



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

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

Vol. 157

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 2011

No. 106

## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, July 18, 2011, at 2 p.m.

## House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 2011

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

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
July 15, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TED POE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### PRAYER

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

As the House gathers at the end of a difficult week, grant the Members peace and calm, that they might attend to the issues and policies that they continue to consider. May they honor the values and traditions that we share as a people. Help them be mindful of the gifts of peace, justice, fairness, and respect that are our common heritage.

As it is so often easy for all of us to focus on what separates one from another, may our understanding that You have created us as one people remind us of the values that bind us all together as Americans in the human family.

May all that is done this day in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

### 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 Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. QUIGLEY 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 five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side.

### NEED FOR BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, if our Nation's debt crisis has taught us anything, it is that we need a permanent fiscal solution to keep America the permanent land of the free for our children and grandchildren. There is only one way to bind Congress to such a

commitment, and that is a constitutional amendment requiring us to balance the budget.

Ordinary spending cuts and pledges to slash the deficit are no longer sufficient. Washington went on a record spending binge in the last 2 years and left Americans in an economic hangover. New taxes, as some propose, would only punish the victim and reward the spenders with more money to waste. We need to stop spending money we don't have and begin living within our means. The future of our Nation depends on it.

A Washington promise is always temporary. A constitutional amendment is permanent. For the sake of tomorrow's generations, let's get it done today.

### SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE DEBT CRISIS

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

Mr. KUCINICH. The huffing and puffing over the debt crisis is reminiscent of Washington's tumult over the Wall Street bailout: Panic the public with claims the sky is falling and then start to drop things from the sky. In this case threats that Social Security checks will not be sent out.

We must avoid default, but Social Security didn't cause the debt crisis. Social Security has nothing to do with the debt crisis. Withholding Social Security checks or cutting Social Security benefits would represent a default

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

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



Printed on recycled paper.

H5089

to the American people and an abandonment of the principles of the economic justice that created Social Security.

The White House wants a big deal, a \$4 trillion debt deal. But that deal must not come from cuts to Social Security—or Medicare, for that matter. Millions of senior citizens, who in their lifetime built this country, who fought for this country, who depend on their Social Security check as an economic lifeline want to see if their concerns are a big deal to us.

#### IN DEFENSE OF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS

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

Mr. YODER. Today I rise in defense of small business owners across the country who are attempting to survive under a mountain of taxes, rules, and regulations coming out of Washington, D.C.

Seven out of ten new jobs in this country are created by small business owners. To get our economy back on track, we know it's these innovators and entrepreneurs who have to start growing and creating jobs.

Entrepreneurship is at a 17-year low. In the last few years, there has been a 23 percent drop in new business creation, falling to the lowest level since 1994.

Instead of debating ways to raise taxes and further burden these job creators, we should spend our time trying to eliminate the job-killing policies coming out of this administration.

Mr. Speaker, it's time that we support the free enterprise system. It's time that we get our fiscal house in order. And it's time that we get America back to work again.

#### HONORING MALCOLM "KIM" CHACE

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great Rhode Island citizen and a dear friend, the late Malcolm "Kim" Chace. My fellow Rhode Islanders and I have lost a great leader in Kim's passing. He will long be remembered for his warmth, humor, and devotion to the community.

Kim was a brilliant business leader. You couldn't be in the same room with him and not realize how intelligent he was.

Equally apparent was his tremendous generosity of spirit. He demonstrated that generosity over again and again in contributions to numerous community and educational organizations, including Women and Infants Hospital, Trinity Repertory Company, Brown University, Bryant University, the Gordon School, the Rhode Island School of Design, to name just a few.

Kim was always happy to donate his time and resources to the service of Rhode Island. He always offered a quiet kindness to me and to all those around him. Kim was a true gentleman.

Kim's most important treasure was his wonderful family. My thoughts and prayers are with Liz and the entire Chace family.

Kim's presence will be deeply missed.

#### SUPPORT THE CUT, CAP, AND BALANCE ACT

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, America is facing a fiscal crisis of unprecedented proportions—a \$14 trillion national debt, another \$1.6 trillion deficit, and now a debt ceiling crisis looms.

As negotiations go forward, Members of Congress have a choice to make. We can take a stand or we can take a pass. I say it's time to take a stand. And the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011 is that stand.

As the White House and liberals here on Capitol Hill continue to argue over the details of some kind of an obscure, complicated deal over raising the debt ceiling, in the coming days House Republicans will bring legislation to the floor that will give the American people a choice. And it will be a choice built on fiscal responsibility and reform.

The legislation that will come to the floor will cut spending now, it will cap spending in the law, and it will make any increase in the debt ceiling contingent on sending a balanced budget amendment to the States.

I urge my colleagues to support the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011, and I urge my fellow Americans to let your voice be heard in the coming days. We can cut spending now, we can cap spending in the law, and we can send a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution to the States for ratification. But the American people must engage.

A minority in Congress plus the American people equals a majority. Help us as we achieve this needed reform and restore fiscal sanity to our national government.

□ 1010

#### THE MURDOCH NEWS CORPORATION SCANDAL

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Amidst the spreading scandal of the Murdoch News Corporation, it is clear that it wasn't as they first claimed, just a rogue reporter or two. There's a pattern of abuse, some illegal, that was widely practiced and known, perhaps encouraged, certainly tolerated.

It is important for the FBI, the SEC, hopefully Congress itself, to inves-

tigate the News Corps-FOX-Wall Street Journal conglomerate and not just about the concerns of potential spying on 9/11 victims, which would be reprehensible if true, but possible violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which makes it illegal for American citizens to bribe foreign officials.

Some claim we ought to go easy on the Murdoch News Corporation so we don't appear partisan. But just giving money to the Republican Party, hiring Republican Presidential candidates, slanting the news and commentary should not give them a pass for questionable, perhaps illegal, conduct. We must ensure that Americans are not abused by the News Corps management practices or employees.

#### DEBT LIMIT

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the President wants Congress to raise the debt ceiling without a corresponding plan to cut spending and balance the budget and insists raising taxes is the only way forward. The reality is that doing so amounts to a Barack Obama bailout for his out-of-control spending that got us here in the first place: a bailout for his \$1 trillion ObamaCare, a bailout for the failed stimulus, a bailout for "Government Motors," a bailout for Fannie and Freddie.

According to a new poll in Politico, voters expressed significantly more support for spending cuts, and only 11 percent of voters see tax hikes as the main way of closing the deficit. America has got it right: it's time to cut spending, balance the budget, and pay down the debt for our children and our grandchildren without raising taxes.

Just say "no" to a Barack Obama bailout. Even his bailouts need a bailout.

#### UNDERMINING THE ATF

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mark Twain is credited with quipping: "Denial ain't just a river in Egypt." If he were around today, he might add: It also passes for gun policy in the U.S. Congress.

The ATF is under fast and furious fire right now, and rightly so. Allowing hundreds of guns to "walk" in the hopes of catching big fish traffickers was terribly ill advised. But so too is Congress's excuse for gun policy. And sorry, folks, but the two are not entirely unrelated. If Congress wants to crack down on straw purchasing and stop the trafficking of firearms to Mexico, it is operating from the mother of all playbooks of how you would not accomplish it:

Chapter 1, ensure that the ATF remains devoid of leadership; Chapter 2,

pass only perfunctory straw purchasing laws; Chapter 3, attempt to block a simple commonsense proposal that border State dealers report multiple sales of AK-47s; Chapter 4, author legislation to immunize corrupt gun dealers and call it the ATF Modernization Act.

It's true: "Denial River" in Congress runs vast, wide, and deep.

#### PLAYING POLITICS WITH OUR ECONOMY

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in this, the 27th week of this session of Congress, and continue to ask the leadership in our House to move legislation that will create jobs. Over the course of the last few weeks and months, this body has been so obsessed with the debt ceiling that it seems to have forgotten the plain and simple truth that the American people acknowledged last November and repeat over and over again: the best way to grow our economy and drive down the deficit is to put people back to work.

There are plenty of people looking for work. With unemployment around 9 percent, this body must make jobs and the economy our top priority. In fact, a Quinipiac poll released yesterday found that by a 30-point margin, Americans say it is more important to reduce unemployment than to reduce the budget deficit.

But the biggest threat to jobs today: failure to increase the debt ceiling and playing politics with our economy. Holding the economy hostage in order to protect Big Oil, tax cuts for the wealthy, and tax loopholes for companies that ship jobs overseas is not only un-American, it's immoral. Leadership requires difficult decisions and compromise. I hope we'll see more of these traits in the coming days, not less.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. 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. 2354.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YODER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 337 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. 2354.

□ 1016

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. 2354) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. POE of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, July 14, 2011, the bill had been read through page 62, line 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 62, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 609. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fund any portion of the International activities at the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the Department of Energy in China.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 14, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, let me begin with a completely irrelevant digression on a completely different matter. Today it was announced that the United States will recognize the Libyan rebels as the legitimate Government of Libya. If that is true, we should make an immediate demand on that government that it use the \$33 billion, or some portion thereof, of Qadhafi money that is frozen in the United States to reimburse the American taxpayer for all of the military actions and humanitarian actions we have taken for the benefit of the people of Libya—there is no reason that these actions should be done at the expense of the United States taxpayer—and that the real cost of our military actions in Libya should be calculated on the basis of full cost accounting, not the marginal cost accounting that has been used in press releases from the Pentagon.

Now for my amendment. This amendment deals with the international programs carried out by the Department of Energy. It is in some ways a rival to, or an alternative to, the amendment presented by Mr. HARRIS last night. Mr. HARRIS' amendment would eliminate all of these programs with the exception of one and thus reduce roughly \$6 million in costs.

My amendment eliminates those programs that go to China while leaving the remaining programs. So if you don't want to see American taxpayer money used to benefit Chinese manufacturers, you have two alternatives. Maybe you'll vote for them both. But

some will just vote for my amendment that focuses on the \$2 million we spend in China.

The Harris amendment would have you also—perhaps in an effort to eliminate the money going for the benefit of Chinese manufacturers—cut our cooperative programs that are chiefly with Latin America and Canada.

I believe that it is in our interest to continue to provide energy-efficiency assistance to our partners here in this hemisphere. First, these are our allies. These are, in most cases, poor countries that we're trying to help. Their energy costs are very high, particularly in recent years. And one of the best ways to help them is to help them reduce their energy bill.

□ 1020

But it also helps the American consumer, because if you can reduce worldwide aggregate demand for energy, particularly oil, you reduce the worldwide price. So it is in our interest to carry on the very small programs that have been effective in helping Mexico and Costa Rica and Dominica and other Caribbean States to achieve higher levels of energy efficiency.

However, I do not think it is in our interest to spend the \$2 million that we provide to provide fancy American consultants to go over to China at no cost to them to give them ideas on how to reduce their energy usage.

If the Chinese wanted this advice, unlike poor countries in Latin America, they can well afford to pay for it. If you can afford a consultant, and you choose not to hire one, you probably don't want one, and you are probably not going to listen to the consultants.

So if China needs American technology to reduce their energy usage, they can and should pay for it. They could just send us back an infinitesimal portion of the U.S. bonds being held in Beijing.

This amendment that I offer today eliminates the possibility that this bill will be used to provide foreign aid and corporate aid to the Chinese Government and Chinese businesses. I may have sounded a little confused as to where it's private sector and public sector in China, of course, that's because in China those two things are confused.

So I hope that you will support my amendment, view it as an alternative to the Harris amendment. I hope that you will vote against the Harris amendment, because it does make sense for us to spend a very small amount of money in cooperative programs, chiefly here in this hemisphere, to help reduce energy usage by countries that we are providing foreign aid to for the most part because they are poor countries and our allies.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very reluctant reservation to the gentleman's amendment.

I do not, speaking for myself as an individual, trust the Chinese Government. Representing the largest fuel-producing district in the United States of America, I have simply seen them eat our economic lunch.

We have had innumerable hearings in this Congress under varied administrations of both political parties, telling us that dialogue with China is going to work and that somehow it is going to lead to miraculous job creation in the United States of America versus the country of China.

I join with the gentleman in urging all of my Members later this morning to vote against Mr. HARRIS' amendment and that we have no disagreement. And I join with the gentleman of California's concern about how the Department of Energy is going to implement this program with the Chinese because we are told by the Department that this program is going to help U.S. cities develop more cleanly, and it's going to provide market opportunities for U.S. clean-tech companies. We are told further that for wind and solar there will be, in the future, market opportunities.

For just one time I would appreciate the Department of Energy showing me the jobs, the companies, the cities towns, the industries where this type of cooperation with China has led to a job, a job in the United States of America.

So it is with the greatest reluctance I hesitate to support the gentleman's amendment, agreeing with everything he has said.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Let me say I associate my remarks with those of the ranking member. Thank you for your very thoughtful amendment, and I share your apprehensions about the American job prospects relative to this program.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. The logical question to my colleagues is, well, Pete, why are you even standing up and talking about this if you agree with everything the gentleman said? I basically do.

My concern right now is if we do terminate partnership in the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation, which is based at the International Energy Agency, we have 14 other member nations. And I am just concerned about taking this particular unilateral action, but that is about the only concern I have with the remarks of the gentleman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would just build on the remarks of the ranking member, which the chairman chose to associate himself with, and say if those are speeches against my amendment, I welcome them.

I hope those that are listening will not just note on which side the gentleman rose, but what they actually

said. The content of what they said, I think, supports my amendment far more eloquently than I can.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

Mr. SCALISE. Thank you. I would like to enter into a colloquy with the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I would be pleased to do so.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, section 501(a) provides to the Corps of Engineers more than \$1 billion in emergency supplemental funding for disaster relief. The section makes those funds available "for emergency expenses for repair of damages caused by the storm and flood events of 2011." Am I correct in my understanding that included in the "damages" to be addressed by section 501(a) is the loss of navigation channel dimensions caused or exacerbated by this year's floods?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The gentleman from Louisiana is correct.

The intent of section 501(a) is to fund the repair of damages to levees and navigation channels caused by the floods of 2011. The committee has provided more than \$1 billion dollars in title 5 of our bill to address navigation channel dimensions and make the levee repairs.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the distinguished chairman. As many of our colleagues know, it is critical in Louisiana and elsewhere throughout the Nation to restore as quickly as possible the flood control and navigation integrity of our inland waterway system.

Again, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I want to thank the gentleman for his strong advocacy on behalf of his constituents and so many other Members of Congress that were affected by the incredible devastation of recent floods.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, 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 in contravention of Executive Order No. 12898 of February 11, 1994 ("Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations").

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 14, 2011, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HAS-

TINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer this amendment that ensures that the most vulnerable members of our society no longer bear disproportionately more than their share of the environmental costs in their community.

□ 1030

Mr. Chairman, I first offered this measure, the exact same amendment, in the year 2005, and it was adopted into law. It has since been adopted into law in two other appropriations bills. This is the right thing to do. Environmental justice is an effort to achieve health and environmental equity across all community lines.

I ask that my amendment be supported.

Our government cannot ignore obvious disparities simply because the environmental burden is borne by citizens with limited political influence. We cannot destroy whole communities simply because it is politically convenient.

In 1994, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12898, directing agencies to address environmental justice concerns. Since then, minority and low-income communities have heard very little in the way of tangible progress except "wait." Well, these folks have been waiting for 20 years and they shouldn't have to wait anymore.

The Environmental Protection Agency's, EPA, plan to have environmental justice standards in place by 2014 is a noble and welcome attempt at addressing the problem, but there are real steps that we can take today.

My amendment ensures that none of the funds appropriated in this bill will be used in breach of the goals of Executive Order 12898.

Environmental justice is an effort to achieve health and environmental equity across all community lines. Adoption of this amendment will call on the agencies in this bill to move forward with the identification of at-risk minority and low-income communities so appropriate steps can be taken to improve their health and well-being.

My amendment makes sure justice is served today.

When I first offered this same amendment in 2005, it was adopted into law. It has since been adopted into law in two other appropriations bills. This is the right thing to do for the health and fair treatment for those who need our help most in society.

Mr. Chair, I ask that my amendment be supported in an effort to help minority and low-income communities across this nation.

Environmental justice that is reserved only for only those who can afford it is no justice at all.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the gentleman's amendment. I appreciate his raising the issue and his offering the

amendment, and I certainly strongly support his intention here.

I would be happy to yield to my chairman.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I concur with the ranking member's view and commend you for your efforts. I have no objection.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 70, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), be vacated to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

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

If not, the request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 70 is vacated.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I realize we are at the end of the amendment process. I do not want to take Members' time unduly. I simply want to make a couple of observations in closing on the debate.

I, again, want to thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, as well as the chairman of the full committee, Mr. ROGERS, and Mr. DICKS, the ranking member here, for their tireless work. As I said at the beginning, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has been a leader on the Subcommittee on Energy and Water, and he has also been a tremendous partner. This process has been transparent, it has been open, and it has been thoughtful. As people who have followed the last 5 days understand, we have not agreed on every issue, but we have worked very closely together. I truly personally appreciate that, and as a public official and Member of this body, I appreciate that.

Also, again, because we all know, as members of the committee, who does the work to make this such an exceptional bill, I again want to personally thank the staff: Rob Blair, Joe Levin, Loraine Heckenberg, Angie Giancarlo, Perry Yates, Taunja Berquam, Nancy Fox, Katie Hazlett, and Joe DeVooght. Everyone has their expertise. We may have separate offices, but we have, I think, collectively worked very well together and fashioned a wonderful bill.

Mr. DICKS. Will the ranking member yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I just want to add my support for this effort. This is not a perfect bill, but I want to say how much I appreciate working with Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN, especially on modernization of our new reactor for the follow-on Trident submarine. This is an enormously important program, and the chairman has worked with us to make sure that the funding is appropriate and timely so that we can keep this program on track. And for that, I appreciate it. To all the staff and Chairman ROGERS, thank you for regular order and staying with this. Fortunately we were able to get a unanimous consent agreement.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I would also like to thank Ranking Member PETE VISCLOSKY for our friendship and our working relationship in putting together this Energy and Water bill, which on the water side affects every congressional district. It's important. I think we've done the right thing. And, of course, the reliability of our nuclear stockpile, the issues relating to non-proliferation, but I think we've put together a great bill, and I want to thank you for the leadership and our working relationship. I won't mention my name since you've done it so well, the excellent staff that allows us to move forward in a really nonpartisan, bipartisan way.

To the big chairman, thank you, Mr. ROGERS, for your support. It's been quite a long haul here on this bill. And I appreciate your loyal support and our working relationship.

And to the ranking member, thank you so much, Mr. DICKS, for your support and help and friendship we've had on the Defense Appropriations Committee, along with the ranking member.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I am happy to now yield to the full committee chair, the gentleman from Kentucky.

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

I thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and Mr. VISCLOSKY for the hard, super effort. This has not been an easy bill, to say the least. And you've stayed with it, you have written a good bill, and you have, I think, defended a good bill. There have been amendments that have passed at least on voice vote that I think helped the bill.

I want to remind Members that this bill normally in past years has been one of the homes of earmarks. This bill was practically all earmarks in years past. And to the great credit of this subcommittee, you have not allowed any earmarks—not one—which is a remarkable achievement and merits the support, I think, of every single Member of this body.

Number two, we gave you a real tough 302(b) number to deal with. That I admit from the very beginning. We were trying to implement the budget

that passed this House. And the allocation you received was very stingy. But you have, I think, done great credit to yourselves and to the rest of us by using that limited allocation and stretched it out as far as you could stretch it. And I think you've got a good bill.

In fact, the numbers in this bill are going back to 2006 levels.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(On request of Mr. DICKS, and by unanimous consent, Mr. VISCLOSKY was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman continue to yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. You've gone back to the 2006 levels, which is a huge cut in spending. So you've done your share of helping us get the Nation's fiscal house back in order. And I want to thank my colleague, Mr. DICKS, who at the very outset of this year agreed with me in toto that we would get this committee back into regular order, and he is living up to that every day since that time. So thank you, Mr. DICKS, for doing a great job.

And I want to thank these two, the chairman and ranking member of this subcommittee. They have been a model of civility and working together for a common cause. Thanks for a great job.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Again, I thank the staff very much.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1040

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.

An amendment by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio.

First amendment by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

An amendment by Mrs. CAPPS of California.

Second amendment by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana.

Amendment No. 81 by Mr. BRUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 63 by Mr. BRUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 76 by Mr. LANDRY of Louisiana.

First amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

Second amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. HARRIS of Maryland.

An amendment by Mr. ROHRBACHER of California.

An amendment by Mrs. ADAMS of Florida.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 26 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 249, noes 169, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 583]

AYES—249

Adams	Duncan (TN)	Lankford
Aderholt	Ellmers	Latham
Akin	Emerson	LaTourette
Alexander	Farenthold	Latta
Altmire	Fincher	Lewis (CA)
Amash	Fitzpatrick	LoBiondo
Austria	Flake	Long
Bachus	Fleischmann	Lucas
Barletta	Fleming	Luetkemeyer
Barrow	Flores	Lummis
Bartlett	Forbes	Lungren, Daniel
Barton (TX)	Fortenberry	E.
Bass (NH)	Fox	Mack
Benishek	Franks (AZ)	Manzullo
Berg	Frelinghuysen	Marino
Biggert	Gallely	Matheson
Bilbray	Gardner	McCarthy (CA)
Billirakis	Garrett	McCaul
Bishop (UT)	Gerlach	McClintock
Black	Gibbs	McCotter
Blackburn	Gibson	McHenry
Bonner	Gingrey (GA)	McKeon
Bono Mack	Gohmert	McKinley
Boren	Goodlatte	Meehan
Boustany	Gosar	Mica
Brady (TX)	Gowdy	Miller (FL)
Brooks	Granger	Miller (MI)
Broun (GA)	Graves (GA)	Miller, Gary
Buchanan	Graves (MO)	Mulvaney
Bucshon	Griffin (AR)	Murphy (PA)
Buerkle	Griffith (VA)	Myrick
Burgess	Grimm	Neugebauer
Calvert	Guinta	Noem
Camp	Guthrie	Nugent
Campbell	Hall	Nunes
Canseco	Hanna	Nunnelee
Capito	Harper	Olson
Carter	Harris	Owens
Cassidy	Hartzler	Palazzo
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	Pastor (AZ)
Chaffetz	Hayworth	Paul
Chandler	Heck	Paulsen
Coble	Hensarling	Pearce
Coffman (CO)	Herger	Pence
Cole	Herrera Beutler	Peterson
Conaway	Honda	Petri
Connolly (VA)	Huelskamp	Pitts
Cooper	Huizenga (MI)	Platts
Costello	Hultgren	Poe (TX)
Crawaack	Hunter	Pompeo
Crawford	Issa	Posey
Crenshaw	Jenkins	Price (GA)
Critz	Johnson (OH)	Quayle
Cuellar	Johnson, Sam	Rahall
Culberson	Jordan	Reed
Davis (KY)	Kelly	Rehberg
DeFazio	King (IA)	Reichert
Denham	King (NY)	Renacci
Dent	Kingston	Ribble
DesJarlais	Kinzinger (IL)	Rigell
Diaz-Balart	Kline	Rivera
Dold	Labrador	Roby
Dreier	Lamborn	Roe (TN)
Duffy	Lance	Rogers (AL)
Duncan (SC)	Landry	Rogers (KY)

Rogers (MI)	Sessions	Upton
Rohrabacher	Shimkus	Walberg
Rokita	Shuler	Walsh (IL)
Rooney	Shuster	Webster
Ros-Lehtinen	Simpson	West
Roskam	Smith (NE)	Westmoreland
Ross (AR)	Smith (NJ)	Whitfield
Ross (FL)	Smith (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Royce	Southerland	Wittman
Runyan	Stearns	Wolf
Ryan (WI)	Stivers	Womack
Scalise	Stutzman	Woodall
Schilling	Sullivan	Yoder
Schmidt	Terry	Young (AK)
Schock	Thompson (PA)	Young (FL)
Schweikert	Thornberry	Young (IN)
Scott (SC)	Tiberi	
Scott, Austin	Tipton	
Sensenbrenner	Turner	

NOES—169

Ackerman	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Andrews	Heinrich	Pascrell
Baca	Higgins	Payne
Baldwin	Himes	Pelosi
Bass (CA)	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Becerra	Hirono	Peters
Berkley	Hochul	Pingree (ME)
Berman	Holden	Polis
Bishop (GA)	Holt	Price (NC)
Bishop (NY)	Hoyer	Quigley
Blumenauer	Hurt	Rangel
Boswell	Inslee	Reyes
Brady (PA)	Israel	Richardson
Bralley (IA)	Jackson (IL)	Richmond
Brown (FL)	Jackson Lee	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Capuano	Johnson (IL)	Rush
Cardoza	Johnson, E. B.	Ryan (OH)
Carnahan	Jones	Sánchez, Linda
Carney	Kaptur	T.
Carson (IN)	Keating	Sarbanes
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Schakowsky
Chu	Kind	Schiff
Ciilline	Kissell	Schwartz
Clarke (MI)	Kucinich	Scott (VA)
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Scott, David
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sewell
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Conyers	Levin	Sires
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Courtney	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Loeback	Speier
Cummings	Loftgren, Zoe	Stark
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Sutton
Davis (IL)	Luján	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Maloney	Tierney
Deutch	Markey	Tonko
Dicks	Matsui	Towns
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Tsongas
Doggett	McCollum	Van Hollen
Donnelly (IN)	McDermott	Velázquez
Doyle	McGovern	Visclosky
Edwards	McIntyre	Walz (MN)
Eshoo	McNerney	Wasserman
Farr	Meeke	Schultz
Filner	Michaud	Waters
Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)	Watt
Fudge	Miller, George	Waxman
Garamendi	Moore	Welch
Gonzalez	Moran	Wilson (FL)
Green, Al	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Green, Gene	Nader	Wu
Grijalva	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Gutierrez	Neal	
Hanabusa	Oliver	

NOT VOTING—13

Bachmann	Engel	McMorris
Burton (IN)	Fattah	Rodgers
Cantor	Giffords	Sanchez, Loretta
Clay	Hinchey	Schrader
Ellison	Marchant	

□ 1107

Messrs. NADLER and LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. ANDREWS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. WITTMAN, COSTELLO, and ROSS of Florida, and Mrs. BIGGERT changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HURT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall vote No. 583 on the Cole Amendment to H.R. 2354, I cast my vote as “no” when I intended to vote “aye.”

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 158, noes 264, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 584]

AYES—158

Ackerman	Garamendi	Neal
Andrews	Gibson	Oliver
Baca	Gonzalez	Owens
Baldwin	Grijalva	Pallone
Bartlett	Gutierrez	Pascrell
Bass (NH)	Hanabusa	Paul
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Berkley	Heinrich	Perlmutter
Berman	Higgins	Peters
Bilbray	Himes	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (GA)	Hirono	Polis
Bishop (NY)	Hochul	Price (NC)
Blumenauer	Honda	Quigley
Boswell	Inslee	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Israel	Reyes
Bralley (IA)	Jackson (IL)	Richmond
Brown (FL)	Jackson Lee	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez, Linda
Capuano	Johnson, E. B.	T.
Cardoza	Jones	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Carnahan	Keating	Schiff
Carson (IN)	Kildee	Schwartz
Castor (FL)	Kind	Scott (VA)
Chu	Kissell	Scott, David
Ciilline	Kucinich	Serrano
Clarke (MI)	Langevin	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Clay	Lee (CA)	Shuler
Cohen	Levin	Sires
Connolly (VA)	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Cooper	Lipinski	Smith (NJ)
Courtney	Loeback	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lofgren, Zoe	Speier
Cummings	Lowey	Stark
Davis (CA)	Luján	Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL)	Lynch	Tierney
DeFazio	Maloney	Tonko
DeGette	Markey	Towns
DeLauro	Matsui	Tsongas
Deutch	McCarthy (NY)	Van Hollen
Dicks	McCollum	Velázquez
Dingell	McDermott	Walz (MN)
Doggett	McGovern	Wasserman
Doyle	McNerney	Schultz
Edwards	Meeke	Watt
Eshoo	Michaud	Waxman
Farr	Miller (NC)	Welch
Fattah	Miller, George	Wilson (FL)
Filner	Moore	Woolsey
Fortenberry	Moran	Wu
Frank (MA)	Nadler	Yarmuth
Fudge	Napolitano	

NOES—264

Adams	Amash	Barton (TX)
Aderholt	Austria	Bass (CA)
Akin	Bachus	Benishek
Alexander	Barletta	Berg
Altmire	Barrow	Biggert

Bilirakis Guthrie Pence  
 Bishop (UT) Hall Peterson  
 Black Hanna Petri  
 Blackburn Harper Pitts  
 Bonner Harris Platts  
 Bono Mack Hartzler Poe (TX)  
 Boren Hastings (WA) Pompeo  
 Boustany Hayworth Posey  
 Brady (TX) Heck Price (GA)  
 Brooks Hensarling Quayle  
 Broun (GA) Herger Rahall  
 Buchanan Herrera Beutler Reed  
 Bueshon Hinojosa Rehberg  
 Buerkle Holden Reichert  
 Burgess Holt Renacci  
 Calvert Hoyer Ribble  
 Camp Huelskamp Richardson  
 Campbell Huizenga (MI) Rigell  
 Canseco Hultgren Rivera  
 Cantor Hunter Roby  
 Capito Hurt Roe (TN)  
 Carter Issa Rogers (AL)  
 Cassidy Jenkins Rogers (KY)  
 Chabot Johnson (IL) Rogers (MI)  
 Chaffetz Johnson (OH) Rohrabacher  
 Chandler Johnson, Sam Rokita  
 Cleaver Jordan Rooney  
 Clyburn Kelly Ros-Lehtinen  
 Coble King (IA) Roskam  
 Coffman (CO) King (NY) Ross (AR)  
 Cole Kingston Ross (FL)  
 Conaway Kinzinger (IL) Royce  
 Conyers Klime Runyan  
 Costa Labrador Ruppberger  
 Costello Lamborn Rush  
 Cravaack Lance Ryan (OH)  
 Crawford Landry Ryan (WI)  
 Crenshaw Lankford Scalise  
 Critz Larson (CT) Schilling  
 Cuellar Latham Schmidt  
 Culberson LaTourette Schock  
 Davis (KY) Latta Schweikert  
 Denham Lewis (CA) Scott (SC)  
 Dent LoBiondo Scott, Austin  
 DesJarlais Long Sensenbrenner  
 Diaz-Balart Lucas Sessions  
 Dold Luetkemeyer Shimkus  
 Donnelly (IN) Lummis Shuster  
 Dreier Lungren, Daniel Simpson  
 Duffy E. Smith (NE)  
 Duncan (SC) Mack Smith (TX)  
 Duncan (TN) Manzullo Southerland  
 Ellmers Marino Stearns  
 Emerson Matheson Stivers  
 Farenthold McCarthy (CA) Stutzman  
 Fincher McCaul Sullivan  
 Fitzpatrick McClintock Sutton  
 Flake McCotter Terry  
 Fleischmann McHenry Thompson (MS)  
 Fleming McIntyre Thompson (PA)  
 Flores McKeon Thornberry  
 Forbes McKinley Tiberi  
 Foxx McMorriss Tipton  
 Franks (AZ) Rodgers Turner  
 Frelinghuysen Meehan Upton  
 Gallegly Mica Visclosky  
 Gardner Miller (FL) Walberg  
 Garrett Miller (MI) Walden  
 Gerlach Miller, Gary Walsh (IL)  
 Gibbs Mulvaney Waters  
 Gingrey (GA) Murphy (CT) Webster  
 Gohmert Murphy (PA) West  
 Goodlatte Myrick Westmoreland  
 Gosar Neugebauer Whitfield  
 Gowdy Noem Wilson (SC)  
 Granger Nugent Wittman  
 Graves (GA) Nunes Wolf  
 Graves (MO) Nunnelee Womack  
 Green, Al Olson Woodall  
 Green, Gene Palazzo Yoder  
 Griffin (AR) Pastor (AZ) Young (AK)  
 Griffith (VA) Paulsen Young (FL)  
 Grimm Pearce Young (IN)  
 Guinta Pelosi

NOT VOTING—9

Bachmann Engel Marchant  
 Burton (IN) Giffords Sanchez, Loretta  
 Ellison Hinchey Schrader

□ 1112

Mr. CASSIDY 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. GOSAR  
 The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. CAPITO). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) 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 183, noes 238, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 585]

AYES—183

Adams Gardner Neugebauer  
 Aderholt Garret Noem  
 Akin Gibbs Nugent  
 Amash Gingrey (GA) Nunes  
 Austria Goodlatte Nunnelee  
 Bachus Gosar Olson  
 Bartlett Gowdy Palazzo  
 Barton (TX) Granger Paul  
 Bass (NH) Graves (GA) Paulsen  
 Griffin (AR) Pearce  
 Benishek Griffith (VA) Pence  
 Berg Guinta Pitts  
 Bilbray Guthrie Platts  
 Bilirakis Hall Poe (TX)  
 Bishop (UT) Harper Pompeo  
 Black Harris Posey  
 Blackburn Bonner Price (GA)  
 Bonner Bono Mack Hayworth  
 Boustany Brady (TX) Hensarling  
 Brooks Herger  
 Broun (GA) Herrera Beutler  
 Buchanan Huelskamp  
 Bucshon Huizenga (MI)  
 Buerkle Hunter  
 Burgess Issa  
 Calvert Jenkins  
 Camp Johnson (OH)  
 Canseco Johnson, Sam  
 Cantor Jones  
 Carter Jordan  
 Cassidy King (IA)  
 Chabot Kingston  
 Chaffetz Kline  
 Coble Labrador  
 Coffman (CO) Lamborn  
 Cole Landry  
 Conaway Lankford  
 Crawford Latham  
 Crenshaw Latta  
 Crenshaw Lewis (CA)  
 Culberson Long  
 Davis (KY) Lucas  
 Denham Luetkemeyer  
 Dent Lummis  
 DesJarlais Lungren, Daniel  
 Dreier E.  
 Duncan (SC) Mack  
 Duncan (TN) Manzullo  
 Ellmers Marino  
 Farenthold McCarthy (CA)  
 Fincher McCaul  
 Flake McClintock  
 Fleischmann McHenry  
 Fleming McKeon  
 Flores McMorriss  
 Forbes Rodgers  
 Fortenberry  
 Foxx Miller (FL)  
 Franks (AZ) Miller, Gary  
 Frelinghuysen Mulvaney  
 Gallegly Myrick

NOES—238

Ackerman Baldwin Berkley  
 Alexander Barletta Berman  
 Altmire Barrow Biggart  
 Andrews Bass (CA) Bishop (GA)  
 Baca Becerra Bishop (NY)

Blumenauer Hinojosa Pingree (ME)  
 Boren Hirono Polis  
 Boswell Hochul Price (NC)  
 Brady (PA) Holden Quigley  
 Braley (IA) Holt Bahall  
 Brown (FL) Honda Rangel  
 Butterfield Hoyer Rehberg  
 Capito Hultgren Reichert  
 Capps Inslee Reyes  
 Capuano Israel Richardson  
 Cardoza Jackson (IL) Richmond  
 Carnahan Jackson Lee Rivera  
 Carney (TX) Ros-Lehtinen  
 Carson (IN) Johnson (GA) Roskam  
 Castor (FL) Johnson (IL) Ross (AR)  
 Chandler Johnson, E. B. Rothman (NJ)  
 Chu Kaptur Roybal-Allard  
 Cicilline Keating Runyan  
 Clarke (MI) Kelly Ruppberger  
 Clarke (NY) Kildee Rush  
 Clay Kind Ryan (OH)  
 Cleaver King (NY) King (WI)  
 Clyburn Kinzinger (IL) Sanchez, Linda  
 Cohen Kissell T.  
 Connolly (VA) Kucinich Sarbanes  
 Conyers Lance Schakowsky  
 Cooper Langevin Schiff  
 Costa Larsen (WA) Schilling  
 Costello Larson (CT) Schmidt  
 Courtney LaTourette Schock  
 Cravaack Lee (CA) Schwartz  
 Critz Levin Scott (VA)  
 Crowley Lewis (GA) Scott, David  
 Cuellar Lipinski Serrano  
 Cummings LoBiondo Sewell  
 Davis (CA) Loebsock Sherman  
 Davis (IL) Lofgren, Zoe Shimkus  
 DeFazio Lowey Shuler  
 DeGette Lujan Shuster  
 DeLauro Lynch Sires  
 Pearce Deutch Maloney  
 Diaz-Balart Markey Slaughter  
 Dicks Matheson Smith (NJ)  
 Dingell Matsui Smith (WA)  
 Doggett McCarthy (NY) Speier  
 Dold McCollum Stark  
 Donnelly (IN) McCotter Stivers  
 Doyle McDerrott Sutton  
 Duffy Terry  
 Edwards McIntyre Thompson (CA)  
 Emerson McKinley Thompson (MS)  
 Eshoo McNeerney Tiberi  
 Farr Meehan Tierney  
 Fattah Meeks Tonko  
 Filner Michaud Towns  
 Fitzpatrick Miller (MI) Tsongas  
 Frank (MA) Miller (NC) Turner  
 Fudge Miller, George Upton  
 Garamendi Moore Van Hollen  
 Gerlach Moran Velázquez  
 Gibson Murphy (CT) Vislosky  
 Gohmert Murphy (PA) Walden  
 Gonzalez Nadler Walsh (IL)  
 Graves (MO) Napolitano Walz (MN)  
 Green, Al Neal Wasserman  
 Green, Gene Olver Schultz  
 Grijalva Owens Waters  
 Grimm Pallone Watt  
 Gutierrez Pascrell Waxman  
 Hanabusa Pastor (AZ) Welch  
 Hanna Payne Whitfield  
 Hastings (FL) Pelosi Wilson (FL)  
 Heck Perlmutter Woolsey  
 Heinrich Peters Yarmuth  
 Higgins Peterson Young (AK)  
 Himes Petri

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann Giffords Sanchez, Loretta  
 Burton (IN) Hinchey Schrader  
 Ellison Hurt  
 Engel Marchant

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1118

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

Stated for:  
 Mr. HURT. Madam Chair, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 585 on the Gosar Amendment to H.R. 2354. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”  
 Stated against:

Mr. WU. Madam Chair, on rollcall vote 585, I inadvertently recorded my vote incorrectly. On the amendment offered by Representative GOSAR, I intended to vote “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) 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 212, noes 210, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 586]

AYES—212

Ackerman	Edwards	Lynch
Altmire	Eshoo	Maloney
Andrews	Farr	Markey
Baca	Fattah	Matsui
Baldwin	Filner	McCarthy (NY)
Barrow	Fitzpatrick	McCaul
Bartlett	Fortenberry	McCollum
Bass (CA)	Frank (MA)	McDermott
Bass (NH)	Fudge	McGovern
Becerra	Garamendi	McNerney
Berkley	Gerlach	Meeks
Berman	Gibson	Michaud
Bilbray	Gohmert	Miller (NC)
Bilirakis	Gonzalez	Miller, George
Bishop (GA)	Gosar	Moore
Bishop (NY)	Green, Al	Moran
Black	Green, Gene	Murphy (CT)
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Nadler
Bono Mack	Gutierrez	Napolitano
Boswell	Hanabusa	Neal
Brady (PA)	Hanna	Olver
Braley (IA)	Harris	Owens
Brown (FL)	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Butterfield	Heck	Pascarell
Camp	Heinrich	Pastor (AZ)
Capps	Herrera Beutler	Payne
Capuano	Higgins	Pelosi
Cardoza	Himes	Perlmutter
Carnahan	Hinojosa	Peters
Carney	Hirono	Petri
Carson (IN)	Hochul	Pingree (ME)
Cassidy	Holden	Platts
Castor (FL)	Holt	Polis
Chandler	Honda	Price (NC)
Chu	Insee	Quigley
Cicilline	Israel	Rahall
Clarke (MI)	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Clarke (NY)	Jackson Lee	Reichert
Clay	(TX)	Reyes
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Richardson
Clyburn	Johnson (IL)	Richmond
Cohen	Johnson, E. B.	Ross (AR)
Connolly (VA)	Jones	Rothman (NJ)
Conyers	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Cooper	Keating	Ruppersberger
Costello	Kildee	Rush
Courtney	Kind	Ryan (OH)
Critz	Kissell	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	Kucinich	T.
Cuellar	Lance	Sarbanes
Cummings	Langevin	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Schmidt
DeFazio	Latta	Schwartz
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Schweikert
DeLauro	Levin	Scott (VA)
Dent	Lewis (GA)	Scott, David
Deutch	Lipinski	Serrano
Dicks	LoBiondo	Sewell
Dingell	Loeb sack	Sherman
Doggett	Lofgren, Zoe	Shuler
Donnelly (IN)	Lowey	Sires
Doyle	Luján	Slaughter

Smith (NJ)	Tonko	Waters
Smith (WA)	Towns	Watt
Speier	Tsongas	Waxman
Stark	Upton	Welch
Stivers	Van Hollen	Wilson (FL)
Sutton	Velázquez	Woolsey
Thompson (CA)	Walz (MN)	Wu
Thompson (MS)	Wasserman	Yarmuth
Tierney	Schultz	

NOES—210

Adams	Graves (MO)	Paul
Aderholt	Griffin (AR)	Paulsen
Akin	Griffith (VA)	Pearce
Alexander	Grimm	Pence
Amash	Guinta	Peterson
Austria	Guthrie	Pitts
Bachus	Hall	Poe (TX)
Barletta	Harper	Pompeo
Barton (TX)	Hartzler	Posey
Benishek	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Berg	Hayworth	Quayle
Biggert	Hensarling	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hoyer	Rehberg
Blackburn	Huelskamp	Renacci
Bonner	Huizenga (MI)	Ribble
Boren	Hultgren	Rigell
Boustany	Hunter	Rivera
Brady (TX)	Hurt	Roby
Brooks	Issa	Roe (TN)
Broun (GA)	Jenkins	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Buerkle	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Kelly	Rokita
Calvert	King (IA)	Rooney
Campbell	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Canseco	Kingston	Roskam
Cantor	Kinzinger (IL)	Ross (FL)
Capito	Kline	Royce
Carter	Labrador	Runyan
Chabot	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Chaffetz	Landry	Scalise
Coble	Lankford	Schilling
Coffman (CO)	Latham	Schock
Cole	LaTourette	Scott (SC)
Conaway	Lewis (CA)	Scott, Austin
Costa	Long	Sensenbrenner
Cravaack	Lucas	Sessions
Crawford	Luetkemeyer	Shimkus
Crenshaw	Lummis	Shuster
Culberson	Lungren, Daniel	Simpson
Davis (KY)	E.	Smith (NE)
Denham	Mack	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Manzullo	Southerland
Diaz-Balart	Marino	Stearns
Dold	Matheson	Stutzman
Dreier	Matheson	Sullivan
Duffy	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (TN)	McCotter	Thornberry
Ellmers	McHenry	Tiberi
Emerson	McIntyre	Tipton
Farenthold	McKeon	Turner
Fincher	McKinley	Visclosky
Flake	McMorris	Walberg
Fleischmann	Rodgers	Walden
Fleming	Meehan	Walsh (IL)
Flores	Mica	Webster
Forbes	Miller (FL)	West
Fox	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Whitfield
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)
Galleghy	Murphy (PA)	Wittman
Gardner	Myrick	Wolf
Garrett	Neugebauer	Womack
Gibbs	Noem	Woodall
Gingrey (GA)	Nugent	Yoder
Goodlatte	Nunes	Young (AK)
Gowdy	Nunnelee	Young (FL)
Granger	Olson	Young (IN)
Graves (GA)	Palazzo	

NOT VOTING—9

Bachmann	Engel	Marchant
Burton (IN)	Giffords	Sanchez, Loretta
Ellison	Hinche	Schrader

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1123

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. GOSAR and JOHNSON of Georgia changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

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

Stated for:

Mr. MCINTYRE. Madam Chair, during rollcall vote No. 586 on the Kaptur Amendment on H.R. 2354, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “no” when I should have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 81, noes 341, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 587]

AYES—81

Akin	Graves (GA)	Petri
Amash	Hartzler	Pompeo
Barton (TX)	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Benishek	Herger	Ribble
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Rohrabacher
Brady (TX)	Huelskamp	Ross (FL)
Broun (GA)	Jenkins	Royce
Campbell	Jordan	Ryan (WI)
Canseco	Labrador	Schmidt
Chabot	Lamborn	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Coffman (CO)	Latta	Scott, Austin
Conaway	Long	Scott, Austin
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Diaz-Balart	Lummis	Sessions
Duffy	Mack	Smith (NE)
Duncan (SC)	McCarthy (CA)	Southerland
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Stearns
Fincher	McHenry	Stutzman
Flake	McMorris	Sullivan
Fleming	Rodgers	Walberg
Fox	Miller (FL)	Walsh (IL)
Franks (AZ)	Mulvaney	Webster
Gardner	Murphy (PA)	Westmoreland
Garrett	Nunes	Wilson (SC)
Gingrey (GA)	Paul	Yoder
Gohmert	Pearce	Young (IN)
Gowdy	Pence	

NOES—341

Ackerman	Bono Mack	Cicilline
Adams	Boren	Clarke (MI)
Aderholt	Boswell	Clarke (NY)
Alexander	Boustany	Clay
Altmire	Brady (PA)	Cleaver
Andrews	Braley (IA)	Clyburn
Austria	Brooks	Coble
Baca	Brown (FL)	Cohen
Bachus	Buchanan	Cole
Baldwin	Bucshon	Connolly (VA)
Barletta	Buerkle	Conyers
Barrow	Burgess	Cooper
Bartlett	Butterfield	Costa
Bass (CA)	Calvert	Costello
Bass (NH)	Camp	Courtney
Becerra	Cantor	Cravaack
Berg	Capito	Crawford
Berkley	Capps	Crenshaw
Berman	Capuano	Critz
Biggert	Cardoza	Crowley
Bilbray	Carnahan	Cuellar
Bilirakis	Carney	Culberson
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	Cummings
Bishop (NY)	Carter	Davis (CA)
Bishop (UT)	Cassidy	Davis (IL)
Black	Castor (FL)	Davis (KY)
Blumenauer	Chandler	DeFazio
Bonner	Chu	DeGette



DeLauro King (NY) Rehberg  
Denham Kingston Reichert  
Dent Kinzinger (IL) Renacci  
Deutch Kissell Reyes  
Dicks Kline Richardson  
Dingell Kucinich Richmond  
Doggett Lance Rigell  
Dold Landry Rivera  
Donnelly (IN) Langevin Roby  
Doyle Larsen (WA) Roe (TN)  
Dreier Larson (CT) Rogers (AL)  
Edwards Latham Rogers (KY)  
Ellmers LaTourette Rogers (MI)  
Emerson Lee (CA) Rokita  
Eshoo Levin Rooney  
Farenthold Lewis (CA) Ros-Lehtinen  
Farr Lewis (GA) Roskam  
Fattah Lipinski Ross (AR)  
Filner LoBiondo Rothman (NJ)  
Fitzpatrick Loeb sack Roybal-Allard  
Fleischmann Lofgren, Zoe Runyan  
Flores Lowey Ruppertsberger  
Forbes Lucas Rush  
Fortenberry Luján Ryan (OH)  
Frank (MA) Lungren, Daniel Sánchez, Linda  
Frelinghuysen E. T.  
Fudge Lynch Sarbanes  
Gallegly Maloney Scalise  
Garamendi Manzullo Schakowsky  
Gerlach Marino Schiff  
Gibbs Markey Schilling  
Gibson Matheson Schock  
Gonzalez Matsui Schwartz  
Goodlatte McCarthy (NY) Scott (VA)  
Gosar McCaul Scott, David  
Granger McCollum Serrano  
Graves (MO) McCotter Sewell  
Green, Al McDermott Sherman  
Green, Gene McGovern Shimkus  
Griffin (AR) McIntyre Shuler  
Griffith (VA) McKeon Shuster  
Grijalva McKinley Simpson  
Grimm McNeerney Sires  
Guinta Meehan Slaughter  
Guthrie Meeks Smith (NJ)  
Gutierrez Mica Smith (TX)  
Hall Michaud Smith (WA)  
Hanabusa Miller (MI) Speier  
Hanna Miller (NC) Stark  
Harper Miller, Gary Stivers  
Harris Miller, George Sutton  
Hastings (FL) Moore Terry  
Hastings (WA) Moran Thompson (CA)  
Hayworth Murphy (CT) Thompson (MS)  
Heck Myrick Thompson (PA)  
Heinrich Nadler Thornberry  
Higgins Napolitano Tiberi  
Himes Neal Tierney  
Hinojosa Neugebauer Tipton  
Hirono Noem Tonko  
Hochul Nugent Towns  
Holden Nunnelee Tsongas  
Holt Olson Turner  
Honda Olver Upton  
Hoyer Owens Van Hollen  
Huizenga (MI) Palazzo Velázquez  
Hultgren Pallone Visclosky  
Hunter Pascrell Walden  
Hurt Pastor (AZ) Walz (MN)  
Inlee Paulsen Wasserman  
Israel Payne Schultz  
Issa Pelosi Waters  
Jackson (IL) Perlmutter Watt  
Jackson Lee Peters Waxman  
(TX) Peterson Welch  
Johnson (GA) Pingree (ME) West  
Johnson (IL) Pitts Whitfield  
Johnson (OH) Platts Wilson (FL)  
Johnson, E. B. Poe (TX) Wittman  
Johnson, Sam Polis Wolf  
Jones Posey Womack  
Kaptur Price (NC) Woodall  
Keating Quayle Woolsey  
Kelly Quigley Wu  
Kildee Rahall Yarmuth  
Kind Rahall Young (AK)  
King (IA) Reed Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Bachmann Engel Marchant  
Burton (IN) Giffords Sanchez, Loretta  
Ellison Hinchey Schrader

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1127

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia 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 MRS. CAPPES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPES) 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 152, noes 269, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 588]

AYES—152

Ackerman Green, Al Pallone  
Andrews Green, Gene Pascrell  
Baca Grijalva Pastor (AZ)  
Baldwin Gutierrez Payne  
Bass (CA) Hanabusa Pelosi  
Becerra Hastings (FL) Perlmutter  
Berkley Higgins Peters  
Berman Hinojosa Peterson  
Bishop (NY) Hirono Pingree (ME)  
Blumenauer Hochul Polis  
Boren Holt Price (NC)  
Brady (PA) Honda Quigley  
Braley (IA) Hoyer Rahall  
Brown (FL) Israel Rangel  
Capps Jackson (IL) Reyes  
Capuano Jackson Lee Richardson  
(TX) (TX)  
Carney Johnson (GA) Rothman (NJ)  
Carson (IN) Johnson, E. B. Roybal-Allard  
Castor (FL) Kaptur Ruppertsberger  
Chandler Kildee Ryan (OH)  
Chu Kissell Sánchez, Linda  
Cicilline Kucinich T.  
Clarke (MI) Langevin Sarbanes  
Clarke (NY) Larsen (WA) Schakowsky  
Clay Larson (CT) Schiff  
Cleaver Lee (CA) Scott (VA)  
Cohen Levin Scott, Austin  
Connolly (VA) Serrano Sowell  
Conyers Wasserman Sherman  
Cooper Loeb sack Sires  
Costello Lofgren, Zoe Slaughter  
Crowley Lowey Speier  
Cummings Lynch Stark  
Davis (CA) Maloney Sutton  
Davis (IL) Markey Thompson (CA)  
DeFazio Matsui Tierney  
DeGette McDermott Tonko  
DeLauro McGovern Towns  
Deutch McIntyre Tsongas  
Dingell McNerney Van Hollen  
Doggett Meeks Velázquez  
Edwards Miller (NC) Wasserman  
Eshoo Miller, George Schultz  
Farr Moore Waters  
Fattah Moran Waxman  
Filner Murphy (CT) Welch  
Frank (MA) Nadler Wilson (FL)  
Fudge Napolitano Woolsey  
Garamendi Neal Wu  
Gonzalez Olver Yarmuth

NOES—269

Adams Austria Bass (NH)  
Aderholt Bachus Benishke  
Akin Barletta Berg  
Alexander Barrow Biggert  
Altmire Bartlett Bilbray  
Amash Barton (TX) Bilirakis

Bishop (GA) Hall Pearce  
Bishop (UT) Hanna Pence  
Black Harper Petri  
Blackburn Harris Pitts  
Bonner Hartzler Platts  
Bono Mack Hastings (WA) Poe (TX)  
Boswell Hayworth Pompeo  
Boustany Heck Posey  
Brady (TX) Heinrich Price (GA)  
Brooks Hensarling Quayle  
Broun (GA) Herger Reed  
Buchanan Herrera Beutler Rehberg  
Buchson Himes Reichert  
Buerkle Holden Renacci  
Burgess Huelskamp Ribble  
Butterfield Huizenga (MI) Richmond  
Calvert Hultgren Rigell  
Camp Hunter Rivera  
Campbell Hurt Roby  
Canseco Insee Roe (TN)  
Cantor Issa Rogers (AL)  
Capito Jenkins Rogers (KY)  
Cardoza Johnson (IL) Rogers (MI)  
Carter Johnson (OH) Rohrabacher  
Cassidy Johnson, Sam Rokita  
Chabot Jones Rooney  
Chaffetz Jordan Ros-Lehtinen  
Clyburn Keating Roskam  
Coble Kelly Ross (AR)  
Coffman (CO) Kind Ross (FL)  
Cole King (IA) Royce  
Conaway King (NY) Runyan  
Costa Kingston Rush  
Courtney Kinzinger (IL) Ryan (WI)  
Cravaack Kline Scalise  
Crawford Labrador Schilling  
Crenshaw Lamborn Schmidt  
Critz Lance Schock  
Culberson Landry Schwartz  
Davis (KY) Lankford Schweikert  
Denham Latham Scott (SC)  
Dent LaTourette Latta  
DesJarlais Latta Scott, David  
Diaz-Balart Lewis (CA) Sensenbrenner  
Dicks LoBiondo Sessions  
Dold Long Shimkus  
Donnelly (IN) Lucas Shuler  
Doyle Luetkemeyer Shuster  
Dreier Luján Simpson  
Duffy Lummis Smith (NE)  
Duncan (SC) Lungren, Daniel Smith (NJ)  
Duncan (TN) E. Smith (TX)  
Ellmers Mack Smith (WA)  
Emerson Manzullo Sutherland  
Farenthold Marino Stearns  
Fincher McCarthy (CA) Stivers  
Fitzpatrick McCarthy (NY) Stutzman  
Flake McCaul Sullivan  
Fleischmann McCauley Terry  
Fleming McCollum Thompson (MS)  
Flores McCotter Thompson (PA)  
Forbes McHenry Thornberry  
Fortenberry McKeon Tiberi  
Foxy McKinley Tipton  
Franks (AZ) McMorris Turner  
Frelinghuysen Rodgers Upton  
Gallegly Meehan Walberg  
Gardner Mica Walden  
Garrett Michaud Walsh (IL)  
Gerlach Miller (FL) Walsh (MN)  
Gibbs Miller (MI) Watt  
Gibson Mulvaney Miller, Gary Webster  
Gingrey (GA) Murphy (PA) West  
Gohmert Myrick Westmoreland  
Goodlatte Neugebauer Whitfield  
Gosar Noem Wilson (SC)  
Gowdy Nugent Wittman  
Granger Nunes Wolf  
Graves (GA) Nunnelee Womack  
Graves (MO) Olson Woodall  
Griffin (AR) Olson Yoder  
Griffith (VA) Owens Young (AK)  
Grimm Palazzo Young (FL)  
Guinta Paul Young (IN)  
Guthrie Paulsen

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann Giffords Schrader  
Burton (IN) Hinchey Visclosky  
Ellison Marchant  
Engel Sanchez, Loretta

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1132

Mr. FLAKE 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. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 68, noes 353, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 589]

AYES—68

Amash	Graves (GA)	Mulvaney
Benishkek	Grijalva	Nadler
Brady (TX)	Gutierrez	Olver
Broun (GA)	Heinrich	Paul
Burgess	Hensarling	Peters
Campbell	Herrera Beutler	Petri
Capuano	Hirono	Polis
Chabot	Honda	Pompeo
Chaffetz	Huelskamp	Quigley
Clarke (NY)	Jenkins	Ribble
DeFazio	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Duffy	Lankford	Royce
Duncan (SC)	Long	Ryan (WI)
Duncan (TN)	Mack	Schilling
Edwards	Markey	Schweikert
Farr	McClintock	Scott (SC)
Filner	McDermott	Scott, Austin
Flake	McGovern	Sensenbrenner
Foxx	McHenry	Speier
Franks (AZ)	McMorris	Stearns
Garrett	Rodgers	Tierney
Gohmert	Miller, George	Walsh (IL)
Gowdy	Moore	Yoder

NOES—353

Ackerman	Braley (IA)	Costa
Adams	Brooks	Costello
Aderholt	Brown (FL)	Courtney
Akin	Buchanan	Cravaack
Alexander	Bucshon	Crawford
Altmire	Buerkle	Crenshaw
Andrews	Butterfield	Critz
Austria	Calvert	Crowley
Baca	Camp	Cuellar
Bachus	Cansco	Culberson
Baldwin	Cantor	Cummings
Barletta	Capito	Davis (CA)
Barrow	Capps	Davis (IL)
Bartlett	Cardoza	Davis (KY)
Bass (CA)	Carnahan	DeGette
Bass (NH)	Carney	DeLauro
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Denham
Berg	Carter	Dent
Berkley	Cassidy	DesJarlais
Berman	Castor (FL)	Deutch
Biggert	Chandler	Diaz-Balart
Bilbray	Chu	Dicks
Bilirakis	Cicilline	Dingell
Bishop (GA)	Clarke (MI)	Doggett
Bishop (NY)	Clay	Dold
Bishop (UT)	Cleaver	Donnelly (IN)
Black	Clyburn	Doyle
Blackburn	Coble	Dreier
Blumenauer	Coffman (CO)	Ellmers
Bonner	Cohen	Emerson
Bono Mack	Cole	Eshoo
Boren	Conaway	Farenthold
Boswell	Connolly (VA)	Fattah
Boustany	Conyers	Fincher
Brady (PA)	Cooper	Fitzpatrick

Fleischmann	Levin	Rogers (KY)
Fleming	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (MI)
Flores	Lewis (GA)	Rokita
Forbes	Lipinski	Rooney
Fortenberry	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen
Frank (MA)	Loebsack	Roskam
Frelinghuysen	Loggren, Zoe	Ross (AR)
Fudge	Lowey	Ross (FL)
Gallegly	Lucas	Rothman (NJ)
Garamendi	Luetkemeyer	Roybal-Allard
Gardner	Lujan	Runyan
Gerlach	Lummis	Ruppersberger
Gibbs	Lungren, Daniel	Rush
Gibson	E.	Ryan (OH)
Gingrey (GA)	Lynch	Sanchez, Linda
Gonzalez	Maloney	T.
Goodlatte	Manzullo	Sarbanes
Gosar	Marchant	Scalise
Granger	Marino	Schakowsky
Graves (MO)	Matheson	Schiff
Green, Al	Matsui	Schmidt
Green, Gene	McCarthy (CA)	Schock
Griffin (AR)	McCarthy (NY)	Schwartz
Griffith (VA)	McCaul	Scott (VA)
Grimm	McCollum	Scott, David
Guinta	McCotter	Serrano
Guthrie	McIntyre	Sessions
Hall	McKeon	Sewell
Hanabusa	McKinley	Sherman
Hanna	McNerney	Shimkus
Harper	Meehan	Shuler
Harris	Meeks	Shuster
Hartzler	Mica	Simpson
Hastings (FL)	Michaud	Sires
Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)	Slaughter
Hayworth	Miller (MI)	Smith (NE)
Heck	Miller (NC)	Smith (NJ)
Heger	Miller, Gary	Smith (TX)
Higgins	Moran	Smith (WA)
Himes	Murphy (CT)	Southerland
Hinojosa	Murphy (PA)	Stark
Hochul	Myrick	Stivers
Holden	Napolitano	Stutzman
Holt	Neal	Sutton
Hoyer	Neugebauer	Terry
Huizenga (MI)	Noem	Thompson (CA)
Hultgren	Nugent	Thompson (MS)
Hunter	Nunes	Thompson (PA)
Hurt	Nunnelee	Thornberry
Inslee	Olson	Tiberi
Israel	Owens	Tipton
Issa	Palazzo	Tonko
Jackson (IL)	Pallone	Towns
Jackson Lee	Pascrell	Tsongas
(TX)	Pastor (AZ)	Turner
Johnson (GA)	Paulsen	Upton
Johnson (IL)	Payne	Van Hollen
Johnson (OH)	Pearce	Velazquez
Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi	Visclosky
Johnson, Sam	Pence	Walberg
Jones	Perlmutter	Walden
Kaptur	Peterson	Walz (MN)
Keating	Pingree (ME)	Wasserman
Kelly	Pitts	Schultz
Kildee	Platts	Waters
King	Poe (TX)	Watt
King (IA)	Posey	Waxman
King (NY)	Price (GA)	Webster
Kingston	Price (NC)	Welch
Kinzinger (IL)	Quayle	West
Kissell	Rahall	Westmoreland
Kline	Rangel	Whitfield
Kucinich	Reed	Wilson (FL)
Labrador	Rehberg	Wilson (SC)
Lamborn	Reichert	Witman
Lance	Renacci	Wolf
Landry	Reyes	Womack
Langevin	Richardson	Woodall
Larsen (WA)	Richardson	Woolsey
Larson (CT)	Rigell	Wu
Latham	Rivera	Yarmuth
LaTourette	Roby	Young (AK)
Latta	Roe (TN)	Young (FL)
Lee (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann	Engel	Schrader
Barton (TX)	Giffords	Sullivan
Burton (IN)	Hinchey	
Ellison	Sanchez, Loretta	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1136

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Ms. PIN-GREE of Maine, and Mr. YOUNG of In-

diana changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the 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 271, noes 148, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 590]

AYES—271

Ackerman	Denham	Jenkins
Adams	Dent	Johnson (IL)
Aderholt	Deutch	Johnson (OH)
Akin	Dicks	Johnson, E. B.
Alexander	Dold	Johnson, Sam
Altmire	Donnelly (IN)	Jones
Austria	Duffy	Jordan
Baca	Duncan (SC)	Kaptur
Bachus	Duncan (TN)	Keating
Baldwin	Farenthold	Kind
Barrow	Farr	King (IA)
Barton (TX)	Fitzpatrick	King (NY)
Bass (CA)	Flake	Kingston
Bass (NH)	Fleming	Kinzinger (IL)
Becerra	Flores	Kissell
Bilbray	Forbes	Kline
Bilirakis	Fortenberry	Kucinich
Bishop (GA)	Franks (AZ)	Labrador
Bishop (NY)	Fudge	Lamborn
Bishop (UT)	Gardner	Lance
Black	Garrett	Landry
Blackburn	Gerlach	Lankford
Boren	Gibbs	Larson (CT)
Boswell	Gibson	LaTourette
Boustany	Gingrey (GA)	Latta
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	Lee (CA)
Brooks	Gosar	Lewis (GA)
Brown (GA)	Gowdy	LoBiondo
Brown (FL)	Graves (MO)	Loebsack
Buchanan	Green, Al	Lujan
Bucshon	Green, Gene	Lummis
Buerkle	Griffin (AR)	Mack
Burgess	Griffith (VA)	Maloney
Butterfield	Grijalva	Manzullo
Campbell	Guinta	Matheson
Cantor	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
Capito	Hanabusa	McCarthy (NY)
Capps	Hanna	McCaul
Carnahan	Harris	McClintock
Carney	Hartzler	McCollum
Carson (IN)	Hastings (FL)	McDermott
Cassidy	Hayworth	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Heinrich	McHenry
Chabot	Hensarling	McIntyre
Chaffetz	Herrera Beutler	McKeon
Chu	Higgins	McKinley
Cicilline	Himes	Meehan
Clarke (MI)	Hinojosa	Meeks
Clarke (NY)	Hirono	Mica
Clay	Hochul	Michaud
Cleaver	Holt	Miller (FL)
Clyburn	Honda	Miller (MI)
Coble	Hoyer	Miller (NC)
Cohen	Huelskamp	Miller, George
Connolly (VA)	Hultgren	Moore
Conyers	Hunter	Moran
Courtney	Hurt	Mulvaney
Cravaack	Inslee	Murphy (CT)
Crawford	Israel	Murphy (PA)
Cummings	Jackson (IL)	Myrick
Davis (IL)	Jackson Lee	Nadler
DeGette	(TX)	Napolitano

Nugent  
Nunes  
Olson  
Oliver  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Reed  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rivera  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher

Rokita  
Rooney  
Roskam  
Ross (FL)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Sires  
Smith (NJ)  
Southernland  
Speier  
Stearns

Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Thompson (MS)  
Tipton  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Webster  
Welch  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Woodall  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

NOES—148

Amash  
Andrews  
Barletta  
Bartlett  
Benishek  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canseco  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carter  
Chandler  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Edwards  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Eshoo  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fincher  
Fleischmann

Foxx  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Gonzalez  
Granger  
Grimm  
Gutierrez  
Hall  
Harper  
Hastings (WA)  
Heck  
Herger  
Holden  
Huizenga (MI)  
Issa  
Johnson (GA)  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Marchant  
Marino  
Markey  
Matsui  
McCotter  
McNerney  
Miller, Gary  
Neal  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nunnelee  
Owens  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pelosi

Perlmutter  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Renacci  
Rigell  
Roby  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (WI)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schwartz  
Sherman  
Simpson  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Stark  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Black  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brooks  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon

NOT VOTING—12

Bachmann  
Burton (IN)  
Ellison  
Engel  
Giffords

Gohmert  
Graves (GA)  
Hinchey  
McMorris  
Rodgers

Sanchez, Loretta  
Schrader  
Tierney

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1139

Ms. LEE changed her vote from “no”  
to “aye.”  
So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF  
GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 69, noes 354,  
not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 591]

AYES—69

Amash  
Benishek  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Brady (TX)  
Broun (GA)  
Burgess  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Chabot  
Lankford  
Long  
Mack  
McClintock  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Flake  
Fleming  
Foxx  
Franks (AZ)  
Garrett  
Gohmert  
Pence  
Graves (GA)  
Harris

Hensarling  
Herger  
Huelskamp  
Hunter  
Jenkins  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Labrador  
Landry  
Lankford  
Long  
Mack  
McClintock  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Flake  
Miller (FL)  
Mulvaney  
Neugebauer  
Paul  
Pearce  
Pence  
Petri  
Poe (TX)

Pompeo  
Ribble  
Rohrabacher  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schmidt  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Southernland  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Walberg  
Walsh (IL)  
West  
Wilson (SC)  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (IN)

NOES—354

Ackerman  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Camp  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Black  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brooks  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon

Buerkle  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar

Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Edwards  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Eshoo  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi

Gardner  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hochul  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hurt  
Inslie  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe

Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McCullum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Oliver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Robby  
Roe (TN)

Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schock  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Stivers  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Webster  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Bachmann  
Burton (IN)  
Ellison

Engel  
Giffords  
Hinchey

Sanchez, Loretta  
Schrader

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1142

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

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 90, noes 332, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 592]

AYES—90

Akin	Hayworth	Petri
Amash	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Benishek	Huelskamp	Pompeo
Bishop (UT)	Hunter	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Jenkins	Quayle
Brady (TX)	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
Broun (GA)	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Kingston	Rokita
Campbell	Kline	Ross (FL)
Canseco	Labrador	Royce
Cantor	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	Landry	Scalise
Chabot	Lankford	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Latta	Scott (SC)
Conaway	Long	Scott, Austin
Duncan (SC)	Luetkemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Duncan (TN)	Mack	Sessions
Flake	Marino	Smith (NE)
Fleming	McClintock	Southerland
Flores	McHenry	Stearns
Foxx	McMorris	Stutzman
Franks (AZ)	Rodgers	Terry
Galleghy	Miller (FL)	Tipton
Garrett	Miller, Gary	Walsh (IL)
Gibbs	Mulvaney	West
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Whitfield
Gohmert	Nunes	Wilson (SC)
Gowdy	Paul	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Paulsen	Young (IN)
Harris	Pearce	
Hartzler	Pence	

NOES—332

Ackerman	Brooks	Courtney
Adams	Brown (FL)	Cravaack
Aderholt	Buchanan	Crawford
Alexander	Bucshon	Crenshaw
Altmire	Buerkle	Critz
Andrews	Butterfield	Crowley
Austria	Calvert	Cuellar
Baca	Camp	Culberson
Bachus	Capito	Cummings
Baldwin	Capps	Davis (CA)
Barletta	Capuano	Davis (IL)
Barrow	Cardoza	Davis (KY)
Bartlett	Carnahan	DeFazio
Barton (TX)	Carney	DeGette
Bass (CA)	Carson (IN)	DeLauro
Bass (NH)	Carter	Denham
Becerra	Castor (FL)	Dent
Berg	Chandler	DesJarlais
Berkley	Chu	Deutch
Berman	Cicilline	Diaz-Balart
Biggert	Clarke (MI)	Dicks
Bilbray	Clarke (NY)	Dingell
Bilirakis	Clay	Doggett
Bishop (GA)	Cleaver	Dold
Bishop (NY)	Clyburn	Donnelly (IN)
Black	Coble	Doyle
Blumenauer	Coffman (CO)	Dreier
Bonner	Cohen	Duffy
Bono Mack	Cole	Edwards
Boren	Connolly (VA)	Ellmers
Boswell	Conyers	Emerson
Boustany	Cooper	Eshoo
Brady (PA)	Costa	Farenthold
Braley (IA)	Costello	Farr

Fattah	Levin	Rivera
Filner	Lewis (CA)	Roby
Fincher	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Fitzpatrick	Lipinski	Rogers (KY)
Fleischmann	LoBiondo	Rogers (MI)
Forbes	Loebsack	Rooney
Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe	Ros-Lehtinen
Frank (MA)	Lowey	Roskam
Frelinghuysen	Lucas	Ross (AR)
Fudge	Lujan	Rothman (NJ)
Garamendi	Lummis	Roybal-Allard
Gardner	Lungren, Daniel	Runyan
Gerlach	E.	Ruppersberger
Gibson	Lynch	Rush
Gonzalez	Maloney	Ryan (OH)
Goodlatte	Manzullo	Sanchez, Linda
Gosar	Markey	T.
Granger	Matheson	Sarbanes
Graves (MO)	Matsui	Schakowsky
Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)	Schiff
Green, Gene	McCarthy (NY)	Schilling
Griffin (AR)	McCaul	Schmidt
Griffith (VA)	McCollum	Schock
Grijalva	McCotter	Schwartz
Grimm	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Guinta	McGovern	Scott, David
Guthrie	McIntyre	Serrano
Gutierrez	McKeon	Sewell
Hall	McKinley	Sherman
Hanabusa	McNerney	Shimkus
Hanna	Meehan	Shuler
Harper	Meeks	Shuster
Hastings (FL)	Mica	Simpson
Hastings (WA)	Michaud	Sires
Heck	Miller (MI)	Slaughter
Heinrich	Miller (NC)	Smith (NJ)
Herger	Miller, George	Smith (TX)
Herrera Beutler	Moore	Smith (WA)
Higgins	Moran	Speier
Himes	Murphy (CT)	Stark
Hinojosa	Murphy (PA)	Stivers
Hirono	Myrick	Sullivan
Hochul	Nadler	Sutton
Holden	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
Holt	Neal	Thompson (MS)
Honda	Noem	Thompson (PA)
Hoyer	Nugent	Thornberry
Huizenga (MI)	Nunnelee	Tiberi
Hultgren	Olson	Tierney
Hurt	Oliver	Tonko
Inslie	Owens	Towns
Israel	Palazzo	Tsongas
Issa	Pallone	Turner
Jackson (IL)	Pascarell	Upton
Jackson Lee	Pastor (AZ)	Van Hollen
(TX)	Payne	Velázquez
Johnson (GA)	Pelosi	Viscosky
Johnson (IL)	Perlmutter	Walberg
Johnson (OH)	Peters	Walden
Johnson, E. B.	Peterson	Walz (MN)
Jones	Pingree (ME)	Wasserman
Kaptur	Pitts	Schultz
Keating	Platts	Waters
Kelly	Polis	Watt
Kildee	Posey	Waxman
Kind	Price (NC)	Webster
King (IA)	Quigley	Welch
King (NY)	Rahall	Westmoreland
Kinzinger (IL)	Rangel	Wilson (FL)
Kissell	Reed	Wittman
Kucinich	Rehberg	Wolf
Lance	Reichert	Womack
Langevin	Renacci	Woolsey
Larsen (WA)	Reyes	Wu
Larsen (CT)	Ribble	Yarmuth
Latham	Richardson	Yoder
LaTourette	Richmond	Young (AK)
Lee (CA)	Rigell	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Bachmann	Engel	Marchant
Burton (IN)	Giffords	Sanchez, Loretta
Ellison	Hinchee	Schrader

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1146

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

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. LANDRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the

gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LANDRY) 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 227, noes 193, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 593]

AYES—227

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

Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall

Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Young (IN)

NOES—193

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

Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hochul  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslie  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kildee  
Kind  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lowey  
Luján  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Nadler  
Napolitano

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

the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 129, noes 292, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 594]

AYES—129

Akin  
Amash  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Benishek  
Bilbray  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bono Mack  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Conaway  
Cooper  
Davis (KY)  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Flake  
Fleming  
Flores  
Fox  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gowdy  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffin (AR)

Griffith (VA)  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Harris  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Lankford  
Latta  
Long  
Lummis  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCauley  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes

Nunnelee  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pence  
Petri  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Reed  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rigell  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shuster  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Terry  
Tiberi  
Walberg  
Walsh (IL)  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (IN)

NOES—292

Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Connolly (VA)

Dreier  
Edwards  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gardner  
Gerlach  
Gibson  
Gonzalez  
Gosar  
Granger  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Gutierrez  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hochul  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hultgren  
Inslie  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Landy  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham

LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Noem  
Nugent  
Olson  
Oliver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rivera  
Roby  
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schock  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southerland  
Speier  
Stark  
Stivers  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Webster  
Welch  
West  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann  
Burton (IN)  
Cantor  
Ellison

Engel  
Giffords  
Hinchev  
Sanchez, Loretta

Schrader  
Stutzman

□ 1152

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

Stated for:  
Mr. STUTZMAN. Madam Chair, on rollcall No. 594, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the second amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

NOT VOTING—11  
Bachmann  
Bonner  
Brady (TX)  
Burton (IN)

Ellison  
Engel  
Giffords  
Hinchev

Rohrabacher  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Schrader

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1149

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

Stated for:  
Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chair, on rollcall No. 593, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the first amendment offered by

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 150, noes 272, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 595]

AYES—150

Akin	Graves (MO)	Neugebauer
Amash	Griffin (AR)	Nunes
Bartlett	Griffith (VA)	Nunnelee
Barton (TX)	Guinta	Paul
Bass (NH)	Guthrie	Paulsen
Benishek	Harris	Pearce
Bilirakis	Hartzler	Pence
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Petri
Black	Herger	Pitts
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Platts
Bono Mack	Huelskamp	Poe (TX)
Boswell	Huizenga (MI)	Pompeo
Brady (TX)	Hultgren	Price (GA)
Brooks	Hunter	Quayle
Broun (GA)	Hurt	Reed
Buchanan	Issa	Renacci
Burgess	Jenkins	Ribble
Camp	Johnson (IL)	Rigell
Campbell	Johnson (OH)	Roe (TN)
Canseco	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Carney	Jones	Rohrabacher
Cassidy	Jordan	Rokita
Chabot	Kinzinger (IL)	Ross (FL)
Chaffetz	Kline	Royce
Coble	Labrador	Ryan (WI)
Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Scalise
Conaway	Lance	Schmidt
Cooper	Landry	Schweikert
Davis (KY)	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Dent	Latta	Scott, Austin
Duffy	Long	Sensenbrenner
Duncan (SC)	Lummis	Sessions
Duncan (TN)	Mack	Shuster
Farenthold	Manzullo	Smith (IA)
Fincher	Marchant	Smith (NY)
Fitzpatrick	Marino	Kingston
Flake	McCarthy (CA)	Rehberg
Fleming	McCaul	Reichert
Flores	McClintock	Reyes
Fortenberry	McCotter	Richardson
Fox	McHenry	Richmond
Franks (AZ)	McKeon	Rivera
Gallely	McMorris	Robby
Garrett	Rodgers	Rogers (AL)
Gerlach	Mica	Rogers (KY)
Gibbs	Miller (FL)	Rooney
Gingrey (GA)	Miller (MI)	
Gohmert	Miller, Gary	
Goodlatte	Mulvaney	
Gowdy	Murphy (PA)	
Graves (GA)	Myrick	

NOES—272

Ackerman	Braley (IA)	Costa
Adams	Brown (FL)	Costello
Aderholt	Bucshon	Courtney
Alexander	Buerkle	Cravaack
Altmire	Butterfield	Crawford
Andrews	Calvert	Crenshaw
Austria	Capito	Critz
Baca	Capps	Crowley
Bachus	Capuano	Cuellar
Baldwin	Cardoza	Culberson
Barletta	Carnahan	Cummings
Barrow	Carson (IN)	Davis (CA)
Bass (CA)	Carter	Davis (IL)
Becerra	Castor (FL)	DeFazio
Berg	Chandler	DeGette
Berkley	Chu	DeLauro
Berman	Cicilline	Denham
Biggert	Clarke (MI)	DesJarlais
Bilbray	Clarke (NY)	Deutch
Bishop (GA)	Clay	Diaz-Balart
Bishop (NY)	Cleaver	Dicks
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Dingell
Bonner	Cohen	Doggett
Boren	Cole	Dold
Boustany	Connolly (VA)	Donnelly (IN)
Brady (PA)	Conyers	Doyle

Dreier	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Edwards	Lewis (GA)	Roskam
Ellmers	Lipinski	Ross (AR)
Emerson	LoBiondo	Rothman (NJ)
Eshoo	Loeb	Roybal-Allard
Farr	Lofgren, Zoe	Runyan
Fattah	Lowe	Ruppersberger
Filner	Lucas	Rush
Fleischmann	Luettkemeyer	Ryan (OH)
Forbes	Lujan	Sanchez, Linda
Frank (MA)	Lungren, Daniel	T.
Frelinghuysen	E.	Sarbanes
Fudge	Lynch	Schakowsky
Garamendi	Maloney	Schiff
Gardner	Markey	Schilling
Gibson	Matheson	Schock
Gonzalez	Matsui	Schwartz
Gosar	McCarthy (NY)	Scott (VA)
Granger	McCollum	Scott, David
Green, Al	McDermott	Serrano
Green, Gene	McGovern	Sewell
Grijalva	McIntyre	Sherman
Grimm	McKinley	Shimkus
Gutierrez	McNerney	Shuler
Hall	Meehan	Simpson
Hanabusa	Meeks	Sires
Hanna	Michaud	Slaughter
Harper	Miller (NC)	Smith (NE)
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	Smith (TX)
Hastings (WA)	Moore	Smith (WA)
Hayworth	Moran	Speier
Heck	Murphy (CT)	Stark
Heinrich	Nadler	Stivers
Higgins	Napolitano	Sutton
Himes	Neal	Thompson (CA)
Hinojosa	Noem	Thompson (MS)
Hirono	Nugent	Thompson (PA)
Hochul	Olson	Thornberry
Holden	Oliver	Tiberi
Holt	Owens	Tierney
Honda	Palazzo	Tipton
Hoyer	Pallone	Tonko
Inslee	Pascrell	Towns
Israel	Pastor (AZ)	Tsongas
Jackson (IL)	Payne	Turner
Jackson Lee	Pelosi	Van Hollen
(TX)	Perlmutter	Velázquez
Johnson (GA)	Peters	Visclosky
Johnson, E. B.	Peterson	Walden
Kaptur	Pingree (ME)	Walz (MN)
Keating	Polis	Wasserman
Kelly	Posey	Schultz
Kildee	Price (NC)	Waters
Kind	Quigley	Watt
King (IA)	Rahall	Waxman
King (NY)	Rangel	Webster
Kingston	Rehberg	Welch
Kissell	Reichert	West
Kucinich	Reyes	Whitfield
Langevin	Richardson	Wilson (FL)
Larsen (WA)	Richmond	Wolf
Larson (CT)	Rivera	Womack
Latham	Robby	Woolsey
LaTourette	Rogers (AL)	Wu
Lee (CA)	Rogers (KY)	Yarmuth
Levin	Rooney	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—9

Bachmann	Ellison	Hinchey
Burton (IN)	Engel	Sanchez, Loretta
Cantor	Giffords	Schrader

□ 1155

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

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. HARRIS  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS) 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 236, noes 185, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 596]

AYES—236

Adams	Granger	Nunes
Aderholt	Graves (GA)	Nunnelee
Akin	Graves (MO)	Olson
Alexander	Green, Gene	Palazzo
Altmire	Griffin (AR)	Paul
Amash	Griffith (VA)	Paulsen
Austria	Grimm	Pearce
Bachus	Guinta	Pence
Barletta	Guthrie	Petri
Barrow	Hall	Pitts
Bartlett	Hanna	Platts
Barton (TX)	Harper	Poe (TX)
Bass (NH)	Harris	Pompeo
Benishek	Hartzler	Posey
Berg	Hastings (WA)	Quayle
Biggert	Hayworth	Reed
Bilirakis	Heck	Rehberg
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Reichert
Black	Herger	Renacci
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Ribble
Bonner	Himes	Rigell
Bono Mack	Hochul	Rivera
Brady (TX)	Huelskamp	Roby
Brooks	Huizenga (MI)	Roe (TN)
Broun (GA)	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hunter	Rogers (MI)
Bucshon	Hurt	Rohrabacher
Buerkle	Issa	Rokita
Burgess	Jenkins	Rooney
Camp	Johnson (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Campbell	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Canseco	Johnson, Sam	Ross (AR)
Carney	Jordan	Ross (FL)
Cassidy	Kelly	Royce
Chabot	King (IA)	Runyan
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Kingston
Coble	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Coffman (CO)	Kinzinger (IL)	Scalise
Conaway	Kline	Schilling
Cooper	Labrador	Schmidt
Davis (KY)	Lamborn	Schock
Dent	Lance	Schweikert
Duffy	Landry	Scott (SC)
Duncan (SC)	Lankford	Scott, Austin
Duncan (TN)	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Farenthold	LaTourette	Sessions
Fincher	Latta	Shimkus
Fitzpatrick	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Flake	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Fleming	Long	Smith (NJ)
Flores	Lucas	Smith (TX)
Fortenberry	Luettkemeyer	Southerland
Fox	Lummis	Stearns
Franks (AZ)	Lungren, Daniel	Stivers
Gallely	E.	Stutzman
Garrett	Mack	Sullivan
Gerlach	Manzullo	Terry
Gibbs	Marchant	Thompson (PA)
Gingrey (GA)	Marino	Thornberry
Gohmert	McCarthy (CA)	Tiberi
Goodlatte	McCaul	Tipton
Gowdy	McClintock	Turner
Graves (GA)	McCotter	Upton
	McHenry	Walberg
	McIntyre	Walden
	McKeon	Walsh (IL)
	McMorris	Webster
	Rodgers	West
	Meehan	Westmoreland
	Mica	Whitfield
	Michaud	Wilson (SC)
	Miller (FL)	Wittman
	Miller (MI)	Wolf
	Miller, Gary	Womack
	Mulvaney	Woodall
	Murphy (PA)	Yoder
	Gohmert	Young (AK)
	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
	Noem	Young (IN)
	Nugent	

NOES—185

Ackerman	Bishop (NY)	Capuano
Andrews	Blumenauer	Cardoza
Baca	Boren	Carnahan
Baldwin	Boswell	Carney
Bass (CA)	Boustany	Carson (IN)
Becerra	Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)
Berkley	Braley (IA)	Chandler
Berman	Brown (FL)	Chu
Bilbray	Butterfield	Cicilline
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Clarke (MI)

Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)	Chabot	Hultgren	Rohrabacher	Moran	Rigell	Smith (TX)
Cleaver	Johnson, E. B.	Quigley	Duncan (SC)	Hunter	Rokita	Murphy (CT)	Rivera	Speier
Clyburn	Jones	Rahall	Duncan (TN)	Jordan	Rooney	Murphy (PA)	Roby	Stark
Cohen	Kaptur	Rangel	Fincher	King (IA)	Ross (FL)	Myrick	Roe (TN)	Stearns
Connolly (VA)	Keating	Reyes	Flake	Labrador	Royce	Napolitano	Rogers (AL)	Stivers
Conyers	Kildee	Richardson	Fleming	Landry	Ryan (WI)	Neal	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan
Costa	Kind	Richmond	Fox	Lankford	Scott (SC)	Neugebauer	Rogers (MI)	Terry
Costello	Kissell	Rogers (AL)	Franks (AZ)	Long	Sensenbrenner	Noem	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson (CA)
Courtney	Kucinich	Rothman (NJ)	Gardner	Mack	Southerland	Nugent	Roskam	Thompson (MS)
Crenshaw	Langevin	Garrett	McClintock	Stutzman	Stutzman	Nunnelee	Ross (AR)	Thompson (PA)
Critz	Larsen (WA)	Gibson	McHenry	Sutton	Tipton	Olson	Rothman (NJ)	Thornberry
Crowley	Larson (CT)	Gohmert	Mulvaney	Tonko	Walberg	Olver	Roybal-Allard	Tiberi
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Rush	Nadler	West	Walsh (IL)	Palazzo	Runyan	Tierney
Cummings	Levin	Ryan (OH)	Nunes	Westmoreland	Walsh (IL)	Pallone	Ruppberger	Towns
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Sánchez, Linda T.	Owens	Womack	Walsh (IL)	Pascrell	Rush	Tsongas
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Sarbanes	Paul	Young (IN)	Walsh (IL)	Pastor (AZ)	Ryan (OH)	Turner
Davis (KY)	Loeb sack	Schakowsky	Pearce		West	Paulsen	Sánchez, Linda T.	Upton
DeGette	Lofgren, Zoe	Schiff	Pompeo		Westmoreland	Payne	Pelosi	Van Hollen
DeLauro	Lowey	Schwartz	Posney		Womack	Pence	Scalise	Velázquez
Deutch	Luján	Scott (VA)	Ribble		Young (IN)	Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Visclosky
Dicks	Lynch	Scott, David				Peters	Schiff	Walden
Dingell	Maloney	Serrano				Peterson	Schilling	Walz (MN)
Doggett	Markey	Sewell				Petri	Schmidt	Wasserman
Donnelly (IN)	Matheson	Sherman				Pingree (ME)	Schock	Schultz
Doyle	Matsui	Shuler				Pitts	Schwartz	Waters
Edwards	McCarthy (NY)	Simpson				Platts	Schweikert	Watt
Eshoo	McCollum	Sires				Poe (TX)	Scott (VA)	Waxman
Farr	McDermott	Slaughter				Polis	Scott, Austin	Webster
Fattah	McGovern	Smith (WA)				Price (GA)	Scott, David	Welch
Filner	McKinley	Smith (WA)				Price (NC)	Serrano	Whitfield
Frank (MA)	McNerney	Stark				Quayle	Sessions	Wilson (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Meeks	Sutton				Quigley	Sewell	Wilson (SC)
Fudge	Miller (NC)	Thompson (CA)				Rahall	Sherman	Wittman
Garamendi	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)				Rangel	Shimkus	Wolf
Gonzalez	Moore	Tierney				Reed	Shuler	Woodall
Green, Al	Moran	Tonko				Rehberg	Shuster	Woolsey
Grijalva	Murphy (CT)	Towns				Reichert	Simpson	Wu
Gutierrez	Nadler	Tsongas				Renacci	Sires	Yarmuth
Hanabusa	Napolitano	Van Hollen				Reyes	Slaughter	Yoder
Hastings (FL)	Neal	Velázquez				Richardson	Smith (NE)	Young (AK)
Heinrich	Olver	Visclosky				Richmond	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)
Higgins	Owens	Walz (MN)						
Hinojosa	Pallone	Wasserman						
Hirono	Pascrell	Schultz						
Holden	Pastor (AZ)	Waters						
Holt	Payne	Watt						
Honda	Pelosi	Waxman						
Hoyer	Perlmutter	Welch						
Inslee	Peters	Wilson (FL)						
Israel	Peterson	Woolsey						
Jackson (IL)	Pingree (ME)	Wu						
Jackson Lee	Polis	Yarmuth						
(TX)	Price (GA)							

NOES—351

Akin	Benishek	Blackburn	Ackerman	Culberson	Israel
Amash	Bilbray	Brown (GA)	Adams	Cummings	Issa
Andrews	Black	Brown (GA)	Adams	Davis (CA)	Jackson (IL)
			Adams	Davis (IL)	Jackson Lee
			Adams	Davis (KY)	(TX)
			Adams	DeFazio	Jenkins
			Adams	DeGette	Johnson (GA)
			Adams	DeLauro	Johnson (IL)
			Adams	Denham	Johnson (OH)
			Adams	Dent	Johnson, E. B.
			Adams	DesJarlais	Johnson, Sam
			Adams	Deutch	Jones
			Adams	Diaz-Balart	Kaptur
			Adams	Dicks	Keating
			Adams	Dingell	Kelly
			Adams	Doggett	Kildee
			Adams	Dold	King
			Adams	Donnelly (IN)	King (NY)
			Adams	Doyle	Kingston
			Adams	Biggert	Kinzinger (IL)
			Adams	Bilirakis	Duffy
			Adams	Bishop (GA)	Edwards
			Adams	Bishop (NY)	Ellmers
			Adams	Bishop (UT)	Emerson
			Adams	Blumenauer	Eshoo
			Adams	Bonner	Farenthold
			Adams	Bono Mack	Farr
			Adams	Boren	Fattah
			Adams	Boswell	Filner
			Adams	Boustany	Fitzpatrick
			Adams	Brady (PA)	Fleischmann
			Adams	Brady (TX)	Flores
			Adams	Braley (IA)	Forbes
			Adams	Brooks	Fortenberry
			Adams	Brown (FL)	Frank (MA)
			Adams	Buchanan	Frelinghuysen
			Adams	Bucshon	Fudge
			Adams	Buerkle	Gallegly
			Adams	Butterfield	Garamendi
			Adams	Calvert	Gerlach
			Adams	Camp	Gibbs
			Adams	Canseco	Gingrey (GA)
			Adams	Capito	Gonzalez
			Adams	Capps	Goodlatte
			Adams	Capuano	Gosar
			Adams	Cardoza	Granger
			Adams	Carnahan	Graves (MO)
			Adams	Carney	Green, Al
			Adams	Carson (IN)	Griffin (AR)
			Adams	Carter	Griffith (VA)
			Adams	Cassidy	Grijalva
			Adams	Castor (FL)	Grimm
			Adams	Chaffetz	Guinta
			Adams	Chandler	Guthrie
			Adams	Chu	Gutierrez
			Adams	Cicilline	Hall
			Adams	Clarke (MI)	Hanabusa
			Adams	Clarke (NY)	Hanna
			Adams	Clay	Harper
			Adams	Cleaver	Hastings (FL)
			Adams	Clyburn	Hastings (WA)
			Adams	Coffman (CO)	Heck
			Adams	Cohen	Heinrich
			Adams	Cole	Herger
			Adams	Conaway	Herrera Beutler
			Adams	Connolly (VA)	Higgins
			Adams	Conyers	Himes
			Adams	Cooper	Hinojosa
			Adams	Costa	Hirono
			Adams	Costello	Hochul
			Adams	Courtney	Holden
			Adams	Cravaack	Holt
			Adams	Crawford	Honda
			Adams	Crenshaw	Hoyer
			Adams		Huizenga (MI)
			Adams		Hurt
			Adams		Inslee

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann	Ellison	Sanchez, Loretta
Burton (IN)	Engel	Schrader
Cantor	Giffords	
Clay	Hinchev	

□ 1159

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 68, noes 351, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 597]

AYES—68

Akin	Benishek	Blackburn
Amash	Bilbray	Brown (GA)
Andrews	Black	Campbell

NOT VOTING—12

Bachmann	Coble	Hinchev
Burgess	Ellison	Sanchez, Loretta
Burton (IN)	Engel	Schrader
Cantor	Giffords	Smith (WA)

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

□ 1202

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
(By unanimous consent, Mr. BARTON of Texas was allowed to speak out of order.)

50TH ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL BASEBALL GAME  
Mr. BARTON of Texas. Madam Chair, it is my sad duty to report to the House that last night in the 50th Annual Congressional Baseball Game, our friends on the minority side eked out an 8-2 victory. We gained 87 seats in the last election. They gained three, but one of theirs is a pitcher from New Orleans, CEDRIC RICHMOND. I do want to point out to Mr. RICHMOND that the congressional salary is \$175,000, the major league minimum salary is \$350,000; and I know the owner of the Astros and the Texas Rangers. We want to congratulate our friends.

I want to tell you how proud I am of the Republican team. We have a lot of new Members. They played really hard. They practiced very hard, but sometimes it just isn't to be. And I want to congratulate Mr. DOYLE and his entire team on a victory well earned.

I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you. I want to thank my good friend, JOE BARTON. It was a great game last night, not exactly an "eking" game. CEDRIC came

within five outs of pitching a no hitter, something I have never seen in the 17 years I have been involved in the game. But in addition to that, he had a group of men and women behind him that made every play when we needed to make them, had 15 hits and played almost error-free baseball—one error. When you can get away with making just one error in this game, good things are going to happen.

As you know, this is a best-of-five series, and we are currently in series 13. We had gone into the series with a 2–0 lead, so we needed one more victory to retire the Roll Call Trophy. Rather than string this thing out for too much longer, we decided to finish it last night.

Our guys played a great game, but the real winners last night were our charities, the Boys and Girls Club of Washington, D.C. and the Washington Literacy Council. We were able to raise a record amount of money for those organizations, over \$150,000 for those groups that are doing really good work with our young kids in Washington, D.C. We had 7,100 people at the game, and I would venture to say that is a bigger attendance than the Nats get on some occasions. So it was a well-attended game.

Series 13, the coveted Roll Call Trophy has been retired finally by the Democratic Party. Congratulations.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Reclaiming my time, I do want to recognize the Republican MVP, who did get a legitimate hit, STEVE PEARCE of New Mexico.

And I will point out to my friends on the minority side that this victory last night, while it is the third in the row in the modern era, makes it 36 Republican, 19 Democrat, and one tie.

Mr. DOYLE. But what have you done lately?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. ADAMS

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. ADAMS) 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 233, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 598]

AYES—181

Adams	Alexander	Bachus
Aderholt	Amash	Barletta
Akin	Austria	Benishek

Berg	Hartzler	Platts
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Pompeo
Black	Herger	Posey
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Price (GA)
Bonner	Huelskamp	Quayle
Bono Mack	Huizenga (MI)	Rehberg
Boustany	Hultgren	Ribble
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Rigell
Brooks	Hurt	Roby
Broun (GA)	Issa	Roe (TN)
Buchanan	Jenkins	Rogers (AL)
Buerkle	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Camp	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Campbell	Kelly	Rokita
Canseco	King (IA)	Rooney
Carter	King (NY)	Roskam
Cassidy	Kinzinger (IL)	Ross (FL)
Chabot	Kline	Runyan
Chaffetz	Labrador	Ryan (WI)
Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Scalise
Cole	Landry	Schilling
Conaway	Lankford	Schmidt
Cravaack	Latta	Schock
Crawford	Long	Schweikert
Crenshaw	Lucas	Scott (SC)
Culberson	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Davis (KY)	Lummis	Sensenbrenner
DesJarlais	Lungren, Daniel	Sessions
Duncan (SC)	E.	Shimkus
Duncan (TN)	Mack	Shuster
Ellmers	Manzullo	Smith (NE)
Emerson	Marchant	Smith (NJ)
Farenthold	Marino	Smith (TX)
Fincher	McCarthy (CA)	Southerland
Flake	McCaul	Stearns
Fleming	McClintock	Stutzman
Flores	McHenry	Sullivan
Forbes	McMorris	Terry
Fox	Rodgers	Thompson (PA)
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Thornberry
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Upton
Garrett	Miller (MI)	Walberg
Gerlach	Miller, Gary	Walden
Gibbs	Myrick	Walsh (IL)
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Webster
Gohmert	Noem	West
Gowdy	Nugent	Westmoreland
Granger	Nunes	Wilson (SC)
Graves (GA)	Nunnelee	Wittman
Graves (MO)	Olson	Wolf
Griffin (AR)	Palazzo	Womack
Griffith (VA)	Paulsen	Woodall
Grimm	Pearce	Yoder
Guinta	Pence	Young (AK)
Hall	Petri	Young (FL)
Harris	Pitts	Young (IN)

NOES—233

Ackerman	Cleaver	Gallegly
Altmire	Clyburn	Garamendi
Andrews	Cohen	Gardner
Baca	Connolly (VA)	Gibson
Baldwin	Conyers	Gonzalez
Barrow	Cooper	Goodlatte
Bartlett	Costa	Gosar
Barton (TX)	Costello	Green, Al
Bass (CA)	Courtney	Green, Gene
Bass (NH)	Critz	Grijalva
Becerra	Crowley	Guthrie
Berkley	Cuellar	Gutierrez
Berman	Cummings	Hanabusa
Biggert	Davis (CA)	Hanna
Bilbray	Davis (IL)	Harper
Bishop (GA)	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Bishop (NY)	DeGette	Hayworth
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Heck
Boren	Dent	Heinrich
Boswell	Deutch	Higgins
Brady (PA)	Diaz-Balart	Himes
Bralley (IA)	Dicks	Hinojosa
Brown (FL)	Dingell	Hirono
Bucshon	Doggett	Hochul
Butterfield	Dold	Holden
Calvert	Donnelly (IN)	Holt
Capito	Doyle	Honda
Capps	Dreier	Hoyer
Capuano	Duffy	Inslee
Cardoza	Edwards	Israel
Carnahan	Eshoo	Jackson (IL)
Carney	Farr	Jackson Lee
Carson (IN)	Fattah	(TX)
Castor (FL)	Filner	Johnson (GA)
Chandler	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (IL)
Chu	Fleischmann	Johnson, E. B.
Cicilline	Fortenberry	Jones
Clarke (MI)	Frank (MA)	Kaptur
Clay	Fudge	Keating

Kildee	Murphy (PA)	Schwartz
Kind	Nadler	Scott (VA)
Kissell	Napolitano	Scott, David
Kucinich	Neal	Serrano
Lance	Olver	Sewell
Larsen (WA)	Owens	Sherman
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Shuler
Latham	Pascrell	Simpson
LaTourette	Pastor (AZ)	Sires
Lee (CA)	Payne	Slaughter
Levin	Pelosi	Smith (WA)
Lewis (CA)	Perlmutter	Speier
Lewis (GA)	Peters	Stark
Lipinski	Peterson	Stivers
LoBiondo	Pingree (ME)	Sutton
Loeback	Polis	Thompson (CA)
Lofgren, Zoe	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Lowey	Quigley	Tiberi
Lujan	Rahall	Tierney
Lynch	Rangel	Tipton
Maloney	Reed	Tonko
Markey	Reichert	Towns
Matheson	Renacci	Tsongas
Matsui	Reyes	Turner
McCarthy (NY)	Richardson	Van Hollen
McCollum	Richmond	Velázquez
McDermott	Rivera	Visclosky
McGovern	Ros-Lehtinen	Walz (MN)
McIntyre	Ross (AR)	Wasserman
McKeon	Rothman (NJ)	Schultz
McKinley	Roybal-Allard	Waters
McNerney	Royce	Watt
Meehan	Ruppersberger	Waxman
Meeks	Rush	Welch
Michaud	Ryan (OH)	Whitfield
Miller (NC)	Sánchez, Linda	Wilson (FL)
Miller, George	T.	Woolsey
Moore	Sarbanes	Wu
Moran	Schakowsky	Yarmuth
Murphy (CT)	Schiff	

NOT VOTING—17

Bachmann	Ellison	McCotter
Burton (IN)	Engel	Mulvaney
Cantor	Giffords	Paul
Clarke (NY)	Hinckey	Sanchez, Loretta
Coble	Kingston	Schrader
Denham	Langevin	

□ 1210

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. FLEISCHMANN). The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012”.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO) having assumed the chair, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, 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. 2354) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 337, the previous question is ordered.



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

The amendments were agreed to. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. OWENS. In its current form. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows: Mr. Owens moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2354 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 23, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 32, lines 4 and 23, after each dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,000,000)".

Page 36, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

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

Mr. OWENS. This week, the Department of Defense acknowledged in its cybersecurity plan what many of us have known for some time: that cyberspace, like land, sea, and air that we have defended for over 200 years, requires our continued vigilance to protect the Nation. I offer this final amendment today to address this concern.

In my district of Fort Drum, I have a lengthy expanse of border between the United States and Canada; and like all of us, I have the electric grid, which is one of the areas that has the most potential to be struck by a cyberattack. I would also like to quote for you a statement by Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta, who noted in recent testimony:

"The next Pearl Harbor we confront could very well be a cyberattack that cripples our power systems, our grid, our security systems, our financial systems, our governmental systems."

It is no secret that the Internet has become a critical component of our day-to-day lives. Every day across the globe, over 2 billion users get online to shop, do business, connect with friends and family, and a host of other activities. Cybersecurity affects, clearly, our national defense, all of our businesses, our schools, our seniors—in effect, all of us.

Indeed, while the Internet has become one of our strongest capabilities, it has also emerged as a stunning vulnerability. We need only to look at recent cyberattacks on Sony, Lockheed Martin, and other enterprises to witness the extraordinary damage that can be caused from anywhere in the world at relatively little cost to those who carry out these actions.

Hackers become more sophisticated by the hour. An attack could cripple Fort Drum; it could cripple our national security; it could cripple the electric grid; it could cripple health care; it could cripple our ability to pay our bills and to raise money—in effect, destroy our economy. We all know that if the electric grid were crippled that we would be unable to get to work; we would be unable to keep people warm and to keep people cool—all things that we recognize as necessities.

I offer this final amendment to increase cybersecurity by \$7 million in defense of the electric grid. This modest increase keeps an eye towards our need to reduce the deficit while making needed investments to protect our most critical infrastructure. This final amendment is fully offset and will go a long way to protect the country from this emerging threat.

I thank my colleagues for their time, and ask that they join me by voting "yes" on this final amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I stand in opposition to the motion to recommit.

Our underlying bill already adequately funds cybersecurity in such grid activities, although much more work needs to be done to protect against consistent attacks on our infrastructure and computing systems.

As for the underlying legislation, it is truly a House product. It provides funds critical to our national defense. It helps to maintain and rebuild our national infrastructure. It supports an economic climate to create jobs without government interference in the private sector. It helps those devastated by the floods in the Midwest and South while fully offsetting that help. It also cuts funding in the entire Energy and Water budget down to near 2006 levels.

Madam Speaker, ours is a strong bill. I urge our Members to vote against the motion to recommit and for the underlying bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 232, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 599]

AYES—182

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

NOES—232

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

Herrera Beutler	McMorris	Ross (FL)	Conaway	Kelly	Reed	Larsen (WA)	Pascrell	Serrano
Huelskamp	Rodgers	Royce	Cravaack	King (IA)	Rehberg	Larsen (CT)	Pastor (AZ)	Sherman
Huizenga (MI)	Meehan	Ryunan	Crawford	King (NY)	Reichert	Lee (CA)	Paul	Shuler
Hultgren	Mica	Ryan (WI)	Crenshaw	Kingston	Renacci	Levin	Payne	Sires
Hunter	Miller (FL)	Scalise	Curberson	Kinzinger (IL)	Ribble	Lewis (GA)	Pelosi	Slaughter
Hurt	Miller (MI)	Schilling	Davis (KY)	Kline	Richmond	Lipinski	Perlmutter	Smith (WA)
Issa	Miller, Gary	Schmidt	Denham	Lamborn	Rigell	Loebach	Peters	Speier
Jenkins	Mulvaney	Schock	Dent	Lance	Rivera	Lofgren, Zoe	Peterson	Stark
Johnson (IL)	Murphy (PA)	Schweikert	DesJarlais	Landry	Roby	Lowey	Pingree (ME)	Sutton
Johnson (OH)	Myrick	Scott (SC)	Dold	Lankford	Roe (TN)	Lujan	Polis	Thompson (CA)
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer	Scott, Austin	Dreier	Latham	Rogers (AL)	Lynch	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Jones	Noem	Sensenbrenner	Duffy	LaTourette	Rogers (KY)	Maloney	Quigley	Tierney
Jordan	Nugent	Sessions	Duncan (SC)	Latta	Rohrabacher	Markey	Rahall	Tonko
Kelly	Nunes	Shimkus	Ellmers	Lewis (CA)	Rokita	Matheson	Rangel	Towns
King (IA)	Nunnelee	Shuster	Emerson	LoBiondo	Rooney	McCarthy (NY)	Reyes	Tsongas
King (NY)	Olson	Simpson	Farenthold	Long	Ros-Lehtinen	McClintock	Richardson	Turner
Kingston	Palazzo	Smith (NE)	Fattah	Lucas	Roskam	McColum	Ross (AR)	Van Hollen
Kinzinger (IL)	Paul	Smith (NJ)	Fincher	Luetkemeyer	Ross (FL)	McDermott	Rothman (NJ)	Velázquez
Kline	Paulsen	Smith (TX)	Fleischmann	Lummis	Ryunan	McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Walsh (IL)
Labrador	Pearce	Southerland	Fleming	Lungren, Daniel	Ruppersberger	McNerney	Royce	Walz (MN)
Lamborn	Pence	Stearns	Flores	E.	Ryan (WI)	Meeks	Rush	Wasserman
Lance	Petri	Stivers	Forbes	Mack	Scalise	Michaud	Ryan (OH)	Schultz
Landry	Pitts	Stutzman	Fox	Manzullo	Schilling	Miller (NC)	Sánchez, Linda	T. Waters
Lankford	Platts	Sullivan	Frelinghuysen	Marchant	Schmidt	Miller, George	T.	Watt
Latham	Poe (TX)	Terry	Gallegly	Marino	Schock	Moore	Sarbanes	Waxman
LaTourette	Pompeo	Thompson (PA)	Gardner	Matsui	Scott (SC)	Moran	Schakowsky	Welch
Latta	Posey	Thornberry	Garrett	McCarthy (CA)	Scott, Austin	Murphy (CT)	Schiff	Wilson (FL)
Lewis (CA)	Price (GA)	Tiberi	Gerlach	McCaul	Sessions	Nadler	Schwartz	Woolsey
LoBiondo	Quayle	Tipton	Gibbs	McCotter	Sewell	Napolitano	Schweikert	Wu
Long	Reed	Turner	Gibson	McHenry	Shimkus	Neal	Scott (VA)	Yarmuth
Lucas	Rehberg	Upton	McIntyre	McKeon	Shuster	Olver	Scott, David	
Luetkemeyer	Reichert	Walberg	Goodlatte	McKinley	Simpson	Pallone	Sensenbrenner	
Lummis	Renacci	Walden	Gosar	Gowdy	Smith (NE)			
Lungren, Daniel	Ribble	Walsh (IL)	Granger	Graves (GA)	Smith (NJ)			
E.	Rigell	Webster	Graves (MO)	Green, Gene	Smith (TX)			
Mack	Rivera	West	Graves (MO)	Griffin (AR)	Smith (TX)			
Manzullo	Roby	Westmoreland	Green, Gene	Griffin (AR)	Southerland			
Marchant	Roe (TN)	Wilson (SC)	Griffin (AR)	Griffith (VA)	Stearns			
Marino	Rogers (AL)	Wittman	Griffin (AR)	Grimm	Stivers			
McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (KY)	Wolf	Griffith (VA)	Guinta	Stutzman			
McCaul	Rogers (MI)	Womack	Grimm	Guinther	Sullivan			
McClintock	Rohrabacher	Woodall	Guinta	Guinther	Terry			
McCotter	Rokita	Yoder	Guinther	Hall	Thompson (PA)			
McHenry	Rooney	Young (AK)	Hall	Hanna	Thornberry			
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Young (FL)	Hanna	Harper	Tiberi			
McKinley	Roskam	Young (IN)	Hartzer	Hartzler	Tipton			
			Hastings (WA)	Hastings (WA)	Upton			
			Hayworth	Hayworth	Visclosky			
			Hensarling	Hensarling	Walberg			
			Herrera Beutler	Herrera Beutler	Walden			
			Huizenga (MI)	Huizenga (MI)	Webster			
			Hultgren	Hultgren	West			
			Hunter	Hunter	Westmoreland			
			Hurt	Hurt	Wilson (SC)			
			Issa	Issa	Wittman			
			Jenkins	Jenkins	Wolf			
			Johnson (OH)	Johnson (OH)	Womack			
			Johnson, Sam	Johnson, Sam	Woodall			
			Jones	Jones	Yoder			
			Jordan	Jordan	Posey			
			Kaptur	Kaptur	Young (AK)			
					Young (FL)			
					Young (IN)			
					Quayle			

## NOT VOTING—17

Bachmann	Emerson	Pelosi
Becerra	Engel	Sanchez, Loretta
Burton (IN)	Fortenberry	Schrader
Coble	Giffords	Shuler
Critz	Graves (GA)	Whitfield
Ellison	Hinchev	

□ 1236

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Chair, earlier today I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 599. If present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 599.

Stated against:

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Chair, I missed rollcall No. 599. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

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

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 196, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 600]

YEAS—219

Adams	Bilbray	Buerkle
Aderholt	Bilirakis	Calvert
Alexander	Bishop (UT)	Camp
Austria	Black	Canseco
Bachus	Blackburn	Carney
Barletta	Bonner	Capito
Bartlett	Bono Mack	Carter
Barton (TX)	Boustany	Cassidy
Bass (NH)	Brady (TX)	Chabot
Benishek	Brooks	Chaffetz
Berg	Buchanan	Coffman (CO)
Biggert	Bucshon	Cole

Ackerman	Clay	Gohmert
Altmire	Cleaver	Gonzalez
Amash	Clyburn	Green, Al
Andrews	Cohen	Grijalva
Baca	Connolly (VA)	Gutierrez
Baldwin	Conyers	Hanabusa
Barrow	Cooper	Harris
Bass (CA)	Costa	Hastings (FL)
Becerra	Costello	Heck
Berkley	Courtney	Heinrich
Berman	Crowley	Higgins
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Himes
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Hinojosa
Blumenauer	Davis (CA)	Hirono
Boren	Davis (IL)	Hochul
Boswell	DeFazio	Holden
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Holt
Bralley (IA)	DeLauro	Honda
Broun (GA)	Deutch	Hoyer
Brown (FL)	Dicks	Huelskamp
Burgess	Dingell	Inslee
Butterfield	Doggett	Israel
Campbell	Donnelly (IN)	Jackson (IL)
Capps	Doyle	Jackson Lee
Capuano	Duncan (TN)	(TX)
Cardoza	Edwards	Johnson (GA)
Carnahan	Eshoo	Johnson (IL)
Carney	Farr	Johnson, E. B.
Carson (IN)	Filner	Keating
Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Chandler	Flake	Kind
Chu	Frank (MA)	Kissell
Cicilline	Franks (AZ)	Kucinich
Clarke (MI)	Fudge	Labrador
Clarke (NY)	Garamendi	Langevin

## NAYS—196

Clay	Gohmert
Cleaver	Gonzalez
Clyburn	Green, Al
Cohen	Grijalva
Connolly (VA)	Gutierrez
Conyers	Hanabusa
Cooper	Harris
Costa	Hastings (FL)
Costello	Heck
Courtney	Heinrich
Crowley	Higgins
Cuellar	Himes
Cummings	Hinojosa
Davis (CA)	Hirono
Davis (IL)	Hochul
DeFazio	Holden
DeGette	Holt
DeLauro	Honda
Deutch	Hoyer
Dicks	Huelskamp
Dingell	Inslee
Doggett	Israel
Donnelly (IN)	Jackson (IL)
Doyle	Jackson Lee
Duncan (TN)	(TX)
Edwards	Johnson (GA)
Eshoo	Johnson (IL)
Farr	Johnson, E. B.
Filner	Keating
Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Flake	Kind
Frank (MA)	Kissell
Franks (AZ)	Kucinich
Fudge	Labrador
Garamendi	Langevin

## NOT VOTING—16

Akin	Ellison	Rogers (MI)
Bachmann	Engel	Sanchez, Loretta
Burton (IN)	Fortenberry	Schrader
Coble	Giffords	Whitfield
Critz	Herger	
Diaz-Balart	Hinchev	

□ 1242

So the bill was passed.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, I missed rollcall No. 600. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. HERGER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 600, I inadvertently missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. AKIN. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 600, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CRITZ. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on the Motion to Recommit and Final Passage of H.R. 2354, the Energy and Water Appropriations Act of 2012. I would have voted "aye" on the Motion to Recommit, and "no" on Final Passage.

## REPORT ON H.R. 2551, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2012

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-148) on the bill (H.R. 2551) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch 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. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I intended to vote "aye" on

the Schiff amendment on yesterday, July 14, 2011, to the Energy and Water bill that was under consideration. I incorrectly voted “no.”

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the majority leader, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), for the purpose of asking about the schedule for the coming week.

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

Madam Speaker, on Monday the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and at 2 p.m. for legislative business with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m. This is a change from the legislative schedule that was announced at the end of last week. We will be sending out an announcement shortly so that all Members are aware of this change. Again, Madam Speaker, the House will now convene on Monday of next week, not Tuesday.

It is critical, Madam Speaker, that we solve our Nation’s fiscal problem and intend to schedule the House’s legislative business as intended to accomplish that goal.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for the morning-hour and noon for legislative business. On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m. on Friday.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few bills under suspension of the rules on Monday, which will be announced by the close of business today. I do not expect any other legislative business besides suspensions on Monday.

On Tuesday, the House will consider the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act, which would provide the President with an increase in the debt ceiling so long as cuts are made in the short term, spending caps are put in place over the coming years, and a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution is adopted so that we never find ourselves in this position again. I would encourage as many Members as possible to participate in this important debate on Tuesday.

During the remainder of the week, the House will consider legislation relating to the expiring authorization of the FAA, a series of bills reported by the Financial Services Committee that deal with the impending transfer of authority to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and, finally, the Legislative Branch appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his information.

I would say that it’s my understanding now that we are, as the gen-

tleman has pointed out, going to be meeting on Monday, and we will be voting on Monday at 6:30 rather than commencing on Tuesday at 6:30. The gentleman has pointed out that that’s to accommodate the challenge that confronts us in the crisis that we have been put in with reference to assuring, A, that America does not default on its bills, and that we continue to pursue efforts to bring the deficit down and the debt under control.

I say to my friend that it is late. He is right. We should confront this situation. We on numerous occasions, of course both the gentleman and I, have voted in the past to extend the debt limit so that America paid the bills that it has incurred.

The gentleman also notes that a piece of legislation was brought to the floor to ensure that we pay our bills. It was brought to the floor with the express intention by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that it be defeated, and of course it was defeated, and all of your members voted against it, although over half of my members voted to make sure we pay our bills so that we did not get to this position.

The gentleman and I have been involved in efforts to reach agreement with the President, with the Senate, and with ourselves, with both sides of the aisle, so that we could not only provide for America paying its bills, which if it doesn’t will have very serious consequences to every household in America, every 401(k) pension program in America—and the gentleman and I agree, and everybody at the table with the President agreed, that allowing America to default on its bills was not something that any of us believed was a policy that was appropriate.

I say to my friend, the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act, we’ve been confronted with this challenge for a long period of time. It was my understanding that you were going to bring to the floor next week a balanced budget amendment, which was announced and which I thought was coming and which we had told our members was coming. You have now substituted for that, as I understand it, am I correct, the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act?

To my understanding, there is no text for that act available at this time. Is that accurate? Am I correct that there is no text yet available for that bill?

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would say back to the gentleman that the bill is currently being drafted and will be posted online later this evening, consistent with our 3-day layover requirement.

□ 1250

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comment.

Given the fact, as the gentleman pointed out, that this crisis has been known to us for over 5, 6 months now, that we were going to confront this, I understand that in the Cut, Cap, and Balance pledge that has been put for-

ward—I don’t know whether it’s going to be put forward in the legislation—but the pledge says that your side or—excuse me—the people who sign the pledge, whatever side they’re on, are going to “oppose any debt limit increase unless all three of the following conditions have been met:”

One, “Substantial cuts in spending that will reduce the deficit next year and thereafter.” It seems to me that we passed a budget through this House that does that. It doesn’t reach balance, of course, until some 30 years from now. Secondly, it says, as a condition for voting for a debt extension, “Enforceable spending caps that will put Federal spending on a path to a balanced budget.” As you know, we’ve had discussions in the White House on caps and what they apply to, whether they are a percentage of GDP or they’re actually caps in spending, which obviously escalate the denigration of the ability to deliver services over the years, depending upon the flexibility that’s incorporated. I haven’t seen the legislation, of course. And then thirdly, on balanced, “congressional passage.” Then in parentheses it says, “not mere support.” Now, I know there are some people on this floor who have signed this agreement, so I presume that they’re not going to vote to make sure America pays its bills on August 3. “Congressional passage of a Balanced Budget Amendment to the U.S. Constitution—but only if it includes both a spending limitation and a super-majority for raising taxes, in addition to balancing revenues and expenses.”

Now, I presume that that requirement will have to come, according to this pledge, to get votes which are included in this Cut, Cap, and Balance pledge. Does the gentleman believe that the second two at least—one could argue that we’ve already done the first in terms of making substantial cuts and that we’ve discussed agreeing on making substantial cuts, but that the second two conditions cannot possibly be met between now and August 2?

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that, as he has heard me say before in those meetings and on this floor, I don’t want to pass August 2 without increasing the debt.

Mr. HOYER. I understand that.

Mr. CANTOR. I, as well as the gentleman, understand that there is a lot of uncertainty if that were to happen, a lot of risks associated with that, risks that I am not willing to take.

To the gentleman’s suggestion that it is imperative that we do that above all else, I would also add to that, it is imperative that we demonstrate that we can arrive at meaningful solutions to the current fiscal crisis the country is facing. That is what the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act tries to achieve. It offers a way for us to cut spending in a meaningful way this year and throughout the budget window. It also suggests ways to enforce discretionary levels so that Congress can actually begin to do

what all of us would like to see us do, which is to stop spending the money that we don't have.

The Cut, Cap, and Balance Act also provides for caps on total spending levels recommended in our budget resolution. These levels are spending as a share of GDP, and it provides, lastly, for ensuring that even beyond the 10 years that we actually can get back to balance. That's what the people of the country want. I know that the gentleman shares with me a desire to manage this situation back down to balance. So I'm hopeful that the gentleman and his colleagues on the other side of the aisle take a look at this legislation. As I have said to the gentleman, it will be posted online to comply with our 3-day layover requirement to provide adequate notice to the public and Members.

Mr. HOYER. I'm not sure the gentleman answered my question with condition two and three of the Cut, Cap, and Balance pledge. Again, I haven't read the legislation. So I see the pledge. I'm not sure what's in the legislation.

I thank the gentleman for his observation that we need a meaningful and, I would say, robust addressing of the problem that confronts us. In fact, as you know, because we have discussed it at the White House for 4 days now, from Sunday night through last night—I guess 5 days—the President of the United States has been indicating that we need—he calls it a “big”—a grand design, if you will, along the lines that have been suggested by two of the commissions, which on a bipartisan basis recommended a grand design. That grand design would have reached at least \$4 trillion in deficit reduction and debt reduction, and, in fact, that is a figure somewhere close to the budget that was passed through this House. I might say to the gentleman parenthetically that it's my understanding that the Cut, Cap, and Balance might get closer to the RSC numbers than your budget number that was passed here. The RSC number that I refer to, of course, was the amendment that was defeated on this floor by one vote.

But I would say to the gentleman that the President wants to do a grand design to reduce that deficit not by \$1 trillion or \$2 trillion or \$3 trillion but by \$4 trillion. There was a commission or a group—the “Biden group” we call it—in which the gentleman participated. There were other discussions between your Speaker and the President all looking at achieving a large deficit reduction. The gentleman at some point in time decided that was not something that he wanted to continue working on and suggested that it be, I suppose, pushed up the line, and it was. So I said, the President was for a grand design. The leader of the Senate, Mr. REID, was for that. Mr. DURBIN was for it. Ms. PELOSI was for it. I was for it, and the Vice President was for it. But unfortunately, we couldn't proceed on

that discussion in a successful way, at least, because the gentleman observed and his colleagues observed that, as long as there were any revenues attached to that, it would not be acceptable to your side of the aisle, notwithstanding that every bipartisan commission that has dealt with this issue has indicated that it needed to be a balanced package, that it needed to include substantial cuts, that it needed to deal with discretionary spending, defense spending, entitlement spending, and that it needed to deal with tax expenditures.

The gentleman says correctly that we want to balance our revenues with our expenditures. The problem is, if you keep cutting revenues, you're just going to be chasing yourself down. Obviously, you want to bring revenue rates down. I hope we can do that. But if we bring them down to a place where we don't have the money to pay for what we buy—which is, of course, what happened in this past decade—then we will be confronted with a situation that the gentleman wants to avoid, and that is: raising the debt limit. What we have done over the last 10 years is buy more than we can afford; therefore, we have a debt. That's why the gentleman, as I say, voted for extending the debt limit. That's why I voted for it.

I will tell the gentleman that I have a Gallup Poll here that says, “Seventy-four percent of the Republicans agree that a responsible deficit reduction plan should include both tax increases and spending cuts, and 77 percent of independents believe the plan should include a mix of revenue and spending cuts.” I say that so that I can elicit from the gentleman—I know there is sentiment on your side of the aisle; I know there is sentiment on my side of the aisle. And I told you—and you know the President of the United States believes this as well—that we have an opportunity, a critical time in our history, when we have the makings of a bipartisan agreement, the creation of a bipartisan consensus, that will move us in the direction that you and I know we have to move.

□ 1300

What is holding us up, as I understand it, is that your side believes that these 77 percent of independents and 74 percent of Republicans are not correct, that revenues ought not to be part of this package. Clearly, we agree and have agreed that spending cuts need to be a part of it.

So I ask the gentleman, is there any possibility that these 74 percent of Republicans are correct that, in fact, if we are going to have a successful package, it will be because it is balanced? Because my view is, I tell my friend, that, if we do this, it's going to really create jobs.

Now, we haven't done any jobs bills, we believe, in this Congress. We believe the only jobs bill you really did so far was the patent bill. I know you are going to talk about all these bills that

you did, but we don't think that, because you put “jobs” in the titles, it makes them jobs bills.

But the fact of the matter is that, if we can create confidence in the market, if we can create confidence that we can deal with our fiscal situation in a responsible, bipartisan, collegial way, it will have an extraordinarily positive effect on every household in America, the confidence of America that we can work together in a bipartisan way, and we will stabilize the markets and provide for paying our bills and bringing our deficit and debt down.

So I ask my friend, again, does he believe there is any possibility at this point in time that we can reach a balanced agreement on what is called a “grand design” along the lines of the recommendations of the bipartisan commission's recommendations?

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would say regarding the gentleman's discussion about what happened at the White House this week and my insistence that the President's, at least, statements in that meeting—because we don't know what the details were of his proposal on this so-called “big deal.” My insistence was consistent with our speakers that we not raise taxes, and that's why that construct doesn't work. We don't have the votes on this side of the aisle. I am not supportive of raising taxes on people who are trying to make it right now and can't.

So I would say to the gentleman when he refers to the other groups that have been out there, all of whom he states suggest that somehow we need to raise taxes, what the gentleman is talking about is how are we going to produce more revenues.

We believe, Mr. Speaker, that you produce more revenues by having growth in our economy. We don't believe that you promote growth in the economy by cranking up the government spending machine by taking money from people who earn it, washing it through Washington's bureaucracy, and sending it back out. We don't believe that.

We believe that growth is created through investment, through hard work in the private sector by entrepreneurs, small businessmen and -women, people who want to succeed but want to earn their success and are not waiting for government to grant it to them. So I would say to the gentleman, if the aim is for us to create more revenues, one word in response: It's growth.

I would say to the gentleman as far as his reference to the Gallup Poll and when he says that overwhelmingly people in this country want to have taxes raised as part of the so-called “solution” to our problem—

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield on that, because I didn't say that.

Mr. CANTOR. I will yield to the gentleman when I am finished.

To the gentleman's suggestion that that is where the American public is, I just disagree.

I haven't talked to anybody right now—when we have got unemployment over 9 percent officially, when people are out of work and month after month can't find a job, when small business people are having trouble just keeping the lights on, I don't talk to anybody that says, "Please raise my taxes."

That's what we should be focused on are the hardworking people, the people of this country who want a job, who want to see this economy return to growth. They are the ones who understand that it's cutting taxes; it's cutting the overly burdensome regulatory system in this town that will bring back middle class jobs.

So to the gentleman's suggestion that somehow we have not been talking about jobs in this institution, I know it's not surprising to him that I disagree with that.

Mr. HOYER. It is not.

Mr. CANTOR. Right. Because I say to the gentleman, week after week we brought bills to the floor, yes, that deal with our fiscal situation—that cut spending—because we have got to address that, just like people address it in their homes, their families, their businesses.

But we brought numerous bills week after week to the floor that go to the root of the cause of uncertainty in the business community in this country, and that is Washington's overly aggressive and burdensome regulatory reach. We have got to get back to a growth posture, Mr. Speaker.

That means cut spending, lower taxes and implement a balanced and sensible pro-growth regulatory system as well as, finally, hopefully, returning to a monetary policy that promotes a strong dollar.

Mr. HOYER. First of all, of course, I didn't say anybody wants their taxes raised, including me. I would like to have all the prices for things I buy cut in half, a 50-percent-off sale. We all like that.

I like going and using my credit card—it's so much easier—and that's why credit cards encourage the economy. But you and I both know what happens when you use your credit card: At some point in time you get a bill. The people who sold you the goods or loaned you the money expect you to pay them.

I will tell my friend that I understand what he is saying. We have just come through, arguably, the worst recession that we have experienced since the Great Depression, and it was consistent with economic policies which, by the way, started, as you know, in December of 2007 and in which we lost 8 million jobs.

But the gentleman continues every time to say he wants to have policies which in 1991 and 1993 were argued were policies that were going to grow our economy, expand jobs and have those folks that you talk about do well.

Now, the gentleman misrepresents our position. I want to make it very clear: We are not for asking people who

are trying to make it in America. We are not for asking those who are struggling in America. We are not asking for those who rely on Social Security. We are not asking for those who rely on their Medicare benefits to pay the burden of the spending that we have been involved in over the last decade, which took us from \$5.6 trillion of debt to over \$10 trillion of debt.

We are not asking for those struggling Americans which the gentleman raises as the specter of those we think ought to pay their fair share. Oh, no. We are asking for those who have done extraordinarily well over the last decade, who have made millions per year in the last decade, some billions of dollars over the last decade—oil companies that are now making the biggest profits they have ever made and others—to pay a little more so that we can stabilize the finances of America.

So don't represent that it's Democrats who are asking those struggling small business people—we are not doing that—or those struggling working people in America who, by the way, have been stuck in the mud under the economic policies that were pursued consistent with the 2001 and 2003 economic programs, which have seen a growing disparity between working people and the wealthiest people in America.

Now, we can continue on that path and put on the backs of those struggling people you talk about, my friend, the responsibility to pay for things or we can have a fair and balanced program. That's what the 74 percent in the Gallup Poll want. They don't want their taxes raised.

□ 1310

What they want is a fair and balanced obligation, a fair and balanced participation in contribution to paying the debts of this country that we've incurred, and we've incurred them together. You're not all responsible. We're not all responsible.

Now, on our side of the aisle, as you well know, this deficit was increased by almost 90 percent under the Bush economic policies, far less than that under the Clinton economic policies—as a matter of fact, about half. But that's not the issue. Under both, the debt went up. We're confronted with it; we've got to pay it, and you and I believe not paying it is not an option.

The Chamber of Commerce says clearly that, first, it is critical the U.S. Government not default in any way on its fiscal obligations, and the President of the United States and our side have said, you bet, we don't want to do that. So let's ask all of us to come to the table, and those who can't afford it ought not to be asked, but those who can—those who can—should be asked to do so, not to penalize them but to say we're all in this together. Those who are the best off in America, those corporations like the oil companies that are getting subsidies at this point in time which said they didn't need

subsidies if oil was over \$55 per barrel—they testified in Congress some years ago to that fact. It has been twice that, and we're still giving them subsidies.

All we're saying is that doesn't make sense, and we ought to have a balanced program, and that's what those 74 percent and 77 percent of independents are saying. They're not saying they want their taxes raised. They're not saying we ought to raise taxes and incur more debt. They are saying we ought to pay our bills. They are saying that we ought to have a fair participation by all Americans in meeting this crisis that confronts us.

And I would hope that over the next 3 weeks that we could get to a place where we could come together in a bipartisan way and ask all of us to participate. Those who are able can help us confront this: bring this deficit down and balance our budget. For those who can't but who are working hard to make themselves and their families live a quality of life, we'll help them out. Then I think, as I said, we'll stabilize the economy; we'll grow jobs and we'll have a better country. I would hope we could do that, Mr. CANTOR, and I'm looking forward to it.

Again, I don't know that this cut, cap, and balance will get us there; but as I said, we're not going to get there, clearly, under those provisions between now and August 2. I think the gentleman knows that, and I hope he has some other thoughts in mind, some other plan in mind. Obviously, there have been a number of plans talked about. The President gave a speech about his plan. That was rejected. The gentleman says it wasn't specifically line by line. That's right, because it was rejected before we got there.

Mr. BOEHNER, your Speaker, discussed trying to get a construct. So perhaps you have a plan that is above and beyond the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act that we might see that would be a balanced plan that would help us.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JULY 18, 2011

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

#### BELARUS, THE LAST DICTATORSHIP IN EUROPE

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, as we're talking about debts and deficits financially, I'm here to talk about a freedom debt and a freedom deficit that's occurring in parts around the world. One

that I've been focused on a lot is the country of Belarus, the last dictatorship in Europe.

The political, economic, and human rights situation in Belarus has significantly deteriorated. A total of 33 opposition leaders and activists are still being held in prison for peacefully protesting against a dictatorial regime and a falsified 2010 presidential election. Silent protests have sprung up on an online campaign, called "Revolution through Social Networks," which encourages people to come to their localities' central squares every Wednesday to express discontent with the Lukashenko regime.

Opposition activists, journalists and ordinary people have been and continue to be arrested. The authorities have also launched "distributed denial of service" attacks on opposition Web sites.

The United States and the European Union continue to condemn these activities. We must think strategically about Belarus post-Lukashenko when the people of Belarus are finally able to establish a democratic society based upon the principles of a free-market economy. In anticipation of that day, each and every one of us should prepare now so as to be in a position to rapidly assist in the establishment of internationally recognized elections and rules-based, transparent government in Belarus.

#### SUDANESE WAR CRIMES AGAINST NUBA CIVILIANS

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, thanks to the courageous reporting of two journalists for Al Jazeera's English network, Callum Macrae and John D. McHugh, who risked their lives to find the truth, we have shocking evidence of war crimes committed by the Sudanese Armed Forces against Nuba civilians in Sudan's South Kordofan province.

Here in this photo is a 2-year-old victim of an air strike, and here is a bomb crater in the middle of this Nuba village—50-feet wide and 15-feet deep. Here, Mr. Speaker, is satellite imagery analyzed by Harvard University's Humanitarian Initiative that reveals evidence of mass graves outside South Kordofan's capital of Kadugli.

At this moment, Mr. Speaker, as the U.S. personnel hide behind their barracks walls, the SAF are hunting men, women and children on foot, in fighter jets, and with bombs rolled out of back doors of cargo aircraft onto Nuba villages. Where does the United Nations stand as the Nuba are wiped out? Where do we stand?

#### HONORING LINDA LOPEZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Cali-

fornia (Mr. CARDOZA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember a great American, Ms. Linda Lopez, a treasured member of my staff, who passed away over the Fourth of July weekend. It is somewhat appropriate that that was the weekend that she passed away since she was such an honorable and patriotic lady. Her services will be held today and in our hometown that we shared.

Linda was not only a dedicated constituent services representative; she was a tireless advocate and community leader in Merced, California. Born in New Mexico, Linda moved to California's Central Valley in 1955 where she attended public school in Madera and then later attended Stanford University. For the past 40 years, she was involved in civil rights and social justice work, and was considered one of the most influential Latina Americans in the Central Valley.

Linda's community leadership included serving on the City of Merced's Redevelopment Agency Gateway Projects Citizens' Advisory Committee, the City of Merced's Planning Commission, and several City of Merced ad hoc committees. She also served on the San Joaquin Valley Partnership Telecommunications Committee and the California State Advisory Board for Transportation Planning and Environmental Justice.

Linda Lopez was also an alumnae of the Great Valley Center's IDEAL inaugural class, Hispanas Organized for Political Equality, and Leadership Merced. Not surprising, given her devotion to her community, Linda was named the 1998-99 Hispanic Woman of the Year by the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

□ 1320

Linda joined my Merced district staff in 2006 as a constituent services representative, acting as my eyes and ears in the community. She worked on thousands of cases and helped thousands of people. She never let go of a case she believed needed work, and was meritorious. Linda prided herself on giving 100 percent to everyone who walked in the office regardless of their political party, the color of their skin, what they believed or didn't believe. She believed everybody deserved to be treated well. It was not unusual for Linda to work late nights and weekends, to make home visits to elderly constituents needing assistance, or to follow up with a phone call long after she had done her best to resolve a case.

The hallmark of Linda's work was her unbelievable compassion; and she was appreciated not just by the people she helped, but by her community as a whole. Linda's passion for making a difference set her apart from many others. She offered a kind smile and a compassionate ear to everyone she came in contact with. Often Linda's re-

lationship with other community members evolved into a mentorship program, and as her legacy, she asked that there be established a leadership scholarship in her name. Linda guided many other aspiring community activists in her passion and her efforts to serve others.

In addition to her role as a public servant, Linda was a wife and mother, and her beautiful family will miss her dearly. Linda Lopez made Merced, California, a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud today to call her a member of Team Cardoza, and even more proud to call her a friend.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to honor this great American, Linda Lopez, for her work, for her tireless efforts on behalf of our community, and for her work on behalf of our country.

I would now like to yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Florida, for the remainder of my hour.

#### GOP WHEEL OF MISFORTUNE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) is recognized for the remainder of the hour.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was overcome with disbelief to hear my Republican colleagues, the same colleagues who are leading America head first into its first default of its obligations, call on President Obama to start picking and choosing who wins when we run out of money.

Now, pay our seniors first, Mr. President. When we force a default, pay our bondholders first, Mr. President. Pay our soldiers first, Mr. President.

The GOP is shockingly silent, however, remarkably quiet when it comes to naming who the Treasury should stop paying when they force us into a default.

Now, in case you weren't aware, let me clue you in on the definition of a "default." It means the inability, the failure, to meet our financial obligations. And we have many financial obligations we cannot afford thanks to the possibility of this default that our friends on the other side of the aisle are leading us toward. This is a crisis that they manufactured: two wars unpaid for; tax cuts for millionaires that were unpaid for; policies that ignited a fiscal crisis and sunk us into a sea of red ink.

Now their refusal to accept responsibility for this debt that they created means that someone who the Treasury owes money to will not get paid. Someone will not get paid, and the full faith and credit of the United States of America will be broken.

Now, they're playing a game with our economy to try to force through an extremist agenda. That's what we have been battling against. That's what you've been watching. That's what people around the country are so incredibly frustrated with. It is a game that

I have right beside me. It is, in fact, the GOP Wheel of Misfortune, except in this game there are no winners; there are only losers. But, why don't we give it a spin.

As we approach the defaults and we spin the wheel, the first one that comes up, I see, is 2 million Federal workers. Come August 2, the GOP default forces the Treasury to send every Federal employee home without a paycheck. From the personal care attendant who works for the Department of Veterans Affairs to the park rangers who lead families through our national parks, a GOP default will send 2 million workers home without pay. During this time of high unemployment, our economy will suffer even more with the ripple effects of suspending pay for 2 million American workers and their families. So pay the Federal workers, we might be told.

Let's figure out who else we might choose not to pay. What other obligations of the Federal Government will be broken? What will we choose to avoid if there is a default?

Well, if we go back to the wheel, we spin the wheel again, and we see foreign creditors. Come August 2, the GOP will force the Treasury to stop paying interest to our foreign creditors who currently buy U.S. credit with total confidence. When you default on a credit card—everyone knows this. When you default on a credit card, you don't save money. Your interest rates go up. The bank lowers your credit rating. And if the U.S. stops paying its creditors, then the U.S. credit will be downgraded, interest rates will skyrocket, and our economy will freeze. The damage amounting to a tax increase on every American family will be thanks to the Republican majority that will force this default.

But perhaps we should pay the credit holders. Maybe that's who we should pay. Clearly, there is someone else that we will not then, so let's go back to the wheel.

When we spin the wheel this time, we get to bondholders. Well, come August 2, again, someone won't get paid. The GOP default will force the Treasury to deny U.S. bondholders the money that they entrusted to our Nation. The college student cashing in a bond their parents bought on their first birthday; the retirees who steer their 401(k)s to the most secure, safest investments in the world, at least until the Republican majority forced a default.

But perhaps we will pay the bondholders. We've been told we can pick and choose who we're going to pay when there's a default. Then we should find out perhaps who we might see next.

If you spin the wheel again, it might turn out that we come up on Medicare. Now, on August 2, again, the GOP default will force the Treasury to stop paying for the trusted Medicare benefits that 54 million seniors rely upon. Perhaps my friends on the other side of the aisle may finally have their opportunity to dismantle the system that

keeps so many retirees from bankruptcy due to private insurance bills. The doctors who treat our Medicare patients, from the primary care physician who takes seniors' blood pressure during yearly checkups to the oncologist who treats our grandmothers and grandfathers when they struggle with cancer, won't get paid as a result of this default.

But again, we've been told that we can simply pick and choose, that perhaps it is important for us to make sure that Medicare benefits are paid. What to do?

We can go back to the wheel. We can spin the wheel again. It may turn up on veterans. Perhaps we have made a decision to make these others payments, but it comes up on veterans.

□ 1330

So, again, on August 2, if we do not come to an agreement, which is completely doable, and if we do not avoid this GOP-caused default, then the Treasury may stop caring for our veterans. In representing Florida's 19th District, I am privileged to serve thousands of veterans, many of them veterans of World War II—members of our Greatest Generation, the very people who built this Nation into what it is today.

Now, Americans believe that we have to honor the sacrifices of those who serve, but by forcing America into default, the GOP will deny care to the men and women who embody patriotism and deserve every benefit that they earned while serving this country. This game, this unfortunate game that they wish to play, could go on and on and on. Maybe we choose to pay our veterans, but we stop paying our troops. Maybe we will, as the President pointed out, have no choice but to stop paying Social Security in the event of default. Come August 2, the potential of a GOP default would force the Treasury to deny seniors the Social Security benefits that they earned over a lifetime. In my district and around the country, going without Social Security for any period of time will mean destitution and extreme financial hardship. The Republicans have long fed the American people the lie that the bonds held by Social Security are junk. Well, they've never been junk, at least so long as America has never defaulted on its obligations. This is the wheel of misfortune that we have to avoid getting to. It's not a game anyone wants to play.

This hardship thrust upon the American people in the event of a default is completely avoidable. The GOP could make history—make history—by working with President Obama to reduce the deficit in a meaningful, in a responsible and in a fair way. Instead, Republicans seem hell-bent on making history by tarnishing the full faith and credit of the United States of America for the very first time. The reason they won't come to the table, the reason we may be forced to spin the wheel of mis-

fortune: preserving tax cuts for millionaires, preserving tax breaks for corporate jets, preserving tax loopholes and payments to oil companies.

They seem more intent on subjecting the American people to the wheel of misfortune than standing up to the special interests that Americans want us to stand up to in the name of fiscal responsibility and fairness. In this game of partisan politics, a game that people all around the country are tiring of, no one wins—and the American people, unfortunately, always lose out.

Mr. Speaker, I would be delighted to yield to the gentlelady from Texas.

#### WILL THE DEBT CEILING BE RAISED?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for the remainder of the hour.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Let me thank the gentleman from Florida. He has certainly awakened a number of issues and Members on his important discussion, and I wanted to join in his commentary.

Mr. Speaker, we will be leaving shortly, and I'm glad that we will be returning on Monday for very serious business. Many of us have been in meetings today, engaging in solutions rather than distractions as relates to the business of the American people. None of us have experienced, I believe, the attention to the issue of the budget as much as we've had that attention now from our constituents on, will the debt ceiling be raised? There has not been a time in these past couple of weeks that I've gone home when businesspersons, students, seniors, working families have not asked the question: Will we get it done? I am an optimist, and I've said to them, Yes, I expect that.

In fact, I've already gotten it done.

I voted on the clean debt ceiling raise, or lift, some many weeks ago, and that was the right thing to do. The reason is that, over the last couple of decades, we have had 60-plus increases in the debt ceiling, starting with Ronald Reagan, including Bush I and Bush II, President Clinton, and President Carter. It's interesting that, for some reason, the tension in this discussion has really gone beyond understanding.

Let me be very clear. We have had such an intense couple of months that we have not had the opportunity, really, to engage as Members of Congress. Our committees have been fairly tense and rapid. Our schedules have been such that we've been here one week and gone the next. I know that there are new Members of the 87 members of the Republican Conference with whom I would have some things to agree on, and I would appreciate having that opportunity, but this is a time now, without the opportunity to get to know all of the members of the Republican Conference who are new, when we have to

get to know each other around solving America's problem.

As I indicated, when a clean debt ceiling was put on the floor of the House, many Democrats voted for it. Democrats and Republicans were on the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles committee. At one point in the discussion with President Obama, the leadership of the Republican House agreed to do the larger package of \$4 trillion as relates to the debt ceiling: revenues and cuts. It makes sense, doesn't it? That's what households do. They look at where they can bring down their budgets, but they also say, Now what can we do to increase that revenue? People who are unemployed want to increase revenue by getting a job, and so I don't fully comprehend why it is such a complicated process to participate in.

What makes it difficult is we have leadership in the other body—that is Republican—that says their main job is to defeat President Barack Obama in 2012. I didn't hear that discussion from Democrats during my fellow Texan's tenure as President, George Bush. There were policies that we disagreed with, including the Iraq war, but there was no concentrated, continuous effort and statement, "My main job here is to bring down President Bush." That was not the language that we used.

So how did we get the leader of the minority in the Senate suggesting that his main job is to bring down the President of the United States?

That's what Mr. and Mrs. Jones—mom and pop—all over America don't understand. They don't understand it. We all take a pledge of oath, and we all have the same Constitution in our hands. We know that this body of lawmakers is looked upon as the most powerful lawmaking body in the world. We don't walk around with a lot of big shoulders, but that is how we are perceived.

I happen to have been at the European Union, discussing the conditions in Greece and Portugal. They are far different from that in the United States. First of all, economists will tell us this country is not broke, that it has the ability to fix itself. Let us not cast out despair and desperation and frustration to the American people. We are Americans—not arrogant, but we are patriots. We can get this done.

Why is there such a devastating attitude from my friends on the other side of the aisle that it is the end of the world—the death knell? Those people who are looking forward to job creation and jobs are listening to this rancor, this discourse, and are saying to themselves, There is no hope.

□ 1340

There is no hope. I agree with that. There has to be hope for the children of this country. There has to be hope for the young men and women that are on the front lines of Iraq and Afghanistan and places around the world. There has to be hope. The reason why I know that there is hope is because my own indus-

try, the energy industry, just created a program called Veterans to Jobs through the energy industry. I'm asking them to create one for those who are 18 to 35.

Businesses are still alive and well. The financial services or the banking entity must be involved in providing access to credit for our smaller businesses who are creating jobs, but we are alive and well.

And so I believe what we should do is to go forward with a package that is reasonable, that lifts the debt ceiling, as we did for everyone else. I would vote for a clean debt ceiling, lift it up, and then begin to, with great common sense, plan our budget and our cuts. Mark Zandi has said that, an economist that has worked for a number of Republicans such as JOHN MCCAIN, former Presidential candidate.

Why are we trying to reinvent the wheel? All economists will say you don't make immediate cuts in this fiscal year; you project them out. Just like a budget in households, they move out. They do what they're going to do for the month of June and then for the month of July and then for the month of August. But, no.

I am particularly sensitive to the fact that only this President, only this one, only this one has received the kind of attacks and disagreements and inability to work, only this one. Read between the lines. What is different about this President that should put him in a position that he should not receive the same kind of respectful treatment when it is necessary to raise the debt limit in order to pay our bills—something required by both statute and the 14th Amendment? Why isn't it addressed in the manner?

It's all right to disagree or agree on the balanced budget amendment. It's all right to talk about how we're going to appropriate. In fact, in this House, the Republicans are getting their way, gutting and cutting everything that we can find. It's all right to have that disagreement. That is the give-and-take of democracy. When you win, you're the majority; and if we can't find a way to agree together, then the majority wins. I understand that, but I do not understand what I think is the maligning and the maliciousness of this President. Why is he different?

In my community, that is the question that we raise. In the minority community, that is the question that is being raised: Why is this President being treated so disrespectfully? Why has the debt limit been raised 60 times? Why does the leader of the Senate continually talk about his job is to bring the President down, to make sure he is unelected? It's 2011. It's not 2012. You need to play those politics in 2012, not now. And so we can move forward.

You may disagree with me. I believe it's important to preserve Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, lifelines for our community. And many of us believe that that will not dash the hopes and dreams of Americans to make sure

that seniors and the disabled and those who are retired and those who need these resources, children who need Medicaid, it's not unseemly to protect them in the course of our discussion on budget cuts. It's not unseemly to protect military families. It's not unseemly to be able to provide an increase in salaries for the young, if you will, enlisted man or woman who, on some occasions, have been on food stamps.

So I am prepared to do the hard things that we did in 1997 when we had a budget resolution crafted by a divided government, if you will, and we produced a Children's Health Insurance Program and a balanced budget without a balanced budget amendment. There are some fixes that we are still living with, such as the physician reimbursement that came about. As what happens when you do that, something has to be fixed. We're still suffering with the physician reimbursement which came about through the 1997 balanced budget. So balancing the budget on a balanced budget amendment is not all peaches and cream. It can truly be destructive.

But I am willing, in the long range, with common sense, coming from Texas, to look seriously at how we can work together for cuts, but revenue enhancers.

I just had a meeting with industry representatives this morning—one of the industries that happens to be in the eye of the storm—and there was a consensus saying we are prepared to look broadly at tax reform. We would like to give our ideas. I said, You deserve to give your ideas, as you deserve to let everyone know that we're in the business of creating jobs. But we cannot do this in the background of the hostility, of the inappropriate treatment and behavior around President Barack Obama.

So what are we prepared to support? I believe, again, that we can come together around a reasoned response, and that reasoned response, again, are revenues and cuts. And I believe that we can move this before August 2. We only have to be able to convince the new Members and the leadership—the point man for the Republicans—that it is better to stand as a whole Nation than to bring us down.

There are those who believe this is what will happen before August 2. And, frankly, it is a challenge. We have already lost \$150 billion right now. Our colleagues need to know that. By all of this fooling around, we're losing in the markets \$150 billion to \$200 billion.

You want to know where the unemployment came from? We've been creating jobs in the private sector, but it's our States that have been laying off hundreds and hundreds of thousands upon thousands of public workers—fire fighters, police, sanitation, teachers that we will never get back for our children. When they enter the fall classes, 35, 40, maybe 50 will be in a class. What kind of America is this?



And what kind of an America would lay off the public sector employees—which, by the way, were the doors and opportunities that were opened to minority Americans. Large numbers of minorities are public sector employees. You are literally killing our community with the high number of unemployed. We are at double digits in the African American community.

I frankly believe that, as an American, I should look out for all interests, and that's why I believe we should stop the tomfoolery and come together as Americans. And yes, I will have to make sacrifices. We have laid out our parameters—mine are Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security—but what can we do together? And what can we do where the pain is distributed? And what can we do with the respect given to everyone—Speaker, Majority Leader, minority leader, whip, leadership in the other body? How can we come as those entities, respect the bodies that they represent, and we who are Members of Congress represent our constituents in that respectful manner, and most of all, respect the Office of the Presidency and, as well, to respect this President, President Barack Obama.

I hope someone will say that what it appears to be is not in fact accurate, but historically it seems to be nothing more. And I simply close in accounting for that attitude is the very visible debate, and in my memory, of the Affordable Care Act. And I have never seen the level of depicting of a President of the United States by Americans as I have seen during that debate; never seen it. I did not adhere to the burning in effigy of any President during the Iraq war—at that point it was President Bush. The shoe throwing, I spoke vigorously against that. You do not disrespect our President. You agree or you disagree, but not in the way that I have seen.

I simply close this afternoon by saying that it gives me a great sense of affection—I'd say pride, for lack of a better word—in what this country stands for.

□ 1350

I believe that America can solve any problem that she puts her mind to. The tumultuous sixties is part of my history, a segregated America is part of my history, and during that time one felt, could we ever come through this? The bloodshed, the hanging, the brutality. But isn't it wonderful that a man by the name of Martin King rose along with others, too many to name, and carried the mantle of peace, the drum major for peace, and he came through all of the contentiousness and all of the conflict and raised his voice and said, "America can do better."

And a President who I am most proud of by the name of Lyndon Baines Johnson used his political astuteness and crossed very difficult lines, the Dixiecrats and others in the United States Congress who couldn't imagine sup-

porting any manner of civil rights legislation. Isn't that a miracle? What we thought we could not do. And that President, who I owe such a great debt of gratitude, that master of the political process, Lyndon Baines Johnson, the creator of the Great Society of which many of us now benefit from, Pell Grants and Medicare and housing, that person we call the President at that time orchestrated groups that possibly would never speak to each other and voted to change and move America forward.

And so I ask the question: What makes President Obama different? I cannot imagine coming this far in my life and that of my children's life and that of others to come to a point where we would use the uniqueness and the difference of this President to treat him differently. If that is not getting in our way, then there is no reason that we cannot come together and solve this problem. As some would say, this is not rocket science. It is voting for the right approach, and that approach is revenue and cuts.

I will go home to my district and engage with anyone who desires to engage in these discussions—we see each other as we walk about and go about our duties—and give them the sense of optimism that I have. As I do that, I will be in a meeting discussing why the North Forest Independent School District, one of the last remaining districts with a 70 percent plus African American population, has been closed by Governor Perry and the Texas Education Agency. Why? Seven thousand students and parents now looking as to what is their next step. Why is it closed? Is it because you underfunded them and didn't provide them with the resources? Is it because we have no interest in getting our hands into the mix and trying to help bring up the scores with teachers and salaries that can meet the needs of students who are in a property poor area?

I'll go home and deal with that. In the course of dealing with that, I'll talk to those parents about hope, about the greatness of this Nation, and about the fact that we're going to do our job. And, as well, I'll talk to them about the sense of pride and respect we have for the President that this Nation elected has come out of the history that I am very well aware of. We would hope that the same respect that was given to the first Irish Catholic President, the same respect and interest that has been given from any President that brings to bear a unique and valuable perspective, would be given to President of the United States, the American President, our President. He is no different from any other President that has served. I beg this House and I beg this Congress to treat him with the dignity that the office deserves. Get on with our work, get on with solving the problems for the American people, a vastly diverse and richly multicultural Nation. I am grateful for that.

God bless this Congress. God bless this President. God bless the United States of America. We can do this job.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### THE NATIONAL DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

One of the reasons I'm here today is, have you ever had one of those moments where you've been watching some television, you've been hearing some of your friends here on the floor, and the level of frustration starts to boil over, and you decide, look, I even need to get up behind that microphone and do a series of explanations of why I'm bouncing off the walls frustrated, and think about what we've heard just today.

We had one Member come down here, meaning well and trying to find some way to tell his story, but treating the U.S. sovereign debt issue as a game. I heard the President today in a press conference once again throw out items like: Well, those corporate jets. Well, we need to tax the rich more.

And here's the problem: The math just doesn't work. So I thought, okay, I have these boards in the office that I use for a lot of other speeches. It's time to bring them here to the floor and walk through. And, I'm sorry, I know I'm running two easels. I'm going to do this fairly quickly because I know I have some other friends of our conference that want to speak. But, first, let's do the big picture.

This is our world today. This is a dollar bill. Today, every dollar this Federal Government spends, 42 pennies of it are borrowed. Get that through your head. Every time we send out a check, every time we pay a vendor, that dollar that we pay that vendor, 42 pennies of it had to be borrowed. Once you understand that, a lot of the other rhetoric you hear around here is just bizarre, if not bordering on silly.

Let's actually bounce onto this next board. This one here is just to sort of help understand how fast our numbers are eroding and why we need to do it now. This is not the day we come to the floor next week and vote for something, so let's just raise the debt ceiling and we'll all have an honest discussion next month about the scale of the debt. We'll have an honest discussion some other day about what we're going to cut. You've got to understand, every—what is it?—7.2 seconds, someone now turns 65, and the money that this body, I think, had the moral responsibility to set aside for those baby boomers is gone. The most beautiful example I can give you of that is how many of you, when you think about it, have always heard from the politicians, oh, don't worry, Social Security's just

fine. But didn't we just hear the President say, well, if we don't raise the debt ceiling, there might be a problem?

Well, okay, which is it? Is Social Security just fine, or is it actually living on borrowed money? You can't have it both ways. Finally, I think the American people are waking up and understanding the scale of this debt and the crisis it brings us. So let's have a little interest here.

Here we are in 2010. Here's where we are in four budget years from now, 2016. This blue line is mandatory spending. It continues to grow and grow and grow. I'm told in about 13½ years, this blue line consumes every dime of Federal spending. We are consumed by the mandatory spending. The entitlements consume everything we are as a people. But here's one of the rubs. If I look at even last year and this year, we don't take in enough revenue today to cover just the mandatory spending. So when you think about what we call discretionary, military, EPA, all the other alphabet agencies, all those exist on borrowed money. This is our world today.

I've been struggling and struggling trying to find a way to say how do you help people understand the scale of these numbers? And then we came up with this idea, we'll make a clock. Everyone knows how to read their clock, I hope. Of course, the problem is, as one of my staffers pointed out, all the kids today are wearing digital watches, but we're going to try it this way. How many of you repeatedly, whether it be today or the press conference a couple of weeks ago have heard the President over and over and over and over say things like, those corporate jet owners need to step up and start participating more.

Okay, fine. Let's say we all agree with that.

□ 1400

How much does that actually buy us? Think about this. We borrow \$4.7 billion every single day. This whole discussion over here where people—and we heard it just an hour ago from a Member and the leadership on the minority—saying, Oh, corporate jets. You've got to be willing to give up those.

Okay. Let's say we do. What does it really buy us? Well, you'll be happy to know that we did the calculation to make it easy. It will buy you 15 seconds of borrowing a day. Work through this with me. There's what, 1,440 minutes a day, you know, out of those 24 hours. And we're having discussions about things that are 15 seconds. This is absurd. So let's actually go on to some of the other really brilliant suggestions that seem to be coming out here.

How many of you remember about 6 weeks ago the majority in the U.S. Senate, how literally hearing after hearing about those subsidies to Big Oil, and acted like if we get rid of these, they'll actually do something. We even heard it again an hour ago

over here from the left, saying if we get rid of those subsidies, that's our first step in the balancing of this budget.

So let's do the math. But let's actually do it my way. We wipe out the depletion allowance and all of these other subsidies for not just Big Oil but for all oil. It equals \$2.44 billion a year. And just for a reference standpoint over there, I thought it would be fair for everyone to understand, that \$2.44 billion that we call subsidies to Big Oil, there's \$8.72 billion that goes to green energy. So understand the scale here.

But right now we're only going to fixate on fossil fuels. What does that really buy us?

I did it both ways for those people who like charts and for those people who like a clock. It buys you 2.2 minutes.

So you see our little hand here? This whole discussion—and they act like it really does something.

So we had the corporate jets at 15 seconds, now this whole discussion about Big Oil and taking away those subsidies. It buys you 2.2 minutes of borrowing a day. Think of that.

This is what holds up around here as honest debate? These are the honest proposals that this government is throwing out and letting the American people think we're actually talking about, saying, Well, if we raise the debt ceiling we're going to go after these things, and we'll get rid of those corporate jet subsidies, and we'll get that Big Oil, and, yes, we'll have almost gotten 3 minutes of borrowing covered today. It's absurd.

So let's actually bounce on to one of the other bits of discussion that bounces around here.

We actually just heard it a little while ago, those tax cuts—do you remember those Bush tax cut extensions?—which actually now are the Obama-Bush tax cut extensions because the President signed them back in December under the lame duck session. We all remember that. And we hear the discussion we need to take those tax cuts away from those millionaires and billionaires. That will balance this budget.

Does anyone out there actually pull out their calculator and do math? So I thought, Why don't we make a clock out of it. We'll make a slide out of it so we understand reality.

If you remove the tax cut extensions for everyone—not just the millionaires and billionaires, let's just do everyone because math was easier to do that way—it buys you a whopping 28 minutes of borrowing a day. Think of that. I've watched people walk up to this well of this House, stare into this audience, this august body, and act like it would solve the problem.

How can this place be operating under math fantasy? Twenty-eight minutes. And that's playing the assumption that it doesn't slow down the economy, doesn't raise up unemployment, and every dime actually comes in. But if we're willing to engage in

that fantasy—because why not, the argument is fantasy—it takes care of 28 minutes of borrowing.

So let's see. So far we've covered 15 seconds with the corporate jets and 2.2 minutes with going after all fossil fuels, and now we found another 28 minutes of borrowing can be covered if we wiped out what we call the Bush tax extensions that are really important to economic growth, but we'll just give it and just also pretend every dime comes in.

Are you starting to realize we're barely at a half an hour of borrowing a day, and these are the types of proposals we're getting from the left on what we should do? You start to realize, where is this basis in reality?

So let's actually go for a big one. Let's actually hop on—because, you know, I'm not a big fan of war. So I thought, hey, why don't we calculate the big kahuna. What would happen if we took in all that money from those corporate jet subsidies and all of that money from getting rid of anything that incentivizes fossil fuel exploration, and we also get rid of those Bush tax cut extensions and we're willing to slow down the economy and assume that every dime comes in, and we just didn't have any of the wars—we didn't have Libya, we didn't have Afghanistan, and we didn't have Iraq. They just all magically went away tomorrow. Because we've had repeatedly Members from the left stand up behind these microphones and tell us this would take care of the problem. We just wouldn't have that \$1.6 trillion we're going to run in debt this year if we just didn't have these sorts of things.

Once again, it's time to put some batteries in the calculator. If we pretend every dime of that all went straight to paying down the debt, it's 3 hours.

And we've actually put these slides up on our Web site so people can actually download them and look at them.

But I want to turn to my brothers and sisters on the left here and say, Okay, if I assume everything you're saying equals 3 hours, do you have any honest solutions for the other 21 hours a day instead of some of this silly rhetoric that I hear our President walking up to microphones and throwing things out and acting like, this is my solution to the American people?

The American people need to understand the scale of this debt. It is going to destroy us as a people. For once you are seeing your Congress, at least on our side, stand up, be tough enough and say, We're going to use this opportunity to save our kids and our grandkids and we're going to save this Republic. Please, learn the numbers. Understand how devastating this is. It's time for the fantasy to come to an end and to start dealing with real math.

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

## FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for the remainder of the hour.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to be recognized here on the floor of the House of Representatives and be able to address you about the matters of the day and about the important issues that are before us here in this Congress and in this Nation.

And I am continually impressed by the quality of the young people that are attracted to this city, both as visitors, vacationers, but also from people that will get their college degree or degrees and many of them with a 4.0 grade point average, active in all kinds of extra curriculars. The stellar cream of the American crop are magnetized to come to this city. I am impressed with them—their intelligence, their patriotism, their dedication on both sides of the aisle, Mr. Speaker.

But I want to add something that is a perspective that I think those of us that have been around this planet a little bit longer have to offer, and that is, first, that some of us have lived a lot of history that others had to learn by reading the history book. And we know how the history books have been truncated. And there's not time to learn all the things that happened in history.

Some of us learned a lot of history from the front page, from the radio, from the television, from the news, or from being in the middle of that history. And that all is part of the collective memory of this House of Representatives and the Senate on the other side. Some will say they probably remember more history in the Senate than we do here in the House.

□ 1410

Mr. Speaker, my point is this: You can have very smart people with very good principles, and the experiences of their life are supportive of them understanding the underpinnings of the greatness of this country, understanding the pillars of American exceptionalism, but sometimes the definitions and as it's presented is taken at face value because they might not have had years to see things go wrong when good ideas come before this Congress.

And I look back and think of the time in 1995—actually, in 1994, when Republicans took over the majority in the House of Representatives here after 40 years of wandering in the wilderness of being in the minority and not being able to advance legislation. There were many here on the Republican side of the aisle that were complacent with that, Mr. Speaker, but accepted the idea that the majority would maybe never change in their lifetimes, and they operated in the zone that had been delivered to them and they didn't go and charge the ramparts or the windmill, so to speak, because the ramparts, to them, were windmills.

Yet there were others that were visionaries, that saw the vision, that realized that America was going in the wrong direction, and they built a coalition here in the House of Representatives that I watched on C-SPAN night after night after night, step down here on this floor at the very spot, Mr. Speaker, and make arguments to the American people, make arguments to me that moved me, moved me in my head and moved me in my heart and helped me understand that it wasn't me alone that was seeing that America was going in the wrong direction, that we were overspending and we had this massive welfare system and that we were expanding the dependency class in America. This spirited people that we are, this unique people that we are here in America were being diminished, were being diminished by the growth of the nanny state and the growth of the dependency class in America.

So in 1994, the inspiration came from many people that were hearing the inspiring words that were spoken into this very microphone, Mr. Speaker, but also across the country. On talk radio, across the backyard fence, over a cup of coffee, at work, at church, at school, at play, at recreation, in fishing boats and golf carts across America, we had a national conversation about where America needed to go. And the result of that consensus of the national conversation was a massive change in the seats here in the House of Representatives and a new majority in the House of Representatives that came sweeping in in November of 1994.

And there were big changes. The freshmen class that came in and was sworn in here on this floor in January of 1995 were revolutionaries, and they brought a difference and they forced a balanced budget here in the House that was not expected to ever be reached. They cut spending until they forced a balanced budget. And they reduced welfare and put more people in a position where they could earn their dignity and a paycheck at the same time.

Now, as this unfolded, they brought forth, as they said they would in the Contract with America, that they would vote on a constitutional amendment to produce a balanced budget. That was a 1994 promise that was fulfilled in 1995. A vote on a balanced budget amendment here in the House of Representatives that passed the House of Representatives, was messaged right directly down the hallway to the United States Senate, Mr. Speaker, where the Senate took up the vote for the constitutional amendment to balance the budget, and it failed in the Senate in 1995 by a single vote.

How different, how different might it have been, Mr. Speaker, if one more Senate seat had gone the other way, if one more United States Senate race had resulted in a victory for someone who believed in a balanced budget amendment, believed in the Constitution, itself, fiscal responsibility—those American exceptionalism principles

that I have briefly mentioned—but believed in requiring a balanced budget constitutionally. How different it might have been if the Senate had voted with a two-thirds majority, as the House did in 1995, and sent a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget to the States, the 50 States for ratification.

Now, we know, Mr. Speaker, it takes three-quarters of the States to ratify an amendment to the Constitution before it becomes incorporated into our Constitution. We'll never know how many States would have ratified that amendment because they didn't get the chance to do so. Had that been messaged to the States in 1995, we can only ask the question: Would the States have ratified a balanced budget amendment? I think so. I believe three-quarters of the States, at a minimum, would have done so; and if they did not, I think it would have changed the politics within enough of the States so that they would have.

Imagine if this Congress here and now, today, this week, this month would pass a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution out of this House with a better than two-thirds majority—equal or better than—to the Senate where they need 67 votes in the Senate, if that constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget gets messaged to the States. Some will say look at the makeup of the State legislatures. Let's put it this way, Mr. Speaker: There aren't enough Republican majorities to pass and ratify a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. Maybe not, and not by an analytical judgment of this moment, Mr. Speaker.

But think of what happens in a State like my neighboring State of Illinois, for example, where Democrats control the politics and they insist on deficit spending and running themselves into the red. It seems as though the right of passage in Illinois is, if you are elected Governor, you go off to prison. But if we have a balanced budget amendment sitting on the docket of the Illinois State Legislature today, I don't think there's much of any chance that they would ratify an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to do such a thing.

But I do think, Mr. Speaker, that there will be hundreds of people all across Illinois that will decide that they want to step up and run for public office so that they can have the chance to vote to ratify a balanced budget to the United States Constitution in the State legislature. They would go out and campaign, and they would knock on doors, and they would talk to their friends and neighbors and say, I don't care if you're a Democrat. I don't care if you have some other interest. The best interest you can have is the long-term best interests of the United States of America. And it's becoming increasingly clear that the long-term best interests of the United States of America are to require that the budget

be balanced by the Constitution because this Congress has not demonstrated—and the President clearly has not demonstrated—that they have enough discipline to crank this spending down to balance the budget.

Part of the reason is we have elections every 2 years in the House and every 6 years in the Senate. So the incentive is be in a position to keep your job in 2 years or 6 years. There is not an incentive out there that tells the Members of the House and Senate that we should prepare the groundwork for our grandchildren, let alone children yet to be born. That's part of the dynamics. The other part of the dynamics is that this Capitol is full of bright, energetic people. A lot of them come to my office on a regular basis. A lot of them are honorable people with good intentions. But a lot of them are there because they want the tax dollars of the American people to go to their interests. And because there's a constant drumbeat of asking for more and more and more spending and the push for—well, I know that you are fiscally responsible and you want to balance the budget, but can you just make this exception because it's so important. It's so important issue after issue. You could be accused of voting against children and women and seniors and minorities and handicapped and combat-wounded veterans all together if we do anything other than increase the budget to the level that's hoped for and predicted by the President of the United States.

So when I stand up for fiscal responsibility, Mr. Speaker, I often get this statement which is, Well, you're a Republican. You Republicans spent too much money. And you have to admit that you are half the problem. Well, no, I don't, Mr. Speaker. First, I voted against a lot of that spending. I've been an original cosponsor of the balanced budget amendment offered by Congressman BOB GOODLATTE of Virginia since I arrived in this town. And I'm sticking with him and the principles that are that constitutional amendment that we passed out of the Judiciary Committee that hangs on the calendar of the House today.

But aside from that, speaking from a party-by-party standpoint, the truth is this: Yes, Republicans spent too much money, and in the middle of the Iraq war, we came within \$160 billion of balancing the budget. Now, that's not particularly impressive if you dial it back a generation or two or three, but it's very impressive when you think of it in terms of the President's budget, which is a \$1.65 trillion deficit in a single year.

So actual, real numbers come down to we came within \$160 billion of balancing the budget at the height of the Iraq war, and had it not been for the Iraq war, we would have balanced the budget. If the equation is there, it's that simple.

□ 1420

But the President has proposed a deficit, an annual deficit spending budget, of \$1.65 trillion. Now, I have said the deficit of Republicans is \$160 billion and the President's deficit is \$1.65 trillion, and on his deficit, Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that this is a 10-year accumulated deficit. This is 1 year, \$1.65 trillion.

Now, yes, Republicans spent too much money, but for every dollar that they went into deficit, the President proposes \$10 of deficit spending into the same equation. I can't see that that's a shared responsibility. It looks to me like it's 10 times the overspending on the part of the President versus one-tenth of that on the part of the Republican Congress here in the middle of the Iraq war. Those are the facts as they are established by the Congressional Budget Office. We need to stand on facts here, not on emotions, and we need a level now of fiscal austerity.

Mr. Speaker, we need to get to this point where we can send another balanced budget across to the United States Senate and ask them to pass it with a two-thirds majority and message it to the States. Give the States the chance to ratify it this time. If they had the chance to ratify the balanced budget amendment in 1995, I might or might not be standing here. I might have realized that, listen, government did its job, and I can go ahead and raise my family and run my business and live the American Dream. But it didn't happen.

It didn't happen, and some of us, out of frustration, stood up and engaged in public service and public life, and we were elected to positions in perhaps our State legislatures and then came here to this Congress. I have seen this country going in the right direction. I have seen this country going in the wrong direction.

I have seen the spirit of America be diminished.

How many people today remember Jimmy Carter's malaise speech where he essentially said to us, You have to lower your aspirations. Yes, you are Americans, but it means something different in the future than it has in the past—that America is no longer going to be a country with unlimited resources and prosperity and aspirations and realized dreams, but that we'll have to wear a sweater and turn the thermostat down and drive at 55 and be limited by government.

We have some of that going on now. We have the nanny state being reestablished under this administration. Now, I would suggest that there are a number of ways to illustrate that, Mr. Speaker, but I would point it out this way: that the food retailers sat down, along with a couple of other interests—and this is something driven by the First Lady, I believe. They have identified that about 3 percent of the kids in America are obese.

You may have seen in the news this week about some effort to go in and re-

move obese children from their parents because obese parents are a bad influence on the diets of their kids, and kids that are overweight are a health risk, and they are more likely to have diabetes. Statistically, that's true.

Mr. Speaker, I don't need a nanny state that is going to go in and weigh my kids and weigh me and my wife or my sons and daughters-in-law and grandchildren and decide whether I am going to be able to manage my own children's lives. I need the nanny state out of my life, not in my life, Mr. Speaker. I don't need them deciding what my diet is going to be.

But this initiative that flows from the First Lady is about cutting 1.5 trillion calories from the diets of young people, because I guess that you run them across the scales and do an average and do the calculus that 3,550 extra calories over what you are burning amounts to a pound. Then they can do the math and figure out, if they can reduce 1.5 trillion calories from all the right places, these kids are going to lose weight in all the right places. It doesn't work that way.

How are you going to do this? I asked them.

They said, Well, you know, we're going to reduce the number of calories in a bag of Doritos, for example.

How do you do that?

Take a couple of chips out.

Okay. What do we think a kid is going to do if he's hungry and there are a couple of less chips in a bag of Doritos? He eats two bags.

Then they said, Well, we've got the power bars that have 150 calories. We're going to reduce them down to 90. That way, these kids aren't going to gain weight. They're going to lose weight because they're eating fewer calories in a power bar.

So, if you pick up a power bar and you're hungry, you're eating that because you want the energy, and your appetite calls for it. If there are only 90 calories in there, I will suggest that these kids are going to eat two power bars and consume 180 calories rather than settle for 90 when, before, they were getting 150 out of that previous power bar.

Kids are obese for two reasons. They have voracious appetites, and they don't exercise enough. It's that simple.

The former Secretary of Defense came out and said that 30 percent our youth that are overweight is a national security risk because they are too overweight. They don't qualify for the military service, and we, therefore, can't recruit enough volunteers from the universe of people that are left that have a waistline that fits the standards for our military.

Now, I would suggest that being obese does not destroy one's skeleton or muscular tissue or nervous tissue; it's just extra weight to carry around. And if it's a national security issue, then let's extend basic training, and they can just stay there and do exercises and eat the diet in the mess hall until they make weight.

This is not a national security issue, and I am constantly hearing these arguments about national security. One of them is, well, national security is fresh fruits and vegetables, and if we don't have fresh tomatoes it is a national security issue. So, therefore, we must have cheap labor to pick the tomatoes. Never mind that tomatoes have been bred now to be picked by machine.

I ask the question, Mr. Speaker: How long did the Eskimos get along without any fresh fruits or vegetables?

They have lived for centuries on the high protein of the animal meat that they can harvest up along the Arctic Circle, but they don't have carrots or broccoli or lettuce or tomatoes or pears or apples or peaches. None of that grows up there in the Arctic Circle. They are carnivores. They have gotten along really well eating a meat diet, because the nutrients are in there, and they are concentrated. It's not a national security issue not to have guacamole even though it's a profitable thing to raise the avocados.

We get way out of balance here in this Congress and overemphasize things with all kinds of hyperbole, which brings me back around to where we need to go as a Nation, Mr. Speaker. We need to go down this path of a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. The President doesn't want to balance the budget or he would have offered one.

And the President wants to scare seniors. He did that on purpose. That's the statement that he made a couple of days ago when he said, if we hit the end of the debt ceiling limit, he can't guarantee that military pensions or Social Security would be paid on time. That was a calculated statement. It was calculated to scare the group of people who is the easiest to scare. That's our seniors.

The reason they are is because they have worked their whole lifetimes to get into the position that they are in, and most of them are on a fixed income. That fixed income might be a pension plan, other savings, Social Security or a rent check or an investment of some kind. But when the Federal Government interferes with that and starts to send a message that they can't count on any component of it, yes, they get concerned, rightfully concerned.

This system that we have, entitlements, cannot hold together if we continue down the same path we are on. We have about 40 million people that qualify for Medicare today. In 10 more years, it will be about 70 million people as the baby boomers come on line.

It isn't just that non-defense discretionary spending in this Congress is growing too fast. We can't solve the problem if we shut down the non-defense discretionary spending or if we ratchet it backwards. We must address entitlement. We also must guarantee to the seniors: You have organized your lives around Medicare—in fact,

Social Security. We need to protect them and their interests. They are deserving of that. They may be getting greater benefits than they ever paid in, but they still have to be able to count on this Congress keeping its word.

Meanwhile, as a government that's spending itself into oblivion, however big a Nation we are, there is no one to back us up. We don't get to go to the European Union and ask for a loan to bail us out. We don't even get to go to the Chinese or the Saudis to ask for a loan to bail us out. We are the last stopgap in Western civilization, the free enterprise world.

Remember, there are a lot of entities outside that would like to see this country go down, tumble, collapse to some degree. We don't have friends all around the world. So we are the ones who have to hold the line. We don't get to go back for a backup of any kind. The Greeks could at least look to the European Union, and what did the European Union say? We will loan you some money to bridge you through this problem, but you have got to cut your spending to our satisfaction before we will loan the money.

□ 1430

Now we have a President that says he can't guarantee that military pensions are going to be paid or that Social Security is going to be paid because he wants to use that as leverage to try to get a debt-ceiling increase by making the least amount of concessions. And he would like to make no concessions. That's the scenario that we're in.

So I've introduced today, along with MICHELE BACHMANN and LOUIE GOHMERT with a growing number of cosponsors, an act called the PROMISES Act. What it does is it requires that our military be paid first and on time, every time, no exceptions, no hesitation. Whether it is a spending gap that is a result of the expiration of a continuing resolution or whether we hit the debt ceiling, the revenues in the United States Treasury—and there will be plenty there for this under all circumstances that we can envision—go first to pay the military.

They are our number one line of defense. Their lives are on the line. They should never have to wonder in a foxhole or on a ship or in the air and their families near the barracks or at home should never have to wonder whether that paycheck is going to be electronically transferred into their bank account on time every time. That's our guarantee with the PROMISES Act.

The military should never be used as a pawn in a political discussion here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The second thing is we need to take care of the full faith and credit of the United States Government. That means we have to pay the interest on the necessary principal on our debt. We can do that with incoming revenue. And those who say we can't are wrong, and I don't care what their title is. We

have \$200 billion in anticipated revenue per month. It takes \$11 billion to pay our military, and it takes \$20 billion to service our debt. That's \$31 billion out of a \$200 billion average revenue stream. That turns out to be—and I know, Mr. Speaker, you have calculated this in your head—15.2 percent of the overall spending of the revenue stream per month—15.2 percent.

That means pay the military first, service our debt second, guarantee the full faith and credit of the United States of America, and there's still plenty of money in that funding stream left over to pay Social Security, pay Medicare, go on down the line and pay military pensions—keep faith with those who have stood on the line for America—and keep faith with our senior citizens. And it takes the leverage out of the hands of the President. That's what the PROMISES Act is about.

And some will say, well, no, you can't. The money is not there. Tell me where that money is, then, the \$200 billion a month—\$11 billion to pay our military, \$20 billion to service our debt, and it costs \$58 billion per month for Social Security, and for Medicare it is \$43 billion per month. We can even add defense on there, and we're getting up to the limit. I mean all defense, not just the military pay.

So, as you can see, Mr. Speaker, we have lots of options. I want to take the options off the table for the President. I don't want him to be scaring our seniors. I want that guarantee to be there, but I go just far enough in the PROMISES Act that we take care of the absolutely necessities, and I'm open to the discussion on how we might add other priorities behind them. First priority: pay our troops first. Second priority: pay the interest and the principal to service the national debt.

And as we move forward with this, the brinkmanship gets more and more intense. And as the President of the United States is looking to try to get us to crack, we need to understand that decisions will be made on August 2. The President alone holds the most power to decide who gets paid and who does not. I saw a presentation this morning that proposed that unemployment benefits get paid, but our military not get paid. Now if that's something that's going to be proposed out of the White House and not just a hypothetical scenario, I think everybody in this country knows about the inequity of that. We would pay people not to work but not pay the people to put their lives on the line for us? But that's an option open to the President today. That threat is already out there drifting through the stratosphere—I should say cyberspace—in discussions, serious discussions about our priorities.

This Congress can pass priorities; and absent statutory language that requires the executive branch to pay our bills in a priority order, he has the discretion to pay them in any order, or

maybe just let them go in no order and see what happens out of a grab bag. He could sit in the Oval Office and toss a coin or throw darts at a dart board and decide who gets paid and who doesn't right now.

I'm calling upon this Congress to pass the PROMISES Act or pass another priority "pay the bills" act so that we keep faith with our military, we keep faith with our international creditors, and we keep faith with our senior citizens.

Furthermore, when I hear the language that says "pay the military first and pay the national debt second," that means pay the Chinese first when you're servicing the national debt. If we borrowed the money from the Chinese, we have to pay the money back to the Chinese, unless they sell our debt to somebody else. That's the facts. And if we didn't intend to pay them back, we shouldn't have borrowed the money in the first place.

But if we're concerned about servicing 100 percent of our debt because the Chinese hold \$1 trillion of it, they hold less than 10 percent of our debt. So when we put \$10 out to service our debt, one of those \$10, less than one of those \$10 goes to the Chinese. Half of those dollars go to Americans that hold U.S. debt, and some of that goes to the Saudis and, of course, other countries around the world. But this isn't "pay the Chinese first." This is keep faith—keep the full faith and credit of the United States Government first and keep faith with our military. We owe them more than we owe even our creditors.

I went through some of these things during the eighties, the farm crisis years of the eighties. That added clarity to it. Three thousand banks were closed during that decade in the United States. A good number of banks around my neighborhood, including my bank, was closed. And I remember when it happened. It was April 26, 1985, Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock, when the FDIC showed up at my bank, put a red tag, a red sheet notice on the door, taped it on there, and two highway patrolmen stood at attention on either side of that door to guard the bank. And at that instant, they froze every single account, including mine. I had payroll to meet, and my customers' accounts were frozen along with mine. We had to go to a barter system to keep the business running right in the middle of corn planting in Iowa. You could not have picked a worse date or time than they did on that Friday afternoon.

But, Mr. Speaker, I learned what was important. The first thing we did was go to a barter system. And I loaded and hauled hay to the auction to turn that into cash so I could pay my employees. They were first. I fed myself last. I paid the interest second and the necessary principal third. I kept full faith and credit with my creditors.

But the first thing that—the people that were on the line every day making the business run were like our troops

are today. Without them, everything stops and you live in fear; you don't have anything going. Pay them first, those people on the front line first; pay the interest second, keep your credit; pay the necessary principal third. And then you can look around and maybe make some tough decisions and options. That's where this country is today.

I do believe we must balance this budget, and I believe we must pass a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget. And I believe the American people will support such an endeavor. And if we don't have the votes to pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget among the States, then the people in America will rise up and elect their State representatives and their State senators to go to their statehouses and ratify the constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

The American people want this. This is a national movement. Some of this is coming out of the Tea Party; the constitutional conservatives with a cause are activated. They stood up against ObamaCare, and they'll stand up to balance this budget, and they will still stand up against ObamaCare.

And let me add to this, Mr. Speaker, that for this Congress to think about going down a path that would offer a balanced budget to the States in exchange for, let's say, some cuts in spending, increasing the debt ceiling by \$2.4 trillion and cutting our spending as a percentage of GDP, ratcheting it down to 19.99 percent, which is short of the constitutional amendment's cap, for this Congress to do this but still allow what we will know as \$105.5 billion to go forward to implement and enforce ObamaCare is irresponsible.

There are \$23.6 billion sitting there right now automatically appropriated for these times, this year, for Kathleen Sebelius and others to implement ObamaCare while the President delays the case that should be expedited before the Supreme Court that I believe will find ObamaCare to be unconstitutional. It's already been rejected by the American people by margins of 60 percent or better. There are 87 freshmen in this House of Representatives, all of whom ran on repeal of ObamaCare and all of whom voted to repeal ObamaCare. Every Republican in the House of Representatives voted to repeal ObamaCare, and every Republican in the United States Senate voted to repeal ObamaCare.

And it's unconstitutional in my view in four different areas of the Constitution, and the Supreme Court will eventually rule when the President can no longer delay the actions of the Supreme Court. And he is believing that he can implement components of this and that we won't want to let it go if the Court finds it unconstitutional.

□ 1440

He is believing that since there is no severability clause in ObamaCare, that

somehow the Supreme Court will look at it, maybe find a component of it unconstitutional, but decide at their option not to throw it all out and recognize a nonexistent severability clause. And that would be, a severability clause says if any part is found unconstitutional, then the other parts are still retained. If it is missing that clause, if any part is found unconstitutional, then all parts are then not retained and essentially repealed.

The language that I have introduced, the language that MICHELE BACHMANN introduced, and others, CONNIE MACK comes to mind, with all Republicans voting for it, is this. It is 40 words to repeal ObamaCare and it ends with these words: "as if it had never been enacted." That is the language we must put on a President's desk who will sign it.

In the meantime, to spend \$23.6 billion to implement an unconstitutional piece of legislation that is 2,600 pages long, that kind of money in a period that must be a period of austerity is an absolute waste. We know it is a waste. If we are at this point where we are going to cut down spending, we have to do it by cutting off the \$2.6 trillion of outlays that are ObamaCare; and \$23.6 billion of that is sitting now in the hands mostly of Kathleen Sebelius, and they are seeking to send the roots of ObamaCare into our lives and expand the dependency in us so we decide we can't get along without ObamaCare.

How much time do I have left, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEST). The gentleman has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this ObamaCare of \$23.6 billion that is sitting there being implemented, and with Kathleen Sebelius, with the discretion to spend that and send the roots down and expand the dependency class, here is an example. One of those example is this. They advertised that we needed to do ObamaCare because we had so many people who had preexisting conditions, and they would be refused for insurance. So when they were refused, they didn't have any way to get health insurance and that it was a human tragedy.

So these huge numbers of people who were uninsurable would be brought into the fold of the new ObamaCare under the preexisting conditions language that already is law. But a month or so ago, they discovered that in spite of how hard they tried to recruit people with preexisting conditions, and I remind you, we have 306 million people in America. And of those 306 million people, the numbers were supposed to be large, impressive, maybe not astronomical, of those who had preexisting conditions and could not buy insurance.

And what they found, they could find only 18,000 people, in spite of them advertising preexisting insurance. All across this land, 18,000 people only who had signed up for the preexisting conditions component, 18,000. Divide that

out across the States. Put 50 into that 18,000 and see what kind of a problem that is. It's a small number when you divide it by the 50 States. And the States could manage those kinds of numbers after you distribute it by population. For example, the majority of the States, including Iowa, have a high-risk pool that we subsidize with tax dollars to buy the premiums down so people with preexisting conditions can buy a policy. I encourage that. I think that is a good, responsible thing to do.

But Obama's preexisting policy only had 18,000 people after a year of effort trying to get people to sign up. So Kathleen Sebelius took what she considers to be latitude within the law and decided to buy the premiums down another 40 percent, pay another 40 percent of the premiums out of this pot of money that she has that is automatically appropriated to her to a total tune of \$105.5 billion, and they still couldn't find enough people to make it look like there was a reason to have preexisting conditions policy in the Federal code, and so they removed the condition that you have a preexisting condition.

Now we have an insurance policy for people that want to signed up with the Federal Government that may or may not have an illness. They may not have been sick a day in their lives. They don't even need to make the case that they have been turned down for insurance by a single company in America. They just have to sign up, and they'll put them on the policy and they'll buy the premium down by at least 40 percent. This is what government is doing. And they are seeking to expand Medicaid and collapse Medicare into Medicaid.

We saw what they were trying to do under Bill Clinton's era where—and they started this SCHIP, which now is CHIP, Children's Health Insurance Program, and ObamaCare kind of does that in. But it was expanded within the States. It started out to be 200 percent of poverty. If you're at 200 percent of poverty or less, we'll help pay the health insurance premiums for your children. Those are low-cost premiums, by the way. Kids don't have a lot of problems. And on the upper end of this, Bill Clinton wanted to lower the Medicare eligibility age to 55, if you remember.

So if you can insure kids up to the age of 26, which ObamaCare does, and you can lower the Medicare eligibility age to 55, now you've only got that little window in there of 24 years, the most productive years of a person's life, presumably, and often is the case, that the government is stepping in requiring that you stay on or mandating that you be able to stay on your parents' health insurance until age 26. You can get elected to Congress when you're 25, come down here and swear in, still on your mommy and daddy's health insurance and come over on the government plan right away. That's

what that means. I wanted my kids to grow up.

But if we are going to insure kids through SCHIP or CHIP or a Federal mandate up to age 26 and pay those premiums out of tax dollars, and then lower the Medicare eligibility age, as Clinton wanted to do, and it is impossible in this environment today, down to 55, it is only a 24-year window. Then they would add to those at the lower end and lower the upper end age until they got it to collapse altogether. In the meantime, collapse Medicare into Medicaid, you have the formula for socialized medicine. That would be the great bleed of most everybody on this side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, they want socialized medicine. JOHN CONYERS back in 1981 introduced a socialized medicine policy that forbade anyone from doing health care services on a fee-for-service. They had to be on the salary of the national health care system.

The Federal Government would hire and presumably fire everybody that worked in health care, and no one could charge a fee for it, and no one could be paid a fee-for-service. They would have to be working for the government within the health care system.

We know what happens when government takes things over. I ask the American people how is the service in the place when you go into government offices. It is about the same as it is where you go in where somebody has a monopoly. I'm not picking on government workers. Government, often by definition, has a monopoly. If you don't have competition, you don't have to be nice.

I learned that in the auto—what do I call it—the vehicle registration department in the county courthouse the first time I went in to register a vehicle at about age 16. I learned that. They had the market cornered. They didn't have to be nice. They could open the door when they wanted to and close the door when they wanted to. There was no motive for them to try to provide better service for me or anyone else. However long the line was, we stood in it. Anybody in Washington, D.C. who goes down to the vehicle parking department here in Washington, D.C., you will find the same thing.

When my wife goes down to get her annual \$10 ticket so we can park our car for a short period of time on the streets of Washington, D.C., invariably it is a 4-hour process. And I have had to send my chief of staff and a driver down there through a 4-hour process just to get a \$10 permit because they have got an attitude. Their attitude is we don't have to service anybody; we have the market cornered. That's the attitude. Go down there and go buy a parking permit if you think ObamaCare and a national health care act are good for you, Mr. Speaker, or anyone else.

I don't want to see monopolies; I want to see competition. And

ObamaCare eliminates competition, and it prescribes a product that the American people have to buy for the first time in history, a product, a government-approved, or if they had their way, a government-created health insurance policy that a person has to buy unless you are of low enough means-tested income that they are going to pay the premium for you.

□ 1450

This has never happened in the history of America, how one lower court could come to a conclusion that the individual mandate is constitutional. It is appalling to me that a judge could sit on a bench and come to a conclusion like that—or a panel of judges, a majority of a panel of judges—and it was 2-1, I believe, on a three-judge panel.

Think of this, Mr. Speaker: think of when you get your paycheck. Let's just say you've got—let's keep it reasonable—\$500 take-home pay for a week's paycheck. If your health insurance premium is \$100 a week and if the government says you must buy a health insurance policy that is of a value that costs you \$100 a week, what they have done is confiscated—confiscated—20 percent of your paycheck, of your take-home payroll, your after-tax dollars, and it is after-tax dollars.

Let's just say the government decides you need to buy a General Motors or a Chrysler because we have a vested interest in that and that you can't drive a clunker—we're going to outlaw those, so we have to buy a new car every 10 years or have one that's within 10 years of new. They could prescribe that with the same standards that they prescribe ObamaCare on us. Let's say that car payment takes another \$100 a week. Now you've got \$200 of the \$500 that is swallowed up by the government. That's 40 percent of your take-home pay commandeered by Uncle Sam.

Then they decide that the appliance companies aren't making enough money and that you need to buy certain appliances—and I can go through this a little faster. They might decide you have to buy this diet food I talked about a little bit earlier. They might put a tax on the non-diet pop. Then pretty soon your paycheck is swallowed up. Your whole \$500 is gone because the government has told you how to spend every single dollar.

If the government can commandeer a single dollar out of your paycheck that they direct you to spend on a product that's produced by government or approved by government, then they can commandeer the second dollar and the third dollar and 99 cents out of every dollar and 100 cents out of every dollar. That's what we're faced with.

That's the biggest reason why ObamaCare is unconstitutional, Mr. Speaker.

The American people are not adequately outraged. We have a character among us. We've got a history that the

product of the will of the people emerges out of the House and the Senate and goes to the President's desk for his signature or a veto and an attempt to override a veto. That happens once in a while. That's supposed to be the voice of the American people, and we expect it because of the structure of this republican form of government.

I want to emphasize the Constitution guarantees us not a democracy. The Constitution guarantees us a republican form of government.

That means representative.

That means we don't go out there and take the temperature of the public and do a poll and decide it's the will of the people today, so let's race in that direction. We have an obligation to listen to the people and understand what they want and have a very sensitive antenna to pick up on the will of the American people.

It doesn't end there, Mr. Speaker; it starts there.

Our job is to be full-time paying attention to all the facts and the figures and all of the components and to be making the best decisions possible because we are representatives here in a republican form of government. This Republic is not a democracy. It isn't two coyotes and a sheep taking a vote on what's for dinner.

We have liberty. We have American liberty.

We have rights that come from God that are guaranteed to us in the Constitution.

Now, I believe that God moved the Founding Fathers around like men on a chessboard to shape this Nation, and I believe that for a lot of reasons. One of them is I can't go back on this Monday morning of 2011 and redraw the course of history and even imagine that I could come up with a result that would be half of what has been produced by this great gift of liberty and freedom—freedom of speech, religion, and the press. All the people who came here to exercise their religious liberty, their free enterprise liberty, their property rights, to be protected from double jeopardy, and to have a jury of their peers and face their accusers, a lot of that comes from Roman law.

The reasonable Western Civilization culture that lets us analyze our problems is part of who we are. They landed on a continent with unlimited natural resources at the dawn of the industrial revolution and settled it from sea to shining sea in a blink of a historical eye.

That's America.

We are a vigorous people.

We've got the vigor of every donor civilization on the planet. And now they want to impose ObamaCare on us? They want to raise the debt ceiling by \$2.4 trillion or \$4 trillion and ask us to go further and deeper into debt and put that on our grandchildren and children not yet born?

My youngest granddaughter, Reagan Ann King, entered this world with \$44,000 that she owed Uncle Sam. That has got to stop, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### CONGRESS: DON'T TREAD ON DC

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEST). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

On any given day, if the American people listen to the speakers on the floor of the House of Representatives, they will come to the conclusion that many Members sure do hate government. At the very least, they certainly don't want the Federal Government involved in the lives of the American people in any way. Well, I've come to the floor not to give a lecture, but to offer an explanation because the American people are probably puzzled at something they recently saw.

They saw the residents of the Nation's Capital embarking on what I must tell you is a new phase of an old struggle: to preserve the right to local self-government—a battle residents won almost 40 years ago.

You would think that the speakers on the floor who hate government would be very quick to say what is also true about themselves. They like local government. They don't want the Federal Government involved with local government or certainly interfering with local government. Yet the very same speakers are the prime movers of interference with the local government of the District of Columbia.

So the residents of your Nation's Capital have embarked on a new phase of their struggle. I'm not talking about the storied fight for voting rights and statehood, because many Americans now know that this is the only jurisdiction in the United States whose residents pay Federal income taxes, go to war—have fought in every war since the Nation was created—but don't have full voting rights in the Congress.

No, I'm not talking about that because, unfortunately, today, the city is forced to fight simply to maintain local government—the local rights that are unquestioned everywhere in the United States except by some on the floor of this House.

After Republicans took control of the House in January, their obsession with the DC government became so fierce that the mayor and members of the city council—almost the entire legislative and executive branches—were arrested for sitting down in the streets in front of the Capitol in an act of civil disobedience. The world, at that time, was focused on people in the streets of the Middle East, who were demanding freedom, but was riveted by civil disobedience in the U.S. capital city, which included the highest officials of our own local government.

The sit-down occurred after the city was caught in a Federal Government dispute over cuts in the Federal budg-

et, which had nothing to do with the city. The city government barely avoided being shut down, although the city's local funds were no part of the fight, but the Congress would not even allow the city to spend its own local funds to keep the city open.

That is the very essence of autocracy.

Congress still holds onto the antiquated practice of approving the city's locally raised budget, a budget that the Congress did not put one red cent in—\$4 billion raised by the residents of the District of Columbia.

□ 1500

And House Republicans repeatedly refused my amendments to let the District government stay open by spending its own local funds. House Republicans have long rationalized such irrational treatment of the residents of the Nation's capital, but holding the District hostage in a Federal shutdown fight was a new nadir.

Republicans finally succeeded in getting hefty budget cuts in the 2011 appropriations bill, but still refused to seal the deal until their demands to take some of the District's home rule were met. They insisted on two riders. One prohibited the District from using its own local funds for abortion services for low-income women—which is done in 17 red and blue States because it's a matter of local money and local law. And they imposed private school vouchers on the city because that was the pet project of another Republican, Speaker JOHN BOEHNER. Mind you that this city has almost half of its children going to public charter schools. It's about the last city in the world that you would impose an alternative school system on since it has already grown its own home-rule alternative.

The bold autocratic insistence of these anti-home-rule provisions, as well as the near shutdown of the city government, finally led to an equally bold response from the city. You have to imagine that only the most provocative actions could have led the mayor of a great city and other elected officials to be escorted away in handcuffs.

House Republicans have devoted their first months in power to slicing away at the city's local home rule. They took control of the House on the promise of jobs, but have yet to introduce a jobs bill. From the first day of the 112th Congress, the House Republican majority has been preoccupied—mesmerized—with the internal affairs of a city whose local government, like many other jurisdictions, differs with them on some matters. This is America, get used to it. With heartbreaking audacity, they began by withdrawing the District's vote on the House floor in the Committee of the Whole. And this vote was only granted by rule—which is why they could withdraw it—but it had been approved by the Federal courts. Thus, Republicans in this House have withdrawn a legitimate vote of American citizens who pay



their full freight in Federal taxes and have fought in every war since the Republic was established, including the war that established the Republic itself.

After taking DC's limited vote, Republicans turned to taking away the city's home rule. A House-passed harsh anti-choice bill affecting the Nation's women contained an unprecedented prohibition affecting only the District of Columbia. Instead of the DC abortion rider—you have to add these riders on an annual basis—Republicans want a permanent law barring DC from spending its local funds on abortion services for low-income women. Imagine the Federal Government telling a local jurisdiction that, forever, it can no longer spend its local money on local matters that dozens and dozens of local jurisdictions spend money on every year and on a matter that is fully constitutional.

Most Americans support the right to abortion, although many others oppose it. In the District of Columbia, we respect those differences. Federal funds already may not be used to pay for abortions. But no one questions the long-standing practice of the 17 States I mentioned that use their own funds for abortions for low-income women. Now I understand that the anti-home-rule riders that some Members add to the DC appropriations bill are controversial. That's why we have a Federal union. There are some things we can do at the local level that you do not do in the Nation as a whole. We ought to have that respect for the residents of the District of Columbia just as we give that respect to every other jurisdiction.

This struggle continues now that the 2012 appropriation season has begun. The Appropriations Committee-approved bill includes only one DC rider, but that of course is one rider too many. However, it does show that there is some response to an expanded coalition that's been formed, and yes, to the civil disobedience and protest of the residents of the District of Columbia. More riders could still come on the House floor, but then more protests will come.

So great, though, is the continuing danger of interference with the District's right to govern itself that a national coalition of 100 organizations which, together have millions of members, has come forward with a weapon DC residents do not have. The national organizations have activated their members who live in congressional districts to warn Members of Congress that if they meddle in the affairs of the District of Columbia, their members will make it known throughout their districts. Most Members cast these votes almost anonymously. We know about them here in the Nation's capital, but it was hard to get word of them out. Now organizations are fanning out across the country telling on those, as we say, who meddle with the affairs of a local jurisdiction instead of

attending to the affairs of their own district.

Nor has the District focused only on the Republicans. When it comes to local government, whoever makes a move is, as far as the residents of this city are concerned, subject to the same kind of protest. So hundreds of residents, just a few weeks ago, went to the White House and held a huge rally, the largest yet. Thousands of people from throughout the country and from all over the world were there and saw unprecedented civil disobedience right at the White House to protest the fact that the President of the United States, who is strongly supported in this city, nevertheless signed the anti-home-rule 2011 budget deal. I believe that this indicates that the residents are acting in a principled manner, not in a political manner. And they are saying as clearly as they can that they will not surrender any part of the home rule it took them 128 years too long to get. Can you imagine that the Nation's capital, until only 38 years ago, did not have a local mayor or a local city council, and was run by three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States? That had a lot to do with Southern Democrats who got a hold of the "District Committee"—since abolished. Although the District was a majority white city until the 1960s, they kept the District from getting home rule and voting rights because there were a sizeable number of African Americans in this city. That's just how deep this went. Republicans have taken over the role, not because of race, but entirely because of politics. Whichever way you cut it, they take away our rights. And when you don't have your rights, you see no difference. You don't ask the motive. All you know is everybody else has their rights, and you are an American citizen and you are entitled to the very same rights. You raised the funds. You and your local jurisdiction, you alone, get to say how those funds will be spent.

□ 1510

The Congress of the United States finally ceded its power over the District of Columbia in 1973. It took the civil rights movement to get it done. Essentially it shamed the southern Democrats into finally giving the District home rule. Actually, protesters overthrew the South Carolina Democrat who was in charge of the District Committee, and when the District Committee lost that Democrat, there were enough Members of Congress who believed in democracy so that the District got home rule. The city makes its own decisions on virtually everything, until somebody in the Congress pops up and says, "That isn't in my ideological playbook, so you can't do it." As un-American as it gets.

Interestingly, many of the newest Members of Congress are among the most robust, the loudest, in making clear that they do not support Federal

interference. I quote from the Republican Study Committee, which has a 10th Amendment task force, and I quote it as saying that the intent of the Republican majority's was "to usher in a new era of federalism and to disperse power from Washington back to regions, States, local governments and individuals." How can people who have that principle now put the big foot of the Federal Government on the local government right here in their face, in defiance of their own professed principles? You can't have that principle as stated and not apply it right here as you vote on matters affecting the District of Columbia.

Remember that we're only talking about controversial issues: issues like marriage equality or reproductive choice or gun safety. These are controversial issues, but we allow people in local jurisdictions to vote one way or the other on how they want to handle these issues. Take their votes against DC needle exchange programs, for example, which have kept HIV/AIDS in large cities and small rural areas from being transmitted. What happened? DC got the highest HIV/AIDS rate in the United States. The DC needle exchange rider is an example of a rider that has killed people, that led to terrible suffering, that led to people getting HIV/AIDS. What did the people in the House of Representatives, in the Senate of the United States, have to do with the desire of the people of the District of Columbia to use the same weapons that are now used throughout the United States to control this terrible virus?

So those who want to dismantle our own self-government, our home rule, piece by piece, they should be prepared to fight and they better be prepared to fight where they live for they are now being targeted where they live, and not because, frankly, of these underlying issues that are very controversial but because of the overarching principle of self-government, and local self-government at that.

The first trial of the 74 residents who were arrested is going on right now. A number of those arrested paid a fine and chose not go to trial. Some of them are insisting on going to trial so that the point will never be lost. The first is an advisory neighborhood commissioner, Keith Silver. He pleaded not guilty on charges of unlawful assembly and disorderly conduct. He faces up to \$250 in fines and 90 days in jail. He would not be the first American. When I was a very young woman, I was a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and going to jail seemed to us to be just about the right thing to do when we were denied our rights. Now the only Americans denied such basic rights, ironically, are right here in the Nation's Capital.

May I inquire of the remaining time? The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 10 minutes remaining.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, what has been most encouraging to us is that we

now know we are not in this fight alone. Imagine having to fight against the almighty Congress when you are one jurisdiction, obviously without the means to let the entire country understand what is happening, and so most Americans had no idea until the arrests took place. Just as the District has been fighting for a vote in the people's House, the House of Representatives, and over and over again we found that most Americans thought we had the vote. There has been a nationwide survey done, and it is very interesting. It shows that more than 60 percent of the American people are for voting rights for the District of Columbia, and that survey has been cut open so as to see whether there are differences as to where people live, north and south, whether people have served in the military or not, whether people go to church or not, and the encouraging thing to those of us who live in the District of Columbia is that no matter how you cut it, Americans believe that if you pay Federal income taxes, you ought to have a vote in this body.

Yes, I have a vote in committee. Yes, I can speak as I am now. Yes, I have every privilege of the House—except that privilege that created the Nation, the privilege to vote, to cast the final vote. But, I have gone to funerals of young men who died in Iraq and Afghanistan, yet I could not vote yea or nay on whether they should have been there in the first place. Surely, if the American people realized that, there would be shame cast on the Congress.

Now the District is struggling, not for the voting rights and statehood it deserves but for the home rule and self-government it already has. It is far too late in history for any Americans to be struggling for the right to govern themselves at the local level as they see fit and to spend the funds they raise at the local level in any way they choose. That, my friends, if you are looking to the Founders, you will find that that was for them a first principle.

And so other Americans have now come to our assistance, and the difference between them and the residents whom I represent is that they have that vote on the floor of this House

while we do not. As Members voted to take away some of the local rights of the district I represent every Member of this body could vote on that matter except the Member who represented the Nation's Capital that was the object of that vote.

□ 1520

You will not find any American anywhere who will say that that represents what they believe or what our country stands for. That is why every Member of this House has been sent or will be sent a letter, and I am reading from just one part of it, because this letter comes from the coalition of a hundred different national organizations: "Should lawmakers continue to advance attacks on the District of Columbia's autonomy, we will make certain that our members—in every District—know how their representatives are spending their time in Washington: meddling in the affairs of a local jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, rather than focusing on their own residents and on the Nation's true, pressing business."

I have spent my entire service in the Congress trying to rid the District appropriation of anti-home rule attachments. We were successful in clearing the DC appropriation bill of all of the anti-democratic attachments for the first time last Congress. We did not engage in that fight only to have them put right back on. We did not enjoy seeing Congress play shutdown chicken with the American people either, and Congress must not even think about shutting down a local government ever again over a Federal fight again.

During the civil rights movement we called our approach passive resistance to tell the world we were nonviolent. But that was all that was passive about us. The operative word was "resistance." Once we resisted, civil rights workers found we were not alone. Today, District residents are joined by allies who stand with us and are working with us. On this we have no doubt. The American people are with District residents when we say local laws are for local residents alone, and most especially when we insist that when it's our money, we mean ours and only ours.

The Nation's Capital should be the 51st State by now. The city's taxpaying citizens should at least have a vote in Congress, the very Congress that demands that the citizens who live here abide by the laws that the Congress enacts.

DC residents and their local leaders are fighting with all they have. What they need most now, and what I am gratified that they are receiving, is the support of other Americans who do have the basic rights that the citizens of the Nation's Capital are still seeking. "Don't tread on DC."

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1552

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEST) at 3 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. COBLE (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today after noon on account of constituent appointments in the district.

Mr. ELLISON (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 18, 2011, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the second quarter of 2011 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JENNIFER STEWART, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND MAY 30, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Jennifer Stewart .....	5/27	5/28	Belgium .....		244.00		(3)				244.00
	5/28	5/29	Afghanistan .....		28.00		(3)				28.00
	5/29	5/30	Estonia .....		242.00		(3)				242.00
Committee total .....											514.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Matthew McCabe	4/19	4/24	Russia		1,122.16		2,796.05				3,918.21
	4/24	4/28	Israel		1,577.00						1,577.00
RETURNED PER DIEM					(752.52)						(752.52)
Thomas McDaniels	4/19	4/24	Russia		1,122.16		2,796.05				3,918.21
	4/24	4/28	Israel		1,577.00						1,577.00
RETURNED PER DIEM					(250.00)						(250.00)
Hon. Cedric L. Richmond	4/26	4/27	Czech Republic		422.50		(3)				422.50
	4/27	4/29	Azerbaijan		530.68		(3)				530.68
	4/29	4/30	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	4/30	5/2	Georgia		506.72		(3)				506.72
Hon. Henry Cuellar	5/20	5/21	Mexico		297.52		4,645.08				942.60
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	5/16	5/18	Colombia		781.33		(3)				781.33
	5/18	5/20	Panama		366.00		956.80				1,322.80
Hon. Candice S. Miller	5/15	5/17	Ireland		915.30		(3)				915.30
	5/17	5/19	Austria		903.16						903.16
	5/19	5/21	Czech Republic		830.60						830.60
Monica Sanders	6/7	6/11	Hungary		623.74		1,994.80				2,618.54
RETURNED PER DIEM					(25.00)						(25.00)
Steven Giaier	6/7	6/11	Hungary		623.74		1,994.80				2,618.54
RETURNED PER DIEM					(127.00)						(127.00)
Rosaline Cohen	6/7	6/11	Hungary		623.74		1,830.90				2,454.64
Lauren Wenger	6/24	6/29	Ireland		1,621.51		1,866.80				3,488.31
RETURNED PER DIEM					(220.92)						(220.92)
Charles Snyder	6/24	6/29	Ireland		1,621.51		1,432.80				3,054.31
RETURNED PER DIEM					(120.92)						(120.92)
Committee total					14,598.93		16,314.08				30,913.01

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.  
<sup>4</sup> Returned by military air transportation.

Hon. PETER T. KING, Chairman, July 7, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Hon. JEFF MILLER, Chairman, July 6, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Hon. DAVE CAMP, Chairman, July 11, 2011.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2486. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report entitled, "Report to Congress: Plan for Coordinating National Guard and Federal Military Force Disaster Response", pursuant to Public Law 110-181, section 1814; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2487. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a determination that it is necessary in the public interest to procure additional services on a non-competitive basis from CH2MWG Idaho, LLC (CWI) under an existing contract, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 3304(a)(7); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2488. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Program Evaluation Activities of the De-

partment of Health and Human Services — Performance Improvement 2008", pursuant to Section 241(b) of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act, as amended by the Preventive Health Amendments of 1993, summarizing the findings of the evaluations of PHS programs authorized under Section 241(a); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2489. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Export Controls for High Performance Computers: Wassenaar Arrangement Agreement Implementation for ECCN 4A003 and Revisions to License Exception APP [Docket No.: 110210131-1317-01] (RIN: 0694-AF15) received June 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2490. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a

six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Lebanon that was declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2491. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on the agencies' use of the Physicians' Comparability Allowance Program for fiscal year 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5948(j)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2492. A letter from the Chairman, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the Broadcasting Board of Governors' 2010 Annual Report, pursuant to Section 305(a)(9) of the U.S. International Broadcasting Act of 1994, Pub. L. 103-236, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6204; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2493. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Semiannual Management Report to Congress for October 1, 2010 through March

31, 2011, and the Inspector General's Semi-annual Report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2494. A letter from the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, transmitting a copy of the book "Keeping America Informed"; to the Committee on House Administration.

2495. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Trip Limit Increase for the Common Pool Fishery [Docket No.: 0910051338-0151-02] (RIN: 0648-XA429) received June 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2496. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Shrimp Fishery Off the Southern Atlantic States; Reopening of Commercial Penaeid Shrimp Trawling Off South Carolina [Docket No.: 930792-3265] (RIN: 0648-XA431) received June 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2497. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Closure of the Nantucket Lightship Access Area [Docket No.: 110502274-1275-01] (RIN: 0648-BB05) received June 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2498. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Gag Grouper Management Measures [Docket No.: 110321211-1289-02] (RIN: 0648-BA94) received June 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2499. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 100317152-0176-01] (RIN: 0648-XA393) received June 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2500. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals: U.S. Navy Training in the Virginia Capes Range Complex and Jacksonville Range Complex [Docket No.: 110516281-1283-01] (RIN: 0648-BB03) received June 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2501. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish Retention Standard; Emergency Rule Extension [Docket No.: 101203602-0602-1] (RIN: 0648-BA29) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2502. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30783; Admt. No. 3426] received June 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2503. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F, 747-300, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1098; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-108-AD; Amendment 39-16532; AD 2010-24-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2504. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Regional Aircraft Model HP.137 Jetstream Mk.1, Jetstream Series 200, Jetstream Series 3101, Jetstream Model 3201 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0230; Directorate Identifier 2011-CE-004-AD; Amendment 39-16994; AD 2011-11-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2505. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS350B, B1, B2, B3, BA, and EC130 B4 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1228; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-12-AD; Amendment 39-16693; AD 2011-10-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2506. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES S.p.A Model P-180 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0468; Directorate Identifier 2011-CE-013-AD; Amendment 39-16697; AD 2011-10-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2507. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Model 382, 382B, 382E, 382F, and 382G Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1228; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-015-AD; Amendment 39-16666; AD 2011-09-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2508. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Model AB412 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0452; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-27-AD; Amendment 39-16692; AD 2011-10-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2509. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0348; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-069-AD; Amendment 39-16701; AD 2011-08-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2510. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0043; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-192-AD; Amendment 39-16700; AD 2011-11-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2511. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-400, 747-400D, and 747-400F Series Airplanes Equipped with General Electric CF6-80C2 or Pratt & Whitney PW4000 Series Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0706; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-064-AD; Amendment 39-16683; AD 2011-10-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2512. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reimbursement Offsets for Medical Care or Services (RIN: 2900-AN55) received June 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

2513. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers: Rules Relating to Internal Claims and Appeals and External Review Processes [TD 9532] (RIN: 1545-BK30) received June 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2514. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting a report on Supplemental Security Income (SSI) non-medical redeterminations, pursuant to Public Law 111-8; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2515. A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting the Commission's 2010 Annual Report on operations under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2008 and 22 U.S.C. 1622a; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CRENSHAW: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2551. A bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BOREN (for himself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2550. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the transfer of entitlement to educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs

by deceased members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 2551. A bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 2552. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to change the state of mind requirement for certain identity theft offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 2553. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend the airport improvement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. CHU, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FARR, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 2554. A bill to prohibit firearms trafficking; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 2555. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the rehabilitation of older buildings, including owner-occupied residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 2556. A bill to suspend the issuance of visas to nationals of Brazil until such time as Brazil amends its laws to remove the prohibition on extradition of nationals of Brazil to other countries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 2557. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Tick-Borne Diseases Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 2558. A bill to modify the definition of children's hospital for purposes of making payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. REYES, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. ROONEY):

H.R. 2559. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to homeless veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. RIGELL, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PITTS, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. WEST, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. CAMP, Mr. AMASH, Mr. HUETKEMAMP, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. REED, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. AKIN, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. LONG, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. SCHILLING, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. YODER, Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ISSA, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. POMPEO, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. KELLY):

H.R. 2560. A bill to cut, cap, and balance the Federal budget; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 2561. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Warrior Drive in Tuba City, Arizona, as the "Lori Piestewa Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 2562. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate action to recover ecologically and economically from a catastrophic wildfire in the States of Arizona and New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HALL (for himself, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 2563. A bill to authorize a Wall of Remembrance as part of the Korean War Veterans Memorial and to allow certain private contributions to fund that Wall of Remembrance; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. STARK, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan):

H.R. 2564. A bill to better protect, serve, and advance the rights of victims of elder abuse and exploitation by establishing a program to encourage States and other qualified entities to create jobs designed to hold of-

fenders accountable, enhance the capacity of the justice system to investigate, pursue, and prosecute elder abuse cases, identify existing resources to leverage to the extent possible, and assure data collection, research, and evaluation to promote the efficacy and efficiency of the activities described in this Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOEBSACK (for himself and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 2565. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to foster community involvement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 2566. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish and collect fees for inspections of Outer Continental Shelf facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PIERLUISI (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FARR, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. REYES, Mr. BACA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 2567. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for deferred sentencing and the possibility of dismissal for drug offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 2568. A bill to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from expanding United States bank reporting requirements with respect to interest on deposits paid to nonresident aliens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSKAM (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 2569. A bill to make the Internal Revenue Service Free File Program permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHILLING (for himself and Mr. LOEBSACK):

H.R. 2570. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the permanent and expanded authority for Army industrial facilities to enter into certain cooperative arrangements with non-Army entities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHOCK (for himself and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 2571. A bill to provide the Director of the Congressional Research Service with the authority to obtain information directly from agencies of the Federal government; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 2572. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to deter public corruption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RIVERA, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FORBES, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. BACA, and Mr. KELLY):

H. Res. 352. A resolution calling for a peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime territorial disputes in the South China Sea and its environs and other maritime areas adjacent to the East Asian mainland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LEE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H. Res. 353. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on Nelson Mandela International Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MATHESON (for himself and Ms. BERKLEY):

H. Res. 354. A resolution congratulating the staff, community, and patrons of the Utah Shakespeare Festival on the festival's 50th anniversary; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

#### 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. BOREN:

H.R. 2550.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 2551.

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. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 2552.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The United States Constitution Article 1 Clause 8.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 2553.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 2554.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, which reads: The Congress shall have Power \* \* \* To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 2555.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, U.S. Constitution

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

H.R. 2556.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The above mentioned legislation is based upon the following Section 8 statement:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2557.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2558.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 2559.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2560.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 1 of section 8 of article I; and article V of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 2561.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, known as the Postal Clause, empowers Congress:

To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7. In addition, Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, provides:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

The Postal Clause, an express Constitutional duty imposed upon Congress, carries with it the right to establish post offices, and with that right, is the concomitant right to operate, name, design, refurbish, and staff such post offices. This bill simply seeks to name a post office. The Property Clause further buttresses the plenary right of Congress to manage its properties, including implementing "needful" rules and regulations, which would include the ability to name a federal building.

Though not of constitutional import, it is important to note that this bill does not name a post office after a living person. The person to be honored by this bill died during combat operations in service to her country. Thus, the unseemly practice of naming federal properties after living persons is not implicated herein.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 2562.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Currently, the federal government possesses approximately 1.8 billion acres of land. The land at issue in this bill is but a small part of those holdings. The U.S. Constitution specifically addresses the relationship of the federal government to lands. Article IV, §3, Clause 2—the Property Clause—gives Congress plenary power and full authority over federal property. The U.S. Supreme Court has described Congress's power to legislate under this Clause as "without limitation." Because of this express Constitutional authority, Congress has the right, if not the duty, to properly manage its public lands, including establishing forestation policies, and tree harvesting and tree salvaging. This bill falls squarely within the express Constitutional power set forth in the Property Clause.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 2563.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2564.

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. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 2565.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution which grants Congress the power to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 2566.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PIERLUISI:

H.R. 2567.

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 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 power as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 2568.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

The 16th Amendment to the United States Constitution

By Mr. ROSKAM:

H.R. 2569.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, which states "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes," and Article I, Section 7, which states "All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

By Mr. SCHILLING:

H.R. 2570.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 12

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H.R. 2571.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article I, Section 8, and Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 2572.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, of the Constitution

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 104: Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 139: Mr. WELCH, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 178: Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 181: Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, and Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 365: Mr. REED.

H.R. 436: Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 440: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 451: Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 458: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 605: Mr. FINCHER.

H.R. 607: Ms. MALONEY.

H.R. 656: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 674: Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 721: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 735: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 751: Mr. CARNAHAN and Ms. HANABUSA.

H.R. 831: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 873: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

H.R. 886: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DOLD, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 942: Mr. FILNER and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 951: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 973: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1044: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 1093: Mr. HALL, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

H.R. 1171: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1173: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1206: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 1234: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1244: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 1297: Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 1351: Mr. NEAL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1358: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1366: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 1370: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1375: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. HANABUSA.

H.R. 1397: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1416: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 1456: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 1499: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 1506: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1527: Mr. BERG.

H.R. 1533: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 1537: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. KEATING, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 1548: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 1558: Mr. KING of Iowa and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 1585: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1588: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1591: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 1687: Mr. DOLD and Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 1697: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1724: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 1744: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1755: Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 1775: Mrs. SCHMIDT.

H.R. 1776: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 1789: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 1802: Mr. COBLE and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 1974: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 1980: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 1981: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2010: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2032: Mr. FORBES, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 2033: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 2040: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2054: Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 2076: Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 2077: Mrs. BLACK and Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 2085: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 2088: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 2159: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 2182: Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 2193: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 2195: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 2198: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 2230: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 2236: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. WITTMANN.

H.R. 2246: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2247: Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 2248: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 2250: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GOWDY, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 2288: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 2299: Mr. HALL.

H.R. 2313: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2362: Ms. FOXX, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 2402: Mr. FLORES and Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 2407: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 2418: Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.R. 2426: Mr. AKIN, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mr. BERG, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BLIBRAY, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLE, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GALLEGLEY, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HECK, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HUIZENGA

of Michigan, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MACK, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. SCHILLING, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. WEST, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YODER, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 2431: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2447: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 2483: Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 2492: Mr. MORAN and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 2493: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 2505: Mr. JONES and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 2534: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. LANDRY.

H.R. 2541: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 2543: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 2544: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HOLT, Mr. STARK, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FARR, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.J. Res. 56: Mr. WEST.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. HECK and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H. Con. Res. 64: Mr. HOLT and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H. Res. 41: Ms. BASS of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H. Res. 98: Mr. NUNES.

H. Res. 134: Mr. WEST.

H. Res. 177: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H. Res. 214: Mr. CALVERT.

H. Res. 253: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. POSEY.

H. Res. 295: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H. Res. 304: Mr. BILLIRAKIS and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H. Res. 319: Mr. KUCINICH.

#### DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 2, July 14, 2011, by Mr. LOUIE GOHMERT on H.R. 1297, was signed by the following Members: Louie Gohmert, Michael C. Burgess, Steve King, Bill Posey, Sue Wilkins Myrick, André Carson, Trent Franks, Mike Pence, and Tim Scott.

#### DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 1 by Mr. CRITZ on House Resolution 310: Stephen F. Lynch, Raúl M. Grijalva, Jim Costa, Alcee L. Hastings, David Scott, John Lewis, Bob Filner, Ed Perlmutter, Nydia M. Velázquez, William R. Keating, Barbara Lee, John Garamendi, Chellie Pingree, Gwen Moore, Sam Farr, Peter Welch, Dennis A. Cardoza, Bennie G. Thompson, Jay Inslee, Brad Miller, Edward J. Markey, Joseph Crowley, José E. Serrano, Maxine Waters, Richard E. Neal, Cedric L. Richmond, Dennis J. Kucinich, Mike Thompson, Melvin L. Watt, David Wu, Fortney Pete Stark, Earl Blumenauer, and David E. Price.