters in this Congress. But I will not cut a defense budget to the point that it adversely affects our troops or adversely affects our country's readiness. And we could be getting close to that.

This year, Secretary Gates made his recommendation, which resulted in the President's budget request being \$13 billion less than we had anticipated for national defense. In addition to that, this committee recommended, and this Congress will pass sometime today or tomorrow, a bill that is \$9 billion less than the President requested. So we have cut and saved money everywhere we could without affecting readiness and without having an adverse effect on our troops.

If we start cutting too deep—and we were careful with this \$9 billion reduction, very careful—we don't want to see that we have to cancel training for returning troops. We don't want to have to cancel Navy training exercises. We don't want to have to slow down or reduce Air Force flight training. We don't want to delay or cancel maintenance of aircraft, ships, and vehicles. We don't want to delay important safety and quality-of-life repairs to facilities and to military barracks. If we do those things, we are affecting our readiness. Training relates to readiness.

Training is a large part of the money in the base bill, not the overseas contingency operations account, but the base bill, which is what this amendment reduces. This amendment could be getting us very close to a dangerous situation where troops and readiness are affected. And there is just no way that I can even appear to support this amendment. I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

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

Mr. MULVANEY. 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 South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. BASS of California. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 1590 or 1591 of title 18, United States Code, or in contravention of the requirements of section 106(g) or (h) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g) or (h)).

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

Ms. BASS of California. Mr. Chairman, this bipartisan amendment is simple. It prohibits the Defense Department from being used to engage in or facilitate human trafficking. Thousands of private contracting defense firms, including some of the industry's biggest names, such as DynCorp International and Halliburton subsidiary KBR, have been linked to trafficking-related incidents. Thousands of nationals from impoverished countries are lured by the promise of good jobs, but sometimes end up victims of scams that leave them virtual slaves, with no way to return home or seek legal recourse.

Despite this, allegations against Federal contractors engaged in illegal labor practices ranging from contract-worker smuggling to human trafficking in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to surface in the media.

A recent New Yorker article illustrates the urgent need for this amendment. The article tells the story of two women from Fiji who thought they were going to lucrative jobs in Dubai, but ended up, quoting the article, unwitting recruits for the Pentagon's invisible army of more than 70,000 cooks, cleaners, construction workers, beauticians, et cetera, from the world's poorest countries who service U.S. military contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

These two women were asked to deliver resumes, hand over passports, submit to medical tests, and they had to pay \$500 to a recruiting firm. They were lured to Iraq under false pretenses and then told they would be making \$700 a month. That was after they believed they were going to be making \$3,800 a month, 10 times the normal salary in their home country.

□ 1540

What they didn't realize was that they were contracted to work 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. They were also victims of sexual harassment and assault.

After complaining, they were sent off base for making trouble and held for a month while their passports and ID badges were confiscated by the subcontracting company. The company that hired them was initially reprimanded but still operates in Fiji and still has a contract with the U.S. military.

Meanwhile, allegations against Federal contractors engaged in commer-

cial sex and labor exploitation continue.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. I rise in strong support of this amendment, which will prevent U.S. taxpayer dollars from being used to facilitate human trafficking and labor abuses on U.S. military bases.

As cochair of the bipartisan Congressional Caucus on Human Trafficking, I am particularly concerned that workers from South Asia and Africa are being trafficked to work on U.S. military bases and that U.S. taxpayer dollars are spent to unlawfully lure and transport them to work in extreme conditions.

It is Army policy to oppose all activities associated with human trafficking. This must include the supply chain that provides services to our servicemembers defending our country.

We must have strong oversight over our contracting system to ensure that it is free from human rights abuses, and this amendment works toward that end.

I urge my colleagues to join us in fighting human trafficking and support this amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. BASS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I would just like to advise the gentlewoman that I consider this an extremely important amendment and I am happy to accept it.

Ms. BASS of California. Thank you.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. BASS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. We will be glad to accept the amendment. We appreciate your hard work in this effort.

Ms. BASS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I would like to thank the gentlemen for accepting the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the Bass-Maloney Amendment, which cuts funding to subcontractors in the U.S. Defense Department. This amendment would prevent funding from being used by subcontractors hired by the Defense Department who engage in unlawful activities of human trafficking and labor abuses on military bases.

At a time where we are going across the board looking for all the budget cuts we can find to help reduce the national debt, it only makes sense to eliminate funding to these nefarious individuals who are performing atrocious acts on our military soil and are not representing what this great country stands for. We as Americans cannot fund human trafficking nor can we allow labor abuse; these abuses are not what this country stands for and it's our job as lawmakers to do everything in our power to put an end to such crimes.

We can send a loud message with this amendment that the United States does not stand for such horrible crimes. So I join my

colleagues in support of the Bass-Maloney Amendment to H.R. 2219.

Ms. BASS of California. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Ms. BASS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RUNYAN

Mr. RUNYAN. 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:

SEC. _____. None of the funds in this Act may be used to procure air transportation from a commercial air carrier for a member of the Armed Forces who is traveling under orders to deploy to or return from an overseas contingency operation under terms that allow the carrier to charge the member fees for checked baggage other than for bags weighing more than 80 pounds or bags in excess of four per individual.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUNYAN. I thank my colleague from New York (Mr. GRIMM) for his support on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Runyan-Grimm amendment which seeks excess baggage fees being charged to servicemembers deploying or returning from an overseas contingency operation.

This issue was brought to light early in June when a group of Army Reservists traveling back from Afghanistan were charged \$200 each for checking a fourth bag, some of which contained U.S. Government equipment like an M4 rifle, a grenade launcher, and a 9-millimeter pistol. The soldiers posted a YouTube video, titled, "Delta Airlines Welcomes Soldiers Home," expressing their frustrations for what they had experienced.

After serving our country in theater and enduring an 18-hour layover on their trip home, the warm welcome this group received was a \$2,800 out-of-pocket expense. This is an unacceptable slap in the face, whether it was intentional or not. Applying these charges to those headed to or returning from the fight is an insult to them and their service to our Nation.

My amendment would make none of the funds available by this act to be used to pay any commercial air carrier if that airline charges excess baggage fees for the first four pieces of checked luggage that are 80 pounds or less per servicemember. This amendment is a reasonable compromise, whose primary purpose is taking care of our warfighters while not allowing the system to be abused.

Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines risk their lives to protect the freedoms we all enjoy. They take great personal sacrifices to defend our country. There is no doubt they should be provided with any reasonable accommodations while traveling on orders to or from theater of operations. Most im-

portantly, they should not have to endure personal financial hardship as a result of traveling to and from overseas contingency operations. \$200 is a large amount of money to pay out of pocket, especially for those who are enlisted.

It shouldn't take a YouTube video and bad publicity to convince any of us to do the right thing. With this amendment, we are sending a very strong message that our warfighters are individuals who are serving our country and not for an addition to a profit margin.

The amendment is endorsed by the VFW and the National Guard Association of the United States. I hope all my colleagues will stand with me in support of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines by voting in favor of this amendment.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.,
Washington, DC., July 7, 2011.

Hon. JOHN RUNYAN,
House of Representatives, Longworth Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RUNYAN: We are writing to express our strong support for your recently proposed amendment to H.R. 2219, the FY12 Defense Appropriations bill to target and deny funds to commercial airlines who would charge excess baggage fees to servicemembers deploying and returning from overseas contingency operations. The National Guard Association of the United States represents over 45,000 members of the National Guard, their families and employees.

NGAUS believes in the fair treatment of our servicemembers, including our Guard and Reserve, when they deploy and return from overseas operations. The incident this past June where soldiers were charged excess baggage fees for equipment by an airline was outrageous. This amendment would appropriately target the program airlines participate in for supporting additional airlift capability for troops/baggage and equipment while denying funds made available in the bill to those airlines who violate tile program and charge baggage fees for the first four pieces of baggage (not exceeding 80 lbs and not including any carry-on baggage).

The National Guard Association of the United States strongly supports your efforts to correct unfair treatment by airlines in regards to our members of the National Guard and our Armed Forces deploying or coming home from overseas contingency operations.

Sincerely,

GUS HARGETT,
Major General, USA (Ret),
President, NGAUS.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise to thank the gentleman for the hard work that he has done on this amendment. I associate myself with his comments because I strongly agree with everything that he said, and I am happy to accept the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.
The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask that the Clerk read the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment.

There was no objection.

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 in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

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

Mr. SHERMAN. I had the Clerk read the amendment to show how short and how simple it is. It simply says that none of the money appropriated in this bill can be used to violate the War Powers Resolution, which is the law of the land found in title 50.

The War Powers Resolution simply states that a President may not deploy our troops into hostilities or our military forces into hostilities for more than 60 days if the President does not have congressional authorization. In the absence of such authorization, the President has 30 days to withdraw.

This is the exact same amendment that we considered 3 weeks ago on the MilCon appropriations bill. At that time it got the support of 60 percent of the Republicans and 61 percent of the Democrats, and I hope that those who voted for the bill or the amendment 3 weeks ago would vote the same way today. I hope to be able to persuade a few who voted the other way last time.

This amendment is important, even if we weren't engaged in Libya at all, because for the last several administrations, Presidents have been captured by the siren song of extremist lawyers who are part of the permanent executive branch. They tell the President that the President of the United States, acting alone, can deploy our troops into hostilities for unlimited duration, for any purpose, and, in any quantity, any assets can be deployed.

□ 1550

We are told that there are no limits on the President's power as Commander in Chief. Well, the War Powers Act says otherwise, and it is the law of the land. Now these extremist attorneys in the executive branch have gone a little further. They have added insult to injury by floating the idea that a resolution by NATO, the Arab League, or the United Nations can substitute for an authorization from both Houses of Congress, or they have said that briefing the leadership of Congress is a substitute for enacting an authorization. But even the most extremist attorneys in the executive branch admit we have the power of the purse, and we can prevent the funds provided by this appropriations bill from being used to violate the War Powers Act.

If we were to do otherwise, we would be abdicating our own responsibility, for if Congress habitually appropriates funds knowing that they will be used to violate the law of the land, then we would be complicit in undermining democracy and the rule of law here in the United States.

Now we on this side admire the President of the United States. But even if you would grant this President unlimited power to deploy unlimited forces for unlimited duration, if you ignore the War Powers Act today, you are granting that power to the next President. And those of us who are in good health will all live to see a President that we disagree with. And even if you agree with exactly what's happening in Libya, it is important that we draw a line and say that the conduct of our foreign policy must be consistent with U.S. law.

Now as a practical matter, this President has taken the extreme position that we are not engaged in hostilities in Libya. So what will be the practical effect of this amendment? First, I think he will reconsider that decision, because I think the lawyers behind it took refuge in the belief that the War Powers Act was somehow not binding on the administration. With this amendment, the War Powers Act is binding because we do have the constitutional right to limit the use of funds.

Furthermore, at a minimum, this amendment would prevent the President from deploying regular ground forces to Libya. Now I realize he doesn't intend to do that at this time. But, clearly, this President could not claim that armored divisions deployed in a war zone were not engaged in hostilities. So the minimum practical effect of this amendment is to limit Presidential power to what is going on now and not to introducing major combat operations.

Now, I support a limited effort to bring democracy and the rule of law to the people of Libya. That's not what this amendment is about. This amendment is about democracy and the rule of law here in the United States. I think that if we pass this amendment, and if we can get the Senate to do likewise, that the President will come to Congress and seek an authorization for what is going on in Libya. And at that time, Congress will be able to influence our policy. I think we would insist on a legal limitation to limit our efforts to just air forces and perhaps ground rescue operations. I believe that we would insist that we have the right to review that policy every 3 or 6 months. I believe that we would insist that the \$33 billion of Qadhafi assets which have been frozen by the U.S. Treasury be used to finance this operation, instead of American taxpayer dollars. And I believe that we would insist that the rebels in Benghazi disassociate themselves from the al Qaeda operatives in their midst and from the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group.

But we can't insist on anything if we accept the view of extremist attorneys in the executive branch who view Congress as merely an advisory body. A review of the law and a review of the Constitution indicates that Congress has and should not be derelict in exercising a role in forming American foreign policy.

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

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. The amendment prohibits the use of funds in this bill to breach the War Powers Act. However, the proponents hope this language will compel the administration to change our response to the crisis in Libya.

I oppose the amendment on two different grounds. First, the language of the amendment cannot possibly deliver what the proponents claim. Second, what the proponents hope to accomplish would harm the efforts of our allies, working against our national interests and benefiting Qadhafi.

The language can't deliver on the proponents' promises for two reasons. First, the amendment restricts the use of funds in this bill, but none of the \$118.7 billion in the overseas contingency portion of the bill are designated for Libya. Second, the language merely requires compliance with the War Powers Act, but the heart of the proponents' difference with the President is a matter of interpretation about what constitutes compliance. The amendment takes us no closer to a resolution of that difference.

I would oppose the amendment even if the language could accomplish what the proponents hope for. To further restrict our role in Libya puts us on the wrong side of history and on the wrong side of the Arab Spring. It would hinder the efforts of our allies, if not making NATO's mission impossible and prolonging Qadhafi's tenuous hold on power.

To address the matter of Libya, I believe that language—similar to the language introduced in the other body by Senators KERRY and MCCAIN, is the appropriate course of action at this time—this language preserves the understanding between the administration and Congress that U.S. ground forces are not appropriate at this time, and it requires regular and detailed reports from the administration to the Congress.

Now I must say that I, too, agree that the President would always be better served, as President Bush did and President Clinton, to come to Congress to get approval of the authorization. But to unilaterally overturn an effort that includes NATO, the Arab League, and the United Nations saying that this horrific act would take place against the people of Libya, is just, I think, a big mistake, and it would undermine U.S. foreign policy that's been

consistent since 1949 when NATO was established. So I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SHERMAN. 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 California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Pakistan.

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment, which states, as you have just heard, no funds in this bill may go to Pakistan.

Pakistan is a country on which we have spent billions and billions of dollars. We've given them \$18 billion just since 9/11—not to mention the many billions of dollars we gave to them during the Cold War. What has all that spending achieved for the people of the United States? Pakistan is now the best friend to America's worst enemies: radical Islam and, yes, an emerging and belligerent China. Wake up, America.

Was anyone really surprised to find Osama bin Laden was living in a luxurious mansion in plain view in a military-dominated Pakistani city? Let me admit that even I was surprised that the Pakistani Government was so bold, so open in its contempt of the people of the United States, as to arrest five of its citizens for helping us bring to justice Osama bin Laden, that terrorist radical fiend whose leadership led to the slaughter of 3,000 Americans on 9/11.

The Pakistan Intelligence Service, the ISI, is today, as it always has been, a friend of radical Islam and an enemy of Western democracy. With American acquiescence and Saudi financing, the Pakistani Government—read that the ISI—the Pakistani Government created the Taliban as Islamabad's vanguard for the conquest of Afghanistan. In the process, they set in place a fundamentalist anti-Western radical Islamic terrorist state.

Let's note that even after 9/11, after 3,000 of our citizens had been slaughtered, the ISI continued to covertly support radical Islamic terrorists, and they are still engaged in such hostile

acts, even as American lives are being lost even today.

□ 1600

In 2010, the London School of Economics published a report that found agents of the ISI—this is 2010, long after 9/11—were “funding and training the Afghan Taliban.” And to top things off, there is substantial reporting that has been done that suggests that Pakistani diplomats are lobbying the Afghan Government leaders, suggesting that they dump the United States and turn to China for a partnership and reconstruction.

This isn't shame on them; this is shame on us. Washington may be able to coerce and bribe Islamabad into doing us a favor now and then, but it is time to face reality. The goals and values of the United States and Pakistan are fundamentally at odds. Wake up, America. This bill would provide for another \$1 billion to Pakistan. The Pakistani Government and Pakistan, they are not our friends. Why are we borrowing money from China to give to a government that has betrayed us time and time again?

Therefore, I urge adoption of my amendment to eliminate any funding in this appropriations bill from going to Pakistan.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DICKS. The bill includes approximately \$2.4 billion to support the Pakistani military. Of this amount, \$1.1 billion is for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund, and approximately \$1.3 billion is provided through Coalition Support Funds.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund provides for the training and equipping of Pakistani forces specifically to aid U.S. counterterrorism objectives. Coalition Support Funds are used to reimburse the Pakistani military for operations which generally support U.S. counterterrorism objectives.

In the wake of Osama bin Laden's killing by U.S. Special Forces, serious questions have arisen about Pakistan's reliability as a strategic partner, and I agree with the gentleman from California that this has raised serious questions here in the United States about the reliability of one of our partners. And also, there are questions about President Karzai in Afghanistan as well.

Now, the relationship with Pakistan has always been difficult. It reminds me a great deal, during World War II, of our relationship with the Soviet Union, Russia. That was a difficult relationship, but it was essential at that time. And it is essential at this point. This relationship has helped the U.S. make progress against terrorism, and the Pakistanis have allocated a signifi-

cant part of their forces within their own borders to this mission, which we need to do more of on the federally administered tribal areas and in Quetta, where the Afghan Taliban leadership exists. And we need them to let us bring our Special Forces into Pakistan.

Now, a complete withdrawal of U.S. assistance would likely polarize Pakistan and exacerbate significant pro- and anti-American rifts within their military and their government generally. Aggravating this divide would be counterproductive to U.S. objectives in the region.

In addition to the counterterrorism activity, the fact of Pakistan's nuclear weapons capabilities provides ample reason for the United States to continue positive engagement, so I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Is any of the money that we have in this bill going to end up financing the ISI? Will any of that money end up in the hands of the ISI?

Mr. DICKS. I cannot say for certain. I don't think there is anything in this bill that I know of, any provision that provides funding directly to the ISI. Now, there may be. As the gentleman knows, there are other avenues in the intelligence world. But I don't know of anything specifically in this bill. And the ISI, I have just as much trouble with them as you do. But I don't think that we have anything specifically in the bill that funds them.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Is there any language in the bill that would prevent the money in this bill from going to the ISI?

Mr. DICKS. No, I don't think there is any prohibition in this bill.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. 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 California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the voice vote by which amendment No. 61 offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) was adopted be vacated to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

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

If not, the earlier voice vote is vacated.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I would ask the subcommittee chairman, Mr. YOUNG, if he would enter into a colloquy regarding the Minuteman III Warm Line Solid Rocket Motor Sustainment program.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. If the gentleman would yield, I would be very happy to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. As the chairman is aware, the Air Force has proposed to terminate the Minuteman III Warm Line Solid Rocket Motor Sustainment program beginning in FY 2012. The Air Force has not presented this committee a viable plan to sustain this strategic weapon system beyond the year 2020 as these motors age out, and the program of record now requires the system to be deployed until 2030, which does leave a 10-year gap of vulnerability with no Minuteman III-specific industrial base to support this weapon system.

Would the chairman agree that it is vitally important that the Air Force undertake what is called a smart closeout of this program to include taking definite steps to preserve the essential tools, the uniquely skilled workforce, suppliers, equipment, and production facilities needed to continue to produce and support the readiness of Minuteman III motors through their current operational life cycle through at least 2030?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman from Utah for bringing this matter to our attention, and we do share his concern for the solid rocket motor industrial base.

We understand that the Air Force is considering their options, and we certainly intend that they use closeout funding from the Minuteman III mod line in a wise manner. We believe that they should seriously consider a smart closeout, as the gentleman from Utah described, and should also consider incorporating the essential elements from the Minuteman III production line into existing production lines for other defense solid rocket booster programs in order to preserve both military capabilities and to ensure the best use of taxpayer funds.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, do you also agree that all funds provided for Minuteman III modification in this bill may only be used to support the current Minuteman III system and that no funds have been either requested in the President's budget request or provided by this committee to begin a new start program for a future, currently unauthorized Minuteman III follow-on capability?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I would respond that the purpose of the funding that we have provided for the Missile Modifications program is to support the operational capability of the Minuteman through 2030. This includes \$34 million, as requested, for closeout of the warm line program. Development of any follow-on capability is still years away. And the gentleman is correct, a new start system would require authorization and appropriation by the Congress, which the Air Force has not requested and we have not provided. We intend that warm line funds be used in a manner that preserves the industrial base and does not diminish our future strategic capabilities.

I commend the gentleman for his leadership in this area and look forward to working with him further on this issue.

□ 1610

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Reclaiming my time, I thank the chairman for his kindness and his answers.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOHMERT

Mr. GOHMERT. 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), add the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated, expended, or used in any manner to support military operations, including NATO or United Nations operations, in Libya or in Libya's airspace.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, we have had a couple of amendments we've already voted on. In reviewing whether or not to withdraw my amendment, my concern comes on the review of Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, my dear friend, and the amendment that passed that he provided. His amendment says that none of the funds in the act may be used for supporting military activities of any group or individual not part of a country's Armed Forces. So it still could be used to supplement another country's Armed Forces through NATO or through the U.N.

We have here a case where people on both sides recognize that the President

moved forward and put our military in harm's way to go after a man who until March 1 was recognized by the United Nations as being a leader in human rights. In fact, it had elected him in 2003 to be the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the U.N. We also know from our office's inquiry of our own military that we comprise 65 percent of NATO's military. So it is not comforting to think that this President has already gone beyond seizing on loopholes and is just ignoring laws in order to do what he wants because the Arab League asked him—not Congress, not the population of the United States, but the Arab League and some in NATO.

It has not been established—and there are no indications it will be established—that the people who are going to replace Qadhafi will be better for us, for our national security or for our allies like Israel. So, if it's not good for this country's national security and if it's true as to what the gentleman Secretary Gates said, to whom the President recently awarded a Medal of Honor, that we have no national security interests in Libya, then we should not be committing our military in that direction.

Even though the U.N. may support action in Libya and even though they may buy into this Arab Spring, we are already seeing that Iran is excited because it looks like they're going to get additional puppets. We found out this week that the leader of Iraq, Maliki, is giving in to the request of the leader of Iran and is going against his promise to us and to the people of Camp Ashraf that they'll be safe and secure. Now he's saying he's going to disband the camp.

It is time to put America's national security and national interests first and not some whim of some President because someone outside the U.S. asked him. We know the Muslim Brotherhood, despite what some say, has been supporting terrorism. The evidence was clear in the Holy Land Foundation trial. We know that this administration has bent over backwards to appease such folks, so it is time for an amendment to make very clear, which this one does:

Mr. President, it doesn't matter whether you're going to try to use our military through NATO, our military through the U.N., our military head-up for a reconnaissance rescue. It doesn't matter. You're not going to use them.

For those who argue the War Powers is constitutional or is unconstitutional, I would humbly submit it does not matter. Even though the War Powers Act was passed as a curb against the President at the time, it is actually a gift to a President. This body has the power of the purse to cut off funding at any time it so desires, and the War Powers gave him a gift that said, Look, we'll give you days and days and days to come make your case before we cut you off.

That's a gift.

This President has shoved it back down our throats, and has said, I don't care what you think.

It is time to use the constitutional powers of this body and say, "Enough."

In the hopes that people will vote for this amendment, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I find it a little difficult to listen to the arguments about the War Powers Act, because I agree with those arguments.

First of all, in 1973, I think the Congress did give Presidents a gift of power not intended by the Constitution. The Constitution is very clear. It intends that war-making decisions would be made in conjunction with the Commander-in-Chief and the Congress, not the Commander-in-Chief by himself or herself and not the Congress alone, but while working together. That's not the way it has been happening lately. There hasn't been a real declaration of war under the Constitution since World War II, but we have fought in a lot of wars, and we have killed and wounded a lot of our kids.

That's not the argument, though. I agree with all of those points. I think that Congress has a serious responsibility to review the War Powers Act and to make it what we think it ought to be, and that is a partner relationship between the Congress and the executive branch.

Yet, while we hear these strong arguments about the War Powers Act and the separation of powers, these amendments don't really get the job done. If you want to cut off all funding for any activities in and around Libya, you would have to introduce a separate resolution that would simply say: No funds appropriated here or anywhere else can be used in the Libya operation.

In this particular bill, there is no money for Libya, and the President has made it very clear that he is not going to use any funds from the fiscal year 2012 appropriation for Libya. We'll see if that changes, but we have that in writing. We're already there. We're already in the area. We're already flying missions. If this amendment should be agreed to, here is what we would not be able to do:

We could not fly search and rescue missions for a downed pilot. We could not do ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance. We could not do aerial refueling for our coalition partners. We could not even be part of operational planning under this amendment.

As much as I agree with what the gentleman is trying to accomplish, I can't support this amendment, because of the effect that it really has. If it could amend the War Powers Act and make the President be a partner with Congress, I'd say, Amen. Let's do it quickly. I think the Congress ought to do that, and I think we ought to be serious about doing that; but on this particular amendment, I've got to oppose

it because this is what we're dealing with, not the emotional discussions about the War Powers Act.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I do not insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation is withdrawn.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. The brutal regime of Muammar al Qadhafi has caused an international outcry, and the people of Libya have asked for our help. The NATO-led mission to defeat Qadhafi and protect the people of Libya was undertaken in concert with a broad coalition of nations, including the Arab League, and it followed resolutions adopted in the United Nations Security Council, authorizing "all necessary measures."

□ 1620

The amendment would end our involvement unilaterally. I believe this could materially harm our relationship with our NATO allies from whom we will undoubtedly require support in the future, and our NATO alliance has been a vital and successful part of U.S. foreign policy dating back to its formation in 1949.

I do support a wider debate and greater oversight of the use and the cost of U.S. military forces engaged in the Libya operation, but I would point out that the administration did send up a detailed document that shows the money that has been spent thus far and what will be spent through the end of this fiscal year. We should let the mission with our NATO allies continue so we can replace Qadhafi and protect the Libyan people.

I urge all my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment. And I would just remind everyone that in 1986 President Reagan authorized a military strike following the bombings in Berlin and definitive proof of Qadhafi's involvement in other terrorist activities. At the time, President Reagan publicly denounced Qadhafi, the "Mad Dog of the Middle East who espoused the goal of world revolution."

Mr. Chairman, I can only wonder what Ronald Reagan would say today about those who would propose immediate withdrawal of U.S. assistance to the broad coalition of nations attempting to finish the job that President Ronald Reagan started.

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

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

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further pro-

ceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

Mr. ENGEL. 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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles, for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum-Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, on May 24, President Obama issued a Memorandum on Federal Fleet Performance, which requires all new light-duty vehicles in the Federal fleet to be alternate fuel vehicles, such as hybrid, electric, natural gas, or biofuel, by December 31, 2015. My amendment echoes the Presidential memorandum by prohibiting funds in the Defense Appropriations bill from being used to lease or purchase new light-duty vehicles except in accord with the President's memorandum. I have introduced similar amendments to the Homeland Security Appropriations bill and the Agriculture Appropriations bill and intend to do it with other appropriations bills. Both were accepted by the majority and passed by voice vote.

Our transportation sector is by far the biggest reason we send \$600 billion per year to hostile nations to pay for oil at ever-increasing costs, but America doesn't need to be dependent on foreign sources of oil for transportation fuel. Alternative technologies exist today that, when implemented broadly, will allow any alternative fuel to be used in America's automotive fleet.

The Federal Government operates the largest fleet of light-duty vehicles in America. According to GSA, there are over 660,000 vehicles in the Federal fleet, with almost 197,000 being used by the Department of Defense. By supporting a diverse array of vehicle technologies in our Federal fleet, we will encourage development of domestic energy resources—including biomass, natural gas, coal, agricultural waste, hydrogen and renewable electricity. Expanding the role these energy sources play in our transportation economy will help break the leverage over Americans held by foreign government-controlled oil companies and will increase our Nation's domestic security and protect consumers from price spikes and shortages in the world oil markets.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment as both sides of the aisle have done in previous bills; and I want to mention on a similar note, I have worked in a bipartisan fashion with my

colleagues, JOHN SHIMKUS, ROSCOE BARTLETT and STEVE ISRAEL, to open the bipartisan Open Fuel Standard Act, H.R. 1687.

Our bill would require 50 percent of new automobiles in 2014, 80 percent in 2016, and 95 percent in 2017 to be warranted to operate on nonpetroleum fuels in addition to or instead of petroleum-based fuels. Compliance possibilities include the full array of existing technologies, including flex fuel, natural gas, hydrogen, biodiesel, plug-in electric drive and fuel cell, and a catch-all for new technologies. I mention it because it's similar to this, and I really believe that our energy policies obviously can only be done on a bipartisan basis.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, again as we've done on all the other bills where I have introduced it, and the Open Fuel Standard as we work toward breaking our dependence on foreign oil.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I think the gentleman's amendment is a good amendment. I think we've seen this on other bills, and I am happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I appreciate the gentleman's willingness to accept the amendment, and I too think it's a good amendment and a good idea.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. NEUGEBAUER

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to reduce the number of B-1 aircraft of the Armed Forces.

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the B-1 bomber.

This is a very simple amendment. Basically, it just says it prevents any funds in this bill from being used to retire the B-1 bombers during the coming fiscal year.

Currently, as you know, about 163 planes are in our bomber fleet, which is about 3 percent of our total fleet. Currently, we are going through an analysis of what our bomber fleet is going

to look like in the future, and part of that is from the START Treaty. What we feel is appropriate is for us to not look at reductions in the bomber fleet on a piecemeal basis, but to look at it as a total picture once we have done the analysis and seen how many of the planes will not be needed for nuclear capability moving forward.

The B-1 is kind of an interesting plane. It doesn't get a lot of attention, but what it does is it works 24-7 and has in the theaters that we're involved in for a number of years. In fact, it has been our number one bomber of choice for a number of years and until recently was the only bomber seen in active duty.

I am pleased to be supported in this effort by Congressman THORNBERRY, who is vice chairman of the Armed Services Committee, as well as my colleague, Mr. CONAWAY.

At this time, I would like to yield to one of the cosponsors of this amendment, the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Mrs. NOEM).

Mrs. NOEM. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment that is offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The B-1 bomber is the workhorse of our long-range bomber fleet and has been flying missions over Iraq and Afghanistan for nearly a decade. More importantly, the B-1 bomber from the 28th Bomb Wing at Ellsworth Air Force Base in my home State of South Dakota just carried out air strike operations in Libya. In just under 2 days, Ellsworth generated aircraft loaded with conventional weapons that were able to strike targets halfway across the world.

Regardless of what one thinks about our involvement in Libya, one thing that one cannot dispute is the B-1's capability to respond globally and its vital importance to our bomber fleet. Mr. Chairman, with the next generation bomber development still a decade or more away, the administration's proposal to retire six B-1s is short sighted and it's premature. What's more, it can't be reversed. Retired planes aren't mothballed and put away for a period of time. They are sent to the bone yard and they are used for parts. Mr. Chairman, we propose that no B-1s be irreversibly retired this year because of questions regarding the future of our bomber force structure and the B-1's proven track record in theater as our workhorse.

I urge my colleagues to vote for a strong bomber fleet, a strong national defense, and I ask them to support this amendment.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. I yield to the distinguished chairman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentlelady from South Dakota just made a speech that I was about to make, so I would just simply say it's a good amendment, and I accept it.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. I thank the chairman, and I urge our colleagues to

support a strong national defense and making sure that we have the appropriate number of bombers, and to vote in favor of the Neugebauer amendment.

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

□ 1630

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

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

Mr. DICKS. I would just say to the gentleman that the B-2 bomber has been used also on several of these military operations that we've used, and the B-2 is a stealthy airplane. We only have 20. As a member of the committee, I offered the multiyear purchase agreement so we could buy the B-1s. And we had a unanimous vote, I think, in our committee on that. It was very bipartisan.

I agree with the gentleman that we don't have enough bombers. That's why I'm so strongly committed to the next-generation bomber. But as has been pointed out, that's going to be several years away. We tried to add some money this year to accelerate that because we do need a follow-on bomber.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. I agree with the gentleman. And I think that our bomber fleet is extremely important, the B-1, the B-2, and obviously the B-52s. And as the gentleman knows, as we do not have a replacement bomber in the works at this particular point in time and until such time as we develop that, I think it's extremely important that we be strategic about what level we maintain our current fleet until we know what the replacement is going to be. And I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. DICKS. Reclaiming my time, we only have 20 stealthy bombers. That's what some people don't understand. And the ability to penetrate China or the Soviet Union or wherever we might have to penetrate at some point, North Korea, we would be vulnerable with the B-52s and the B-1s to surface-to-air missiles.

So making sure that we get a high-quality stealthy airplane to follow the B-2 is a matter of national importance. I support the amendment.

I yield back my time.

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak in support of the B-1 bomber fleet. To echo what my colleague, Mr. NEUGEBAUER has said, I too believe that we should carefully examine the way we modify our bomber fleet for the future.

As part of the New Start Treaty, the U.S. and Russia will limit their nuclear capable delivery vehicles to a total of 700 deployed assets, including heavy bombers. At this time, we do not yet know what those cuts will look like. Preserving the size of our non-nuclear bomber fleet until we know the results of the New Start Treaty analysis is simply good policy.

My colleagues on the Armed Services Committee and I are very concerned that if we go

down this path and prematurely reduce a portion of the fleet, that we will regret that decision.

Mr. Chair, I recognize that cuts need to be made. Every aspect of the budget needs to be thoroughly reviewed, but let's not make bad budgetary decisions without considering our mission capabilities first.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chairman, today I rise to address the ranking member of the House Appropriation's Committee on Defense, Mr. DICKS, and also the chair in a colloquy on the critical need to improve the recruitment, retention, and competitive compensation of the mental health professionals who can work with our Iraq and Afghanistan military servicemen and -women.

Since 2001, 2,103 military members have died by suicide. And one in five servicemembers currently suffer from post-traumatic stress and/or major depression. We must ensure that an adequate number of mental health professionals are available to treat our soldiers.

Mental health professionals must be retained by providing adequate pay and competitive benefits that are also available in the private sector. It is our duty and responsibility to our wounded warriors that we ensure their mental health services are secure and available when and where needed.

I am submitting for the RECORD an article from the Army Times dated April 7, 2011, regarding the Senate Appropriations Committee Defense Subcommittee meeting of April 6 and quoting Army Surgeon General Lieutenant General Schoomaker, who stressed the severe lack of mental health professionals in the military, and his concern about retention, especially in the rural areas. The article states, "Congress has been pressing the military health system to add more psychiatric doctors, nurses and social workers for several years. That has prompted the services to add about 1,500 full-time mental health professionals since 2006—a 70 percent increase."

The article further says, "But demand has continued to outpace that growth. Active-duty troops and their families were referred to off-base civilian mental health care professionals nearly 4 million times in 2009, roughly double the number of off-base referrals in 2006, military data show."

"The dramatic increase in military suicides during the past several years has added urgency to congressional concerns. At the April 6 hearing, all three military surgeons general told lawmakers about efforts to improve training, recruiting and retention of mental health professionals."

Senator MIKULSKI has suggested military training may be uniquely important because some civilian doctors and social workers have trouble understanding the troops' problems and mindset.

I am also submitting for the RECORD a witness statement of July 14, 2011, from the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, where the Deputy Director of Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Division, Jacob Gadd, expressed the challenges of hiring and retaining quality mental health specialists. Our servicemembers should not have to wait one more day for the help they deserve.

As cochair of the Congressional Mental Health Care Caucus, I have met with many key military leaders to learn what the most critical issues are in addressing mental health services for our military men and women. I've repeatedly been informed that there have been woefully inadequate numbers of mental health professionals available to care for our men and women.

Congress has a responsibility to see that our soldiers and veterans have the resources for quality care. Because this quality of care is dependent on the quantity of behavioral health specialists trained in war, PTS, we must successfully recruit and retain to work with our men and women who fight to ensure our precious daily freedoms.

The legislation before you today provides \$32.3 billion for the defense health program and military family programs, with \$125 million of this going towards research of traumatic brain injury and psychological health treatment, hopefully to also include hyperbaric treatment research.

We must insist on accountability that adequately trained behavioral health professionals are on hand when and where needed. I would like to work with the ranking member to obtain from the Department of Defense a detailed outline on their efforts for each military service—Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines, et cetera—to recruit, retain, and formulate the competitive salaries and benefits that will keep behavioral health specialists serving our men and women who have given so much to protect our freedoms.

We place them in harm's way. It is our duty and obligation to ensure the best care is given to them.

I yield to the ranking member.

Mr. DICKS. I will work with the gentlelady on the Defense Department's plan to ensure adequate mental health services for our servicemembers.

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

(On request of Mr. DICKS, and by unanimous consent, Mrs. NAPOLITANO was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentlelady continue to yield?

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DICKS. I would point out that the chairman of this committee, Mr. YOUNG, and his wife, Beverly, have been some of the strongest advocates for our Wounded Warriors and he has led the fight in our committee to increase the funding for traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder. So our committee has been very committed to this. It is one of our highest priorities.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I thank Mr. DICKS, the ranking member, for working with me on this critical issue and look forward to working soon enough on this.

[Apr. 7, 2011]

PANEL QUESTIONS ADEQUACY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE

(By Andrew Tilghman)

The military's top doctors faced heated questions on Capitol Hill about whether there are enough mental health professionals to meet the soaring demand from troubled troops.

"Do you feel you have adequate mental health personnel?" asked Sen. Barbara Mikulski, D-Md., at an April 6 hearing of the Senate Appropriations Committee's defense panel.

Lt. Gen. Eric Schoomaker, the Army surgeon general, acknowledged that the military would prefer to have more, but cited an overall lack of mental health professionals nationwide as a key challenge. "I think the nation is facing problems. As a microcosm of the nation, we have problems," Schoomaker said.

Congress has been pressing the military health system to add more psychiatric doctors, nurses and social workers for several years. That has prompted the services to add about 1,500 full-time mental health professionals since 2006—a 70 percent increase.

But demand has continued to outpace that growth. Active-duty troops and their families were referred to off-base civilian mental health care professionals nearly 4 million times in 2009, roughly double the number of off-base referrals in 2006, military data show.

The dramatic increase in military suicides during the past several years has added urgency to congressional concerns. At the April 6 hearing, all three military surgeons general told lawmakers about efforts to improve training, recruiting and retention of mental health professionals.

Mikulski suggested military training may be uniquely important because some civilian doctors and social workers have trouble understanding troops' problems and mindset.

"From what I understand . . . often in the first hour of the first treatment, the military [patients] facing this problem walk out and tell the counselor, essentially, to go to hell because they don't feel they get it," she said.

Schoomaker downplayed issues with non-military professionals.

"Frankly, I think . . . this warrior culture issue might be present in some cases but not universally. Our people do a good job with that," he said.

Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., was concerned about reservists who may not live near a military treatment facility and may have problems finding mental health care. Schoomaker agreed that reservists can face a significant challenge.

"We have residual problems . . . in reserve communities. You go home to a community where access to care is a problem for all care, but especially behavioral health," Schoomaker said.

That's also a problem for some active-duty posts in rural areas. "In the desert of Cali-

fornia, for example, it's hard to recruit and retain high-quality people," he said.

STATEMENT OF JACOB B. GADD, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, VETERANS AFFAIRS AND REHABILITATION DIVISION, THE AMERICAN LEGION, TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON "EXAMINING THE PROGRESS OF SUICIDE PREVENTION OUTREACH EFFORTS AT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS", JULY 14, 2010

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit The American Legion's views on progress of the Suicide Prevention efforts at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to the Subcommittee today. The American Legion commends the Subcommittee for holding a hearing today to discuss this timely and important issue.

Suicide among service members and veterans has always been a concern; it is the position of The American Legion that one suicide is one too many. However, since the war in Iraq and Afghanistan began, the numbers of service members and veterans who have committed suicide have steadily increased. As our service members are deployed across the world to protect and defend our freedoms, we as a nation cannot allow them to not receive the care and treatment they need when they return home. The tragic and ultimate result of failing to take care of our nation's heroes' mental health illnesses is suicide.

Turning first to VA's efforts in recent years with Mental Health Care, The American Legion has consistently lobbied for budgetary increases and program improvements to VA's Mental Health Programs. Despite recent unprecedented increases in the VA budget, demand for VA Mental Health services is still outpacing the resources and staff available as the number of service members and veterans afflicted with Post Traumatic Stress (PTS) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) continues to grow, this naturally leads to VA's increase in mental health patients.

In 2008, RAND's Center for Military Health Policy Research, an independent, nonprofit group, released a report on the psychological and cognitive needs of all servicemembers deployed in the past six years, titled, "Invisible Wounds of War: Psychological and Cognitive Injuries, Their Consequences, and Services to Assist Recovery," which estimated that more than 300,000 (20 percent of the 1.6 million) Iraq and Afghanistan veterans are suffering from PTS or major depression and about 320,000 may have experienced TBI during deployment.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates 30,000-32,000 U.S. deaths from suicide per year among the population. VA's Office of Patient Care and Mental Health Services reported in April 2010 that approximately 20 percent of national suicides are veterans. The National Violent Death Reporting System reports 18 deaths per day by veterans and VA's Serious Mental Illness Treatment, Research and Evaluation Center reported about five deaths occur each day among VA patients. In a recent AP article, it was cited that there have been more suicides than service members killed in Afghanistan.

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) has made improvements in recent years for Mental Health and transition between DoD and VA such as the Federal Recovery Coordinators, Polytrauma Rehabilitation System of Care, Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom

(OIF) case management teams, integrating mental health care providers into primary care within VA Medical Center Facilities and Community Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOCs), VA Readjustment (Vet) Centers hiring of Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) Counselors, establishing directives for TBI screening, clinical reminders and a new symptom and diagnostic code for TBI.

Regarding suicide prevention outreach efforts, VA founded the National Suicide Prevention Hotline, 1-800-273-TALK (8255) by collaborating with the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline where veterans are assisted by a dedicated call center at Canandaigua VA Medical Center in New York. The call center is staffed with trained VA crisis health care professionals to respond to calls on a 24/7 basis and facilitate appropriate treatment. VA reported in 2010 a total of 245,665 calls, 128,302 of which were identified as veterans. Of these veterans, 7,720 were rescued.

VA hired Local Suicide Prevention Coordinators at all of the 153 VA Medical Centers nationwide in an effort to provide local and immediate assistance during a crisis, compile local data for the national database and train hospital and local community on how to provide assistance. One of the primary responsibilities of the Local Suicide Prevention Coordinators is to track and monitor veterans who are placed on high risk of suicide (HRS). A safety plan for that individual veteran is created to ensure they are not allowed to fall through the cracks.

In 2009, VA instituted an online chat center for veterans to further reach those veterans who utilize online communications. The total number of VeteransChat contacts reported since September 2009 was 3,859 with 1471 mentioning suicide. VA has also had targeted outreach campaigns which included billboards, signage on buses and PSA's with actor Gary Sinise to encourage veterans to contact VA for assistance.

THE AMERICAN LEGION SUICIDE PREVENTION AND REFERRAL PROGRAMS

The American Legion has been at the forefront of helping to prevent military and veteran suicides in the community. The American Legion approved Resolution 51, The American Legion Develop a Suicide Prevention and Outreach Referral Program, at the 2009 National Convention. In addition, VA's National Suicide Prevention Coordinator Dr. Janet Kemp facilitated an Operation S.A.V.E. Training for our Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission members. VA&R Commission members and volunteers subsequently developed American Legion state, district and post training programs to provide referrals for veterans in distress with VA's National Suicide Prevention Hotline. The American Legion currently has over 60 posts with active Suicide Prevention and Referral Programs.

In December 2009, The American Legion took the lead in creating a Suicide Prevention Assistant Volunteer Coordinator position, under the auspices of VA's Voluntary Service Office. Each local suicide prevention office is encouraged to work with veteran service organizations and community organizations to connect veterans with VA's programs in their time of transition and need. The Suicide Prevention offices can increase their training of volunteers to distribute literature and facilitate training in order to further reach veterans in the community.

This year, The American Legion entered into a partnership with the Defense Centers of Excellence's Real Warrior Campaign to educate and encourage our members to help transitioning service members and veterans receive the mental health treatment they need. Additionally, during our 2010 National

Convention we will have a panel to discuss prevention, screening, diagnosis and treatment of TBI with representatives from DoD, VA and the private sector.

CHALLENGES

Despite recent suicide prevention efforts, yet more needs to be done as the number of suicides continues to grow. The American Legion's System Worth Saving (SWS) program, which conducts site visits to VA Medical Center facilities annually, has found several challenges with the delivery of mental health care. VA has the goal to recruit psychologists from their current nationwide level of 3,000 to 10,000 to meet the demand for mental health services. However, VA Medical Center Facilities have expressed concerns with hiring and retaining quality mental health specialists and have had to rely on fee basis programs to manage their workload.

The American Legion applauds last year's action by Congress in passing Advance Appropriations for mandatory spending. However, problems exist in VA itself in allocating the funds from VA Central Office to the Veteran Integrated Service Networks (VISNs) and to the local facilities. This delay in funding creates challenges for the VA Medical Center Facility in receiving its budget to increase patient care services, hiring or to begin facility construction projects to expand mental health services. VA's 2011 budget provides approximately \$5.2 billion for mental health programs which is an 8.5 percent, or \$410 million, increase over FY 2010 budget authorization. The American Legion continues to be concerned about mental health funds being specifically used for their intent and that Congress continue to provide the additional funding needed to meet the growing demand for treatment.

Challenges in preventing suicide include maintaining confidentiality and overcoming the stigma attached to a service member or veteran receiving care. Additionally, the issue of a lack of interoperable medical records between DoD and VA, while being addressed by Virtual Lifetime Electronic Records (VLER), still exists. The American Legion has supported the VLER initiative and the timely and unfettered exchange of health records between DoD and VA. Unfortunately, DoD and VA still have not finalized both agencies ALTA and VISTA architecture systems since the project began in 2007, which limits DoD and VA's ability to track and monitor high risk suicide patients during their transition from military to civilian life. The American Legion recommends VA take the lead in developing a joint database with the DoD, the National Center for Health Statistics and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to track suicide national trends and statistics of military and veteran suicides.

The American Legion continues to be concerned about the delivery of health care to rural veterans. As mentioned, a nationwide shortage of behavioral health specialists, especially in remote areas where veterans have settled, reduces the effectiveness of VA's outreach. No matter where a veteran chooses to live, VA must continue to expand and bring needed medical services to the highly rural veteran population through telehealth and Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy (VRET). DoD and VA have piloted VRET at bases at Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune and the Iowa City VA Medical Center. VRET is an emerging treatment that exposes a patient to different computer simulations to help them overcome their phobias or stress. The younger generation of veterans identifies with computer technology and may be more apt to self-identify online rather than at a VA Medical Center or CBOC.

Both DoD and VA have acknowledged the lack of research on brain injuries and the difficulties diagnosing PTS and TBI because of the comorbidity of symptoms between the two. The Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center (DVBIC) developed and continues to use a 4-question screening test for TB today. At the same time, Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York developed the Brain Injury Screening Questionnaire (BISQ), the only validated instrument by the Centers for Disease Control to assess the history of TBI, which has over 100 questions with 25 strong indicators for detecting TB. Mount Sinai has published data that suggest some of the symptoms, particularly those categorized as "cognitive," when found in large numbers (i.e. 9 or greater), indicate the person is experiencing complaints similar to those of individuals with brain injuries. The American Legion wants to ensure that DoD and VA are working with the private sector to share best practices and improve on evidence-based research, screening, diagnosis and treatment protocols of the "signature wounds" of Iraq and Afghanistan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The American Legion has seven recommendations to improve Mental Health and Suicide Prevention efforts for VA and DoD:

(1) Congress should exercise oversight on VA and DoD programs to insure maximum efficiency and compliance with Congressional concerns for this important issue.

(2) Congress should appropriate additional funding for mental health research and to standardize DoD and VA screening, diagnosis and treatment programs.

(3) DoD and VA should expedite development of a Virtual Lifetime Medical Record for a single interoperable medical record to better track and flag veterans with mental health illnesses.

(4) Congress should allocate separate Mental Health funding for VA's Recruitment and Retention incentives for behavioral health specialists.

(5) Establish a Suicide Prevention Coordinator at each military installation and encourage DoD and VA to share best practices in research, screening and treatment protocols between agencies.

(6) Congress should provide additional funding for telehealth and virtual behavior health programs and providers and ensure access to these services are available on VA's web pages for MyHealthyVet, Mental Health and Suicide Prevention as well as new technologies such as Skype, Apple i-Phone Applications, Facebook and Twitter.

(7) DoD and VA should develop joint online suicide prevention service member and veteran training courses/modules on family, budget, pre, during and post deployment, financial, TBI, PTSD, Depression information.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, although VA has increased its efforts and support for suicide prevention programs, it must continue to reach into the community by working with Veteran Service Organizations such as The American Legion to improve outreach and increase awareness of these suicide prevention programs and services for our nation's veterans. The American Legion is committed to working with DoD and VA in providing assistance to those struggling with the wounds of war so that no more veterans need lose the fight and succumb to so tragic a self-inflicted end.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, this concludes my testimony.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. 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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the following entities:

- (1) The Government of Iran.
- (2) Hamas.
- (3) Hizbullah.
- (4) The Muslim Brotherhood.

□ 1640

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

Mr. GOSAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I ask for your support of my limiting amendment that would prohibit any military expenditure that would assist any entity that has a policy calling for the destruction of the State of Israel.

My amendment is specific and would prohibit this type of expenditure to any entity that has a policy calling for the destruction of the State of Israel. Most prominent, of course, is Iran. Just last month, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad reiterated his nation's policy calling for the complete elimination of Israel.

It is not just formally recognized states, however, we need to be concerned about. History has shown that entities we consider terrorist fringe groups sometimes, through force, manipulation and popular vote, take over the state apparatus. This happened in the Gaza Strip when Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, won a plurality of legislative seats, 44 percent, in the 2006 election. The United States and Israel classify Hamas as a terrorist organization, but the United Nations, for example, does not. The Hamas Charter of 1988, never withdrawn or amended, states that "Israel will exist and will continue to exist until Islam will obliterate it, just as it has obliterated others before it." This mirrors the Iranian policy, as that "the reason for the Zionist regime's existence is questioned, and this regime is on its way to annihilation."

In the last budget, according to the State Department, U.S. military aid to Egypt totals over \$1.3 billion annually in funding referred to as Foreign Military Financing. Currently, questions exist about the Muslim Brotherhood, now a key player in Egypt and potentially in Libya with the rebel opposition, and its hostility to Jews and the State of Israel. It is quite possible that extremist groups who seek the destruction of Israel are taking over the state operations in Egypt and part of Libya. Time will tell.

My amendment would ensure that we do not use our money and military assistance to help any entity that will not recognize the right of Israel to exist and to exist peacefully. That includes the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. No other nation on Earth except Israel has had to face systematic, ideological and persistent existential threats.

My amendment would prohibit military aid, assistance or funding to any nation, state or entity that espouses a policy that refuses to recognize Israel's right to peacefully exist. With the prospect of not receiving our money and assistance, the new Egyptian regime may take a more respectful approach to Israel. In this sense, my amendment takes a carrots approach.

I appreciate your support of my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the gentleman's amendment. I also want to support his reasons for offering this amendment. I think they are very well taken. The amendment is a good amendment, and I strongly support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WELCH

Mr. WELCH. 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:

SEC. ____ . Not more than \$200,000,000 of the funds provided by title IX under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army" may be available for the Commander's Emergency Response Program, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by \$200,000,000.

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

Mr. WELCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One of the major decisions that this Congress has to make and for which we need a recommendation from the Appropriations Committee for the Defense Subcommittee is whether nation-building is a wise strategy, a sustainable strategy, an affordable strategy, and an effective strategy in Afghanistan. We had a debate on that policy. There was a bipartisan vote, with 204 Members suggesting it was time to call into question the wisdom, sustainability and effectiveness of nation-building.

One of the things that we have provided to our commanders in order for them to be able to do hearts-and-minds civic projects, roads, bridges, schools is a \$400 million fund that they can use completely at their discretion. Now, this sounds like a good idea. If you're going to ask the military to win the hearts and minds, not just use military power to fight battles, then a discretionary fund can seemingly make some sense. The question, though, is, upon review, it turns out that these roads, these bridges, these canals, almost the moment they're turned over to the Af-

ghan authorities, fall into disrepair, disuse and neglect. It's not surprising.

Number one, there is very little local government infrastructure in Afghanistan, and the fact that we build a road or a school doesn't necessarily mean there's a government or an authority there to be able to maintain it. So we build something, and the moment we turn the keys over, it falls into disuse and disrepair.

Second, the expenses of doing this are enormous. It may make sense to do these civic projects, to create some goodwill, but do you do them, Mr. Chairman, in the middle of a shooting war? Or is it better to do that before or after the war, when you have a chance for this implementation to occur?

Then, third, there's an immense amount of ripping off of this money from the American taxpayer. It gets lost. It gets picked up in graft that we all know about is too rampant in Afghanistan. According to a report in *The Washington Post*, half of this money, a minimum of \$400 million, is gone missing, it's wasted, and it is coming out of our taxpayer pockets.

My amendment would cut in half the \$400 million, reduce it to \$200 million, basically taking away that \$200 million that is being utterly wasted. This is a commonsense, practical way to save money by stopping a policy that may be good in theory but in practice is a failure.

[From the *Washington Post*, Jan. 4, 2011]

U.S.-FUNDED INFRASTRUCTURE DETERIORATES ONCE UNDER AFGHAN CONTROL, REPORT SAYS
(By Josh Boak)

Roads, canals and schools built in Afghanistan as part of a special U.S. military program are crumbling under Afghan stewardship, despite steps imposed over the past year to ensure that reconstruction money is not being wasted, according to government reports and interviews with military and civilian personnel.

U.S. troops in Afghanistan have spent \$2 billion over six years on 16,000 humanitarian projects through the Commander's Emergency Response Program, which gives a battalion-level commander the power to treat aid dollars as ammunition.

A report slated for release this month reveals that CERP projects can quickly slide into neglect after being transferred to Afghan control. The Afghans had problems maintaining about half of the 69 projects reviewed in eastern Laghman province, according to an audit by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

The spending in Afghanistan is part of the \$5 billion provided to U.S. military commanders for projects in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2004. The new report is the latest to identify shortcomings and missteps in the program, whose ventures have included the Jadriyah Lake park in Iraq, planned as a water park but now barren two years after a U.S. military inauguration ceremony.

The dilapidated projects in Afghanistan could present a challenge to the U.S. strategy of shifting more responsibility to Afghans. Investing in infrastructure, notes President Obama's December review of the war, "will give the Afghan government and people the tools to build and sustain a future of stability."

"Sustainment is one of the biggest issues with our whole strategy," said a civilian official who shared details from a draft of the

report. "The Afghans don't have the money or capacity to sustain much." The official spoke on the condition of anonymity because the Defense Department is preparing a response to the audit.

Photos in the report show washed-out roads, with cracks and potholes where improvised explosive devices can be hidden. Among the projects profiled is a re-dredged canal that filled with silt a month after opening.

Multiple reports by the Government Accountability Office have noted a lack of monitoring by the Pentagon. And because formal U.S. oversight stops after a project is turned over to Afghans, it is difficult to gauge how projects are maintained country-wide.

When asked whether the Afghans have trouble sustaining projects, the U.S. military issued a statement saying it does not have the information to provide an immediate answer.

Gen. David H. Petraeus, the top U.S. commander in Afghanistan, said in Senate testimony last year that CERP is "the most responsive and effective means to address a local community's needs." He previously relied on the discretionary fund as the commanding general in Iraq, where \$3.5 billion has been spent through the program. Over the past two years, Petraeus has pushed for stricter controls to stop any fraud and waste.

In response to "insufficient management," CERP guidance for Afghanistan was revised in December 2009, according to a statement by the military. The new guidance emphasizes the need to meet with Afghan leaders when choosing what to fund. It does not, however, require U.S. troops to continue inspecting projects after they are placed under Afghan control.

Under the guidance, an Afghan governor, mayor or bureaucrat must sign a letter promising to fund maintenance and operations. But an October SIGAR audit of projects in Nangahar province found that only two of the 15 files examined contained a signed letter. Nor is there formal reporting to the national or provincial Afghan governments of what was spent and built, the audit said. That makes it difficult for Afghans to know what they are supposed to maintain.

The provincial and district governments that take over the projects do not have the money to sustain them because they cannot collect taxes and they depend on the national government for funding, said Army Maj. David Kaczmarek, the civil affairs officer for Task Force Bastogne in eastern Afghanistan.

To teach the local governments how to request additional funds from Kabul, Kaczmarek helped launch a program in the summer that uses CERP dollars for the operation and maintenance of some projects.

The U.S. military tracks CERP projects with poorly maintained computer databases. Before October 2009, the database did not consistently record the villages or districts where projects were undertaken, according to military and civilian personnel who spoke on the condition of anonymity because the master database is classified.

A civilian official who examined the contents of the database for a government assessment said the military cannot account for the spending without knowing the villages and districts that were project recipients.

"Let's say the project is not working," the official said. "Why would we want to fund that project again the next year? Very little evaluation was done to decide what we fund next."

The organizational problems have also frustrated attempts to study the effectiveness of the \$2 billion spent on CERP. A paper

co-written by Princeton University professor Jacob Shapiro found that CERP funding helped reduce violence in Iraq. Shapiro and his colleagues have struggled over the past nine months to conduct a similar study for Afghanistan because of the database.

"There's not a sense of how the program may or may not be working in Afghanistan," Shapiro said.

Army Lt. Col. Brian Stoll tried to clean up the database while serving in Kandahar last year. He champions CERP as a way to build confidence in the Afghan government, despite the mess he found.

Projects dating to 2006 had never been closed out, said Stoll, who updated the files while working 12-hour days to audit ongoing projects in southern Afghanistan.

We never got it all cleaned up," Stoll said. "It was like a Hydra. You get part of it cleaned up and you find some more along the way."

I yield back the balance of my time. 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. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment for a number of reasons, although I think he's made some good points, and certainly we want accountability to apply to this program as much as we want it to apply to anything. However, this is the same funding level as last year. The request was \$425 million, and our commanders in the theater are telling us that that is even not high enough. So what we're doing with this amendment is actually cutting a level funding item from last year, cutting it in half.

Now, what does the CERP money do, the Commander's Emergency Response Program money? Let's say an IED explodes, or maybe there is a bomb that blows up a storefront in the middle of the street. A commander can go in there and hire local labor to clear out the entrance to that small business or whatever it is and get it done quickly without having to put U.S. Army personnel in danger to do it and can do it quickly and effectively and therefore leave our soldiers in the field, leave our soldiers where they can be most effective with their time and their training, and it does promote some goodwill on the streets with the people.

It has been said, well, all you're doing is renting a friend, and we're not going to be the first army that's fighting a war that rents friends, if you will. It really doesn't just rent a friend. It does create some long-term goodwill and does have an economic benefit of it. But the idea is to give the commander on the street some flexibility so that they can get the jobs done as the jobs arise and get them done quickly and turn them around.

CERP money actually has been an effective tool, and it's enormously popular with our commanders who are on the ground. I believe one of the problems we have in Afghanistan, one of the problems we've always had, is that too many decisions are being made down the street at the Pentagon and

not in Baghdad, not in Kabul, not in Kandahar, where the commanders are closest to the war front.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. 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 Vermont will be postponed.

□ 1650

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. FLORES

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. 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 Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my amendment, which would address another misguided Federal regulation. Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act prohibits Federal agencies from entering into contracts for the procurement of alternative fuels unless their lifecycle greenhouse gases emissions are less than or equal to emissions from an equivalent conventional fuel produced from conventional petroleum sources. Simply stated, my amendment would stop the government from enforcing this ban on the Department of Defense.

The initial purpose of section 526 was to stifle the Defense Department's plans to buy and develop coal-based or coal-to-liquid jet fuels. This was based on the opinion of environmentalists that coal-based jet fuel produces more greenhouse gas emissions than traditional petroleum. I recently offered my similar amendment to both the MILCON VA and Ag appropriations bills, and they passed the House by voice vote each time.

My friend Mr. CONAWAY of Texas also had similar language added to the Defense authorization bill to exempt the Defense Department from this burdensome regulation. We must ensure that our military becomes more energy independent and that it can effectively and efficiently rely on domestic and more stable sources of fuel.

Our Nation's military should not be burdened with wasting its time studying fuel emissions when there is a simple fix, not restricting their fuel choices based on extreme environmental views, policies, and regulations

like section 526. In light of increasing competition with other countries for energy and fuel resources, and continued volatility and instability in the Middle East, it is more important than ever for our country to become more energy independent and to further develop and produce our domestic energy resources. Placing limits on Federal agencies', particularly the Defense Department, fuel choices is an unacceptable precedent to set in regard to America's energy policy and independence.

On July 9, 2008, the Pentagon, in a letter to Senator JAMES INHOFE stated: "Such a decision would cause significant harm to the readiness of the Armed Forces because these fuels may be widely used and particularly important in certain geographic areas."

In summary, not only have extreme environmental views and policies created and burdened American families and businesses, but they also cause "significant harm in readiness to the Armed Forces."

Mr. Chairman, section 526 makes our Nation more dependent on Middle Eastern oil. Stopping the impact of section 526 would help us promote American energy, improve the American economy, and create American jobs.

To everyone watching these proceedings today, I would say this: following my remarks, you will hear speakers from the other side of the aisle make several claims regarding the merits of section 526. When you hear these claims, please remember the following facts about section 526: it increases our reliance on Middle Eastern oil. It hurts our military readiness and our national security. It prevents the use of safe, clean, and efficient North American oil and gas. It increases the cost of American food and energy. It hurts American jobs and the American economy.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. The Department of Defense alone is the largest single energy consumer in the world. Its leadership in this arena is critical to any credible approach to dealing with energy independence issues. Section 526 provides an opportunity for the Federal Government to play a substantial role in spurring the innovation needed to produce alternative fuels which will not further exacerbate global climate change.

This provision has spurred development of advanced biofuels. These fuels are being successfully tested and proven today on U.S. Navy jets at supersonic speeds. It's a testament to American ingenuity. Unfortunately, section 526 is under assault by those who disagree with advanced biofuels production. They'd like us to continue our dependence on the fuels of the past.

That's the wrong path to take. It's unsustainable and won't lead to the energy security we need.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the amendment.

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

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Chairman, I join my colleague in asking to exempt the Department of Defense from section 526; 526 was added to the energy bill in a wrongheaded move to placate some notion that it would have some impact on global warming. It's wrong to require the Department of Defense in these times, where every single dollar is scarce and every single dollar should have a home, to require them to spend extra money beyond what they would normally spend for fuel for their planes.

This amendment would also allow the continued development of coal-to-liquid jet fuel, which would make this country much less dependent on foreign oil in terms of powering our jets and other engines. So 526, maybe it belongs in the Department of Energy bill, maybe it belongs somewhere else, but it does not belong in the Department of Defense spending bill because those dollars are scarce. They are going to get scarcer. And to require the Department of Defense to spend more money than they would have otherwise have spent on energy under this wrongheaded notion, in my view, is just simply bad policy.

So I rise in support of my colleague's amendment, and I urge the adoption of his amendment when it comes to a vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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 support the gentleman's amendment, but I do want to understand one thing in terms of what it does to the military's options of purchasing domestic or even North American fuel. And the reason why I say that is, as I understand, the Department of Defense has three strategies in terms of energy, or using less energy. Number one is to increase the fight, decrease the fuel. Number three is increase the capacity. And then number two—and I am going in this order for a reason—is to increase the fuel options, the choices, to diversify the fuel sources. And it appears to me that 526 has inadvertently eliminated some of the options.

I would like to yield to my friend from Texas (Mr. FLORES) to explain that a little bit further, particularly with respect to domestic energy sources.

Mr. FLORES. Thank you for the chance to provide further weight to this amendment.

It's important to know that much of the oil that we import from the oil

sands in Canada winds up being blended in several refined fuels throughout the United States. So if you took a literal reading of section 526, theoretically the military would not be able to use any of those fuels since the oil sands as a source is considered to be banned by section 526.

The oil from Canada from the oil sands is stable North American oil and gas. And it is in large part produced by Americans and creating American jobs. Section 526 would cut off this safe, friendly, stable source of fuel to this country. And my amendment does nothing to restrict the military from looking at all alternative sources of fuel. It allows them to go with biofuels, whatever alternative energy sources they need. It just takes away burdensome restrictions that are based on environmental views that aren't proven.

Mr. KINGSTON. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, what I am concerned about, with 84 million barrels of fuel produced every day, and America only having control of about 3 percent of that, yet consuming 25 percent, wherever we can use a friendly source of fuel is something that we need to keep open as an option.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1700

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WELCH

Mr. WELCH. 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), add the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for tax collection purposes by the Afghan Ministry of Finance.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia reserves a point of order.

The gentleman from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, as you know, the American taxpayer is spending \$2 billion a week in Afghanistan. Among the expenditures are payment for projects that are rebuilding infrastructure in Afghanistan—roads, bridges, schools, in some cases hospitals.

The Washington Post recently reported that the Afghan Government is taxing American aid. We send the money there to build a road. We have to hire contractors in order to do that, and the Afghan Government is trying to tax that money for their own coffers.

So it's not enough that our taxpayers are spending billions of dollars on projects to rebuild their infrastructure. The Afghan Government is literally trying to reach into the pocket and

double dip and tax our taxpayers for our taxpayers' generosity in giving them money. Now, how does that make any sense at all?

Among the things that the Afghan officials are doing, after this was reported, is stepping up their efforts to grab that cash. They are doing things like threatening to detain contractors. If they don't pay up, take money that's assigned to build that road and put that money in the Afghan coffers, they, the Afghan officials, are threatening, Mr. Chairman, to detain our contractors. They are denying licenses to our contractors, again, in an effort to do what I could only call a shakedown.

Third, they are revoking visas for unpaid tax bills. We are spending a substantial amount of our money rebuilding their infrastructure. We should not be taxed, nor should we allow our taxpayers, essentially, to be stuck up by the Afghan officials.

This amendment, offered by my colleague from Washington, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, would end that practice.

So we believe this is overdue. There should be no tolerance for this double-dipping by the Afghan Government, and our amendment is an effort to crack down on that process.

I thank my colleague from Washington for joining me in the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI because it requires a new determination.

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

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule. The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination about the use of funds by a foreign government entity. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2, rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

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

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

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. We are working on making this amendment something that can be passed as a part of this bill, but I just want to speak in support of it and share part of the reason I am very honored to be working with the gentleman from Vermont on this.

Basically, we are in Afghanistan right now helping to rebuild, or in many cases build from scratch, infrastructure. And when we leave that country—and I do hope it will be soon—we will leave that infrastructure behind. Power grids, water systems, trained law enforcement are the building blocks of a functioning society.

We will spend or have spent hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars on improvements meant to better the lives of the people in Afghanistan.

The reason I supported this amendment is we don't need to also be paying taxes to the Afghan Government for the privilege of rebuilding that country, and that's why I cosponsored the amendment.

The Department of Defense funding should be focused on providing soldiers training in the field and on the front lines with the tools they need to protect themselves and defend our country. This amendment would uphold or, as it was offered, as we attempted, would uphold existing law and clarify existing agreements between the U.S. and Afghanistan, prohibiting Afghanistan from taxing U.S. subcontractors doing work in Afghanistan. So this ban on levying taxes would also apply to all subcontractors that may not have direct contracts with Afghanistan.

In other words, if a company is working on a project funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, whether that company is a prime contractor or a subcontractor, that company should not be subject to taxes from the Afghan Government.

It seems pretty simple. These are the contractors doing the work of rebuilding in Afghanistan, helping rebuild the infrastructure and hopefully allowing them to one day thrive independently.

So common sense and financial prudence says the U.S. should not be subject to taxation for the rebuilding efforts it is paying for. That was what we were getting at with this amendment.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. I think that the point you have raised is a very valid point and something that is very good discussion matter.

Unfortunately, we believe that it is authorizing on an appropriation, as the Chair has confirmed, but that's probably the concern far more than the philosophical concern.

So I think that if you and the gentleman can work on some other language, make another run at it, I cannot speak for the real chairman of the committee, but I think that there are going to be a number of people who would have sympathies with you because I think you have raised a very valid point.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Very good. We will continue to work on this issue, and I thank you for hearing my point.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. COLE

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement any rule, regulation, or executive order regarding the disclosure of political contributions that takes effect on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, in April a draft executive order was circulated that would require all companies bidding on Federal contracts to disclose all Federal campaign contributions.

If enacted, this executive order would effectively politicize the Federal procurement process, in my opinion. Companies wouldn't merely be judged by the merits of their past performance, by the capability to do the job, but would also be obviously considered on the basis of who they gave money to or against.

This would clearly chill the constitutionally protected right to donate to political parties, candidates and causes of one's choice; and, I think, frankly, that's exactly what the executive order, proposed executive order, is intended to do.

My amendment would simply prohibit funds from this act being used to implement such an executive order.

It doesn't change existing Federal campaign contribution law in any way. It doesn't prevent the disclosure of campaign contributions. It simply says we won't spend money from this bill to require campaign contribution information to be submitted along with bids for Federal contracts.

This House has agreed to this concept on three previous occasions: once in the bill, once in an amendment to the Defense Authorization Act, and once in an amendment to the Defense Appropriations Act.

Finally, it's worth noting that Congress has rejected an effort to do exactly what this proposed executive order intends to do when it failed to pass the DISCLOSE Act in 2010.

Mr. Chairman, pay-to-play has no place in the Federal procurement contract, and we should try to keep politics out of the selection of vendors and businesses and contractors to go about doing Federal works. So I would urge the adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. Our system has been improved by having public disclosure of political contributions. The more the public knows about where the money is coming from, the better off the citizenry is.

The amendment is a legislative attempt to circumvent a draft executive order, which would provide for increased disclosure of the political contributions of government contractors, especially contributions given to third-party entities.

Opposition exists for this effort because some believe this additional information could be used nefariously to create some kind of enemies list, like during the Nixon administration.

□ 1710

They argue that companies should not disclose more information because people in power could misuse that information to retaliate against them. Using the opposition's logic, all campaign disclosures would be bad. Government contractors already disclose contributions and expenditures by their PACs and those who contribute to them. Contributions by the officers and directors of government contractors are also required to be disclosed.

These provisions are fine as they are written. The information is required to be provided already in law. And the executive order that the amendment would circumvent certainly enhances the quality of that information.

Disclosure is good because disclosure of campaign contributions to candidates is good. Disclosure of companies making these disclosures is good. And I just worry that we have a situation here where companies or major entities could make enormous contributions secretly, and that's what we are trying to avoid. And the President's executive order is an attempt to do that. We already know that the Boeings, the Lockheeds, the General Dynamics and the Northrop Grummans all make campaign contributions, and they are all disclosed. What's wrong with disclosure?

I urge a "no" on the gentleman's amendment.

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 accept the amendment because I believe that the things that Mr. DICKS is talking about in this amendment actually do move us in that direction.

I would like to yield to Mr. COLE and ask him to clarify that because I want it confirmed.

Mr. COLE. I would simply say to my good friend from Washington, who I respect frankly as much I do anybody in this Congress, the intent here is to make sure we never link political contributions with the awarding of government contracts. If we want to require additional disclosure, the Congress has it within its ability to do that, and indeed we considered something like this in 2010 and decided it was inappropriate. And that was a time when my friends on the other side of the aisle were in control of both Houses as well the Presidency.

So I understand the concerns, but I think this is an inappropriate way to address them. Number one, the executive order, frankly, is legislating through the back door. If we want to change the campaign contribution laws in the United States, that needs to be done here, not by executive fiat.

And, secondly, to link it with the contracting process is inevitably going to raise questions, create fears and doubt and I think without question chill political speech. So let's just simply keep contracting and the awarding of the contract by the Government of the United States separate from partisan political considerations and contributions. I think we would be better off.

I thank my friend from Georgia for yielding.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank you.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I just listened with great curiosity to the comments that were made about the so-called intent of the legislation. I don't see my colleagues on the other side bringing forward legislation that you have the power to pass given the number of votes that you have for full disclosure.

So if you're opposed to a draft executive order, if you're opposed to my coming to the floor and blocking every time I offer an amendment for disclosure in transparency, change it. You were for it before you went against it, the Republicans were. That's what the record is. So I rise in opposition to Representative COLE's amendment which blocks disclosure of contractor political spending.

Now, this is not to create any kind of list. You can come up with all kinds of things about why you're against something and then try to label it. This is about disclosure. This is about sunshine. This is about disinfectant, and you're against it. I think that's a bad place to be. In fact, I think it's the wrong side of history.

The draft of the President's order would require disclosure requirements for contractors who do business with the Federal Government. Now, any business that does business with the Federal Government is paid with taxpayer dollars. Why shouldn't there be transparency, accountability, and disclosure relative to those dollars? This amendment, your amendment, would prohibit disclosure, which I think is the exact wrong thing to do.

We should oppose any amendment—we should oppose any amendment, Republican or Democrat—that's designed to keep the public less informed about what happens to their tax dollars. We know who supports this amendment. It's the American League of Lobbyists, the lobbyists for the lobbyists. Surprise, surprise.

They're trumpeting their opposition to the President's draft order. We should be fighting for the taxpayers, not for the uber-, superlobbyists. What are we here for? We are here for the public interest, for the people. And yet there is an amendment on the floor that would destroy any attempt at disclosure.

Again, I remember when the Republicans supported disclosure. When we wanted contribution limits, Republicans said, no, we need disclosure instead. Now that we are asking for disclosure, you're opposed to it. As I said, you were for it, now you're against it.

The American people were very clear on this late last year when there was a CBS/New York Times poll, and that poll found that 92 percent of Americans support requiring outside groups to disclose how much money they have raised, where it came from and how it was used.

Now we are going directly to taxpayer dollars, those that do business with the Federal Government. It's very simple to disclose. We should be listening to the American people, and I would ask my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

This is a bad amendment. It's not good for the country. It's not good for our system. I don't believe it's why the people sent us here. And of all things to be stomping on and trying to snuff out, disclosure should not be one of them.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. VISCSLOSKY. 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 Oklahoma will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. FRANK OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. The total amount of appropriations made available by this Act is hereby reduced by \$8,500,000,000, not to be derived from amounts of appropriations made available—

- (1) by title I ("Military Personnel");
- (2) under the heading "Defense Health Program" in title VI ("Other Department of Defense Programs"); or
- (3) by title IX ("Overseas Contingency Operations").

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, this is a dangerous amendment. It's kind of a test of whether or not Members of this body believe what they say. Fortunately, I think for all concerned, the oath we take at the beginning of the session does not carry over to specific statements. So the fact that I believe this will probably, unfortunately, show a great gap between what people say and what they vote will have no consequences other than the public knowing it.

We are at a time of austerity. We are at a time when the important programs, valid programs, are being cut back. And we were told by some, everything is on the table, there are no sacred cows, all those metaphors that are supposed to suggest that we will deal with everything. And then we get this appropriation from the Appropriations Committee for the military budget. At a time when we are cutting police officers on the streets of our cities, we are cutting back firefighters, we're cutting back maintenance of highways, of the construction of bridges to replace old bridges, when we are cutting in almost every capacity, the military budget gets a \$17 billion increase for this fiscal year to the next.

A \$17 billion increase for the military budget simply does not fit with this argument that we are putting everything on the table. Yes, they say they're putting everything on the table, but there is a little bit of a problem with the preposition here—not the proposition, the preposition.

□ 1720

The military budget is not on the table. The military is at the table, and it is eating everybody else's lunch. We are cutting area after area. For example, we have been told by some on the Republican side that we cannot afford to go to the aid of those of our fellow citizens who have been the victims of natural disasters who have suffered enormous physical and, therefore, also psychological damage from tornadoes and floods unless we find the cuts elsewhere. But if we were not increasing the military budget by \$17 billion over this year, then there would be no need to do that and you would not have to worry about that aid.

Now, my colleagues, this is co-authored by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE). We are being very moderate here. We are not saying don't give the Pentagon any more money. This amendment reduces by 50 percent the increase for the Pentagon. We are accepting \$8.5 billion more.

By the way, this, of course, does not affect the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. It just occurred to me, maybe this was said earlier, the budget for Afghanistan, which we refuse to cut, reluctantly, regrettably, was voted out by the committee before the President announced a 10,000 troop reduction. So we are overfunding Afghanistan unless you think the President was kidding when he said we are going to bring down 10,000 troops. We funded 10,000 troops for next year that won't be there in Afghanistan. And that is the problem.

We are saying to the Pentagon, You find it. Don't cut military personnel. Don't cut health, but perhaps some of the bases we maintain overseas, some

of the subsidies we give to NATO. Lip service is paid here to an alliance in which they participate.

Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, I have to say it is true of the Obama administration and the members of the Appropriations Committee and the Armed Services Committee, they are the enablers of one of the great welfare dependencies in the history of the world: the ability of wealthy European nations, 61 years after the foundation of NATO, to get subsidized by America so their military budgets can be a small percentage of ours as percentage of the GDP so they can provide more services, better rail, better health care, and earlier retirement for their own people.

This says to the Pentagon not that we are going to cut you. This gives them a greater than 1 percent increase at a time when everybody else is being cut. And it leaves it up to the Pentagon. Let's look at the bases that we have all over the world. Let's look at efficient procedures. Yes, there is inefficiency.

You cannot mandate efficiency from the outside when you simultaneously give the entity in question the ability to spend without limit. You will never get efficiency, Mr. Chairman, at the Pentagon if we don't begin to subject them to the same kind of fiscal discipline that everybody else gets. And it is undeniable that the Pentagon is a great exception here.

We are going to be telling American cities to continue to lay off cops, to continue to ignore important reconstruction projects that help with transportation. We are going to continue to cut back on firefighters. We are going to continue to quibble over financial disaster relief, but we will give the Pentagon, unless this amendment passes, an additional \$17 billion that we cannot afford.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. COLE. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I want to offer a somewhat different perspective than my friend from Massachusetts does on the trend line of defense spending.

Looking at the long term, defense spending has actually, over time, come down pretty dramatically as a percent of our gross national product. In 1960, at the height of the Cold War, we spent about 9 percent of the GDP on defense. In 1980 in the great Reagan defense buildup, it was about 6 percent. It fell as low as 3.5 percent on the eve of 9/11. It is barely 5 percent, or in that range, today. So by historical standards, particularly since 1940, we do not spend a large percentage of the national wealth on defense.

By the way, the same thing is true of the Federal budget. In 1960, about 50 percent of the Federal budget was defense spending. It was about 33 percent in 1980. It is about 18 or 19 percent

today. Certainly a lot of money, and that is certainly not the only way in which to judge military spending, but if looked at in terms of the size of the Federal budget or the wealth of the country, defense has been, comparatively speaking, a bargain compared to other parts of the budget.

I would also like to point out that, frankly, this Defense Subcommittee and the administration have worked to find additional economies. Secretary Gates made \$78 billion in reductions over the next 5 years, and this budget itself is below what the President of the United States asked us to appropriate by \$9 billion. In addition, the Secretary has laid out a path for an additional \$400 billion worth of savings.

I think most Americans would be shocked to find out we are engaged in two or three wars, depending on how you want to count, with an Army that is almost 40 percent smaller than it was in 1982.

So I yield to no one in terms of trying to find savings in defense, but I think the record ought to be clear: As a percentage of our national wealth, as a percentage of the Federal budget, what we spend on defense has come down. And, frankly, we ought to remember that we are at war; we are in a dangerous situation. This is not the first place to cut, although cut we have. In my opinion, I think it is the last place that we ought to cut.

And the consequences of what my friend proposes, I think, would be terrific. We would be reducing and canceling training for returning troops, canceling Navy training exercises, reducing Air Force flight training, delaying or canceling maintenance of aircraft, ships, and vehicles, and delaying important safety and quality-of-life repairs.

This is not the time for us to embark on additional cuts on top of the restraints in spending that we have already done as a House. I would urge the rejection of my friend's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite numbers of words.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

You know, all of Washington inside the Beltway is abuzz about how much we can save by cutting Federal spending. As the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) said, to us, this amendment is a test. Will we put every Federal agency's budget on the table in our quest to control spending and reduce debt, or are there privileged categories? Will we continue down the path of trying to balance the budget on the backs of the poor, the disabled, schoolchildren, and seniors?

The Pentagon spending bill before us, some \$650 billion, nearly two-thirds of a trillion dollars, is about equal to all military spending of all the rest of the

world—all of our allies, all of our potential adversaries, and all of those countries that Americans rarely think about all put together.

The amendment that Mr. FRANK and I and some of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle are offering today is truly a modest proposal. It would simply cut the rate of increase in Pentagon spending. Instead of allowing a \$17 billion increase over this year's level, it would cut that increase in half just to see if we are willing to do that.

Now, my colleague, Mr. COLE, puts this, I think, in the wrong context. I mean, we should talk about, sure, in 1960 it was a larger part of the budget. That is before we had Medicare, before we had a lot of programs. But when you ask yourself if our military structured to deal with the problems this country faces and to expect from other countries in the world their share of what must be done, the answer surely is this is an unsustainable size.

This amendment was born out of a series of discussions among Mr. FRANK and Mr. PAUL and Mr. JONES and some other Members and I have had over several months. Recently, we sent a joint letter that outlined our concerns about the state of our spending on national security. We point out not only the excessive, unquestioned overall size of military spending, but also that this is a result of the military that is indeed a remnant of the Cold War, to go back to Mr. COLE's comments. And it bears far more than our share of keeping the peace and is still structured to overwhelm the Soviet Union more than to deal with today's actual threats to our security.

To take one example that the cosponsors of this amendment may or may not agree with me on but we might ask: Why do we need a replacement for the B-2 bomber?

□ 1730

It was not the B-2 bomber or any bomber that killed Osama bin Laden. It was U.S. Special Operations. Buying new nuclear bombers would simply be a form, I think, of defense sector corporate welfare to protect against a threat that went away decades ago. I could cite multiple additional disconnects between our defense spending priorities and the actual threats we face.

One that comes to mind is Libya. As we note in our letter, it has been widely reported in the press that England and France have been pressing the United States to resume its earlier role in Libya because they've been unable to assume it themselves. The explanation is that only America has the capacity to respond.

Our point precisely.

We have allowed other nations in the world to grow into an overdependence on America's military and America's tax dollars and the expenditure of American money and lives far beyond what's appropriate for our share of world peacekeeping. All of us who sup-

port this amendment want to protect our country. That's precisely why we've offered our proposal and this amendment: To put ourselves on track for a better structured military.

Spending money on cold war-era weapons to wage undeclared wars of choice is clear evidence of misguided, needlessly expensive priorities. If the House cannot even pass an amendment that simply cuts the rate of increase in Pentagon spending, it will never pass amendments that actually make the kinds of cuts that are truly necessary to restructure our defense in order to meet the real threats we face and to achieve the budget savings that we must secure for our financial future.

I urge my colleagues to support this modest first step to rein in our out-of-control defense budget.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I rise in support of the Frank-Holt amendment.

This is a modest amendment. Quite frankly, I wish the cut were greater than the cut being proposed here, because I think everybody in this Chamber knows that there is a great deal of waste and abuse that exists within our military spending. We have no-bid defense contracts. We go right down that road of all the contracts that we've divvied out and how wasteful they've been, and we're still building and preserving weapons systems that are remnants of the cold war that even our Joint Chiefs of Staff don't want. So there is savings to be had within the military.

The other point I want to make is that, when we talk about national security and national strength, we ought to be talking about making sure that the people in this country can earn a decent living. National security should mean jobs. It should mean the strength of our infrastructure, the quality of our education system, which we are neglecting. My friends on the other side of the aisle want to balance the budget by cutting those very programs that, I think, provide our economic strength. When you go home to your districts, the first thing that people want to talk about is jobs. It is economic security.

Why aren't we doing more to create jobs? Why aren't we talking more about jobs here in the Capitol?

So I make those two points because I think this amendment is a modest amendment that moves us in the right direction and that moves this discussion in a better direction.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield to the author of the amendment, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. First of all, what we are saying is they get an increase. So, if you vote against this amendment, apparently you believe that they are 101½ percent efficient at

the current level, because you're giving them, we would say, a 101½ percent increase. You must believe it's a 103 percent increase, those who vote against this. People pay lip service where there are some inefficiencies, but you will not get at them unless there is some limit to the spending.

I particularly want to address the very odd notion that we should decide what we need to spend on the military today by using as a standard what the situation was 51 years ago. That's the problem. Fifty-one years ago, Germany was divided. The Communists controlled Czechoslovakia and Poland and Hungary and East Germany. Our Western allies were poor, and they were still recovering from 1945. The Soviet Union was very strong. That's precisely the problem. This budget out of the Appropriations Committee and from the administration, which is also incorrect on this, acts as if it were still 1960. The fact is that it is no longer appropriate for the rest of the world to expect us to put out so much of the burden. That's what the issue is.

The gentleman from Oklahoma said, oh, well, we'll have to cut this here and that there.

Why? Why don't we cut some of the money we spend in Europe, in Japan and in other wealthy and secure nations?

This amendment tells the Pentagon, You're only going to get half of the \$17 billion increase on top of the \$500 billion-plus you already get. You decide where to stop spending.

Well, are they able to stop spending overseas?

Foreign aid is very unpopular, I think unduly unpopular. I like to help poor children and to fight disease, but the biggest foreign aid program in the history of the world is the American military budget and its foreign aid for the un-needy, its foreign aid for the wealthy. You want to talk about percentages of the GDP that are in the budget. What about Germany? What about England? What about France? What about Italy? What about Denmark? What about the Netherlands? All are our great allies, and none spend as much as half a percentage as we do.

So what we now have here, apparently, the House is going to decide. When Members have said that the Pentagon should be subjected to fiscal discipline and that other needs will be taken into account and that the deficit is the greatest threat to national security—people have quoted Mike Mullen as saying that and Robert Gates as saying that—do the Members understand what it means? It means that you don't even cut the Pentagon, that you don't even level fund them, but you don't give them \$17 billion additional. You give them \$8.5 billion at a time when you are requiring cuts in very important programs.

I will reemphasize that this is a House which says we can't afford to go to the aid of our fellow citizens who have been devastated by disasters in

the southeastern part of the country and elsewhere unless we make offsetting cuts. Well, to the extent that you give the Pentagon an additional \$17 billion, you exacerbate that dilemma, and you make it harder to find the funds necessary to go to the aid of the people in this area.

Yes, we want to keep the American people safe. I want to keep them safe from unsound bridges, from fires that can't be effectively combated, from food that isn't adequately tested, and from diseases. People are unsafe because we are cutting back on health research.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The notion that the only danger to the American people is a Soviet Union which collapsed 20 years ago or whatever it is we are protecting people from in Germany and other bases such as that ignores the need for better public safety here, better public health here, research on disease, protection against disaster. It's one thing to go to the aid of people after a disaster, but let's do a better job of building those structures that can help diminish it.

This is a central question: Are the Members of the House going to say, "No, we didn't really mean it? No, the Pentagon is not subject to fiscal discipline"?

My friend from Oklahoma said, oh, no, there were cuts; there's \$78 billion in cuts coming over the next 5 years. This is a \$17 billion increase. How can that be a cut? It may be a cut from a \$30 billion increase, and that \$30 billion increase is a cut from a \$200 billion increase, but it ain't a cut. It's a \$17 billion increase, and we say let it only be an \$8.5 billion increase.

So the question is not are we going to treat the Pentagon more generously with less discipline than any other entity. We've conceded that. We're only asking that you cut in half the extent to which you are going to tell American cities to lay off cops, that you're going to say that we don't have enough to provide disaster relief without making cuts elsewhere, that you're going to cut health research, that you're going to cut food inspection, that you're going to cut fire service, that you're going to cut the reconstruction of bridges in America.

Tens and tens of billions will be spent in Western Europe and on our allies that needed our help 61 years ago and 51 years ago but who don't need it today—in Japan and in other parts of the world where we're subsidizing their military budgets so they can spend more elsewhere.

By the way, let me close with this: We talk about competition and things that count—our ability to spend money on community colleges, to provide aid so that people can become scientists and engineers, our ability to develop technology. All of those things are hampered by the drain on resources we get from spending military dollars in precisely those countries with which we are competing. England and Germany and France and the Netherlands and Denmark and Japan can all spend more on their education and on their technology—on those areas where we are competitive in a friendly way because we allow them to keep their military budgets to a much lower percentage of GDP than ours, and that is the relevant measure.

□ 1740

So we again have a test: Are Members so caught up in the history—and again, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for helping make the point; 1960 is his reference point. Well, stay with the concerns of 1960 and use that as a reference point and things are not going to look very good in 2011.

I thank my colleague from Indiana for yielding.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I'm having a hard time believing what I'm hearing in this Chamber when it comes to national defense. You don't get a bookkeeper or an accountant to make some sleight-of-hand number to come up with a defense number. That's not how you do it. The way you do it is decide what is the threat; what is threatening America, what is threatening our allies overseas, what is threatening our troops or our businesses around the world? Decide what that threat is, and then decide how we're going to meet that threat. That's how you come up with a defense number.

Just imagine we are going back to the good old days of just slashing defense, gutting the victory fund, and the hangars were full of hangar queens—hangar queens being airplanes that can't fly because they don't have engines or they don't have parts. And in order to make one airplane fly, they had to cannibalize two or three others to get enough parts to make one airplane fly. Well, if you need three or four airplanes in the air but only one flies, somebody is in trouble. We don't want to go back to the days of a hangar queen, the "hollow force" so-called.

And what about the troops out in combat facing a vicious enemy, and they get to the point where they haven't really experienced what they are about to experience because we didn't get that far in our training because the training was curtailed? When you start cutting back the money, you

start cutting back the training, you start cutting back the flying hours, you start cutting back the ability of that soldier to reach out and say, hey, I know exactly how to do this because I was trained properly. Don't cut the training, don't do it. Don't cut our readiness by cutting training. Don't cut our readiness by having hangars full of hangar queens that can't fly or by having garages full of vehicles that can't run because of a lack of spare parts.

This is just not good defense. You don't make your defense decisions based on some magical scheme or some solution that an accountant might come up with. You had better be very careful about what the threat is. We don't want any more Pearl Harbors; we don't want any more U.S. World Trades on 9/11; we don't want any more attacks on the Pentagon. We were not well enough prepared there with our intelligence. We need to make sure that we invest enough in intelligence to make sure that we stop those things before they happen.

Defense is not something to play games with. Defense is not something to stand up and say, hey, I'm a cost-cutter. All of us are cost-cutters in our own way; some of us just have different priorities for what costs ought to be cut.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very important amendment. This subcommittee did a very good job in reducing and saving over \$9 billion on this bill alone. This is a terrible amendment. I hope that we overwhelmingly defeat this amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. 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 Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FORTENBERRY

Mr. FORTENBERRY. 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:

SEC. II. None of the funds made available by this Act for international military education and training, foreign military financing, excess defense articles, assistance under section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law (109-163; 119 Stat. 3456), issuance for direct commercial sales of military equipment, or peacekeeping operations for the countries of Chad, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Burma may be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of

2008, and except if such assistance is otherwise permitted under section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 22 U.S.C. 2370c-1).

Mr. FORTENBERRY (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Chairman, in 2008, this body declared that the United States would not provide military assistance to countries found guilty of using child soldiers. With broad bipartisan support, we declared that this is an affront to human dignity and an affront to civilization itself, and we reaffirmed this policy earlier this year in the continuing resolution.

It is the policy of our Nation that children—all children, no matter where they are—belong on playgrounds and not battlegrounds, Mr. Chairman. But that policy is at risk, and this body has an important decision to make. Six governments were found guilty of using child soldiers in 2010—Burma, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen. As the law we passed provided, four were granted national security interest waivers last year in the hopes, Mr. Chairman, that they would take serious and aggressive strides toward ending this serious human rights violation. Somalia was also permitted to continue receiving peacekeeping assistance, effectively sanctioning only Burma, a country to which we provided no military assistance anyway.

Mr. Chairman, this administration has been heavily criticized for this decision. And it is no surprise that in the newly released 2011 child soldiers report, the same six countries were listed as violators once again. Mr. Chairman, we must ask, where is the progress? The 2011 report needs to stand as a challenge to President Obama, the administration, and this Congress as well. We are operating inconsistently, obligated by law and civilized order itself to combat this most serious human rights violation—especially prevalent in the world's ungoverned spaces—but we continue with military assistance, with inattentiveness to stopping the pernicious use of child soldiers.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment reaffirms current U.S. policy, lest we forget it. In the 2011 continuing resolution, we extended the Child Soldiers Prevention Act to cover peacekeeping operations, and my amendment is consistent with this. It also clarifies a point of law not mentioned in the Child Soldiers Prevention Act. Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2006 provides the Department of Defense the authority to

train and equip foreign military forces. But according to its own terms and the State Department, section 1206 authorities may not be used to provide any type of equipment, supplies, or training that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law.

Mr. Chairman, children in these countries are being preyed upon, innocent lives are being lost, children are being thrown into psychological hell. Girl soldiers and some boys are being subjected to grotesque sexual slavery and violence. They are property. Their lives are not their own. They are battered, beaten, victimized, stripped of dignity, hope, and a future, made to do unfathomable things by the world's worst criminals.

Mr. Chairman, these criminals just aren't faceless rebels in the bush either. While there are plenty of those, we are talking now about governments that are guilty of this pernicious practice. And we need to make it clear: Are we going to tolerate this or not? William Wilberforce, the British statesman and unyielding abolitionist for whom our anti-human trafficking law is named, once said this: "You may choose to look the other way, but you can never again say that you did not know."

□ 1750

We must make it clear to these governments that we do now know and that we cannot look the other way, Mr. Chairman. With that, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word to express support for this good amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. RIGELL of Virginia.

Amendment No. 61 by Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

An amendment by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. SHERMAN of California.

An amendment by Mr. ROHRBACHER of California.

An amendment by Mr. GOHMERT of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. WELCH of Vermont.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.

Amendment No. 79 by Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 249, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 515]

AYES—176

Adams	Gowdy	Pastor (AZ)
Akin	Graves (GA)	Paul
Amash	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Pearce
Baldwin	Grijalva	Peterson
Bass (NH)	Guinta	Petri
Benishek	Hall	Pingree (ME)
Berg	Hanabusa	Pitts
Bilirakis	Hanna	Poe (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Harris	Pompeo
Boustany	Hastings (WA)	Posey
Braley (IA)	Heck	Price (GA)
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	Quigley
Broun (GA)	Himes	Reed
Buchanan	Hinchee	Reichert
Bucshon	Honda	Renacci
Buerkle	Huelskamp	Ribble
Burgess	Huizenga (MI)	Richardson
Burton (IN)	Hultgren	Rigell
Campbell	Hurt	Roe (TN)
Capito	Jackson (IL)	Rohrabacher
Capuano	Johnson (IL)	Rokita
Chaffetz	Jones	Rooney
Cicilline	Jordan	Roskam
Clarke (MI)	Keating	Ross (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Kingston	Royce
Clay	Kucinich	Rush
Cleaver	Labrador	Sanchez, Loretta
Coble	Landry	Schilling
Cole	Lankford	Schmidt
Conyers	Latham	Schweikert
Costello	Latta	Scott (SC)
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Davis (IL)	LoBiondo	Scott, Austin
Davis (KY)	Long	Sensenbrenner
DeFazio	Lummis	Serrano
Denham	Lynch	Sessions
DesJarlais	Mack	Sherman
Duffy	Maloney	Smith (NJ)
Duncan (SC)	Manzullo	Southerland
Duncan (TN)	Markey	Stearns
Emerson	McClintock	Stutzman
Farenthold	McGovern	Sullivan
Fincher	McHenry	Thompson (PA)
Fitzpatrick	McKinley	Tiberi
Flake	McMorris	Tipton
Fleming	Rodgers	Upton
Flores	Mica	Visclosky
Foxx	Michaud	Walberg
Frank (MA)	Miller (FL)	Walsh (IL)
Gardner	Miller (MI)	Waters
Garrett	Moore	West
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gibson	Nadler	Wilson (SC)
Gingrey (GA)	Napolitano	Woodall
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Noem	Wu
Goodlatte	Nugent	Yoder
Gosar	Palazzo	Young (AK)

NOES—249

Ackerman	Bartlett	Black
Aderholt	Barton (TX)	Blackburn
Alexander	Bass (CA)	Blumenauer
Altmire	Becerra	Bonner
Andrews	Berkley	Bono Mack
Austria	Berman	Boren
Baca	Biggart	Boswell
Bachus	Bilbray	Brady (PA)
Barletta	Bishop (GA)	Brady (TX)
Barrow	Bishop (NY)	Brown (FL)

Butterfield Hirono
 Calvert Hochul
 Camp Holden
 Canseco Holt
 Cantor Hoyer
 Capps Hunter
 Cardoza Inslee
 Carnahan Israel
 Carney Issa
 Carson (IN) Jackson Lee
 Carter (TX)
 Cassidy Jenkins
 Castor (FL) Johnson (GA)
 Chabot Johnson (OH)
 Chandler Johnson, E. B.
 Chu Johnson, Sam
 Clyburn Kaptur
 Coffman (CO) Kelly
 Cohen Kildee
 Conaway Kind
 Connolly (VA) King (IA)
 Cooper King (NY)
 Costa Kinzinger (IL)
 Courtney Kissell
 Cravaack Kline
 Crawford Lamborn
 Crenshaw Lance
 Critz Langevin
 Crowley Larsen (WA)
 Cuellar Larson (CT)
 Davis (CA) LaTourette
 DeGette Levin
 DeLauro Lewis (CA)
 Dent Lewis (GA)
 Deutch Lipinski
 Diaz-Balart Loeback
 Dicks Lofgren, Zoe
 Dingell Lowey
 Doggett Lucas
 Dold Luetkemeyer
 Donnelly (IN) Lujan
 Doyle Lungren, Daniel
 Dreier E.
 Edwards Marchant
 Ellison Marino
 Ellmers Matheson
 Engel Matsui
 Eshoo McCarthy (CA)
 Farr McCarthy (NY)
 Fattah McCaul
 Filner McCollum
 Fleischmann McCotter
 Forbes McDermott
 Fortenberry McIntyre
 Franks (AZ) McKeon
 Frelinghuysen McNerney
 Fudge Meehan
 Gallegly Meeks
 Garamendi Miller (NC)
 Gerlach Miller, Gary
 Granger Miller, George
 Green, Al Moran
 Green, Gene Murphy (CT)
 Griffith (VA) Murphy (PA)
 Grimm Myrick
 Guthrie Neal
 Gutierrez Nunes
 Harper Nunnelee
 Hartzler Olson
 Hastings (FL) Olver
 Hayworth Owens
 Heinrich Pallone
 Hensarling Pascrell
 Herger Pelosi
 Higgins Pence

NOT VOTING—6

Culberson Hinojosa
 Giffords Payne

□ 1818

Mrs. BONO MACK, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Messrs. CRAVAACK, NEAL, AL GREEN of Texas, TIERNEY, CROWLEY, and BARLETTA changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. MOORE, and Messrs. GARRETT of New Jersey, GONZALEZ, SHERMAN, GRIJALVA, HARRIS, GRAVES of Missouri, CONYERS, MILLER of Florida, SULLIVAN, and BILIRAKIS changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 515, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MACK). 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 248, noes 175, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 516]

AYES—248

Adams Duncan (SC)
 Aderholt Lujan
 Akin Ellmers
 Alexander Emerson
 Altmire Farenthold
 Amash Fincher
 Austria Fitzpatrick
 Bachmann Flake
 Bachus Fleischmann
 Barletta Fleming
 Barrow Flores
 Bartlett Forbes
 Barton (TX) Fortenberry
 Bass (NH) Foxx
 Benishek Franks (AZ)
 Berg Frelinghuysen
 Bilbray Gallegly
 Bilirakis Gardner
 Bishop (GA) Garrett
 Bishop (UT) Gerlach
 Black Walden
 Blackburn Gingrey (GA)
 Bonner Gohmert
 Boren Goodlatte
 Boustany Gosar
 Brady (TX) Gowdy
 Brooks Granger
 Broun (GA) Graves (GA)
 Buchanan Graves (MO)
 Bucshon Green, Gene
 Buerkle Griffin (AR)
 Burgess Griffin (VA)
 Burton (IN) Grimm
 Calvert Guinta
 Camp Guthrie
 Campbell Hall
 Harper Harper
 Harris Harris
 Carter Hartzler
 Cassidy Hastings (WA)
 Chabot Heck
 Chaffetz Hensarling
 Chandler Herger
 Coble Herrera Beutler
 Coffman (CO) Holden
 Cole Huelskamp
 Conaway Huizenga (MI)
 Costello Hultgren
 Cravaack Hunter
 Crawford Hurt
 Crenshaw Issa
 Critz Jenkins
 Cuellar Johnson (IL)
 Davis (KY) Johnson (OH)
 Denham Johnson, Sam
 Dent Jones
 DesJarlais Jordan
 Dold Kelly
 Donnelly (IN) King (IA)
 Dreier King (NY)
 Duffy Kingston

Price (GA)
 Quayle
 Rahall
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rigell
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney
 Roskam
 Ross (AR)
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Runyan

NOES—175

Ackerman
 Andrews
 Baca
 Baldwin
 Bass (CA)
 Becerra
 Berkley
 Berman
 Biggert
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenuaer
 Bono Mack
 Boswell
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (FL)
 Butterfield
 Capps
 Capuano
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Castor (FL)
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke (MI)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly (VA)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Courtney
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Frank (MA)
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—8

Cantor Gibbs
 Cardoza Giffords
 Culberson Payne

□ 1822

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

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

Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tipton
 Turner
 Upton
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walsh (IL)
 Webster
 West
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY) 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 135, noes 290, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 517]

AYES—135

Amash	Gowdy	Pallone
Baldwin	Graves (GA)	Paul
Barton (TX)	Green, Gene	Perlmutter
Bass (NH)	Griffith (VA)	Peters
Benishkek	Gutierrez	Pitts
Bishop (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Polis
Blumenauer	Hensarling	Quigley
Boswell	Herrera Beutler	Rahall
Brady (PA)	Himes	Rangel
Brady (TX)	Hinchee	Reed
Braley (IA)	Holt	Renacci
Brown (GA)	Honda	Ribble
Buerkle	Huelskamp	Richardson
Burgess	Huizenga (MI)	Rohrabacher
Campbell	Hurt	Rokita
Capuano	Inslee	Ross (FL)
Cardoza	Jackson (IL)	Royce
Chabot	Johnson (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Chaffetz	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Chu	Jordan	Schakowsky
Clarke (MI)	Keating	Schrader
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schwartz
Clay	Kucinich	Schweikert
Coble	Labrador	Scott (SC)
Costello	Landry	Sensenbrenner
Crowley	LaTourrette	Serrano
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Sessions
DeFazio	Lofgren, Zoe	Slaughter
DeGette	Mack	Southerland
Doyle	Maloney	Stark
Duffy	Manzullo	Stearns
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Stivers
Duncan (TN)	McGovern	Stutzman
Emerson	McHenry	Sutton
Farr	Michaud	Thompson (CA)
Fattah	Miller, Gary	Tierney
Filner	Miller, George	Tonko
Flake	Mulvaney	Van Hollen
Foxx	Murphy (CT)	Velázquez
Frank (MA)	Murphy (PA)	Walsh (IL)
Fudge	Myrick	Welch
Garrett	Nadler	Woodall
Gibson	Napolitano	Woolsey
Goodlatte	Neal	Wu
Gosar	Oliver	Yoder

NOES—290

Ackerman	Blackburn	Cleaver
Adams	Bonner	Clyburn
Aderholt	Bono Mack	Coffman (CO)
Akin	Boren	Cohen
Alexander	Boustany	Cole
Altmire	Brooks	Conaway
Andrews	Brown (FL)	Connolly (VA)
Austria	Buchanan	Cooper
Baca	Bucshon	Costa
Bachmann	Burton (IN)	Courtney
Bachus	Butterfield	Cravaack
Barletta	Calvert	Crawford
Barrow	Camp	Crenshaw
Bartlett	Canseco	Critz
Bass (CA)	Cantor	Cuellar
Becerra	Capito	Davis (CA)
Berg	Capps	Davis (IL)
Berkley	Carnahan	Davis (KY)
Berman	Carney	DeLauro
Biggart	Carson (IN)	Denham
Billray	Carter	Dent
Bilirakis	Cassidy	DesJarlais
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Deutch
Bishop (UT)	Chandler	Diaz-Balart
Black	Ciilline	Dicks

Dingell	Langevin	Rigell
Doggett	Lankford	Rivera
Dold	Larsen (WA)	Roby
Donnelly (IN)	Larson (CT)	Roe (TN)
Dreier	Latham	Rogers (AL)
Edwards	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Ellison	Levin	Rogers (MI)
Ellmers	Lewis (CA)	Rooney
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Eshoo	Lipinski	Roskam
Farenthold	LoBiondo	Ross (AR)
Fincher	Loebsack	Rothman (NJ)
Fitzpatrick	Long	Roybal-Allard
Fleischmann	Lowey	Runyan
Fleming	Lucas	Ruppersberger
Flores	Luetkemeyer	Rush
Forbes	Luján	Ryan (WI)
Fortenberry	Lummis	Sánchez, Linda
Franks (AZ)	Lungren, Daniel	T.
Frelinghuysen	E.	Sanchez, Loretta
Galleghy	Lynch	Sarbanes
Garamendi	Marchant	Schiff
Gardner	Marino	Schilling
Gerlach	Markey	Schmidt
Gibbs	Matheson	Schock
Gingrey (GA)	Matsui	Scott (VA)
Gohmert	McCarthy (CA)	Scott, Austin
Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)	Scott, David
Granger	McCaul	Sewell
Graves (MO)	McCollum	Sherman
Green, Al	McCotter	Shimkus
Griffin (AR)	McDermott	Shuler
Grijalva	McIntyre	Shuster
Grimm	McKeon	Simpson
Guinta	McKinley	Sires
Guthrie	McMorris	Smith (NE)
Hall	Rodgers	Smith (NJ)
Hanabusa	McNerney	Smith (TX)
Hanna	Meehan	Smith (WA)
Harris	Meeke	Speier
Harper	Mica	Sullivan
Hartzer	Miller (FL)	Terry
Hastings (WA)	Miller (MI)	Thompson (MS)
Hayworth	Miller (NC)	Thompson (PA)
Heck	Moore	Thornberry
Heinrich	Moran	Tiberi
Herger	Neugebauer	Tipton
Higgins	Noem	Tsongas
Hinojosa	Nugent	Turner
Hirono	Nunes	Upton
Hochul	Nunnelee	Visclosky
Holden	Olson	Walberg
Hoyer	Owens	Walden
Hultgren	Palazzo	Walz (MN)
Hunter	Pascarell	Wasserman
Israel	Pastor (AZ)	Schultz
Jackson Lee	Paulsen	Waters
(TX)	Pearce	Watt
Jenkins	Pelosi	Waxman
Johnson (GA)	Pence	Webster
Johnson, E. B.	Peterson	West
Johnson, Sam	Petri	Westmoreland
Jones	Pingree (ME)	Whitfield
Kaptur	Platts	Wilson (FL)
Kelly	Poe (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Kildee	Pompeo	Wittman
King (IA)	Posey	Wolf
King (NY)	Price (GA)	Womack
Kingston	Price (NC)	Yarmuth
Kinzinger (IL)	Quayle	Young (AK)
Kissell	Rehberg	Young (FL)
Kline	Reichert	Young (IN)
Lamborn	Reyes	
Lance	Richmond	

NOT VOTING—6

Conyers	Giffords	Payne
Culberson	Issa	Towns

□ 1827

Ms. SUTTON changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) 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 316, noes 111, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 518]

AYES—316

Adams	Ellmers	Larson (CT)
Akin	Emerson	Latham
Alexander	Farenthold	LaTourrette
Amash	Farr	Latta
Andrews	Fattah	Lee (CA)
Austria	Filner	Lewis (CA)
Bachmann	Fincher	Lewis (GA)
Bachus	Fitzpatrick	Lipinski
Baldwin	Flake	LoBiondo
Barletta	Fleischmann	Loebsack
Bartlett	Fleming	Lofgren, Zoe
Bass (CA)	Flores	Lucas
Bass (NH)	Forbes	Luján
Becerra	Fortenberry	Lummis
Benishkek	Foxx	Lynch
Berg	Frank (MA)	Mack
Bilirakis	Franks (AZ)	Maloney
Bishop (GA)	Fudge	Manzullo
Bishop (NY)	Galleghy	Marchant
Bishop (UT)	Gardner	Markey
Bonner	Garrett	McCarthy (CA)
Bono Mack	Gerlach	McClintock
Boswell	Gibbs	McGovern
Boustany	Gibson	McHenry
Brady (PA)	Gingrey (GA)	McIntyre
Brady (TX)	Gonzalez	McKeon
Braley (IA)	Goodlatte	McMorris
Brooks	Gosar	Rodgers
Brown (GA)	Gowdy	Mica
Brown (FL)	Graves (GA)	Michaud
Buchanan	Green, Gene	Miller (FL)
Bucshon	Griffin (AR)	Miller (MI)
Buerkle	Griffith (VA)	Miller (NC)
Burgess	Grijalva	Miller, Gary
Burton (IN)	Grimm	Miller, George
Butterfield	Guinta	Moore
Calvert	Guthrie	Mulvaney
Camp	Gutierrez	Murphy (CT)
Campbell	Hall	Myrick
Capito	Hanabusa	Nadler
Capps	Hanna	Napolitano
Capuano	Harper	Neal
Carnahan	Harris	Neugebauer
Carney	Hartzler	Nugent
Cassidy	Hastings (FL)	Nunnelee
Castor (FL)	Heck	Palazzo
Chabot	Heinrich	Pallone
Chaffetz	Hensarling	Pascarell
Chu	Herrera Beutler	Pastor (AZ)
Ciilline	Himes	Paul
Clarke (MI)	Hinchee	Paulsen
Clarke (NY)	Hinojosa	Pearce
Clay	Hirono	Pelosi
Cleaver	Holden	Pence
Coble	Holt	Peters
Coffman (CO)	Honda	Petri
Cohen	Huelskamp	Pingree (ME)
Cole	Huizenga (MI)	Pitts
Conaway	Hultgren	Platts
Connolly (VA)	Hunter	Poe (TX)
Conyers	Hurt	Pompeo
Costello	Inslee	Posey
Cravaack	Jackson (IL)	Price (GA)
Crawford	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Crenshaw	(TX)	Rangel
Critz	Jenkins	Reed
Davis (IL)	Johnson (IL)	Rehberg
Davis (KY)	Johnson (OH)	Reichert
DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.	Renacci
DeGette	Jones	Ribble
Denham	Jordan	Richardson
Dent	Kaptur	Rigell
DesJarlais	Keating	Roe (TN)
Deutch	Kildee	Rogers (KY)
Doggett	Kingston	Rohrabacher
Dold	Kline	Rokita
Doyle	Kucinich	Rooney
Duffy	Labrador	Roskam
Duncan (SC)	Landry	Ross (AR)
Duncan (TN)	Langevin	Ross (FL)
Edwards	Lankford	Rothman (NJ)
Ellison	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard

Royce
Runyan
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schmidt
Schradler
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus

Shuster
Simpson
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Speler
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Visclosky

Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—111

Ackerman
Aderholt
Altmire
Baca
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boren
Canseco
Cantor
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carter
Chandler
Clyburn
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Engel
Eshoo
Frelinghuysen
Garamendi

Gohmert
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Herger
Higgins
Hochul
Hoyer
Israel
Issa
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, Sam
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Lamborn
Lance
Levin
Long
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCormack
McCotter
McDermott
McKinley
McNerney

Meehan
Meeks
Moran
Murphy (PA)
Noem
Nunes
Olson
Oliver
Owens
Perlmutter
Peterson
Polis
Price (NC)
Quayle
Rahall
Reyes
Richardson
Rivera
Robby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ruppersberger
Schiff
Schock
Scott, David
Shuler
Sires
Stivers
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Van Hollen
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Yoder

NOT VOTING—4

Culberson
Giffords

Payne
Towns

□ 1832

Mr. SMITH of Texas changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) 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 89, noes 338, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 519]

AYES—89

Adams
Amash
Baldwin
Barletta
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Black
Blumenauer
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Campbell
Cardoza
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
DeFazio
DesJarlais
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Emerson
Farenthold
Finler
Fincher

Foxx
Frank (MA)
Garrett
Gibson
Gohmert
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Grijalva
Guinta
Harris
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hochul
Honda
Hultgren
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (IL)
Jordan
Keating
Kucinich
Landry
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
McClintock
Michaud
Mulvaney
Napolitano

Nugent
Pallone
Paul
Pearce
Petri
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Renacci
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Royce
Ryan (OH)
Schilling
Schradler
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Southernland
Stark
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Walsh (IL)
West
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)

NOES—338

Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (NY)

Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallely
Garamendi
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar

Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Ellison
Issa
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford

Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCormack
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunes

Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Lucas
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Rahall
Platts
Polis
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Scott (SC)

Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speler
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—4

Culberson
Giffords

Payne
Towns

□ 1836

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOHMERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the 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 265, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 520]

AYES—162

Adams Griffin (AR) Peterson
 Akin Grijalva Petri
 Amash Guinta Pitts
 Bachmann Gutierrez Poe (TX)
 Baldwin Hall Pompeo
 Barton (TX) Hanna Posey
 Bass (NH) Harris Price (GA)
 Benishek Hastings (WA) Reed
 Bilbray Heck Reichert
 Bishop (UT) Herrera Beutler Renacci
 Boustany Himes Ribble
 Braley (IA) Honda Richardson
 Brooks Huizenga (MI) Rigell
 Brown (GA) Hultgren Roe (TN)
 Buchanan Hurt Rohrabacher
 Bucshon Issa Rokita
 Buerkle Jackson (IL) Rooney
 Burgess Johnson (IL) Ross (FL)
 Burton (IN) Jones Royce
 Campbell Jordan Schilling
 Capito Kingston Schmidt
 Chaffetz Kucinich Schweikert
 Clarke (MI) Labrador Scott (SC)
 Clarke (NY) Landry
 Clay Lankford Scott, Austin
 Cleaver Larson (CT) Sensenbrenner
 Coble Latham Serrano
 Cole LaTourrette Sessions
 Conyers Latta Sherman
 Davis (KY) Lee (CA) Simpson
 DeFazio Lewis (GA) Smith (NJ)
 Denham LoBiondo Southerland
 DesJarlais Long Stark
 Duffy Lummis Stearns
 Duncan (SC) Lynch Stutzman
 Duncan (TN) Mack Sullivan
 Emerson Maloney Terry
 Farenthold Manzullo Thompson (PA)
 Fincher Marchant Tiberi
 Fitzpatrick McClintock Tipton
 Flake McHenry Upton
 Fleming McMorris Velázquez
 Flores Rodgers Visclosky
 Foxx Michaud Walberg
 Gardner Miller (FL) Walsh (IL)
 Garrett Miller (MI) Waters
 Gibbs Mulvaney Webster
 Gibson Nadler West
 Gingrey (GA) Napolitano Westmoreland
 Gohmert Noem Wilson (SC)
 Gonzalez Nugent Wolf
 Goodlatte Pastor (AZ)
 Gosar Paul Woodall
 Gowdy Paulsen Woolsey
 Graves (GA) Pearce Young (AK)

NOES—265

Ackerman Carney Edwards
 Aderholt Carson (IN) Ellison
 Alexander Carter Ellmers
 Altmire Cassidy Engel
 Andrews Castor (FL) Eshoo
 Austria Chabot Farr
 Baca Chandler Fattah
 Bachus Chu Finer
 Barletta Cicilline Fleischmann
 Barrow Clyburn Forbes
 Bartlett Coffman (CO) Fortenberry
 Bass (CA) Cohen Frank (MA)
 Becerra Conaway Franks (AZ)
 Berg Connolly (VA) Frelinghuysen
 Berkley Cooper Fudge
 Berman Costa Gallegly
 Biggert Costello Garamendi
 Bilirakis Courtney Gerlach
 Bishop (GA) Cravaack Granger
 Bishop (NY) Crawford Graves (MO)
 Black Crenshaw Green, Al
 Blackburn Critz Green, Gene
 Blumenauer Crowley Griffith (VA)
 Bonner Cuellar Grimm
 Bono Mack Cummings
 Boren Davis (CA) Hanabusa
 Boswell Davis (IL) Harper
 Brady (PA) DeGette Hartzler
 Brady (TX) DeLauro Hastings (FL)
 Brown (FL) Dent Hayworth
 Butterfield Deutch Heinrich
 Calvert Diaz-Balart Hensarling
 Camp Dicks Herger
 Canseco Dingell Higgins
 Cantor Doggett Hinchey
 Capps Dold Hinojosa
 Capuano Donnelly (IN) Hirono
 Cardoza Doyle Hochul
 Carnahan Dreier Holden

Holt McKinley Ryan (OH)
 Hoyer McNeerney Ryan (WI)
 Huelskamp Meehan Sánchez, Linda
 Hunter Meeks T.
 Inslee Mica Sanchez, Loretta
 Israel Miller (NC) Sarbanes
 Jackson Lee Miller, Gary Scalise
 (TX) Miller, George Schakowsky
 Hall Moore Schiff
 Jenkins Johnson (GA) Moran Schock
 Kissell Johnson (OH) Murphy (CT)
 Johnson, E. B. Murphy (PA) Schwartz
 Johnson, Sam Myrick Scott (VA)
 Kaptur Neal Scott, David
 Keating Neugebauer Sewell
 Kelly Nunes Shimkus
 Kildee Nunnelee Shuler
 Kind Olson Shuster
 King (IA) Olver Sires
 King (NY) Owens Slaughter
 Kinzinger (IL) Palazzo Smith (NE)
 Kissell Pallone Smith (TX)
 Kline Pascrell Smith (VA)
 Lamborn Pelosi Speier
 Lance Pence Stivers
 Langevin Perlmutter Sutton
 Larsen (WA) Peters Thompson (CA)
 Levin Pingree (ME) Thompson (MS)
 Lewis (CA) Platts Thornberry
 Lipinski Polis Tierney
 Loeb sack Price (NC) Quayle
 Lofgren, Zoe Quigley
 Lowey Lucas Raahall
 Lucas Luetkemeyer Rangel
 Lujan Rehberg
 Lungren, Daniel Reyes
 E. Richmond
 Marino Rivera
 Markey Roby
 Matheson Rogers (AL)
 Matsui Rogers (KY)
 McCarthy (CA) Rogers (MI)
 McCarthy (NY) Ros-Lehtinen
 McCaul Roskam
 McCollum Ross (AR)
 McCotter Rothman (NJ)
 McDermott Roybal-Allard
 McGovern Runyan
 McIntyre Ruppensberger
 McKeon Rush

NOT VOTING—4

Culberson
GiffordsPayne
Towns

□ 1840

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WELCH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) 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 169, noes 257, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 521]

AYES—169

Ackerman Baldwin Bishop (GA)
 Altmire Bass (CA) Bishop (NY)
 Amash Becerra Blumenauer
 Baca Benishek Boswell

Braley (IA) Green, Gene
 Broun (GA) Griffith (VA)
 Buerkle Grijalva
 Butterfield Gutierrez
 Campbell Hanabusa
 Capps Hastings (FL)
 Capuano Heinrich
 Cardoza Higgins
 Carnahan Himes
 Carney Hinchey
 Chaffetz Hirono
 Chandler Chaffetz Hochul
 Chu Holt
 Cicilline Hoyer
 Clarke (MI) Hurt
 Clarke (NY) Inslee
 Clay Israel
 Cleaver Issa
 Clyburn Jackson (IL)
 Cohen Johnson (IL)
 Connolly (VA) Johnson, E. B.
 Conyers Jones
 Costa Keating
 Costello Kildee
 Courtney Kind
 Crowley Kucinich
 Cummings Langevin
 Davis (CA) Larsen (WA)
 Davis (IL) Larson (CT)
 DeFazio Lee (CA)
 DeGette Lewis (GA)
 DeLauro DeLauro
 Deutch Lofgren, Zoe
 Dicks Lowey
 Doggett Lujan
 Doyle Maloney
 Duffy Markey
 Duncan (TN) Matsui
 Edwards McCollum
 Ellison McDermott
 Engel McGovern
 Eshoo Meeks
 Farr Michaud
 Filner Miller (MI)
 Fitzpatrick Miller (NC)
 Flake Miller, George
 Frank (MA) Moore
 Fudge Moran
 Garamendi Murphy (CT)
 Garrett Nadler
 Gingrey (GA) Napolitano
 Goodlatte Neal

NOES—257

Adams Coffman (CO)
 Aderholt Cole
 Akin Conaway
 Alexander Cooper
 Andrews Cravaack
 Austria Crawford
 Bachmann Crenshaw
 Bachus Critz
 Barletta Cuellar
 Barrow Davis (KY)
 Bartlett Denham
 Barton (TX) Dent
 Bass (NH) DesJarlais
 Berg Diaz-Balart
 Berkley Dingell
 Berman Dold
 Biggert Donnelly (IN)
 Bilbray Dreier
 Bilirakis Duncan (SC)
 Bishop (UT) Ellmers
 Black Emerson
 Blackburn Farenthold
 Bonner Bonner
 Bono Mack Fincher
 Boren Fleischmann
 Boustany Fleming
 Brady (PA) Flores
 Brady (TX) Forbes
 Brooks Fortenberry
 Brown (FL) Foxx
 Buchanan Franks (AZ)
 Bucshon Frelinghuysen
 Burgess Gallegly
 Burton (IN) Gardner
 Calvert Gerlach
 Camp Gibbs
 Canseco Gibson
 Cantor Gohmert
 Capito Gonzalez
 Carson (IN) Gosar
 Carter Gowdy
 Cassidy Granger
 Chabot Graves (GA)
 Coble Graves (MO)

Olver
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paul
 Pelosi
 Peters
 Pingree (ME)
 Polis
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Richmond
 Roybal-Allard
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Shuler
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Speaker
 Stark
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Tierney
 Tonko
 Tsongas
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walsh (IL)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 Wilson (FL)
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth

Lewis (CA) Pearce
LoBiondo Pence
Loebsack Perlmutter
Long Peterson
Lucas Petri
Luetkemeyer Pitts
Lummis Platts
Lungren, Daniel Poe (TX)
E. Pompeo
Lynch Posey
Mack Price (GA)
Manzullo Quayle
Marchant Reed
Marino Rehberg
Matheson Reichert
McCarthy (CA) Renacci
McCarthy (NY) Reyes
McCaul Ribble
McClintock Richardson
McCotter Rigell
McHenry Rivera
McIntyre Roby
McKeon Roe (TN)
McKinley Rogers (AL)
McMorris Rogers (KY)
Rodgers Rogers (MI)
McNerney Rohrabacher
Meehan Rokita
Mica Rooney
Miller (FL) Ros-Lehtinen
Miller, Gary Roskam
Mulvaney Ross (AR)
Murphy (PA) Ross (FL)
Myrick Rothman (NJ)
Neugebauer Royce
Noem Runyan
Nugent Ruppertsberger
Nunes Ryan (WI)
Nunnelee Sanchez, Loretta
Olson Scalise
Owens Schiff
Palazzo Schilling
Paulsen Schmidt

Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Walberg
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
DeFazio
Denham
Duncan
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Fernsthald
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
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
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)

Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourrette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo

Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppertsberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—5
Culberson Jackson Lee Payne
Giffords (TX) Towns

NOT VOTING—5
Culberson Jackson Lee Payne
Giffords (TX) Towns

NOT VOTING—5
Culberson Jackson Lee Payne
Giffords (TX) Towns

NOT VOTING—5
Culberson Jackson Lee Payne
Giffords (TX) Towns

□ 1843

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. COLE
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) 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 256, noes 170, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 522]
AYES—256

Adams Berg
Aderholt Biggert
Akin Bilbray
Alexander Bilirakis
Altmire Bishop (GA)
Amash Bishop (UT)
Austria Black
Bachmann Blackburn
Bachus Bonner
Barletta Bono Mack
Barrow Boren
Bartlett Boustany
Barton (TX) Brady (TX)
Bass (NH) Brooks
Benishek Broun (GA)

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carmahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)

NOES—170

Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner

NOES—170

Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones

Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz

Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz

Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono

Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Goodlatte
Graves (GA)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono

NOT VOTING—5

Jackson Lee Payne
(TX) Towns

Jackson Lee Payne
(TX) Towns

Jackson Lee Payne
(TX) Towns

Jackson Lee Payne
(TX) Towns

□ 1847

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. FRANK OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) 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 244, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 523]
AYES—181

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berman
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz

Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)

Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz

Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner

Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Edwards

Holt
Honda
Huizenga (MI)
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Larsen (WA)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lummis
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern

McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Pelosi
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes

Schakowsky
Schiff
Schroeder
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walsh (IL)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Yoder

NOES—244

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chandler
Cicilline
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar

Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Higgins
Hochul

Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Kelly
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lungren, Daniel E.
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCotter
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo

Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)

Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)

Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—6

Culberson
Giffords
Jackson Lee (TX)
Payne
Tiberi
Towns

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1851

Mr. CARSON of Indiana changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 523, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MACK) having assumed the chair, Mr. WESTMORELAND, 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. 2219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1309, FLOOD INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 2011

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–138) on the resolution (H. Res. 340) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1309) to extend the authorization of the national flood insurance program, to achieve reforms to improve the financial integrity and stability of the program, and to increase the role of private markets in the management of flood insurance risk, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings

will resume on the motion to suspend the rules previously postponed.

REAFFIRMING COMMITMENT TO NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT OF ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 268) reaffirming the United States commitment to a negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 6, answered “present” 13, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 524]

YEAS—407

Ackerman	Cassidy	Fitzpatrick
Adams	Castor (FL)	Flake
Aderholt	Chabot	Fleischmann
Akin	Chaffetz	Fleming
Alexander	Chandler	Flores
Altmire	Chu	Forbes
Andrews	Cicilline	Fortenberry
Austria	Clarke (MI)	Foxy
Baca	Clarke (NY)	Frank (MA)
Bachmann	Clay	Franks (AZ)
Bachus	Cleaver	Frelinghuysen
Baldwin	Clyburn	Fudge
Barletta	Coble	Gallegly
Barrow	Coffman (CO)	Garamendi
Bartlett	Cohen	Gardner
Barton (TX)	Cole	Garrett
Bass (CA)	Conaway	Gerlach
Bass (NH)	Connolly (VA)	Gibbs
Becerra	Conyers	Gibson
Benishek	Cooper	Gingrey (GA)
Berg	Costa	Gohmert
Berkley	Costello	Gonzalez
Berman	Courtney	Goodlatte
Biggert	Cravaack	Gosar
Bilbray	Crawford	Gowdy
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Granger
Bishop (GA)	Critz	Graves (GA)
Bishop (NY)	Crowley	Graves (MO)
Bishop (UT)	Cuellar	Green, Al
Black	Cummings	Green, Gene
Blackburn	Davis (CA)	Griffin (AR)
Bonner	Davis (IL)	Griffith (VA)
Bono Mack	Davis (KY)	Grijalva
Boren	DeFazio	Grimm
Boswell	DeGette	Guinta
Boustany	DeLauro	Guthrie
Brady (PA)	Denham	Gutierrez
Brady (TX)	Dent	Hall
Braley (IA)	DesJarlais	Hanabusa
Brooks	Deutch	Hanna
Broun (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Harper
Brown (FL)	Dicks	Harris
Buchanan	Dingell	Hartzler
Bucshon	Doggett	Hastings (FL)
Buerkle	Dold	Hastings (WA)
Burgess	Donnelly (IN)	Hayworth
Burton (IN)	Doyle	Heck
Butterfield	Dreier	Heinrich
Calvert	Duffy	Hensarling
Camp	Duncan (SC)	Herger
Canseco	Duncan (TN)	Herrera Beutler
Cantor	Ellmers	Higgins
Capito	Emerson	Himes
Capps	Engel	Hinchee
Capuano	Eshoo	Hinojosa
Cardoza	Farenthold	Hirono
Carnahan	Farr	Hochul
Carney	Fattah	Holden
Carter	Filner	Holt
	Fincher	Honda

Hoyer	Mica	Sanchez, Loretta
Huelskamp	Michaud	Sarbanes
Huizenga (MI)	Miller (FL)	Scalise
Hultgren	Miller (MI)	Schakowsky
Hunter	Miller (NC)	Schiff
Hurt	Miller, Gary	Schilling
Insole	Miller, George	Schmidt
Israel	Mulvaney	Schock
Issa	Murphy (CT)	Schrader
Jackson (IL)	Murphy (PA)	Schwartz
Jenkins	Myrick	Schweikert
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Scott (SC)
Johnson (IL)	Napolitano	Scott (VA)
Johnson (OH)	Neal	Scott, Austin
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer	Scott, David
Jordan	Noem	Sensenbrenner
Kaptur	Nugent	Serrano
Keating	Nunes	Sessions
Kelly	Nunnelee	Sewell
Kildee	Olson	Sherman
Kind	Olver	Shimkus
King (IA)	Owens	Shuler
King (NY)	Palazzo	Shuster
Kingston	Pallone	Simpson
Kinzinger (IL)	Pascrell	Sires
Kissell	Pastor (AZ)	Slaughter
Kline	Paulsen	Smith (NE)
Labrador	Pearce	Smith (NJ)
Lamborn	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Lance	Pence	Smith (WA)
Landry	Perlmutter	Southerland
Langevin	Peters	Speier
Lankford	Peterson	Stearns
Larsen (WA)	Petri	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Pitts	Stutzman
Latham	Platts	Sullivan
LaTourette	Poe (TX)	Sutton
Latta	Polis	Terry
Levin	Pompeo	Thompson (CA)
Lewis (CA)	Posey	Thompson (MS)
Lewis (GA)	Price (GA)	Thompson (PA)
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Thornberry
LoBiondo	Quayle	Tiberti
Loeb sack	Quigley	Tierney
Lofgren, Zoe	Rangel	Tipton
Long	Reed	Tonko
Lowey	Rehberg	Tsongas
Lucas	Reichert	Turner
Luetkemeyer	Renacci	Upton
Lujan	Reyes	Van Hollen
Lummis	Ribble	Velázquez
Lungren, Daniel E.	Richardson	Visclosky
Lynch	Richmond	Walberg
Mack	Rigell	Walden
Maloney	Rivera	Walsh (IL)
Manzullo	Roby	Walz (MN)
Marchant	Roe (TN)	Wasserman
Marino	Rogers (AL)	Schultz
Markey	Rogers (KY)	Watt
Matheson	Rogers (MI)	Waxman
Matsui	Rohrabacher	Webster
McCarthy (CA)	Rokita	Welch
McCarthy (NY)	Rooney	West
McCaul	Ros-Lehtinen	Westmoreland
McClintock	Roskam	Whitfield
McCotter	Ross (AR)	Wilson (FL)
McGovern	Ross (FL)	Wilson (SC)
McHenry	Rothman (NJ)	Wittman
McIntyre	Roybal-Allard	Wolf
McKeon	Royce	Womack
McKinley	Runyan	Woodall
McMorris	Ruppersberger	Wu
Rodgers	Rush	Yarmuth
McNerney	Ryan (OH)	Yoder
Meehan	Ryan (WI)	Young (AK)
Meeks	Sánchez, Linda T.	Young (FL)
		Young (IN)

NAYS—6

Amash	Jones	Paul
Blumenauer	Kucinich	Rahall

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—13

Carson (IN)	McCollum	Stark
Edwards	McDermott	Waters
Ellison	Moore	Woolsey
Johnson, E. B.	Moran	
Lee (CA)	Pingree (ME)	

NOT VOTING—5

Culberson	Jackson Lee	Payne
Giffords	(TX)	Towns

□ 1910

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas changed her vote from "yea" to "present."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2417

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2417.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEBSTER). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 320 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. 2219.

□ 1910

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. 2219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. MACK (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill had been read through page 161, line 12.

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

The ACTING Chair. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I rise to engage in a colloquy with my colleagues to ensure that our defense community has the resources necessary to carry out an important security mandate that this body passed this year.

Mr. Chairman, the Lord's Resistance Army has terrorized central Africa for 25 years. But last year, Congress and the administration took unprecedented steps to end the group's campaign of violence. This body passed broadly supported bipartisan legislation called the Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act requiring the administration to prepare and present to Congress a comprehensive strategy to bring LRA commanders to justice.

Mr. Chairman, with the administration's strategy released in November, we should move to implement an international strategy to help end the atrocities committed by the LRA, protect innocent civilians, and stabilize a region of Africa that is critical to the United States' national security interests.

Through over 20 years of civil war, this brutal insurgency has created a humanitarian crisis that has displaced over 1½ million people and resulted in the abduction of over 20,000 children in one of the world's most difficult ungoverned spaces.

With that, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), who is continuing to take a lead role in this international effort, which I appreciate.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his support of this international imperative.

The LRA has terrorized civilians and abducted tens of thousands of children, many of whom have been forced into child soldiering or sex slavery. Its influence spans the border area of south Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic. It is the deadliest rebel group in Congo and has displaced hundreds of thousands of people across central Africa, including in south Sudan, where U.S. investments in peace and stability are critical as the region establishes independence this Saturday.

Mr. Chairman, we could have a decisive impact on seeing one of Africa's most longstanding human rights crises finally brought to an end by implementing the administration's plan.

I yield back to the gentleman from Nebraska in the hopes that we implement this strategy.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his leadership again.

My colleagues and I believe that resources invested in ending this conflict now will not only save innocent lives but will also help reduce the need for very expensive humanitarian aid and promote stability in one of Africa's most volatile regions.

With that said, I would like to yield to our chairman, the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I thank the gentlemen, both, for their attention to this important issue. And I want to continue to work with them as we move this bill forward in the hopes that we can bring a swift end and successful end to this tragedy.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enforce section 376 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163).

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. My colleagues, in 1990 Congress passed a law that required

that all Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, must have auditable financial statements every year. Since that time, the Department of Defense has spent \$10 trillion—\$10,000 billion—and yet no audit has been conducted. In fact, there are numerous problems with accounting at DOD, and their financial management has been rated as “high risk” by the Government Accountability Office.

Unfortunately, the Pentagon, being incapable of being audited, sought an exemption from audits.

So in 2005, Congress passed a ban on completing an audit. It was contained in section 376 of the 2006 National Defense Authorization Act.

In 2009, Congress got tough and they said, “Look, we’ve exempted you from audits. But let’s have a goal—not a mandate—a goal of you doing an audit by 2017. Yet last September in a hearing Pentagon officials stated that meeting a deadline of 2017 for having their first ever audit of their books, and they will spend \$4 trillion between now and 2017 without an audit, they said they would need more money, more money to be auditable. That’s chutzpah. That’s incredible.

So what we’re attempting to do here tonight is to say that we’re going to suspend the exemption. The DOD, it’s time for them to get their books in order. There is nothing more important for our men and women in uniform than to know that every dollar, every precious tax dollar is being spent properly to give them the tools they need to defend our Nation. And the taxpayers of this country, concerned about our massive deficit and the concerns that are being expressed here in these deficit and debt talks downtown, the taxpayers need to know that we’re not wasting money in the single largest annual account of the Federal budget which is not audited, the expenditures of the Pentagon.

In fiscal year 2010, half of DOD’s contract awards were not competed. That’s half. In 140 billion of them, there was no competition at all, and in 48 billion, there was one, one competitor. So we have a lot of work to do here.

In 2000, the Pentagon Inspector General found that of \$7.6 trillion in accounting errors of entries, \$2.3 trillion “were not supported by adequate audit trails or sufficient evidence to determine their validity.” We don’t know where that \$2.3 trillion went. Now, come on.

It’s time to stop treating them with kid gloves. The Pentagon’s a tough institution, the toughest Department of Defense in the world. And it’s time for them to own up here and audit their books and trace every dollar. It’s a new era. So I urge my colleagues to support this by defunding this special exemption. Then the Pentagon will be subject to audit over the next year, which could provide tremendous benefits to our men and women in uniform and certainly tremendous savings for the American taxpayers.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I’m just not sure how this amendment accomplishes what the gentleman says since it prohibits enforcement of a section of a fiscal year 2006 bill, which only applied to that fiscal year. So I’m not opposed to the amendment; I just don’t believe it does anything.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT. I rise today in support of this amendment and one which I have also cosponsored with the gentleman.

This amendment, quite honestly, is common sense, in that it simply looks to add accountability in how the Pentagon spends our taxpayers’ dollars. Now, the GAO released an independent audit that they performed in March that concluded that the cost of the Pentagon’s largest programs has risen by \$135 billion—that’s over 9 percent—to \$1.68 trillion by 2008. And as was pointed out, over half of that, or \$70 billion of that, involves overruns. And what they say in their report appeared “to be indicative of production problems and inefficiencies or flawed initial cost estimates.”

Since then, we have not had a complete audit by the Pentagon, and since then, overruns have only multiplied.

Just this past week, earlier in the week, I had the opportunity to serve in the Budget Committee, where we had the CBO come in. And we asked them point blank for some of the information that we would like to have with regard to these audits, that we would like the information from them so they could pinpoint some of the, as we always say on the floor, the waste, fraud, and abuse that goes on. But more specifically, where the inefficiencies are. And the answer we got from them was somewhat telling. They said they cannot supply this Congress with the information that we would like because they do not get the information themselves from the DOD. And that is the problem.

□ 1920

That is the problem. The Department of Defense is consistently overbudget in acquisition and equipment modernization. There are 92 major defense acquisition programs. Seventy-five percent of them are overbudget. Twenty percent of them are overbudget by more than 50 percent.

Mr. Chairman, this is something that needs to be addressed. This amendment will once again hold the Pentagon accountable, assuring that the taxpayer dollars are spent prudently, as intended. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I would like, at this time, to ask the chairman to participate in a colloquy with me.

I rise today to express my concern about our strategic ports. First, I want to thank the chairman for discussing this important issue with me. I think the chairman would agree that understanding and addressing vital infrastructure needs at our strategic seaports is of major importance.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Since 1958, the strategic seaport program has facilitated the movement of military forces securely through U.S. ports. Each strategic seaport has individual capabilities that provide the Department of Defense with the port facilities and services that are critical in maintaining the operational flexibility and redundancy needed to meet a wide range of national security missions and time lines. However, the existing infrastructure at many of the strategic ports may no longer be adequate to meet the needs of our military. I think the time has come to address these needs in both our authorization and appropriations process. That is why I worked with Chairman MCKEON to include language in the defense authorization bill that will require a study of the infrastructure needs of these strategic ports. Once that study has been conducted, I believe it is of vital importance that this committee provide the necessary funding to address the needs of these ports.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I also believe these ports to be critical to our defense, and I will be happy to work with the gentleman from Alaska to consider the appropriate measures and funding to address the infrastructure needs of our strategic seaports.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I want to thank the chairman for discussing this issue with me. I would just like to say to the chairman, I appreciate the fact that you recognize the importance of ports to move our products. I know that the ranking member does, also. I again thank you.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BECERRA. I rise to engage in a colloquy with the chairman and ranking member on recruitment and outreach at the military service academies.

Mr. Chairman, some areas in the U.S. have been harder for the military academies to reach for recruitment purposes than others. To ease this problem, the Congress should work to ensure that the military academies have the ability to reach out to men and women from underrepresented rural and urban areas.

Past outreach efforts have been effective at the military academies. For example, in the U.S. Naval Academy's increased outreach efforts, we have seen results that show that some 19,145 applicants have come out for the class of 2015, an increase of 25 percent over the past 2 years. The Navy has been able to conduct recruitment blitzes in parts of the country that were traditionally underrepresented. In my home State of California, the Navy increased their applicants by 25 percent, from some 2,400 for the class of 2013 to over 3,000 for the class of 2015.

I believe it is important for the academies to have the resources to continue building upon this success. This critical investment would help America find the best and the brightest for our military and for America's future.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECERRA. I yield to the chairman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I agree with the gentleman that it is important that the military academies bring in the best young people from across the country, and the committee will work with him toward this objective.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the chairman.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECERRA. I yield to the ranking member.

Mr. DICKS. I agree with the chairman and stand ready to work with the gentleman—and I commend him for the work that he's been doing over the years—to reach out to all regions of the country to bring the best and brightest into the military academies.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the ranking member and the chairman, and I look forward to working with them.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. I have an amendment at the desk, designated as No. 1.

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:

SEC. _____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for "Operation and

Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$250,000,000.

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

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the Chair.

This amendment would reduce the operations and maintenance defense-wide account by \$250 million, the same amount appropriated by section 8122 of the bill. Section 8122 appropriates another \$250 million in FY12 for the Secretary of Defense to use for the Office of Economic Adjustment, or to transfer to the Secretary of Education to make grants to public schools located on military bases for construction, renovation and repairs.

I will just summarize what's happening here. We have some schools that are on military bases. Now, some of the schools on military bases are run by the Department of Defense. That's not what we're speaking about here. The schools that we're talking about here, LEAs, Local Education Agencies, run them. In the FY11 budget, we appropriated \$250 million of defense money—this is in the Defense bill—to go to schools that are the responsibility of Local Education Agencies.

Now, some of these schools are in disrepair. They're in bad shape. Nobody's questioning that. Education budgets are tight everywhere around the country. Ask your own States. Ask your local school districts. But we cannot continue to divert money from the Department of Defense simply because that's where money is and few people question it. I'm sure the gentleman will stand up here and say, hey, these schools are in bad shape; they're on military bases; we've got to fix them, and the Local Education Agencies have said these schools are in disrepair. But why are we taking money that should be going to the military, to the troops, to other purposes, and diverting it to local education or local schools that are the responsibility of Local Education Agencies?

I have here one of the contracts for one of these schools that is being discussed here. It says: The permittee or his designee shall, at his own cost and expense, protect, preserve, maintain, repair and keep in good order and condition these schools.

This is a Local Education Agency, not the Department of Defense. That shouldn't be the responsibility of the Department of Defense, and we're bleeding off \$250 million.

I'm sure the gentleman will stand up and say this is needed, this isn't going to be a continual thing, we've just got to bring these schools up to repair. They'll say that the Department of Defense has said that these schools are in disrepair. They are. Nobody is questioning that. The question is: Where should this money come from? And if we have this kind of money to throw around for defense, then we ought to be cutting more defense funding.

This funding, if there's a problem, it should go through the Local Education

Agencies, or convince the Federal Department of Education through Impact Aid to send money to these schools, but not the Department of Defense. That has been the practice, unfortunately, around here for quite a while now.

We say, all right, what account can we take money from, for earmarks or whatever else, that few people will question? It's defense spending. We take that off for education or research or whatever else, and pretty soon we're diverting a lot of money that should go to the troops to other purposes.

□ 1930

Like I said, nobody's questioning that these schools are in bad repair. Newsweek ran an article on June 27 that said 39 percent of the schools run by the public systems on Army installations fell in the failing or poor category. I don't question that. Nobody does. What's at question here is another \$250 million.

As I said, we appropriated in the FY11 budget \$250 million. So apparently this is going to become a standard practice now? And then you start to get the prospect of Members of Congress starting to submit their local bases, saying, hey, the schools there are bad, and we get into the old earmarking game by letter, or phone marking, or whatever else, because it will be the spoils system all over again as to who gets the defense money to actually fix these schools. So this would simply say this money, \$250 million that has been requested for this purpose, shall not be spent.

The gentleman may stand up and say, hey, this is generally taken from the Department of Defense, or from the operations and maintenance, and so that's not specific enough. Believe me, the Secretary of Defense, if they have the choice to fund the troops or the schools, will fund the troops because the schools are under the responsibility of the local education agency. The Department of Defense may submit a list and say these schools are in disrepair, but it's not the responsibility of the Department of Defense to fund these schools.

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

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. The gentleman was quite good at making the cases against this amendment, but I will have to reiterate some of the things. First of all, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment. The bill provides an additional \$250 million to improve or replace inadequate schools located on Department of Defense bases that are operated by Local Education Authorities and the Department of Education. Most of these are run by the local authorities.

The Army has identified 80 Local Education Authority-operated schools

within the continental United States that are inadequate because of poor conditions or a lack of capacity to accommodate the number of students enrolled. Initial funding in the fiscal year 2011 bill will address approximately 13 of these schools.

Nearly 42,000 school-aged dependents of U.S. service personnel are enrolled in schools on DOD bases that are owned and operated by either LEAs or the U.S. Department of Education. The recommendation is based on former Defense Secretary Robert Gates's remarks to military spouses at a May 8, 2010, town hall meeting at Fort Riley, Kansas. The Secretary then called me as chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee last year and said, Norm, we've got to do something about these schools. We have these young men and women serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the last thing we need to do is have them worried about their children because some of these schools, if there was a hurricane, if there was an earthquake, if there was a lahar from Mount Rainier, these schools could go down.

I have walked out there and seen these schools at Joint Base Lewis-McChord. And one of the conditions, if you are going to get money here, is that you must take over the school. The local school districts are going to have to take them over from this point forward. So we will get out of the responsibility, but we have to bring these schools up to code and standards and rebuild most of them. This list was developed by the Army, and then the Navy and Air Force and Marine Corps also were involved.

The former Secretary indicated that his plan to improve schools requires congressional approval. Caring for the dependents of U.S. service personnel is a vital contributor to military quality of life and represents a prudent investment in our Nation's future. I urge my colleagues to reject the amendment.

Let me also say in the military construction bill there was \$463 million for schools that are owned by the Department of Defense. Many of these schools are overseas, in other countries; and yet we are putting \$463 million into those schools. At the same time, the gentleman from Arizona wants to deny the young people of our country schools that they could go into. There is one in Arizona. The gentleman is running for the other body. I think he would be concerned about the school in Arizona that may not get funded if this amendment passes. And I hope the people of Arizona remember it, because the people of Washington State will certainly remember it. This is a bad amendment. We should defeat it.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I will not yield.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I rise to oppose the amendment and associate my remarks with those of the ranking member. We are talking about the dependents of the U.S. military. And when you visit military bases, some of these schools are deplorable. When we make a commitment to a young person in the military, and they are married and they have children, they ought to be able to go to schools on their military base that are of high standards.

I would be happy to yield to the gentleman if he wishes.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I should mention the gentleman from Washington mentioned that the Secretary of Defense said we have got to do something about these schools. I should note that this was not in the Defense request. If he thought something ought to be done, you would think that they would have put it in their request. They didn't. It wasn't in the authorization bill. There is a Department of Education program, a competitive program for this already. If we think that it should have more money, then it should.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Reclaiming my time, I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. They don't have any money. The Department of Education can't fund this because the new majority is taking a lot of the money out of the Department of Education that they would use for this purpose, and they don't have the money. That's why the Secretary called us and said—and this is Fort Riley, Kansas, one of your side, a school in the district of a Republican Member—and he said we've got to do something.

We didn't say we will do this on a partisan basis. We said, hey, these men and women in these Stryker brigades are over in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the last thing we need to do is have them be worried about their children in these schools that could go down if we had an earthquake. And we have had all these natural disasters all over this country. And I just say to the gentleman this is the most ridiculous amendment I have heard of yet. And he has had some lulus. And I just hope we can defeat this amendment so the people of this country will know we care about our kids serving in the military and their families.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. 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.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. I have an amendment at the desk, designated as No. 2.

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. _____. The amount otherwise provided by title IX for "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund" is hereby reduced by \$3,577,192,676.

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

Mr. FLAKE. This amendment is straightforward. It will simply reduce the amount appropriated to the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund by roughly \$3.5 billion. We often hear in this body the Constitution grants the Congress the power of the purse, that the President's budget is not sacrosanct, and that Members should be able to guide Federal spending. I agree with that.

So I was quite surprised that the committee included in this bill an appropriation of \$5 billion to the Overseas Contingency Operation Transfer Fund, but provided virtually no guidance on how it should be spent beyond requiring that any obligations be, quote, pursuant to the global war on terrorism. That's roughly 4 percent of the overall cost of the war spending portion of this bill.

I understand the funding could provide the Department of Defense with a little more flexibility as it moves ahead with operations in Afghanistan, while simultaneously withdrawing troops from Afghanistan and Iraq. I am sympathetic to the need to properly fund the war in a way that requires us to budget for it.

□ 1940

But this \$5 billion with very few strings attached could also be used for just about anything, including, as a bargaining chip, for negotiations with the Senate, according to the CQ Today article, which ran on June 14.

I would submit that it's an expensive bargaining chip, and it's a very risky gamble, in my view. The President recently announced his intent to withdraw 10,000 U.S. troops from Afghanistan, which I think he will make the case for in the months ahead. And the Department of Defense has some flexibility as we move ahead in the months ahead.

So I think it's fair to reduce the amount appropriated in this fund to roughly \$1.5 billion. That amounts to 1 percent of the war-related costs of the bill instead of 4 percent. Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Funds have been requested in the past by the Department of Defense. I understand that. I think we all understand that, to give the Department of Defense some flexibility.

What I am saying here is, \$5 billion is a little too much flexibility here. Let's

regain our prerogative here to direct this money, to have the power of the purse and simply not allow that amount, \$5 billion. That would simply reduce it to \$1.5 billion.

According to CQ Today, the Army requested about \$2 billion for transportation expenses in Afghanistan. The House panel said that funding need was overstated because the Army was assuming all supplies are flown into that country, when only about 20 percent arrive by air.

I commend the committee for carefully drilling down on the requests submitted by the services and identifying places where funding is unjustified and unneeded. However, instead of pulling back all the money in what could become a slush fund, we should do better. We should take steps to simply make sure that money that doesn't have to be spent is not spent.

That's what this amendment does. I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I oppose the gentleman from Arizona's amendment, which would cut \$3.6 billion from the Overseas Contingencies Operations budget.

The committee believes that the Army's fiscal year 2012 operation and maintenance requests for Overseas Contingencies Operations may be overstated due to unrealistic planning assumptions. However, due to the great deal of uncertainty of the justification for the Army's O&M budget request, the committee added an appropriations account, the Overseas Contingencies Operations Transfer Fund Account, and shifted \$5 billion of funding from the Army into this account.

This account gives the Secretary of Defense flexibility to reprogram these funds for unforeseen requirements which emerged during 2012. For example, if redeployment from Afghanistan were to be accelerated—and some would suggest it should be—there will be a very significant increase in personnel and equipment transportation costs in fiscal year 2012.

Examples of requirements, which emerged during the year of budget execution in prior years, include funding for the MRAP vehicles, the mine resistant ambush protected vehicles, additional body armor that was needed, and other force protection things, joint, what we call joint urgent operational needs. And, of course, there are always spikes in fuel costs.

So for these and many other reasons, Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment and urge others to do so as well.

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.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

Mr. CONYERS. 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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for—

(1) deploying members of the Armed Forces on to the ground of Libya for the purposes of engaging in military operations unless the purpose of such deployment is limited solely to rescuing members of the United States Armed Forces;

(2) awarding a contract to a private security contractor to conduct any activity on the ground of Libya; or

(3) otherwise establishing or maintaining any presence of members of the Armed Forces or private security contractors on the ground of Libya unless the purpose of such deployment is limited solely to rescuing members of the United States Armed Forces.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise with the assistance of my good friends, TOM MCCLINTOCK of California, LYNN WOOLSEY of California, and BARBARA LEE of California.

It is my Libyan amendment, again, which would prevent funds appropriated in this act from being used to deploy any type of ground troop presence for the purpose of pursuing military operations on Libyan territory.

This amendment would simply codify the policy endorsed by President Obama and the international community and thereby ensure that our involvement in Libya remains limited in scope.

An identical amendment passed this House on May 26 by a vote of 416-5 as part of the National Defense Authorization Act.

It's also the intent of this amendment, as it was in my earlier amendment, that funds would be allowed to be used to rescue members of the Armed Forces participating in the NATO no-fly zone operation.

The American people, obviously many of them, have grown weary of the open-ended military conflicts that place our troops in harm's way and add billions to our national debt. We simply cannot afford another Afghanistan or Iraq.

And so the time has come for Congress to once again exercise its constitutional authority to place bound-

aries on the use of our military forces overseas and clearly state that this conflict in Libya will not escalate into an expensive occupation that would strain our resources and harm our national security interests.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONYERS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. We would like to commend you for your amendment, and we would be willing to accept it.

Mr. CONYERS. Thank you, sir. I appreciate that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my good friend from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) which I am very proud to be a co-sponsor.

The war in Libya, which was not authored by this body or our Senate colleagues, has lingered for more than 100 days.

Mr. Chairman, despite the legal contortions coming from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, the dropping of bombs, the killing of civilians, and the use of drones in Libya most definitely constitutes hostilities. And it's our responsibility in the Congress to make sure that these hostilities do not escalate into a full-blown ground war with boots on the ground and the United States becoming an occupying force in Libya.

The President has assured us that this won't happen, and I believe that a ground war is not his intention. But it wouldn't be the first time, Mr. Chairman, in the history of the United States' warfare that there was a shift in military, with the military campaign beginning as one thing and ending up as quite another. So it's critical that we assert ourselves using the congressional authority to appropriate funds to say "no" to launching a third ground war.

Our authority rests on how we use the people's money. Today's amendment denies the use of our tax dollars to send troops into Libya.

The war in Libya is a war of choice, except it's one that Americans didn't choose. It's not one that their elected representatives here in the people's House and Senate chose either.

We must ensure it does not go any further. We must listen to our people—the people who sent us here, the people we work for—who are insisting that we set limits. They know that we can't afford another Libya becoming another Iraq or Afghanistan.

Are these the values that we celebrated over this patriotic holiday weekend? Permanent warfare that leads to mayhem, despair and instability without advancing our national interests? It's time we start embracing the principles of smart security—humanitarian aid and civilian support—instead of perpetual warfare.

Haven't we had enough? Haven't our troops proven their valor? Haven't military families proven their selflessness and sacrifice? Haven't the taxpayers parted with enough of their money?

Vote "yes" on the Conyers-McClintock-Woolsey-Lee amendment. Say no to ground troops in Libya.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. I would like to ask Subcommittee Chairman YOUNG if he would enter into a colloquy regarding the Department of Defense's future plans for data storage.

□ 1950

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I would be pleased to enter into a colloquy on behalf of Chairman YOUNG with you, sir.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Thank you. As the chairman is aware and as you are aware, the Department of Defense has many cybersecurity goals and challenges. With the daily reports on cyberattacks and intrusions, I feel that Congress needs to express its concerns before there is a cyberevent that will impact and damage national security.

The Department of Defense is the world's largest target for cyberattacks. There are many aspects of cyberdefense infrastructure, but I would like to focus on one critical piece, the physical location of classified data. I'm very concerned that the Department of Defense will not weigh the physical storage of classified data sufficiently in their efforts to save money through the consolidation and modernization of the information technology infrastructure. In addition, I worry that unnecessarily storing classified data abroad could increase the risk that this information could be stolen, damaging national security and potentially harming our troops.

I would ask the chairman if he would be willing to work with me to ensure that the Department of Defense's future plans for data storage address these concerns and maintain the highest standards for protection for classified data. Keeping critical defense data under positive control and physically securing that data is just common sense for national security. Building and operating data centers here will create American jobs as well as make it easier to control access and make it harder for foreign operatives to steal things such as nuclear secrets, weapons systems designs, and battle plans.

I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Chairman YOUNG and the committee thank the gentleman from Illinois for bringing this matter to our attention, and we share his concern for the protection of

all classified data. We believe the threat from cyberattacks is real and is growing. We commend the gentleman for his leadership in this area, and we will be happy to work with you and the ranking member to ensure that our troops and Nation maintain control of all classified data.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPINSKI. I yield to the ranking member.

Mr. DICKS. I think the gentleman from Illinois brings up a very important issue, and I too look forward to working with the gentleman to ensure that classified data is protected from misuse and theft. Cybersecurity may be the most important defense issue that we face in the coming years. The Department of Defense itself is hit 250,000 times per hour, which is unbelievable, but it's true. And so we need to work on this, and I'm glad the gentleman has taken an interest in this important subject.

Mr. LIPINSKI. I want to thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member DICKS for their commitment to the troops and national security, and I know Mr. DICKS is especially concerned about cybersecurity.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. I have an amendment at the desk, designated as No. 3.

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:

SEC. ____ . The amounts otherwise provided by title IV of this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army", by reducing the amount made available for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy", by reducing the amount made available for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force", by reducing the amount made available for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide", and by reducing the amount made available for "Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense", by \$93,811,660, \$177,989,500, \$263,131,960, \$193,248,650, and \$1,912,920, respectively.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. FLAKE. The amendment would reduce each of the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation accounts by 1 percent, or roughly \$730 million below the currently appropriated \$73 billion provided in this measure.

Amendments of this sort have been offered to other Defense-related measures recently, though they have attempted to cut amounts far greater than what I am proposing. During one

of these debates, the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee made the point that "if you are going to reduce the defense budget, there ought to be a good reason." I agree. And I submit that both the severity of the fiscal situation we face and the consequences of inaction are compelling reasons to reduce the defense budget along with everything else.

The Appropriations Committee started a positive trend when, during the consideration of appropriations for fiscal year 2011, it reduced the RDT&E accounts below the levels that have been funded in recent years.

I applaud the committee for taking a serious look at these and other accounts and for acting accordingly, but I think we need to do better. We're going to have to get used to cutting defense budgets here if we're going to get our fiscal situation in order.

The defense budget accounts for roughly half of the discretionary spending that is considered during the regular appropriations process during the year. According to the Domenici-Rivlin Commission "Restoring America's Future," RDT&E budgets have increased from \$49.2 billion in fiscal year 2001 to \$80.2 billion in fiscal year 2010.

So you are seeing an amount of about 80 percent higher now than they were in just 2001. That is a 63 percent increase. I'm getting my math wrong here. That report also suggested reducing the RDT&E budget would "impose greater discipline in research investments."

In addition, Gordon Adams of the Stimson Center argues in an essay in Foreign Affairs magazine that the RDT&E budget should be reduced, saying that "it would be safe to cut it, too, by 19 percent between fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2018. Such a reduction would yield \$87 billion in savings while keeping the United States' level of military R&D far above any other country."

I'm not attempting to or suggesting that we make cuts that deep in these accounts with this amendment. I recognize that they have already taken a sizeable hit in fiscal year 11. I also know that my colleagues will come to the floor and tout the values of these accounts. They'll talk about and highlight important successes we've achieved with weapons and other systems that wouldn't have been possible without these accounts. I recognize that.

But if we're all going to have to get used to voting for cuts in defense, cutting 1 percent of the \$73 billion made available to RDT&E is far from Draconian and will not preclude any such future successes.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. DICKS. The allocation for the Defense bill has already been reduced

by \$9 billion. Funding for the research and development title of the bill has been reduced from the 2011 level by nearly \$2 billion. Further reductions risk harming critical technology development needed to keep current weapons relevant and needed to develop next generation weapons and technologies required to maintain the U.S. edge in military technologies.

The reduction would adversely affect many systems now in development, including the Joint Strike Fighter, where we certainly do not want to fall behind, advanced submarine development, the long-range strike program, missile defense program, further development of precision weapons systems and many others.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. FLAKE. The gentleman mentioned that this defense budget is cut \$7 billion below?

Mr. DICKS. Nine billion below the President's request.

Mr. FLAKE. That's below the President's request, not below the budget—

Mr. DICKS. Last year we were \$17 billion below last year, \$9 billion this year. So we're making some serious cuts in this budget.

Mr. FLAKE. I just appreciate that this is not the most ridiculous amendment. I'm glad that threshold was reached.

Mr. DICKS. No. This one won't make the top 10.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DICKS. We're working the list up, so I will share it with the gentleman down in the gym.

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.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you.

I invite the ranking member to enter into a colloquy with me on an important health issue for our military.

Taking more lives each year than breast, prostate, colon and pancreatic cancers combined, today's lung cancer death toll is beyond unacceptable. It is the leading cause of cancer death among men and women across every racial and ethnic group and has a very low 5-year survival rate of only 15 per-

cent. And this situation can be attributed to both resource limitations in programs dedicated to lung cancer research and the absence of a coordinated and comprehensive plan to reduce lung cancer mortality in this Nation by focusing on the entire lung cancer screening, diagnosis, treatment, and care continuum.

Today, 80 percent of new lung cancer cases affect people who neither have smoked or those who have quit smoking, many of them decades ago.

□ 2000

This is true of smokers and non-smokers, and those populations such as racial and ethnic minorities, women, and low-income Americans who are disproportionately affected by lung cancer. But it is especially the case for our brave men and women who defend this Nation and put themselves in harm's way to protect our freedom.

Veterans, whose service has put them at high risk for lung cancer, have lung cancer needs that have been and remain unmet. They also suffer from a higher incidence of lung cancer and mortality than nonveterans. Additionally, the rate of lung cancer is nearly twice as high among those in the military compared to the larger U.S. population.

As a physician, I know that success against lung cancer requires that we approach lung cancer comprehensively, just as we do other major illnesses. Prevention and wellness, coupled with early detection, treatment options, and research must be adequately funded and coordinated, just as we do for heart disease, breast cancer, HIV/AIDS, and others. That is why I introduced H.R. 1394, the Lung Cancer Mortality Reduction Act of 2011. We must coordinate activities that combat lung cancer in vulnerable populations, including our active military, and ensure that for them, as well as for others, that early detection, treatment, and research is adequately supported with benchmarks to gauge progress.

We owe it to our Nation's heroes to coordinate early screening, treatment, and care, and reduce lung cancer mortality among members of the Armed Forces and our veterans, whose exposure to carcinogens during active duty service is a known contributor to their increased lung cancer risk.

I would seek the help of the ranking member to pursue this work in the Defense Health Program within the Department of Defense.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentlelady yield?

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I will work with the gentlelady on DOD lung cancer research. We have \$10.2 million in the budget this year, and money for other forms of cancer and treatment efforts, in light of the serious problems facing military members. This is a very serious problem, and I am glad that you have called it to our attention, and I look forward

to working with you on this important issue.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KINZINGER OF ILLINOIS

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. 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:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to research, develop, manufacture, or procure a newly designed flight suit or integrated aircrew ensemble.

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

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, there is no bigger supporter, I don't think, in this body of the Air Force than me. I am an Air National Guard pilot. I have been an Air National Guard pilot for awhile now, and continue to be even during my service in Congress. But part of what we have to do in this body is we have to find areas of essential versus nonessential spending.

One of those areas I believe that is nonessential is \$100 million that will be spent, if this amendment is not adopted, to develop a new flight suit, in essence. I think at a time when we are looking at supporting defense as best we can and finding out areas where we can prioritize and make that essential, I think it is important to stop the design of this flight suit and allow that money to be spent in other areas.

We have met with the folks that are developing this, that are looking at the idea of this new flight suit, and I am still convinced that the right thing to do at this time is to halt the development and manufacture of this.

So I would just stand and urge adoption of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. Foxx). The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. First of all, the committee would like to thank the gentleman from Illinois for his service in the Air National Guard, and obviously his service in Congress. The gentleman from Illinois has made a compelling argument, and we are prepared to accept his amendment. However, we want to be clear that we will continue to study the issue as we support the continued advancement of the safety of all of our pilots. We just want to make that understood. It needs more study. We are in support of your amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. DICKS. The amendment would prohibit DOD from developing or manufacturing a newly designed flight suit

for members of the Armed Forces. In November of 2010, the Air Force awarded a \$99.4 million contract over 7 years to research, develop, and manufacture the flight suit. The November award ended a nearly 3-year competitive bidding process.

The Air Force requires that the new flight suit must protect airmen from flames, all kinds of weather, chemical attacks or radiation, and high gravity that can cause air members to black out. So I urge rejection of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LEE

Ms. LEE. Madam Chair, 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), add the following new section:

SEC. ____ . It is the policy of the United States to withdraw all United States Armed Forces and military contractors from Iraq by December 31, 2011, and no provision of any agreement between the United States and Iraq that amends the timeline for such withdrawal in a manner that obligates the United States to a security commitment to respond to internal or external threats against Iraq after such date shall be in force with respect to the United States unless the agreement is in the form of a treaty requiring the advice and consent of the Senate (or is intended to take that form in the case of an agreement under negotiation) or is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Ms. LEE (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to consider the amendment as read.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I object.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued to read.

Ms. LEE (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to consider the amendment as read.

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

There was no objection.

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

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Madam Chair, I am pleased that my colleagues, Representatives NADLER and WOOLSEY, are joining me in offering an amendment that make it the policy of the United States to withdraw all members of the United States Armed Forces and military contractors from Iraq by the end of this year.

More importantly, this amendment also clarifies that this timeline cannot

be changed unless it is in the form of a treaty requiring the advice and consent of the Senate or unless authorized by an act of Congress.

We must ensure that 45,000 United States troops who remain in Iraq, and our military contractors, leave Iraq at the end of this year, as is stated in our Nation's Status of Forces Agreement with Iraq.

This is of concern because this week the President and some of his advisers are considering just how many troops they can leave behind. Senators and others are publicizing their opinions. Senator MCCAIN of Arizona has suggested 10,000 to 13,000 troops remain to serve for support in intelligence arenas, as air support, and as a peace-keeping force. Others may eventually call for even more to remain. At the same time, the Government of Iraq is feeling pressured on multiple sides to either ask us to stay or to ensure our departure. As one of the original founders of the Out of Iraq Caucus, along with Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS and Congresswoman LYNN WOOLSEY, our position has been clear all along—we opposed the war and the occupation from the start, and we have worked day in and day out to end it.

We believe that ending the occupation of Iraq means withdrawing all troops—and we mean all troops—and all military contractors out of Iraq. It would be unacceptable to have troops remaining in Iraq after December 31, 2011, unless of course there was a treaty or an act of Congress. Leaving troops would hurt U.S. national security interests by adding credence to insurgents' narrative about the U.S. being a permanent occupying force. America's interests in Iraq and the region will be best served by eliminating our military presence and making greater use of our Nation's assets, including diplomacy, reconciliation, commerce, development assistance, and humanitarian aid. And we have already said in policy that there shall be no permanent military bases in Iraq.

Iraqis must be responsible for the security of Iraq, which they have demonstrated more and more as we have been pulling out of their country. The American people have no interest in extending our presence in Iraq, and they are looking to Congress to ensure that we bring our troops home and focus the savings on the challenges facing our Nation today.

Furthermore, we need to ensure that if any security commitment is required, that such commitment be established by a treaty or an act of Congress.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2010

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

“An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.”

The amendment gives affirmative direction in effect.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

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

The Chair will rule.

The amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California proposes to express a legislative sentiment of the House.

As such, the amendment 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 MS. LEE

Ms. LEE. Madam Chair, 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 spending reduction amount), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any account of the Department of Defense (other than accounts excluded by subsection (b)) in excess of the amount made available for such account for fiscal year 2011, unless the financial statements of the Department for fiscal year 2011 are validated as ready for audit within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ACCOUNTS EXCLUDED.—The following accounts are excluded from the prohibition in subsection (a):

(1) Military personnel, reserve personnel, and National Guard personnel accounts of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Defense Health Program account.

(c) VALIDATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “validation”, with respect to the auditability of financial statements, means a determination, following an examination, that the financial statements comply with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable laws and regulations and reflect reliable internal controls.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) with respect to a component or program of the Department if the President certifies that applying the subsection to that component or program would harm national security or members of the Armed Forces who are in combat.

Ms. LEE (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered read.

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

There was no objection.

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

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Madam Chair, I join my esteemed colleague Ms. JAN SCHAKOWSKY from Illinois in offering an amendment that hits at the heart of the issue of fiscal responsibility.

This amendment would freeze Department of Defense programs at fiscal

year 2011 levels unless the financial statements of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2011 are ready to be audited in 6 months from the date of enactment. However, this amendment would exempt military personnel, Reserve and National Guard personnel accounts as well as the Defense Health Program account from this potential funding freeze. It also contains a waiver for any potential harm to national security or combat forces.

In these financial times, which are very difficult as we all know, more and more people are learning of the importance of keeping to a budget and of being able to track where every single penny goes of their paychecks, if they have paychecks. For too many Americans right now, survival boils down to appropriately spending and saving every dollar and every cent that they have and budgeting what little money they have left.

Sadly, the Department of Defense Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office have documented that the Defense Department cannot tell the American taxpayers how their money is being spent. That really is quite shocking. We cannot wait any longer for the books to be audited. This requirement first came down in 1990, and over the years, this requirement that they keep the books that can be checked over has been pushed back to 2017. Already the Department of Defense has stated that they need an extension.

How many times do we turn our backs on agencies in their spending money without being able to account for it? How many more stories of expensive ashtrays and overpriced hammers do we need to have before we begin to deal with this in an effective way?

The bloated Pentagon budget, filled with waste, fraud and abuse, must be able to be audited. The American people expect to know where our defense dollars are going. They pay for this Defense Department, and they expect Congress to be the watchdog of these agencies. In fact, I believe that it is critical that the Department of Defense not only be ready for an audit but be able to actually pass an audit.

Today, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, be fiscally responsible and hold the Pentagon accountable to get its financial books in order. We require that of the business sector, of the private sector. We require that of our own family budgets. Why in the world don't we require that of the Pentagon where so many of our hard-earned tax dollars are being spent? We should freeze their spending, freeze their budget, until we know what they're doing with their money. An audit is a very reasonable request, and I hope that the other side understands that this really is in the spirit of fiscal responsibility and in helping to ensure that the Pentagon's books are in order.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

“An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.”

The amendment gives affirmative direction in effect.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to speak on the point of order?

The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language conferring authority.

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 NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR.

HUELSKAMP

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the curriculum of the Chaplain Corps Tier 1 DADT repeal training dated April 11, 2011.

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

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Madam Chair, I rise this evening to ensure that America's military bases are not used to advance a narrow social agenda.

Earlier this year, the Navy chief of chaplains announced that military chaplains who desire to perform same-sex marriages would be allowed to do so following the repeal of the policy known as Don't Ask, Don't Tell. The directive said that chaplains could perform same-sex ceremonies in such States where such marriages and unions are legal. Apparently, the Navy has recently backed away from such instruction, but tepidly and weakly, and in a way that leaves the door open to the reinstatement of this policy.

This amendment I offer will prohibit the enforcement of the directive of allowing chaplains to perform same-sex marriages on Navy bases regardless of whatever a State's law is on gay marriage.

In thinking about what has made our military successful, two things come to my mind: conformity and uniformity. Men and women who join our military are to conform to the military's standards, not the other way around. Regardless of where a ship is docked or where a plane is parked, our servicemembers know what to anticipate and how to behave. Rules and expectations are the same everywhere, but with a policy that is flexible and changes

based on the State, the military doesn't embrace its one-size-fits-all mentality that has made it so accomplished, disciplined and orderly. As the Navy and other military branches prepare for the repeal of this 1993 law, hours upon hours of sensitivity training have been presented to men and women in uniform. Such instruction has included warning that the failure to embrace alternative lifestyles could result in penalties for servicemembers.

What will happen to chaplains who decline to officiate over same-sex ceremonies? The directive states that chaplains “may” perform same-sex civil marriage ceremonies. I fear that chaplains who refuse to perform these ceremonies may find themselves under attack and their careers threatened.

Madam Chair, we must ensure the religious liberty of all military members, particularly that of chaplains. In my family, I've had a military chaplain who has served for more than approximately 4 decades, so this is particularly important to me, personally.

Regardless of how someone feels about the repeal of the policy known as Don't Ask, Don't Tell, I think we can all agree that instructing military chaplains that they can perform same-sex marriages goes above and beyond the instruction to repeal that particular law. In fact, this directive is not only an overreach of the repeal but is also a direct assault on the Defense of Marriage Act. It should be noted these two laws passed with bipartisan support and were signed into law by Democrat President Bill Clinton. Repealing Don't Ask, Don't Tell was supposed to be about allowing people in the military to serve openly, not about promoting same-sex marriage in contravention of the Defense of Marriage Act.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment in order to promote and ensure conformity and uniformity in the military culture, not the other way around; to promote the religious liberty of military chaplains; and to promote consistency with Federal laws on marriage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2020

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

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

Mr. DICKS. I rise in opposition to any amendment that seeks to delay the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell. Some in the majority continue to try to legislate this issue even though the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell was approved with overwhelming bipartisan support in December.

As of last month, more than 1 million U.S. servicemembers—roughly half of our Armed Forces—have been trained on the new law allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military. Our military leaders, led by Admiral Mullen, have stated that they have

seen no adverse impact on the force and that training is going very well. The current expectation is that all members of the active and reserve military force will be trained by mid-August.

Last month, Secretary Gates indicated in an interview with the Associated Press that he sees no roadblocks to ending the ban on openly gay military service. Current Secretary Panetta said that he would work closely with the Joint Chiefs of Staff to assess whether the elements for certification in the law are met before approving the repeal.

Our servicemembers deserve the right to serve their country no matter their race, gender, or sexual orientation. Currently, gay and lesbian servicemembers are forced to live under the constant threat of being forced out of the military because of the misguided Don't Ask, Don't Tell. I urge my colleagues to reject any amendment that seeks to delay implementation.

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

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

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

Mr. POLIS. Madam Chair, this amendment strikes a very dangerous precedent for Congress to somehow micromanage the training processes of military chaplains.

We have military chaplains from diverse faith backgrounds. We have many faiths—in fact, the majority of faiths that, for instance, don't sanctify gay marriage. We have other faiths. The one that I happen to belong to—I am a member of a reformed Jewish faith—and there are many other Christian faiths, including the Episcopalian faith, which do sanction same-sex unions. Likewise, it's an important part of chaplain training that they're allowed to counsel against, for instance, homosexual acts or extramarital heterosexual acts. That's a part of chaplaincy training as well. For Congress to interfere with the military processes of chaplaincy training is absurd and unprecedented.

With regard to this particular training program, I would like to ask my friend from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP), if I could just yield a moment to him, if he has read this particular training manual that he is seeking to defund here.

I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Yes, if the gentleman would restate his question.

Mr. POLIS. Has the gentleman from Kansas read the training manual that he is seeking to defund in this case?

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Madam Chair, that is an excellent question.

We tried to obtain a copy of that from the Department of Defense today and they refused to provide a copy. What I do have is an online three-page summary of the manual.

Mr. POLIS. So, reclaiming my time, I think that the straight answer is no. In fact, our ranking member and others have been unable to get that from the Navy Liaison's Office.

Again, I think it's an offense to the military to second-guess their training for chaplains. No doubt those documents could eventually come our way—and should, for oversight activities—but for us to somehow defund the training of chaplains to implement Don't Ask, Don't Tell makes no sense.

Again, chaplains will be worried. For instance, Catholic chaplains will be worried to advise their followers that homosexuality is a sin if that is not included in the training. Those for whom homosexuality is not a sin will also likewise be worried about advising the troops. There will be a void, a huge void—to not train the spiritual advisors to members of our military about the implementation of Don't Ask, Don't Tell? I mean, why not try to not train any of the troops? I mean, again, whether you supported it or not, I think most of us believe that it was better that there was a training process than, let's say, a court has ordered—which has now happened absent a training process and instantaneous change.

With regard to the chaplaincy, to second-guess an internal military training document—again, which they have indicated that they will revise accordingly—is to show a huge lack of judgment of the men and women who run the military, an enormous lack of confidence in the institution of the chaplaincy, an offense to the chaplaincy of the military to somehow deign that Congress is expressing that they should not be trained regarding a major military policy, that they should somehow take the risk on their own, that they should worry about advising members of their faith with regard to, within their faith tradition, whether homosexuality is a sin or not, regarding members of their faith as to whether they can be married or not.

This is a diverse country religiously, and likewise the institution of our military reflects that diversity. And to somehow, again, second-guess a military training document that hasn't even been read by the prime sponsor of this amendment shows a tremendous lack of faith and is a very dangerous precedence for Congress in terms of interfering with the training procedures of the military.

We could, of course, as a body or as individual Members, go through every single training manual and find things we like, find things we don't like. But again, to micromanage the military to that extent, particularly in light of a policy change which has ramifications for the chaplaincy.

The chaplaincy is, by and large, where the rubber meets the road with regard to how individual members are being advised about their sexual orientation, about what behaviors are moral and what behaviors are immoral.

And to somehow say that Congress will tell the chaplaincy not to train anybody on implementing this policy change leaves our soldiers in a spiritual lurch. It leaves our Christian soldiers in a spiritual lurch. It leaves our Jewish soldiers in a spiritual lurch, our Muslim soldiers in a spiritual lurch, all of those who take advantage of the good offices of the chaplaincy in the military, just as, of course, we have a chaplain in this fine institution, the United States Congress.

So, again, this is a change that perhaps many members of the chaplaincy were not in favor of—some were; it depends on their faith position, their own political opinions—but they need to be trained in accordance with military protocols, and this amendment would gut that. I strongly urge a “no” vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. HUELSKAMP. 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 Kansas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TONKO

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 2219.

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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor or subcontractor to an employee performing work under the contract for compensation if the compensation of the employee for a fiscal year exceeds the rate payable for level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5312 of title 5, United States Code, regardless of the contract funding source.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, the highest individual government salary funded by the American taxpayer is that of the President of the United States at a total of \$400,000, or so I thought. The President is certainly the highest paid public servant, but it turns out that the leader of the free world isn't actually the highest paid executive on the taxpayers' payroll.

In fact, the highest Federal Government salaries by far can be earned by private sector executives who are paid up to \$700,000 per year directly in taxpayer dollars. I do not mean executives who earn their multibillion-dollar incomes by selling often overpriced and

underperforming equipment to our men and women in uniform, though the customer is the Federal Government. Those salaries are paid through transactions in the private sector. No, I am talking about the Federal Government salaries paid directly by the Pentagon and other agencies to private contractor executives, direct salaries paid for 100 percent by taxpayer dollars.

You won't find these exorbitant pay rates on government income lists. They certainly aren't subject to the current Federal employee pay and hiring freeze.

□ 2030

In fact, that \$700,000 maximum salary increases every year to reach even greater heights even as we contemplate cutting other areas of our budget to new lows, including that of our military service branches.

These salaries are being paid by a department that has not been able to pass a standard audit in its entire history. It cannot even tell us how many contractors are on its payroll.

Madam Chair, the salary of a typical Army private starts at a meager \$20,000 per year. General Petraeus, a four-star general with 37 years of active service, the commander of the international coalition in Afghanistan and the next director of the CIA, earns a salary of approximately \$180,000. The Secretary of Defense earns about \$200,000. How then can we justify salaries of up to \$700,000 for defense contractor executives?

I understand that there may be contractors who supply services to our Nation that our government cannot perform on its own. However, I am also absolutely certain that there is no one single private contractor whose value to our national security is twice that of the Commander in Chief of the United States military.

At a time when the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs is telling us that the Nation's debt is the number one threat facing America, we cannot continue using taxpayer dollars to pay lavish and unjustifiable private contractor salaries that are more than triple the pay of our military leadership.

My amendment simply states that funds in this bill will not be used to pay a Federal Government salary for any individual defense contractor that exceeds the salary of the Secretary of Defense. That salary is level 1 of the executive schedule, or about \$200,000.

This is a very modest reform. It is not about limiting contracts or contract spending more broadly. It does not deal with outsourcing or insourcing. It does not, in fact, cap contractor pay, which may include private sector projects, profit sharing, or other earnings. It merely deals with the salary paid to contractors directly by the taxpayer, limiting the cost of that compensation in an effort to reduce the deficit and stop paying exorbitant Federal salaries to private sector employees.

I think this amendment forms a perfect complement to section 8050 of the

underlying bill, which deals with limiting contractor bonuses. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this amendment and other modest simple reforms that can help us tackle the deficit.

With that, I thank you, Madam Chair.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

"An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to speak on the point of order?

The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination of the amount of compensation of certain employees.

The amendment therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

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

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

Mr. DICKS. I rise for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), our distinguished chairman.

I think we agree that it is vitally important to save money in the Joint Strike Fighter Program where it is possible to do so without negatively impacting performance or schedule. The Joint Program Office and the services which will use the Joint Strike Fighter are to be commended for any efforts to identify potential reductions in program costs. As an example, the Air Force is currently in the process of validating an earlier internal study of ejection seat options for its variant of the aircraft.

Would the chairman agree that if studies like this one make a sound business case that savings will result, then the Air Force's judgment about how its aircraft can be made more cost effectively equipped should be informed by that conclusion?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I agree with him that we should consider all options for cost savings. Should the Air Force present the committee with a study that indicates potential cost savings in the ejection seat without compromising the F-35's performance or schedule, we will certainly look hard at that.

Mr. DICKS. I thank the chairman and look forward to working with him

on this and other matters in our oversight of the Joint Strike Fighter Program.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

Mr. POLIS. 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 made available by this Act may be used to maintain an end strength level of members of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty in Europe in excess of 30,000 members, and the amounts otherwise provided by this Act for "Military Personnel, Army", "Military Personnel, Navy", "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", and "Military Personnel, Air Force" in title I of division A are hereby reduced by \$433,966,500, \$41,380,000, \$6,700,000, and \$330,915,000, respectively.

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

Mr. POLIS. Given the ongoing budget negotiations, we need to explore all options for reducing wasteful spending, and I think we have an easy one in front of us in this amendment.

Before we ask the American people to accept painful cuts or accept tax increases, we have an opportunity here to get defense spending under control in a way that does not jeopardize or harm our national security. If we're serious about deficit reduction, we need to do something about the defense budget, and we can do it in a responsible way that doesn't hurt our national security. My amendment would do that.

By reducing some of the 80,000 troops in Europe where they're no longer needed, we can save hundreds of millions of dollars. So what my amendment would do very simply is reduce the total number of troops stationed in Europe from 80,000 to 30,000, which is more than enough to continue to support our ongoing operations in Libya and Iraq and our responsibilities to NATO for those Members who support them. For those who don't, this is not a proxy for those battles. We don't want to cut the troop levels so low we can't support those operations.

It will allow the DOD to save money by closing those bases that are no longer needed. By pulling 50,000 troops out of Western Europe and closing bases, we can save money, reduce our redundant military force, and CBO has scored the savings of this amendment as over \$800 million.

On top of the savings produced by reducing our troop level, my amendment would allow us to station troops in the U.S., instead of Europe, where it's 10 to 20 percent less expensive. It would allow the Pentagon to close bases across Europe that, frankly, are relics of World War II and the Cold War.

The U.S. taxpayer didn't sign up to indefinitely defend our wealthy Western European allies from a nonexistent

threat. These bases cost U.S. taxpayers millions upon millions of dollars. On top of that, they're often unpopular with the local people of the countries they are located in.

Our European allies are some of the richest countries in the world, so why are we subsidizing their defense spending? Our European allies have enjoyed a free ride on the American dime for too long. Today, our European allies spend an average of about 2 percent of GDP on defense, while America spends 4 to 5 percent. That means the average American spends \$2,500 on defense; the average European, \$500 on defense.

Now, if Europe feels they are under a military threat, first of all, I would like to hear whom it's from. It's not clear who's about to attack France or Germany. But if Europe does feel they're under a threat, they can afford to spend more on defense, and we can be confident that we can spend less on their defense. We cannot afford to subsidize the defense of France and Germany from an unknown and unidentified threat.

This amendment does not signal a weakening in our commitment to NATO. With modern technology, we can move troops and weapons quickly across the globe into theaters of operation. We retain sufficient presence in Europe with 30,000 troops for our joint training responsibilities under NATO. There is simply no need to have nearly 100,000 troops.

It's time to rethink our defense spending. We're not under threat by the Nazis. We're not under threat by the Soviets. Terrorism is a real threat. It's an amorphous threat that's not bound by nations or states, and, in fact, it does not have its main nexus in Western Europe. Maintaining bases in Europe is simply not a sane or rational response to this threat, nor is it fiscally responsible.

□ 2040

Even Donald Rumsfeld thinks it's time for a change of policy. In his recent book, he wrote: "Of the quarter million troops deployed abroad in 2001, more than 100,000 were in Europe, the vast majority stationed in Germany to fend off an invitation by a Soviet Union that no longer existed."

These cuts proposed in my amendment are part of the recommendations of the Sustainable Defense Task Force, a bipartisan project. The Sustainable Defense Task Force brought together defense experts from across the ideological spectrum and proposed commonsense recommendations for saving taxpayers' money without jeopardizing our national defense, and that's exactly what this is, common sense.

At a time when we must seriously consider cuts to wasteful government spending, we should not continue to subsidize the defense of wealthy European nations against a nonexistent Nazi threat, a nonexistent Soviet threat. Let's get serious here. We can start by reducing our military presence

in Europe, which will save the American people hundreds of millions of dollars while protecting our national security interests.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. The gentleman from Colorado offered a similar amendment to the 2012 national defense authorization bill earlier this year, and it failed by a vote of 96-323. He offered a similar amendment during consideration of H.R. 1 earlier this year, which failed by a vote of 74-351. The setting of our military end strengths is not something that should be done lightly. In fact, this is the sole jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services. They are responsible for setting military personnel end strengths, and the levels that would be set by this amendment are significantly below those in the House-passed 2012 National Defense Authorization Act.

For that and many other reasons, I am opposed to this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.
The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

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

Mr. POLIS. 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 Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Madam Chair, 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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to purchase non-combat vehicles for use outside of the United States if such vehicles are not substantially manufactured in the United States (as defined in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman's point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Since 2003, the Defense Department reports that it has spent approximately \$1.3 billion to buy non-combat vehicles from foreign vehicle manufacturers.

Now you may ask, why is that? We have a law on the books that's called

the Buy American Act, and it generally requires that when we are buying items for use by the U.S. military and they are available here in the United States that they should be bought from U.S. companies. It makes a lot of sense. If we're going to be spending billions of dollars in taxpayer money, we should make sure that it goes to fund U.S. manufacturers and U.S. jobs.

But here's the problem. There are a number of loopholes, a growing number of exceptions to the Buy America law. The biggest is this one. One of the exceptions says that if you are buying a particular good for use outside of the United States, you don't have to comply with the Buy America clause at all. Well, that becomes a pretty enormous, truck-sized loophole when we are fighting two wars abroad, because much of what we are purchasing goes immediately to foreign companies.

So you have a situation where non-combat vehicles, light trucks, ambulances, buses, motorcycles, vehicles that are made by a multitude of American manufacturers, are now being bought overseas and our taxpayer dollars are going to foreign European and Asian vehicle manufacturers and into the pockets of foreign workers.

This is a much bigger problem than just this one category of spending. In fact, the DOD has spent about \$36 billion in purchases from foreign companies for use outside of the United States. In fact, just this last year, there were about 38,000 waivers to the Buy America Act for a variety of exceptions, and over the last 4 years about 161,000 waivers to the Buy America Act. This is a very large problem, as we see growing numbers of exceptions to the act. This one, though, is the biggest.

And while I think we've got to pass comprehensive legislation to try to take on these growing waivers from the Buy America Act, this amendment, which I offer with my good friend Representative PETERS of Michigan, will simply restrict the purchase of these everyday non-combat vehicles to vehicles that are made by American workers. People in my State of Connecticut and around the country are out of work, and a \$1.3 billion infusion, money that we're going to spend anyway, will help create jobs.

To be successful in the 21st century we can't continue to cede our manufacturing capacity to overseas workers. The Department of Defense is the world's largest purchaser of many types of products and we must do all that we can to make sure that we're putting this money, our taxpayers' money to work here at home while not doing any damage to the mission abroad. These non-combat vehicles could easily be manufactured by American plants, and it's high time that we put people back to work here in this country. I urge adoption of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part: "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member seek to speak on the point of order?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Madam Chair, just to quickly point out that is a pretty bread-and-butter, vanilla restriction on funding, as I understand one of the objections is that this would change the duties of contracting officers who now don't apply the Buy America law. In fact, normal course of training requirements for contracting specialists already educate those specialists in how to apply the Buy America law whether or not they currently do it today.

I do believe for that reason that the amendment is germane.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to speak on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Florida makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut proposes to change existing law, in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

As recorded in Deschler's Precedents, volume 8, chapter 26, section 52, even though a limitation or exception therefrom might refrain from explicitly assigning new duties to officers of the government, if it implicitly requires them to make investigations, compile evidence, or make judgments and determinations not otherwise required of them by law, then it assumes the character of legislation and is subject to a point of order under clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

The proponent of a limitation assumes the burden of establishing that any duties imposed by the provision either are merely ministerial or are already required by law.

The Chair finds that limitation proposed in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut does not simply impose a negative restriction on the funds in the bill. Instead, it requires the officials concerned to make a determination regarding whether a certain item to be acquired for use outside the United States is substantially manufactured in the United States, a matter with which they are not charged under existing law.

On these premises, the Chair concludes that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut proposes to change existing law.

Accordingly, the point of order is sustained.

□ 2050

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HERRERA BEUTLER

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Chair, 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:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract that allows the contractor to use amounts paid to the contractor under such contract to pay a tax to the Afghan Ministry of Finance.

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

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Chair, we are in Afghanistan right now, helping to rebuild, or in many cases build from scratch, infrastructure. And when we leave that country, and I do hope we will be leaving soon, we will leave that infrastructure behind, power grids, water systems, trained law enforcement, the building blocks of a functioning society. We will spend billions of dollars on improvements meant to better the lives of the Afghan people. We don't need to also pay taxes to the Afghan Government for the privilege of building or rebuilding their country. And that's why I am happy to bring this amendment to the floor tonight for consideration.

The Department of Defense should be focused on providing soldiers in training, in the field, and on the front lines with the tools they need to protect themselves and defend our country. This amendment would uphold existing law and clarify existing agreements between the U.S. and Afghanistan prohibiting Afghanistan from taxing U.S. contractors doing this rebuilding work in Afghanistan.

Now, this ban on levying taxes would also apply to all subcontractors that may not have direct contracts with Afghanistan. In other words, if a company is working on a project funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, whether that company is a prime contractor or a subcontractor, that company should not be subject to taxes from the Afghani Government.

These are the contractors doing rebuilding work in Afghanistan, helping rebuild the Afghans' infrastructure, and hopefully allowing them to one day thrive independently. Common sense and financial prudence says that the U.S. should not be subject to taxation for the rebuilding efforts it is paying for.

Hardworking Americans send their tax dollars to Washington so that soldiers on the front lines have the tools they need to protect themselves and our country, not fill the coffers of a foreign government. So I urge its adoption.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I would like to say, Madam Chairman, that the gentlewoman has worked long and hard to write this amendment in such a way to be acceptable to the Parliamentarian, and I am very happy to accept her amendment and ask for its support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. DICKS. I am going to read this amendment: "None of the funds made available by this act may be used to enter into a contract that allows the contractor to use amounts paid to the contractor under such contract to pay a tax to the Afghan Ministry of Finance."

I want to congratulate the gentlewoman from Washington State for being able to work so tirelessly to get this amendment perfected. It's very clear what her intent is, and we are prepared on our side to accept this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF GEORGIA

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Chair, 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:

SEC. ____ . The Secretary of Defense shall post on the public website of the Department of Defense the cost to each American taxpayer of each of the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Chair, let me begin by thanking the ranking member, Mr. DICKS, and his staff for all of their hard work on this legislation. As always, they offer great assistance and guidance for all Members and staff, regardless of our differences on policy. Thank you all for all that you do.

Madam Chair, my amendment is very simple: It requires that the Department of Defense put on its Web site the costs of war to each American taxpayer. It is time for Americans to have a receipt for these 10 years of war. What has it cost us? How much cold, hard cash has been spent?

I have stood here time and time again and listened to debates about

how we don't have any money. There is no money for the elderly, no money for the sick, no money for the poor, no money for women, no money for children, no money for people who lost their jobs by no fault of their own. It just costs too much. No money for you, or you, or you.

But when it comes to war, war in Afghanistan, Iraq, and now Libya, there seems to be a bottomless pit of resources. And it is not fair; it is not right. We nickel and dime the people who need it most. But when it comes to war, there is a big fat blank check. We need to be honest with ourselves. We need to be honest with each other.

Across the country, there are Americans, hardworking, taxpaying citizens who oppose war. They oppose their hard-earned dollars being sent overseas to support 10 long years of war. But let me be clear, Madam Chair, they do not oppose paying their taxes. They are not anarchists or anti-government activists. But as conscientious objectors to war, these Americans want their taxes invested here at home.

They want to help provide food for the hungry, safe roads, and strong schools. They want Medicare and Social Security to exist for their parents, their children, and their grandchildren. They want their tax dollars to care for soldiers and their families when they return home. They want to see an end and a cure to cancer. They want a cure for AIDS. They want to see small businesses thrive and innovation become the engine of our economy. They want high-speed rail that rivals Europe and Asia. They want transit systems that are safe and get people where they need to go. They want government to work for them.

Even if you do not oppose war, don't you want to know what it costs you and your family? It's time, Madam Chair, it's time for the Department of Defense to be honest with the American people. This is not some wild, crazy, farfetched idea. It is simple, commonsense transparency and good government. This amendment takes a tiny, small step in the right direction.

Madam Chair, it is my hope and prayer that all of my colleagues will support this straightforward amendment.

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

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part: "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment gives affirmative direction in effect.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

□ 2100

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to speak on the point of order?

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Chair, I wish to speak.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I made my point, and I don't have another point to make.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language imparting direction.

The amendment therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) having assumed the chair, Ms. FOXX, 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. 2219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for July 6 and the balance of the week on account of family obligations.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 6 p.m. and July 8.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Friday, July 8, 2011, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2302. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Difenconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0296; FRL-8876-4] received June 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2303. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Amendments [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-1081; FRL-8875-4] received June 10, 2011, pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2304. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report identifying, for each of the Armed Forces (other than the Coast Guard) and each Defense Agency, the percentage of funds that were expended during the preceding fiscal year for performance of depot-level maintenance and repair workloads by the public and private sectors, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2466(d)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2305. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the certification of a restructured Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2306. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the certification of a restructured RQ-4A/B Unmanned Aircraft System Global Hawk Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2307. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement; Synchronized Reprogramming and Operational Tracker (SPOT)(DFARS Case 2011-D030) (RIN: 0750-AH26) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2308. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies for fiscal year 2010; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2309. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Conservatorship and Receivership (RIN: 2590-AA23) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2310. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Land Disposal Restrictions: Revision of the Treatment Standards for Carbamate Wastes [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2008-0332; FRL-9318-4] (RIN: 2050-AG65) received June 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2311. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of California; Interstate Transport of Pollution; Significant Contribution to Nonattainment and Interference with Maintenance Requirements [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0046; FRL-9318-1] received June 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2312. 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; State of California; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan and Interstate Transport Plan; Interference with Visibility Requirement [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0131; FRL-9317-9] received June 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2313. A letter from the Legal Advisor/Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of the Commission's Rules Regarding Maritime Automatic Identification Systems

[WT Docket No.: 04-344] received June 13, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2314. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Service Program [CG Docket No.: 10-51] June 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2315. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Export Control Reform Initiative: Strategic Trade Authorization License Exception [Docket No.: 100923470-1230-03] (RIN: 0694-AF03) received June 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2316. A letter from the Associate Director for PP&I, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Alphabetical Listing of Blocked Persons, Blocked Vessels, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Specially Designated Global Terrorists, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers; Alphabetical Listing of Vessels That Are The Property of Blocked Persons or Specially Designated Nationals; Alphabetical Listing of Persons Determined to be the Government of Iran, as Defined in the Iranian Transaction Regulations; received June 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2317. A letter from the Associate Director for PP&I, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Foreign Assets Control Regulations; Transaction Control Regulations (Regulations Prohibiting Transactions Involving the Shipment of Certain Merchandise Between Foreign Countries; received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2318. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the Department's report on United States contributions to the United Nations and United Nations affiliated agencies and related bodies for fiscal year 2010; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2319. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-79, "Housing Production Trust Fund Dedicated Tax Appropriations Authorization Temporary Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2320. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-80, "Housing Production Trust Fund Pollin Memorial Community Dedicated Tax Appropriations Authorization Temporary Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2321. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-82, "Brewery Manufacturer's Tasting Permit Temporary Amendment Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2322. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-81, "Unemployment Compensation Extended Benefits Continuation Temporary Amendment Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2323. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-90, "Closing of Water Street, S.W., S.O. 10-15906, Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2324. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-89, "Department of Forensic Sciences Establishment Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2325. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-91, "Closing of Public Street adjacent to Square 4376 Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2326. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period ending March 31, 2011; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2327. A letter from the Inspector General, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting notification that the Commission will soon begin the audit of financial statements for the fiscal year 2011; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2328. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the Board's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2329. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2330. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Commencement Bay, Tacoma, WA [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0197] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2331. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chelsea St. Bridge Demolition, Chelsea River, Chelsea, Massachusetts [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0420] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2332. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Limited Service Domestic Voyage Load Lines for River Barges on Lake Michigan [Docket No.: USCG-1998-4623] (RIN: 1625-AA17) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2333. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; 28th Annual Humboldt Bay Festival, Fireworks Display, Eureka, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0167] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2334. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Severn River, Spa Creek and Annapolis Harbor, Annapolis [USCG-2011-0046] (1645-AA08) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2335. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; M.I.T.'s 150th Birthday Celebration Fireworks, Charles River, Boston, Massachusetts [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0375] (RIN:

1625-AA00) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2336. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0257] (RIN: 1625-AB69) received June 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2337. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Annual events requiring safety zones in the Captain of the Port Sault Saint Marie zone [Docket No.: USCG- 2011-0188] (RIN: 1625-AA00), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. EMERSON: Committee on Appropriation. H.R. 2434. A bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-136). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California: Committee on House Administration. First Semiannual Report on the Activities of the Committee on House Administration for the 112th Congress (Rept. 112-137). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 340. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1309) to extend the authorization of the national flood insurance program, to achieve reforms to improve the financial integrity and stability of the program, and to increase the role of private markets in the management of flood insurance risk, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-138). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 2433. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the laws relating to the employment and training of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. PAULSEN):

H.R. 2435. A bill to allow individuals to choose to opt out of the Medicare part A benefit and to allow individuals opting out of such benefit to be eligible for health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANZULLO (for himself, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. BACHUS):

H.R. 2436. A bill to prohibit any reduction in the rate of dividends paid to the Secretary

of the Treasury on the senior preferred stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchased by the Secretary; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 2437. A bill to support evidence-based social and emotional learning programming; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2438. A bill to ensure that certain Federal employees cannot hide behind immunity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. GARRETT):

H.R. 2439. A bill to amend the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 to authorize the Federal Housing Finance Agency, as receiver of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, to revoke the charters of such enterprises or any limited-life regulated entity established under such receivership; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HURT (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. GARRETT):

H.R. 2440. A bill to protect the taxpayers of the United States by requiring Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to sell or dispose of the assets of such enterprises that are not critical to their missions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. GARRETT):

H.R. 2441. A bill to terminate the Housing Trust Fund and the requirement that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac make annual allocations for such Fund; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CRAVAACK:

H.R. 2442. A bill to eliminate Federal mandates for traffic sign retroreflectivity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 2443. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on expensing certain depreciable assets for certain businesses that hire veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOREN (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 2444. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KLINE (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. HANNA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BARLETTA, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. HECK, and Mr. KELLY):

H.R. 2445. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide States and local educational agencies with maximum flexibility in using Federal funds provided under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself and Mr. CLAY):

H.R. 2446. A bill to clarify the treatment of homeowner warranties under current law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida (for herself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms.

JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 2447. A bill to grant the congressional gold medal to the Montford Point Marines; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 2448. A bill to establish the St. Croix National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. PIERLUISI):

H.R. 2449. A bill to permit expungement of records of certain nonviolent criminal offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2450. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain high-intensity sweetener; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. CAPUANO):

H.R. 2451. A bill to restore certain provisions of the Banking Act of 1933, commonly referred to as the "Glass-Steagall Act", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TONKO, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 2452. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to complete a special resource study of the Hudson River Valley in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LUTKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE, Mr. AKIN, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LONG, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut):

H.R. 2453. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Mark Twain; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PIERLUISI (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 2454. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make residents of Puerto Rico with one child or two children eligible for the refundable portion of the child tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 2455. A bill to prohibit any requirement of a budgetary offset for emergency disaster assistance during 2011 and 2012; to the Committee on Rules, 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. RIGELL (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 2456. A bill to establish the Fort Monroe National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WALSH of Illinois (for himself, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BURTON of Indiana,

Mr. WEST, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LONG, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. OLSON):

H.R. 2457. A bill to restrict funds for the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.J. Res. 71. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve to 3 in the House of Representatives and 2 in the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution supporting the formation of a bipartisan Presidential Commission to study the establishment of a National Museum of the American People; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. REYES, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. POLIS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. RANGEL):

H. Res. 339. A resolution expressing support for designation of September as National Childhood Obesity Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. TIBERI):

H. Res. 341. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of September as "National Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. FARR, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H. Res. 342. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 30, 2011, as National Dance Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

74. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 68 urging the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to require that satellite television providers broadcast local television stations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

75. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 81

urging the Congress to take steps to designate Caddo Lake as a National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 2433.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 2434.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2435.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States)."

By Mr. MANZULLO:

H.R. 2436.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 ("To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes"), and 18 ("To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof").

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 2437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art I, Sec 8

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 2439.

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. HURT:

H.R. 2440.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1, clause 3, and clause 18.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 2441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 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"), 3 ("To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes"), and 18 ("To make all Laws which shall be necessary and power 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. CRAVAACK:

H.R. 2442.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Amendment X of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 2443.

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. BOREN:

H.R. 2444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. KLINE:

H.R. 2445.

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. BIGGERT:

H.R. 2446.

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 and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 2447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 12-14, and Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 2448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 and Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1 and 3 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2450.

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;

By Mr. HINCHEY:

H.R. 2451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. HINCHEY:

H.R. 2452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)"

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 2453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 6, Section 8, Article 1, which states "The Congress shall have the power . . . to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures."

By Mr. PIERLUISI:

H.R. 2454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to lay and collect taxes and to provide for the general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution such powers as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 2455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. RIGELL:

H.R. 2456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. WALSH of Illinois:

H.R. 2457.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.J. Res. 71.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 5 of the Constitution states: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 10: Mr. NUGENT.
 H.R. 49: Mr. COBLE.
 H.R. 58: Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. DENHAM, and Mr. MACK.
 H.R. 104: Mr. TIBERI.
 H.R. 136: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. OLVER, and Mrs. MALONEY.
 H.R. 140: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
 H.R. 152: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 196: Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 198: Ms. EDWARDS.
 H.R. 258: Mr. WOLF.
 H.R. 272: Mr. GOODLATTE.
 H.R. 310: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 311: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 312: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 324: Mr. OWENS and Mr. MORAN.
 H.R. 329: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
 H.R. 363: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 374: Mr. RIBBLE and Mr. RIVERA.
 H.R. 420: Mr. MACK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. NUNNELEE.
 H.R. 451: Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 452: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois and Ms. GRANGER.
 H.R. 469: Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 483: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 527: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
 H.R. 530: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 574: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 576: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 583: Mr. HOLT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 593: Mr. LATTA, Mr. CANSECO, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 615: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. MACK.
 H.R. 645: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. MACK.
 H.R. 674: Mr. TURNER, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MACK, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. SHUSTER.
 H.R. 687: Mr. CRITZ.
 H.R. 691: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 692: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 693: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 718: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. POLIS, Ms. CHU, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 719: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RUNDYAN, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H.R. 721: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 724: Mr. LOEBSACK and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 733: Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H.R. 735: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
 H.R. 745: Mr. PITTS and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
 H.R. 746: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
 H.R. 757: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 800: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 812: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
 H.R. 862: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. OLVER, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 890: Ms. BASS of California.
 H.R. 932: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 973: Mr. PEARCE.
 H.R. 991: Mrs. NOEM.
 H.R. 998: Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 1001: Mrs. BIGGERT and Mr. ALTMIRE.
 H.R. 1015: Mr. FILNER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. AUSTRIA, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 1054: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 1063: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. ROSKAM.
 H.R. 1066: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. KISSELL.
 H.R. 1082: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.
 H.R. 1089: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 1091: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1103: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.R. 1106: Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 1126: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.
 H.R. 1134: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1161: Mr. GUINTA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mrs. LUMMIS.
 H.R. 1188: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1190: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 1193: Mr. COSTA.
 H.R. 1196: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1200: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 1219: Ms. SUTTON.
 H.R. 1259: Mr. FINCHER.
 H.R. 1288: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota.
 H.R. 1289: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 1297: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 1300: Ms. CHU.
 H.R. 1325: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 1370: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 1404: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. FARR, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. DEUTCH.
 H.R. 1416: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. CRAVAACK.
 H.R. 1426: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. HEINRICH.
 H.R. 1457: Mr. TOWNS.
 H.R. 1459: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1463: Mr. PITTS.
 H.R. 1464: Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 1465: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1475: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1479: Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 1483: Ms. SPEIER.
 H.R. 1485: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.
 H.R. 1488: Mr. HIGGINS.
 H.R. 1505: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1529: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1543: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1558: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. STEARNS.
 H.R. 1588: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
 H.R. 1614: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.
 H.R. 1621: Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 1633: Mr. HALL.
 H.R. 1648: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1663: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 1698: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1723: Mr. CHABOT.
 H.R. 1724: Mr. INSLER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 1734: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 1735: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut and Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 1741: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1744: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
 H.R. 1747: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 1756: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
 H.R. 1763: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1764: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1821: Mr. HIMES and Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 1829: Mr. CASSIDY.
 H.R. 1855: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 1856: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. McINTYRE, and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1865: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. LONG, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. JONES, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. DENHAM.
 H.R. 1903: Mr. POLIS and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 1932: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 1968: Mr. GERLACH.
 H.R. 1980: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. ISSA.
 H.R. 2000: Mr. WOLF.
 H.R. 2002: Mr. LATTA.
 H.R. 2010: Mr. MCKEON and Mr. BOUSTANY.
 H.R. 2018: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. WALSH of Illinois.
 H.R. 2028: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 2030: Mr. KUCINICH and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 2032: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. AKIN.
 H.R. 2036: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
 H.R. 2040: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. CHAFFETZ.
 H.R. 2042: Mr. PAULSEN.
 H.R. 2054: Mr. STEARNS.
 H.R. 2068: Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 2077: Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 2079: Ms. BUERKLE.
 H.R. 2085: Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 2092: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
 H.R. 2099: Mr. RIVERA.
 H.R. 2103: Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 2123: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 2139: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. JENKINS, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, and Mr. AUSTRIA.
 H.R. 2164: Mr. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. BROOKS.
 H.R. 2172: Mr. LANDRY, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mr. FLORES.
 H.R. 2182: Mr. HARPER.
 H.R. 2190: Mrs. CAPPS.
 H.R. 2194: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 2195: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 2198: Mr. CONAWAY.
 H.R. 2210: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 2214: Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. HANNA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. LATOURETTE.
 H.R. 2215: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CARDOZA, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 2233: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. MACK.
 H.R. 2245: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 2250: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. PETRI, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. ALEXANDER.
 H.R. 2257: Mr. BLACK and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
 H.R. 2272: Ms. NORTON and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 2284: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
 H.R. 2298: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
 H.R. 2299: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 2304: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. NUNNELLEE.

H.R. 2307: Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 2311: Mr. DENT.

H.R. 2321: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 2325: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 2334: Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 2341: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FARR, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 2357: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 2358: Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2369: Mr. GARRETT, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. WU, Mr. SIREs, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LUJAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HANABUSA, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HOLT, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. OWENS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SHULER, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. HECK, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 2372: Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 2377: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2387: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2389: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 2401: Mr. HUELSKAMP and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 2410: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2415: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 2417: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. McKEON, Mr. ROKITA, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. LATTA.

H.J. Res. 56: Mr. LANKFORD and Mrs. LUMMIS.

H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. BROOKS.

H. Res. 105: Mr. ISRAEL.

H. Res. 130: Mr. STARK.

H. Res. 134: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. POLIS.

H. Res. 201: Mr. PETERS.

H. Res. 254: Mr. NUNNELLEE.

H. Res. 256: Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. KILDEE.

H. Res. 268: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H. Res. 270: Mr. NUGENT.

H. Res. 298: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. COSTA.

H. Res. 304: Mr. OLVER, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H. Res. 315: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

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H. Res. 315: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment, made in order as Amendment No. 1 for the rule to H.R. 1309, to be offered by Representative BIGGERT, or a designee, to H.R. 1309, the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2011, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2417: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

15. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City of Miami, Florida, relative to Resolution 10-0221 urging the Congress to increase the percentage of Community Development Block Grant Funding allowed for public services from fifteen percent (15%) to twenty-five percent (25%); which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Ms. MCCOLLUM

AMENDMENT No. 101: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following: SEC. ____ The total amount of appropriations made available by this Act is hereby reduced by \$124,800,000.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. GOSAR

AMENDMENT No. 102: 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 administer and enforce the wate-rate requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, commonly known as the "Davis Bacon Act."

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. GOSAR

AMENDMENT No. 103: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this act may be obligated or expended for assistance to any entity that has adopted a founding charter, constitution, or policy calling for the destruction of the State of Israel.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. RUNYAN

AMENDMENT No. 104: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds in this Act may be used to procure air transportation from a commercial air carrier for a member of the Armed Forces who is traveling under orders to deploy to or return from an overseas contingency operation under terms that allow the carrier to charge the member fees for checked baggage other than for bags weighing more than 80 pounds or bags in excess of four per individual.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. MULVANEY

AMENDMENT No. 105: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ The total amount of appropriations made available by this Act is hereby reduced by \$17,192,000,000, not to be derived from amounts of appropriations made available by title IX.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. GOHMERT

AMENDMENT No. 106: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated, expended, or used in any manner to support operations, including NATO or United Nations operations, in or involving Libya.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Ms. NORTON

AMENDMENT No. 107: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ The amount otherwise made available by this Act for "Operation and Maintenance—Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites" is hereby reduced and increased by \$1,000,000.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. KISSELL

AMENDMENT No. 108: 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 enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any United States commercial air carrier if that contract, memorandum of understanding, cooperative agreement, loan, or loan guarantee allows the air carrier to charge baggage fees to any member of the Armed Forces who is traveling on official military orders and is being deployed overseas or is returning from an overseas deployment.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. AMASH

AMENDMENT No. 109: 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 use of military force against Libya.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Mr. KINZINGER OF ILLINOIS

AMENDMENT No. 110: 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 research, develop, manufacture, or procure a newly designed flight suit or integrated aircrew ensemble.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Ms. LEE

AMENDMENT No. 111: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. ____ It is the policy of the United States to withdraw all United States Armed Forces and military contractors from Iraq by December 31, 2011, and no provision of any agreement between the United States and Iraq that amends the timeline for such withdrawal in a manner that obligates the United States to a security commitment to respond to internal or external threats against Iraq after such date shall be in force with respect to the United States unless the agreement is in the form of a treaty requiring the advice and consent of the Senate (or is intended to take that form in the case of an agreement under negotiation) or is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: Ms. LEE

AMENDMENT No. 112: At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction amount), insert the following:

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks,

SEC. ____ (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any account of the Department of Defense (other than accounts excluded by subsection (b)) in excess of the amount made available for such account for fiscal year 2011, unless the financial statements of the Department for fiscal year 2011 are validated as ready for audit within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ACCOUNTS EXCLUDED.—The following accounts are excluded from the prohibition in subsection (a):

(1) Military personnel, reserve personnel, and National Guard personnel accounts of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Defense Health Program account.

(c) VALIDATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “validation”, with respect to the auditability of financial statements, means a determination, following an examination, that the financial statements comply with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable laws and regulations and reflect reliable internal controls.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) with respect to a component or program of the Department if the President certifies that applying the subsection to that component or program would harm national security or members of the Armed Forces who are in combat.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: MR. ENGEL

AMENDMENT No. 113: 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 by the Department of Defense to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles, for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum-Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: MR. GOHMEIT

AMENDMENT No. 114: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated, expended, or used in any manner to support military operations, including NATO or United Nations operations, in Libya or in Libya's airspace.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: MR. GOSAR

AMENDMENT No. 115: 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 obligated or expended for assistance to the following entities:

- (1) Iran.
- (2) Hamas.
- (3) Hizbullah.
- (4) The Muslim Brotherhood.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: MR. WELCH

AMENDMENT No. 116: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for tax collection purposes by the Afghan Ministry of Finance.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: MR. WELCH

AMENDMENT No. 117: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ Not more than \$200,000,000 of the funds provided by title IX under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army” may be available for the Commander's Emergency Response Program, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by \$200,000,000.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: MR. TONKO

AMENDMENT No. 118: 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 pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor or subcontractor to an employee performing work under the contract for compensation if the compensation of the employee for a fiscal year exceeds the rate payable for level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5312 of title 5, United States Code, regardless of the contract funding source.

H.R. 2219

OFFERED BY: MR. LEWIS OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 119: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ The Secretary of Defense shall post on the public website of the Department of Defense the cost to each American taxpayer of each of the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. LAMBORN

AMENDMENT No. 5: Page 23, line 4, strike “expended:” and all that follows through “6864(a).”, and insert “expended.”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 6: Page 23, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,304,636,000)”.

Page 24, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$289,420,000)”.

Page 24, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$476,993,000)”.

Page 28, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$820,488,000)”.

Page 28, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$100,000,000)”.

Page 29, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$160,000,000)”.

Page 31, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$6,000,000)”.

Page 32, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000)”.

Page 32, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000)”.

Page 52, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$68,400,000)”.

Page 53, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$11,700,000)”.

Page 53, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,700,000)”.

Page 54, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,350,000)”.

Page 54, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$250,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,250,437,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 7: Page 23, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,304,636,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,304,363,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 8: Page 25, line 18, strike “2012,” and all that follows through “of the Treasury:”, and insert “2012:”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 9: Page 24, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$289,420,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$289,420,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 10: Page 24, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$476,993,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$476,993,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 11: Page 28, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$820,488,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$820,488,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 12: Page 28, line 23 after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$100,000,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$100,000,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 13: Page 29, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$160,000,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$160,000,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 14: Page 31, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$6,000,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$6,000,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 15: Page 32, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000)”.

Page 32, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 16: Page 52, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$68,400,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$68,400,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 17: Page 53, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$11,700,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$11,700,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 18: Page 53, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,700,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,700,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 19: Page 54, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,350,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,350,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCLINTOCK

AMENDMENT No. 20: Page 54, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$250,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$250,000)”.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. LUETKEMEYER

AMENDMENT No. 21: 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 study of the

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Missouri River Projects authorized in section 108 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (division C of Public Law 111-8).

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. LUETKEMEYER

AMENDMENT No. 22: At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to continue the study conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to section 5018(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 or to implement activities proposed by such study.

H.R. 2354

OFFERED BY: MR. FLEMING

AMENDMENT No. 23: Page 29, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$160,000,000)”.

Page 62, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$160,000,000)”.