

are doing all they can within the limitations of your jurisdiction. I am doing my little oversight bit, and then we have the Homeland Security Committee that will march forward with their authorization. And I will be here for that parade.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MICA) having assumed the chair, Mr. DREIER, 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. 2017) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1611

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ADERHOLT) at 4 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 287 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. 2017.

□ 1612

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. 2017) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. DREIER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on an amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) had been postponed and the bill had been read through page 92, line 7.

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

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, as we had talked earlier about this legislation, this bill is about putting priority on limited dollars and robustly supporting the most essential functions of the Department of Homeland Security and to make sure that our homeland is safe.

The Department of Homeland Security, with all of its critical missions, is not immune from fiscal discipline. That has been the theme that we have been talking about since we started the bill yesterday afternoon. That means that the Department has to find the most cost-effective way to meet its mission requirements.

The American people, quite honestly, are demanding no less in this regard.

Again, we started yesterday afternoon at around 3:30, we went until about 12:30 this morning, we started again about 12:30 today, this afternoon, and we are continuing with this legislation. It will probably take us a couple of more hours this evening before we finish. A lot of people have done a lot of work to make this bill happen and for it to take place.

I just again would want to thank each of them for their hard work.

Again, the ranking member, Mr. PRICE, has been a true partner in this as we have worked together, and I want to thank him for his contribution that he has made.

Also, I would like to thank the full committee chairman and the ranking member, Mr. HAL ROGERS and Mr. DICKS, for their support. They have both been very helpful as we have gone through this process, and they have had to make some very difficult choices as they have to work with all 12 subcommittees. I want to congratulate them, as we have kicked off the start of a new appropriations season, and we have nearly the first appropriation bill to come to the floor.

But I do want to take a moment and thank the committee staff for their hard work, namely, I want to thank Stephanie Gupta and Paul Cox on the minority side; and, of course, the majority staff has worked very, very closely with the minority, and we do appreciate their hard work.

But on the majority staff, Jeff Ashford, Kris Mallard, Kathy Kraninger, Miles Taylor, and Rebecca Ore have all done a tremendous job in their work and, of course, last but not least, Ben Nicholson. Ben Nicholson serves as the clerk of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Appropriations and Ben has done a tremendous

job as he has helped me up here as I have managed the time on this particular piece of legislation.

□ 1620

Also, on the appropriations staff, Jennifer Miller and Mike Robinson have done a great job, and also Jim Kulikowski. They have been very helpful in making sure this process moves forward. As you can imagine, there's a lot of moving parts. And so I do want to thank Mike, Jennifer, and Jim for their hard work.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chance as we enter the homestretch of this debate to also express my appreciation to the many colleagues and staff members who have brought us to this point.

I want to commend Chairman ADERHOLT for this first voyage that he has taken as the subcommittee chairman and for the professional approach that he has brought to this, the careful process, the inclusive process. We are very grateful to him.

We had a good, full season of hearings and an open process in the Appropriations Committee, at markup, and we've had an open process here on the floor. That's the way Appropriations is supposed to work. And so I do commend the chairman and the leadership for that.

We have had a good, robust debate here. I certainly wish that we were in closer agreement on this bill. I have always believed that on Appropriations we should look out for the institutional role of this House in holding the executive accountable, on a bipartisan basis, no matter which party is in charge either here or in the White House.

And so when the partisan divisions that inevitably characterize our work here, when those partisan divisions are evident on Appropriations, we try our best to overcome them. Historically, we have tried our best to overcome them. That has been very difficult this year, and we have a bill that we are divided on—but not on the entire bill by any means. As I said in my opening statement yesterday, the chairman and the majority have done a good job in keeping the frontline operations of the Homeland Security Department intact, keeping those operations strong.

Where they've fallen down is, I believe, to pass a budget resolution that contains a Homeland Security allocation that is simply inadequate. That has been compounded by the treatment of disaster funds beyond the President's request, a refusal to designate those as emergency funds. And so we are left with a bill that's severely squeezed. I won't elaborate except to say that this is the bigger picture we are dealing with, the radical shortfall in the State and local grants, a challenge we will have to continue to work on.

We will move on from this point today and be working with our colleagues in the other body and with the White House to come up with a final product that hopefully keeps faith with the States and local communities who depend on us for a reliable partnership.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. One of the things that worries me about this bill is the role that the Department of Homeland Security plays in cybersecurity, and the fact that we have cut the S&T budget worries me because there were a number of projects, science and technology projects, underway to help us deal with this great threat to our country.

I serve on the Defense Subcommittee. I have served on the Intelligence Committee. Cybersecurity gives an asymmetrical advantage to others—China, Russia, and Iran—penetrating the networks of our major defense companies. We've had stories just this week about Lockheed. They say this has been going on since the nineties, and this issue worries me. And I am concerned. You have bioterrorism, you have the threat of nuclear weapons, and you have the threat of cyber attacks. And this last one is where we're most vulnerable.

And we have critical infrastructure in this country where homeland security is supposed to be taking care of it. The Defense Department has a Cyber Command. NSA has signed an agreement between the Defense Department and Homeland Security about sharing people so we get some of the expertise from the NSA over in Homeland Security.

My concern is that we still don't have a real plan for our utilities and our critical infrastructure in this country. This is something that Homeland Security has to be involved in. And, as I said, they support the rest of the government.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(On the request of Mr. DICKS, and by unanimous consent, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Regarding this cybersecurity vulnerability, I think our financial institutions make a major effort at trying to protect themselves. But I have been told that our corporate intellectual property, over the last few years, \$1 trillion has been stolen through these cyber attacks from the free world to others. Some of these people are simply criminals. Some of them are acting under state authority. This is one of those issues that we are still vulnerable to. I just hope that these dramatic cuts in science and technology won't undermine our ability to come up with solutions on this cyber issue.

I also believe the administration, the President, his people and the Department of Homeland Security have a responsibility to make certain that we have a plan and we have an approach and we work with the private sector in a way that will make sure that we are protecting our critical infrastructure.

So I just urge you, Mr. PRICE, as the ranking member, and the chairman, Mr. ADERHOLT, to see if we can't make certain that, in conference, we keep some of this money in there for the cybersecurity programs that I know Dr. O'Toole is concerned about.

And I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman for his comments. I certainly share the commitment to developing a more comprehensive approach to cybersecurity, in particular, and to the research and development budget, in general.

With that, let me reiterate my thanks for all who have brought us to this point on both sides of the aisle, for our fine staff whom we always depend on, and the way the staff has scrambled with this amendment process—

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina was allowed to proceed for 30 additional seconds.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. At a time like this floor debate when we've had such a flurry of amendments from all sorts of sources, we realize anew how dependent we are on our staff for staying on top of all this and helping guide us, and we are very grateful to our staff on both sides of the aisle.

With that, we are ready to proceed, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)).

□ 1630

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the Rules Committee for allowing an open rule, including the offering of my commonsense amendment which would save millions of dollars by cutting funding to 287(g), something that is called an immigration enforcement program which actually increases crime by expanding the mandate of our local crime-fighting officials.

This program effectively adds responsibilities, which should be Federal responsibilities, to local law enforcement so that they effectively engage in Federal immigration enforcement. So in-

stead of keeping serious criminals from threatening our communities, the 287(g) program forces police to waste their time trying to figure out the immigration status of noncriminals, as well as opening them up to charges of racial profiling which can be expensive to defend.

Instead of using our precious national security dollars on these kinds of programs, this bill has estimated savings of \$6.4 million for the next year alone. The inspector general found this program cost \$68 million.

These programs force local law enforcement officers to follow and enforce Federal laws even though they are not trained to do so. That is why law enforcement officers from across the country have spoken out against it. The IG found 33 problems the first time they investigated 287(g) last year. The biggest problem was that they found the program did not focus on noncitizens who actually pose a threat to public safety. Instead, it focused on noncitizens who pose no threat to public safety.

Mr. Chairman, 287(g) forces police officers to enforce laws that they are not trained to do, which is why law enforcement leaders across the board tend to oppose this law. Chief Acevedo from Austin said: "It's a matter of resources and priority. My priority is dealing with criminals and terrorism issues, not dealing with civil matters."

I would point out that the failure to enforce our Federal immigration laws is a Federal failure. It is a national disgrace. But the answer is not to add an additional burden to our hardworking men and women who are working at local law enforcement to keep our communities safe at a time when their budgets are being constrained, both the money they receive from Washington as well as their local and State revenue.

Why are we not listening to our local law enforcement officials? Instead of cutting funding for firefighters and police, we should stop wasting taxpayer funds on failed programs like 287(g).

I would like to show the detrimental effect of the 287(g) program. You can see across Arizona, Statewide, incidents of violent crime went down 12 percent in the last 10 years. But they have one particular sheriff who does a particularly bad job of protecting his community. His name is Sheriff Arpaio. He is one of the notorious abusers of the 287(g) program. In his community, Maricopa County, crime went up 58 percent. So you have a 12 percent decrease, and then you have this incompetent sheriff who has a 58 percent increase. Now he might be incompetent in other areas as well, but one of the main reasons crime has gone up in Maricopa County is because he has diverted law enforcement resources to try to enforce Federal laws that we in this body are irresponsibly ignoring day in and day out and that this bill does nothing to fix.

In recent years, local law enforcement has increased community policing efforts, working with our residents, both documented and undocumented, to finally defeat violent crime and keep our communities safe. This is the reason why law enforcement officers across my community, including sheriffs and police chiefs, are strongly opposed to 287(g), which stretches local police forces beyond the breaking point, hinders law enforcement, and causes real harm and danger to American citizens living in our communities.

I call on Congress to fix our broken immigration system. We need to enforce our Federal laws. We need better border security. Nobody from either side of the aisle disagrees with that. But it is time to stop playing politics with this issue and stop trying to foist a Federal responsibility into our already overtaxed local community law enforcement efforts, increasing crime and putting innocent Americans in harm's way at the risk of violent crime. I strongly urge a "yes" vote on my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly endorse robust enforcement of our Nation's immigration laws. I happen to be from the State that has more of the Mexican border than any other State in the union. We are very familiar with that border. We have been living with it for our entire lives, and for the life of our State, from before the time when it was a State when it was a republic.

Our law enforcement officers see an epidemic of lawlessness flowing across the southern border of the United States, and our law enforcement officers in our area want to be involved in protecting the life, liberty, and property of Texans, and they are perfectly willing to be involved in protecting the life, liberty, and property of every American citizen. They are deeply concerned with what is going on at the border, and they want to be involved. They have volunteered to go into the 287(g) program, which gives them the kind of training which this Congress believes, and has made it a point to believe, that they should have, to know how to deal with immigrants who are looked upon as having special law enforcement needs.

The best I've been able to figure, I don't know who's imposing this on the people of Boulder, Colorado, but it is not being imposed on anybody else that I know of. It's a volunteer program. Law enforcement officers go and seek 287(g) training so that they can meet the standards that those who deal in immigration issues want them to know and understand. That's why we created 287(g), to make knowledgeable law enforcement officers at the local level

who could be effective in assisting those who have the Federal requirement and the Federal duty to protect our borders.

I only agree with one thing that I have heard from my colleague: I agree we are failing at protecting our borders. And I would argue that this committee has done everything and continues to do everything that we can do to protect our borders, and this bill does everything it can do and does not short the people who protect our borders any because of the dangerousness that we are aware of on our southern border.

I don't understand why enlisting volunteers to assist in law enforcement would be offensive to anyone. Now if the folks in Colorado don't want to be part of the 287(g) program, don't volunteer. This is not hard stuff. But, you know, if you are one or two lone border patrolmen out in the middle of Brewster County in Texas, you've got a lonely, dangerous job. You've got some people coming through for economic reasons, and other people coming through who are clearly violators of the laws of the State of Texas and the laws of the United States, and our law enforcement officers who believe in their oath of office to protect people that they are there to protect. They volunteer for this program so that they can assist the border patrolmen in the effort both of the economic immigrants and the criminal immigrants that come across our border.

And don't tell a law enforcement officer that he's not happy to see a sheriff when he sees a body of armed men packing packs across open country in Texas.

This is a good program. It is a program that has effectively trained law enforcement to understand the rules that Federal agents have to play by, and still gives them the authority to assist people who need their assistance.

I would argue that the safest part of the Texas border is the part of the border where local law enforcement and local sheriffs and Operation Stonegarden in other areas—the safest part is where local law enforcement has joined with Federal law enforcement to enforce the laws of this land. I think anything short of that is leaving resources on the table that will protect the United States of America.

So I very much oppose this gentleman's amendment, and I very much hope that our colleagues will realize that we need every resource available, and in my opinion even troops, to protect the American border and make sure Americans citizens and their property and their lives are safe. So I urge my colleagues to not support this gentleman's amendment, to oppose this gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1640

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend our colleague from Colorado for offering this amendment and for calling attention to some of the deficiencies in the 287(g) program and some of the ways that we need to do things better. I would have wished for an amendment, though, that would have given the Department of Homeland Security more direction.

If not 287(g), then what should immigration enforcement look like, and what should the interface between the Federal Government and local authorities look like?

I'm afraid the amendment doesn't really address that very conclusively, but I want to offer just a few reflections on the 287(g) program and the ways in which I think we might transition to something more positive in the area of immigration enforcement.

The gentleman from Colorado has already described the 287(g) program. It delegates Federal immigration authority to local law enforcement in many respects, supposedly to identify criminals in their communities. At the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal year '10, the 287(g) program had established partnerships with 72 local jurisdictions; but both the DHS Inspector General and the GAO have raised serious concerns about the 287(g) program, particularly related to the lack of oversight by Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the fact that it was not really living up, in many cases, to its stated goal of focusing on serious criminals who pose a threat to the community. The Inspector General found 33 major deficiencies in the program last year, and found 16 more when he recently reassessed the program. Based on these concerns, I believe we do need to take a hard look at 287(g) and make sure that that authority is being exercised properly before we simply appropriate more money for the program.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when I chaired the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, we pushed ICE to place a much greater emphasis on the identification and removal of criminal aliens. Part of ICE's response has been the Secure Communities Program, which we fully supported and continue to do so in this bill. Since 2008, resources have consistently grown for ICE to make progress in finding aliens in local and State custody and in removing them at the completion of their criminal sentences.

This bill supports the continued expansion of Secure Communities, which already covers many more prisons than 287(g). Now, Secure Communities isn't perfect either, by any means, but at least it does draw that bright line between the Federal role and the local role in immigration enforcement. It sorts that role out much more effectively than the 287(g) program. I think we should concentrate on making the Secure Communities Program work

well. It accomplishes the objectives of 287(g) but much more efficiently, much less problematically, and without deputizing local police to enforce immigration law. That is a proposition that is rife with complications and potential abuses.

So I believe—and our subcommittee determined last year—that it is desirable to transition from 287(g) into the Secure Communities format. As it stands now, it's a duplicative program. It is a program that is highly problematic. If we work on Secure Communities—make sure it works responsibly and monitor it carefully—I believe it can accomplish the task more efficiently to identify and remove dangerous criminals from our communities, which I think we very widely agree should be the main priority of immigration enforcement.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, for those who want to be sure that we send away from our borders illegal aliens who are criminals, they surely would understand that the 287(g) program gives us a hugely better opportunity to do that.

We've got a few thousand ICE agents, Border Patrol agents, doing a wonderful job, and they are dedicated public servants; but there are so few of them, relatively speaking, to deal with the millions of illegals crossing our borders, many of whom are here in a criminal nature. A few thousand Federal agents. By working with local law enforcement, we can multiply that by hundreds of thousands of enforcers of America's laws, and we can get rid of the criminal aliens in this country. That's what 287(g) empowers localities to do.

Now, it is entirely up to the local communities. If they don't want to participate in the 287(g) program and receive funds from the Federal Government to train their local officials on how to enforce the Federal law, it's their choice. They don't have to do it. We don't make them do it. It's purely a local option. Many communities have. However, if they want to and if they decide to seek Federal assistance, it is there for them through this program to help train their local officials. We need to better empower States and localities, and through this program, that's exactly what we do.

Everyone admits we are failing to protect our borders. There is a consensus around that. We have not protected America's borders yesterday, today or probably tomorrow. The reason we can't do it is that we are outnumbered, and there is just not the Federal manpower to stop it. If you're going to want to try to stop it, particularly keep criminal aliens out, I don't understand why you would not want to gain some extra help from the local law

enforcement officers, properly trained under this program and financed. I don't understand that.

In 1996, this section was added as an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act for the express purpose to provide necessary immigration enforcement assistance to State and local law enforcement entities. It authorizes the department to enter into agreements with State and local law enforcement, equipping them through thorough training to perform important immigration enforcement functions. Local law enforcement agencies that are closest to the problem are more threatened by the criminality involved, and have more motivation to try to stop the criminal activity flowing across the border.

To date, the ICE agency has trained more than 1,240 State and local officers nationwide pursuant to this program. Since 2006, the 287(g) program has, according to ICE, resulted in the identification of more than 200,300 potentially removable aliens, mostly at local jails. Law enforcement agencies participate in the program in 24 different States: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia. Those States say to keep this program in place because it's helping us keep criminal aliens out of our local communities—no longer selling drugs to our kids, no longer engaging in any criminal activity in their communities.

So I urge the defeat of this amendment. This program works. It is the only program that has allowed us to engage tens of thousands of local law enforcement officers to help with this consuming problem we have with criminal aliens.

I yield back the balance of my time. The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

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

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

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

□ 1650

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

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, I rise today to shed some light on an amendment that was offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) last night which the House will vote on later today.

The gentleman from Iowa came to the floor at approximately 11:30 p.m. last night and under the open rule offered an amendment prohibiting any funds from the Homeland Security bill

to be used for ACORN and ACORN-affiliated community organizations. Besides the fact is that it is clear that ACORN or ACORN-affiliated community organizations are not eligible for funds from the Homeland Security appropriations bill, because as far as I know, ACORN is not in the business of homeland security.

In addition to going after ACORN, the gentleman from Iowa in his amendment goes after 300 organizations. Let me quote from Ranking Member NORM DICKS' eloquent words during debate last night:

You're asking this House to vote on something that you haven't verified, and you don't know what these groups are all about.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), ranking member of Homeland Security appropriations, also asked a good question when he asked for specific information on what was the wrongdoing of these organizations. The gentleman from Iowa's response was that he didn't know.

So, Mr. Chair, to highlight the ridiculous nature of this amendment, the gentleman from Iowa is asking this body to vote on an amendment to beat up on ACORN and ACORN-affiliated organizations and cannot produce a single item of evidence for the record of wrongdoing by these organizations in his amendment.

Mr. Chair, one of the organizations listed, and the reason I take certain umbrage to this amendment is that it's an organization in my own district, is known as Minnesota Neighborhoods Organizing for Change. Minnesota Neighborhoods Organizing for Change are people who are known to me. They work hard every day. They work on foreclosure. They work on trying to get people to vote. They work with poor people in particular.

Let me read from their Web site to describe to you what they actually do:

Minnesota Neighborhoods Organizing for Change is a new nonprofit committed to building power in low-income and moderate-income neighborhoods through community organizing, civic engagement, political mobilization, and education. NOC is a member-funded and member-run organization that takes on the social and economic justice issues that impact our community the most. Whether it's huge issues like health care and bank reform or a small neighborhood concern like getting a stop sign installed at a dangerous intersection, NOC members work together to apply their collective strength and get things done.

This is a good, decent civic service organization, Mr. Chair, and I resent them being slandered in the way they were last night.

So how did Minnesota Neighborhoods Organizing for Change get on the gentleman from Iowa's hit list? Well, they used to be an affiliate of ACORN. Now they're an independent organization. So I guess there is guilt by association.

Also, Mr. Chair, since the gentleman from Iowa wants this body to talk

about ACORN, a community organizing group, on the Homeland Security bill, I think it's fair to talk about ACORN.

The House, in 2009, voted to defund ACORN. I voted against that defunding amendment because it was unconstitutional and based on politics of fear and guilt by association. It was a good vote, and I'm proud I voted that way, because a Federal court, Mr. Chair, in December 2009, found the House ban on ACORN grants unconstitutional, and I'm proud I was not on the side of that unconstitutional vote.

Finally, the GAO, in a study released in June 2010, found, quote, no evidence of ACORN mismanaging Federal funds. Again, we held this organization up for ridicule and destruction, and we, the Congress, were wrong.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DICKS. I want to commend the gentleman. I hope other Members who are watching this tonight will look at this amendment that the gentleman from Iowa offered last evening. There are over 300 organizations. And what the gentleman has said here is why the gentleman from North Carolina and I so vehemently opposed this amendment.

This is guilt by association; there is no question about it. These various groups, some of which were just mentioned in the media, the author of this amendment said repeatedly when asked about some of these groups by Mr. PRICE:

I have no facts; I have no information. The Government Oversight Committee put together this list and we added some more names that we found in the media.

And he couldn't describe one of these groups that had had a problem.

So I hope that the Members will carefully look at this list.

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

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

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

Mr. DICKS. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Again, this is a very serious amendment. I hope it will be defeated. I appreciate the gentleman rising to tell us about this group in Minnesota, and I am sure that there are other groups here that are doing good work, helping people, and that would hurt them, I think, in other areas. I think people would say, You're banned from being able to get a contract at Homeland Security even if you're doing good work helping people. That, I think, is a serious mistake.

Mr. ELLISON. Let me say quickly, I pulled some articles about this whole thing:

"House Ban on ACORN Grants is Ruled Unconstitutional."

"ACORN Workers Cleared of Illegality by Outside Probe."

"ACORN Did Nothing Wrong," is another headline.

"All You Need to Know About the ACORN Scandal and Who is Behind It."

Who was behind it? A young man named James O'Keefe, who was found guilty of a Federal crime.

[From NY Times.Com., Dec. 11, 2009]

HOUSE BAN ON ACORN GRANTS IS RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

(By Janie Lorber)

WASHINGTON.—The federal government must continue to provide grant money to the national community organizing group Acorn, a federal court ruled Friday, saying that the House violated the Constitution when it passed a resolution barring the group from receiving federal dollars.

A judge at the United States District Court in Brooklyn issued a preliminary injunction that nullifies the resolution and requires the government to honor existing contracts with the group and review its applications for new grants unless the Obama administration appeals the decision.

The court ruled that the resolution amounted to a "bill of attainder," a legislative determination of guilt without trial, because it specifically punishes one group.

That provision plays a crucial, but rarely necessary, role in maintaining the balance of powers, said Eric M. Freedman, a professor of constitutional law at Hofstra Law School. "It says that the Congress may not act as judge, jury and executioner. That is precisely what the Congress sought to do in this case, and the district court was entirely right to enjoin it."

In the opinion, Judge Nina Gershon wrote of Acorn, "They have been singled out by Congress for punishment that directly and immediately affects their ability to continue to obtain federal funding, in the absence of any judicial, or even administrative, process adjudicating guilt."

The Justice Department said it was still reviewing the ruling Friday night.

Judge Gershon's opinion made a point of separating the court's ruling from the controversy surrounding Acorn, which is short for Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now.

The House acted after the organization came under fire for a series of embarrassing scandals, most notably the disclosure by conservative activists of videotape showing Acorn counselors giving mortgage advice to people posing as a pimp and a prostitute interested in setting up a brothel. Even before that, Republicans attacked the group, accusing it of voter registration fraud in 2008.

Jules Lobel, a lawyer at the Center for Constitutional Rights, which brought the suit on behalf of Acorn, said the resolution was the first time Congress had ever singled out one group for punishment. "Whenever you challenge a statute of Congress, it's always a significant political battle," Mr. Lobel said.

The chief executive of Acorn, Bertha Lewis, issued a statement calling the ruling a victory for the group and "the citizens who work through Acorn to improve their communities and promote responsible lending and homeownership."

In a lawsuit filed last month, Acorn that it was penalized by Congress "without an investigation" and had been forced to cut programs that counsel struggling homeowners and to lay off workers.

[From The Two-Way—NPR's News Blog, Dec. 7, 2009]

(ACORN WORKERS CLEARED OF ILLEGALITY BY OUTSIDE PROBE)

(By Frank James)

ACORN, the community organizing group which found itself embroiled in the latest of several controversies after some of its workers were recorded providing advice to a couple posing as a pimp and prostitute, was cleared of illegality in the matter by the former Massachusetts attorney general.

But Scott Harshbarger, the lawyer ACORN hired to conduct a review, criticized the organization for bad management which it said contributed to the ACORN's problems. A major problem, he said, was that the organization grew too quickly, neglecting training of its workers and other essentials.

An excerpt of Harshbarger's report:

The serious management challenges detailed in our report are the fault of ACORN's founder and a cadre of leaders who, in their drive for growth, failed to commit the organization to the basic, appropriate standards of governance and accountability. As a result, ACORN not only fell short of living its principles but also left itself vulnerable to public embarrassment. This hidden camera controversy is an apt example.

While some of the advice and counsel given by ACORN employees and volunteers was clearly inappropriate and unprofessional, we did not find a pattern of intentional, illegal conduct by ACORN staff; in fact, there is no evidence that action, illegal or otherwise, was taken by any ACORN employee on behalf of the videographers. Instead, the videos represent the byproduct of ACORN's long-standing management weaknesses, including a lack of training, a lack of procedures, and a lack of on-site supervision.

Harshbarger provided ACORN with nine recommendations:

1. ACORN should return its organizational focus to its core competency—community organizing and citizen engagement empowerment, with related services—and transition away from the provision of services that may be provided more effectively and efficiently by others.

2. ACORN should consolidate, simplify and centralize its local and national organizational staffing, monitoring and supervision.

3. ACORN should develop a simplified national organization and board structure consisting of just two entities—a 501(c)(3) for charitable, non-profit fundraising, advocacy and education with a majority of independent members, and a 501(c)(4) for support of ACORN community organization and political activity, with at least one-third independent members.

4. ACORN should continue to implement the comprehensive internal governance program and strategy, including internal controls, compliance and codes of ethics, designed to educate and guide staff, volunteers and board members, that was recommended and has been adopted within the past year.

5. ACORN should recruit an independent ethics officer and/or independent inspector general to oversee and implement the governance and compliance program at the national level, and an independent member of the national board should chair a board-level ethics and governance committee.

6. ACORN should hire an appropriately qualified and experienced chief operating and financial officer, comptroller and in-house auditing staff.

7. ACORN should continue to strengthen its legal capacity to guide its governance reforms, coordinate the dissolution of all extraneous ACORN organizations and represent the organization's interests in litigation and investigations.

8. ACORN should require all of its state and local affiliates to agree to oversight by the national staff and board, and to adhere to appropriate national standards, including financial audits, training and supervision.

9. ACORN should formalize a strong, independent national advisory group and charge it with the responsibility to report within six months, and thereafter annually for two years, to the national board on the progress of the reform action plan.

After the videos by a conservative videographer went viral on the Internet, Congress passed legislation to prevent ACORN from receiving federal funding. ACORN is suing the federal government on the grounds that the legislation is an unconstitutional "bill of attainder" since it targets for punishment an individual group. ACORN fired some of the workers caught on video.

ACORN welcomed the report as an important step in its redemption. In a statement, ACORN CEO Bertha Lewis is quoted as saying:

"The report is part vindication, part constructive criticism and 100% roadmap to the future," ACORN CEO Bertha Lewis said.

"ACORN's leadership is pleased that this evaluation shows even the low-level employees portrayed in the videos did not engage in any illegal activity or seek to encourage it," Lewis continued. "Mr. Harshbarger was tough but fair in examining where ACORN has been and what we still need to accomplish in having the most effective possible organization to represent the interests of the communities we represent—low and moderate income, African American and Latino families across America."

It's unlikely the Harshbarger report will silence the group's conservative critics, however.

[From the NJ.com, June 15, 2010]

ACORN DID NOTHING WRONG. SO SAYS THE CONGRESSIONAL WATCHDOG OFFICE

(By John D. Atlas/NJ Voices)

On Monday, June 14, a preliminary probe by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) of ACORN has found no evidence the association or related organizations mishandled the \$40 million in federal money they received in recent years.

A review of grants by nine federal agencies found no problems with ACORN's grants. In my book *Seeds of Change* I document how ACORN, the largest most successful national anti-poverty organization in America, was forced to close its door.

The GAO interviewed and obtained documentation from grant program managers and staff from nine agencies; NeighborWorks, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), Department of Homeland Security and (DHS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Most of the grants were for housing-related purposes during fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

The GAO, an independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress, is often called the "congressional watchdog." It investigates how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. Nearly two dozen members of Congress requested an investigation after a series of complaints against ACORN and its affiliates. The complaints included an embezzlement matter, several cases of voter registration fraud, and the release of edited and misleading videotapes, secretly made by conservative activists that

appeared to implicate ACORN workers in several offices facilitating prostitution. In fact the staff in most of ACORN's offices turned the pair away, reported the couple to the police, refused to provide them any aid, and in one case tried to convince the phony prostitute to get counseling. In no ACORN office did employees file any paperwork or do anything illegal on the duo's behalf.

But Fox News broadcasted the deceptive tapes nearly around the clock for several days defaming ACORN.

While Republicans in Congress, who for years had accused ACORN of corruption, used the phony tapes to lead an effort to successfully strip the group of federal funding in 2009. Months later the group was exonerated from any wrongdoing by every official and independent investigation.

After the broadcast of the videotapes on Fox and CNN, the New York Times and Washington Post inaccurately reported that the ACORN workers in several offices facilitated prostitution. The papers also reported that O'Keefe was dressed up in a cartoonish pimp garb when he entered the ACORN offices, when he actually wore a dress shirt and slacks and identified himself as a student or friend of the young woman who posed as a prostitute. As a result of the conservative's smear campaign and the media's erroneous reporting of the smears as true, the U. S. Congress defunded ACORN, which led to many of its funders and allies to withdraw their support.

An independent investigation by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office and the Attorney General of California vindicated ACORN of any wrongdoing. A federal judge ruled that the law barring the group's receipt of federal funds was unconstitutional. Although Acorn had internal problems, it has never been convicted of wrongdoing. I capture the story of this incident as well as the history of ACORN, in my new book, *Seeds of Change, The Story of ACORN, America's most controversial anti-poverty community organizing group*. What happened to Acorn is one of the most bizarre incidents in recent history.

One of the activists, James O'Keefe recently pleaded guilty to charges of entering federal property under false pretenses when he attempted to embarrass Senator Mary Landrieu because of her support for national health care legislation. Acorn has never been convicted of a crime. But the right wing activist trying to entrap Acorn into committing an unlawful act, becomes a criminal.

[From the Huffingtonpost.com, Oct. 22, 2009]

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE ACORN SCANDAL AND WHO IS BEHIND IT

(By Mike Stark)

Andrew Breitbart says he cares a lot about the truth, but it appears that's only true when he isn't the one being questioned.

You remember Breitbart as Matt Drudge's junior partner, the proprietor of BigGovernment.com, and, apparently, babysitter for juvenile delinquents James O'Keefe and Hannah Giles, the conservative, hidden-camera-wielding duo that went undercover to obtain footage of low-level ACORN staffers.

They continued their media assault yesterday at the National Press Club. With assists from Republican Congressmen Steve King and Thad McCotter, Fox News and the aforementioned Andrew Breitbart, O'Keefe and Giles unleashed their most recent attack.

Let's review their story:

O'Keefe, dressed as a pimp, and Giles, disguised as a prostitute, visited ACORN offices where they asked for assistance purchasing a home. They claimed to have difficulty documenting income derived from the streets.

But they had so much money! In fact, it wasn't just the two of them—they had a whole crew of underage girls from El Salvador turning tricks for them. Hell, they had so much money, they needed help laundering it for the pimp's run for Congress.

Now let's tell the truth.

The truth is that O'Keefe never wore the pimp outfit into an ACORN office. Instead, he posed as a candidate for Congress that wanted to help a young woman caught in the trappings of prostitution. Supposedly, he wanted to help her, and her fellow prostitutes, escape the clutches of a brutal pimp by finding a place for them to live.

Look, the ACORN personnel aren't blameless. Some did and said some pretty stupid things and deserved to be fired. But the world in which they work is vastly different from the world most readers of this blog post recognize. CNN, *Desperate Housewives*, even *The Wire* aren't going to begin to convey the social chaos that defines the neighborhoods ACORN often serves.

Breitbart and his crew would have you believe that the ACORN staffers should have called the police when confronted with a prostitute.

I hope the staffers, at first, were celebrating. It's not often you see a prostitute assert control over her life and try to break free from a pimp. The idea that this one was trying to take a whole crew of vulnerable underage women with her must have been amazing!

In the first video below, Breitbart asks me if I'm disturbed by what I saw in the videos.

If he had let me answer, I would have told him that I perceive ACORN's mission to be helping the underserved. That I don't understand how helping women out of sexual slavery is something that deserves to be condemned. That what I'm disturbed by is the behavior being demonstrated by those up on the stage that would demonize people trying to make a real difference in people's lives.

In the end, I think I ruined their little press conference.

Evidently, it hadn't occurred to them that they might face serious scrutiny. Why, for example, does O'Keefe dress up in the ridiculous pimp garb for the bumpers of the video when he didn't wear that costume into the ACORN offices? Why is Breitbart attaching his name and credibility to someone that was kicked out of his Rutgers dorm for refusing to cease his use of racial slurs? Exactly why would Breitbart expect an ACORN staffer to call the police on a Congressional candidate trying to rescue a young prostitute from her vicious pimp?

Finally, in the second video, we learn all we need to know

After hiding behind the lawsuit and using it as a shield to deflect questions they did not want to answer, they refuse to commit to releasing every full and unedited tape they have in exchange for ACORN dropping all of its lawsuits.

If they really wanted the truth out there, why do they need to edit these tapes in the first place? Why aren't the unedited videos already in the public domain?

UPDATE: I've been questioned regarding my sourcing for the claim that O'Keefe was kicked out of his Rutgers dorm for frequently using racial slurs.

After checking with my sources, neither of which were James O'Keefe or any of his public comments, writings or other communication regarding the matter, I do not feel compelled to change anything about my post.

You may believe I should have informed my readers that Mr. O'Keefe denies the allegations, but frankly, as a matter of my own personal judgment, Mr. O'Keefe is not credible. As such, it would be irresponsible for me to report what I consider to be O'Keefe's prevarications. in the business of reporting

the truth as best as I know it. "Balancing" the truth with lies is not a practice I subscribe to.

[From Nola.com, May 25, 2011]

JAMES O'KEEFE DENIED PERMISSION TO TRAVEL OUTSIDE NEW JERSEY
(By The Associated Press)

A federal magistrate in New Orleans has refused to let conservative activist James O'Keefe make several trips outside New Jersey while he's on probation for a case in which he was accused of trying to tamper with the phones in Sen. Mary Landrieu's office.

Last week, O'Keefe asked for permission from Magistrate Daniel Knowles III to attend a conference in Washington, travel to Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore for paid speeches and make several personal trips to Maryland.

Knowles, who denied that request Monday without explanation, had approved several previous requests by O'Keefe to travel outside New Jersey. O'Keefe's attorney, Michael Madigan, said in court papers that prosecutors and his client's probation officer didn't object to his latest request.

On Tuesday, Madigan said he hadn't seen Monday's order.

"All his prior travel had been approved," Madigan said. "Obviously, the young man needs to travel to make a living."

O'Keefe and three others pleaded guilty last year to misdemeanor charges of entering federal property under false pretenses.

The FBI has said O'Keefe used his cell phone to try to capture video of two others who posed as telephone repairmen and asked to see the phones at Landrieu's office. O'Keefe has said the group was trying to investigate complaints that constituents calling Landrieu's office couldn't get through to criticize the Democrat's support of a health care reform bill.

O'Keefe is famous for wearing a pimp costume in a video that embarrassed the community organizing group ACORN. Knowles sentenced him last May to three years of probation, 100 hours of community service and a \$1,500 fine.

[From Scoop.co.nz, June 2, 2011]

FEDERAL JUDGE DENIES FIRST AMENDMENT IN ACORN WORKER LAWSUIT
(By Brad Friedman)

Rightwing activists and propagandists James O'Keefe and Hannah Giles, employees of con-artist and propagandist Andrew Breitbart, may not use the First Amendment as an excuse for breaking the law in California, according to a federal judge's ruling this week.

Judge M. James Lorenz rejected the defendants' argument and motion for summary judgment in federal court, as part of the civil lawsuit filed against them by former San Diego ACORN worker Juan Carlos Vera.

Giles had previously thrown O'Keefe under a bus by arguing that she should not be held accountable at all for violating California's Invasion of Privacy Act [CA Penal Code §632], since he, not she, was actually wearing the hidden video camera used to secretly tape their conversations with Vera, even after they had asked if their meeting would be kept confidential.

For his part, O'Keefe, a convicted federal criminal, argued that he was allowed to violate the law because the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment protected him as a "journalist". The judge ruled against the defendants on all points. . . .

According to Maria Dinzeo of Courthouse News Service:

Juan Carlos Vera claimed James O'Keefe III and Hannah Giles visited his office in Au-

gust 2009, and conspired to create video and audio tapes of him, even after asking him if their conversation would be confidential.

[Lorenz ruled] that the law "is directed to the surreptitious recording of confidential communications and not the manner or method of recording the conversation." Given the meaning of the word "record," Lorenz found Giles equally responsible.

Lorenz also rejected O'Keefe's motion for judgment on the pleadings, in which he argued that First Amendment protections for journalists supersede the California Privacy Act. Since there was a mutual understanding that the conversation was confidential, Lorenz found that the privacy law "is not an overbroad intrusion on expose newsgathering in which O'Keefe participates."

"Exposé newsgathering" is not what O'Keefe traffics in, as demonstrated again most recently by, ironically enough, the "news" website of Fox "News" host Glenn Beck after a similarly deceptive and secretly video taped smear of an NPR employee by O'Keefe last March.

But O'Keefe's long track record of deceptive video hit-jobs was not at issue in this particular legal argument.

In his ruling [PDF], Judge Lorenz highlighted specific portions of the CA law which is violated by "Every person who, intentionally and without the consent of all parties to a confidential communication, by means of any electronic amplifying or recording device, eavesdrops upon or records the confidential communication."

The ruling goes on to further cite the statute which reads "The term 'confidential communication' includes any communication carried on in circumstances as may reasonably indicate that any party to the communication desires it to be confined to the parties thereto."

"California's law is quite clear," Lorenz wrote in response to the First Amendment arguments by O'Keefe and Giles, "that persons who engage in news gathering are not permitted to violate criminal laws in the process."

O'Keefe and Giles were sued by Vera last summer, after an investigation by California's Attorney General found that the pair had likely violated the CA Privacy Act by secretly taping workers at ACORN. The duo were spared criminal charges for violation of the same law after bargaining for immunity in exchange for finally providing law enforcement with the unedited videos of their secretly taped meetings with ACORN employees.

After examining the unedited video tapes, the CA AG echoed all other independent investigations of the tapes published by Breitbart, to determine that they had been "severely edited" to present a false portrait of ACORN and of the meetings with workers there.

The AG found the CA ACORN workers "committed no violation of criminal law." Previously, a New York District Attorney investigation also found "no criminality" in the "highly edited" video tapes of ACORN workers there.

Similarly findings were also offered by a former Massachusetts attorney general and an investigation by the Congressional Research Service.

Vera, however, and other ACORN employees across the country, were fired by the organization shortly after Breitbart's publication of the falsely edited video tapes on his Rightwing political websites.

No employees of ACORN have been charged with any crimes in relation to the O'Keefe/Giles/Breitbart hit-jobs carried out during the summer of 2009 in which Breitbart and O'Keefe had purported to the media that he had played a pimp during meetings with

ACORN to Giles, who was dressed as a prostitute during those encounters. In fact, ACORN workers had been told that O'Keefe, playing her conservatively dressed boyfriend, was hoping to rescue Giles from an abusive pimp who had been threatening her life and stealing her money. (One of the videos was deceptively edited to make it appear that ACORN workers had told Giles to bury her money in the backyard, so the government couldn't get at it for tax purposes. In fact, as the actual transcripts revealed, the worker was advising her on how to keep the abusive pimp from stealing it from her. Giles blatantly lied about that point on Fox "News.")

Their hoax was successful, however, resulting in the loss of federal funding for ACORN which led to a loss of private donations, eventually forcing the four-decade-old community organization to close its doors.

ACORN had long been targeted by Rightwingers due largely to their years-long success in legally registering millions of legal low- and middle-income citizens to vote. Most such voters tend to vote for Democrats.

Despite persistent, yet evidence-free, claims by the Right over many years that ACORN participated in "voter fraud," there is no known evidence of even a single fraudulent vote ever having been cast in any election due to an improper registration by any ACORN worker.

The BRAD BLOG spent a fair portion of 2010 demonstrating to the New York Times and other media outlets that they had repeatedly misrepresented the story of the hoax carried out by O'Keefe, Giles and Breitbart. In fact, O'Keefe neither dressed as a "pimp" nor represented himself as one in the secretly-taped meetings with ACORN workers, even as he famously lied to the public and media about having done so.

Following our numerous exposés, the NY Times was eventually forced to issue corrections for some of their reporting after their Public Editor admitted both he and the paper had been "wrong" about O'Keefe's version of the story which they had reported uncritically.

In addition to the civil lawsuit O'Keefe and Giles are facing in San Diego, O'Keefe's high-powered Republican attorneys were able to obtain a plea deal for him in another case, in which felony counts were lowered to misdemeanor charges in exchange for his guilty plea.

That case involved a scam similar to the one carried out against ACORN. O'Keefe and his fellow conspirators were caught secretly taping federal employees at the New Orleans office of Sen. Mary Landrieu (D-LA) after entering the property under false pretenses and attempting to access her phone system.

For his part, admitted liar Breitbart is busy defending himself against a lawsuit brought by former USDA official Shirley Sherrod. She was fired after Breitbart published yet another deceptively edited video, purporting to serve as evidence that the African-American Sherrod was discriminating against white farmers in her role as a federal worker.

The unedited version of the tape demonstrated that Sherrod had been doing the complete opposite of what Breitbart attempted to illustrate her as doing.

Though an apology was quickly issued to Sherrod by the White House, they have never apologized for having defunded ACORN under the fraudulent pretenses knowingly presented to the public by O'Keefe, Giles and Breitbart.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO

Ms. ESHOO. 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 in this Act may be used to enter into a contract with a corporation or other business entity that does not disclose its political expenditures.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her amendment.

Ms. ESHOO. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak about what I think is a very, very important undertaking. It deals with our democratic system and what works against it.

My amendment would require that anyone that receives an appropriation, a contract, doing business with the Federal Government produce full disclosure relative to political expenditures.

I raised this because I think there is a dark corner of our system that is not being addressed, and it is an issue that is as much about deficit reduction as it is about our democracy. We know that there are political expenditures that are made. Some are disclosed; some aren't. I think it's important to state that I think, I really believe, that this could have been a bipartisan agreement. It's important to remember that our Republican colleagues were for disclosure before they were against it.

In 2000, Senator MITCH MCCONNELL asked, "Why would a little disclosure be better than a lot of disclosure?"

In 2007, on Meet the Press, Speaker JOHN BOEHNER said, we need "full disclosure of all the money that we raise and how it's spent. And I think sunlight is the best disinfectant."

I agree with what the Speaker said in 2007, but since then our colleagues have changed their minds. Not a single Republican voted for the DISCLOSE Act. And when I offered an amendment similar to this one in February, it wasn't even allowed to be brought up for a vote. Since then, Republicans have gone on high alert at the news that the President is considering an Executive order to create the same kind of disclosure they used to favor.

□ 1700

I know that the National Chamber of Commerce has weighed in, and they've raised First Amendment. I'm really interested in this new effort and interest of the National Chamber of Commerce, and I hope they'll come to my office and talk to me about forming a coalition on First Amendment rights. This is not about that. This is not about that, and no one can say that with a straight face.

My constituents are very smart; they can think for themselves. But even the

smartest people can't make a decision without critical information, and today's broken system leaves millions of Americans in the dark. They don't know who's paying for what; they don't know who is being paid to say what because there is not disclosure at the Federal level.

So this levels this out. It very simply says that we're on the side of taxpayers, that we are going to make sure that whether it's procurement or contracts or appropriations, that we want to be on the side of the taxpayer, on the side of the taxpayer having full disclosure so that they not only know who's doing business with the Federal Government, but where these tax dollars are going.

There's a requirement at the SEC, Mr. Chairman, where boards of directors, who essentially are the congress of a corporation, must disclose their financial interests. Why? So that shareholders know. Well, guess who the shareholders are in the country? The taxpayers, the citizens. This is in many ways a backdoor earmark, and we need to get rid of it.

So I hope that this will be made in order. And I also think that this is a very important effort for full disclosure at the Federal level, whoever does business with the Federal Government, that they disclose. It's a fair requirement, it's a simple requirement, and I think it's something we should all agree on: disclosure, disclosure, disclosure.

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

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order.

The CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

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

The rule states, in pertinent part: An amendment to a general appropriations bill shall not be in order if changing existing law and it requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIR. Does any Member seek to speak on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination of whether a corporation discloses certain contributions. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment is not in order.

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

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

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I believe this bill would be improved by an

amendment similar to that which Ms. ESHOO just offered, and here's why. Justice Brandeis said sunlight is the great antiseptic of democracy, and we have followed his teaching to a great extent in conducting our democracy.

Mr. Chairman, you and I and every other Member on this floor must disclose every dollar we raise and every dollar we spend in the pursuit of our politics, so must the National Republican Campaign Committee, so must the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, so must people running for the United States Senate and for the Office of Presidency. And I think our democracy is strengthened by this.

Now, we have a disagreement over whether there should be limitations on what people may spend. I, frankly, believe that limitations are appropriate, but I know that some of our colleagues who follow the libertarian principle believe that limitations on what someone may spend is a violation of someone's right of free speech. I respectfully disagree, but I understand it. There should be no disagreement, though, over a universal requirement to disclose who has spent what.

If you're proud of what you say, then you ought to let people know who it was that said it. But instead we have, as my friend from California said, a dark corner of American politics where people who wish to manipulate the outcome of elections and influence legislation have a special privilege that Republicans and Democrats in this House do not have, that Members of the Senate do not have, that the Presidential candidates do not have. They can say what they want to say but not say who they are. They can hide behind corporate veils and within corporate shadows to fail to disclose who they are. Now, I find this to be puzzling.

I think the Members of this House are proud of what we say. I think the Members of this House want the public to know whom we support and whom we oppose because we believe in what we say. Who are these people who want to spend hundreds of millions, maybe billions, of dollars to influence elections but are afraid the public will find out who they are? And why should they enjoy this special privilege?

So I think we do need an amendment like that that Ms. ESHOO put forward that says that if you want the privilege of doing business with the United States Government, then one of the conditions is to participate in a healthy democracy that runs that United States Government. And that healthy democracy would include a requirement that people winning business with our government meet the same level of disclosure that every single one of us does.

I'm proud of the things that my party and my friends say on the floor; and I'm, frankly, proud of what our adversaries say on the floor because they believe in good faith that what they say is right for the country. And they

don't hide a thing—maybe the public thinks we should hide sometimes when we say the things we do, but we don't hide a thing. Why should there be a special class of Americans who have the prerogative of free speech, but not the obligation to identify themselves when they speak?

This is an insipid, insidious threat to the free exchange of ideas. We should use every tool within our constitutional purview to stop this threat. I think Ms. ESHOO has a great idea, and I hope that under a truly open rule the day will come when we can consider her idea.

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

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:

An amendment by Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana.

An amendment by Mr. KING of Iowa.
An amendment by Mr. CRAVAACK of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. AMASH of Michigan.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. AMASH of Michigan.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. AMASH of Michigan.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. ROKITA of Indiana.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. ROKITA of Indiana.

Amendment No. 42 by Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.

An amendment by Mr. GOHMERT of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. MICA of Florida.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 207, noes 213, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 396]

AYES—207

Adams	Bachmann	Benishek
Aderholt	Bachus	Berg
Akin	Barletta	Billbray
Alexander	Bartlett	Bilirakis
Amash	Barton (TX)	Bishop (UT)
Austria	Bass (NH)	Black

Blackburn	Griffin (AR)
Bonner	Griffith (VA)
Bono Mack	Guinta
Boren	Guthrie
Boustany	Hall
Brady (TX)	Hanna
Brooks	Harper
Broun (GA)	Harris
Buchanan	Hartzler
Bucshon	Hastings (WA)
Buerkle	Hayworth
Burgess	Heck
Burton (IN)	Hensarling
Calvert	Herger
Camp	Herrera Beutler
Campbell	Huelskamp
Canseco	Huizenga (MI)
Cantor	Hultgren
Capito	Hunter
Carter	Hurt
Cassidy	Issa
Chabot	Jenkins
Coble	Johnson (OH)
Coffman (CO)	Johnson, Sam
Cole	Jordan
Conaway	Kelly
Cravaack	King (IA)
Crawford	Kingston
Crenshaw	Kinzinger (IL)
Culberson	Kline
Davis (KY)	Labrador
Denham	Lamborn
Dent	Landry
DesJarlais	Latham
Dreier	Latta
Duffy	Lewis (CA)
Duncan (SC)	Long
Duncan (TN)	Lucas
Ellmers	Luetkemeyer
Farenthold	Lummis
Fincher	Lungren, Daniel
Fitzpatrick	E.
Flake	Mack
Fleischmann	Marchant
Fleming	Marino
Flores	McCarthy (CA)
Forbes	McCaul
Fortenberry	McClintock
Fox	McHenry
Franks (AZ)	McKeon
Gallegly	McMorris
Gardner	Rodgers
Garrett	Meehan
Gerlach	Mica
Gibbs	Miller (FL)
Gibson	Miller (MI)
Gingrey (GA)	Miller, Gary
Gohmert	Mulvaney
Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Gosar	Noem
Gowdy	Nugent
Granger	Nunes
Graves (GA)	Nunnelee
Graves (MO)	Olson

NOES—213

Ackerman	Cohen
Altmire	Connolly (VA)
Andrews	Conyers
Baca	Cooper
Baldwin	Costa
Barrow	Costello
Bass (CA)	Courtney
Becerra	Critz
Berkley	Crowley
Berman	Cuellar
Biggert	Cummings
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Davis (IL)
Blumenauer	DeFazio
Boswell	DeGette
Brady (PA)	DeLauro
Braley (IA)	Deutch
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart
Butterfield	Dicks
Capps	Dingell
Capuano	Doggett
Cardoza	Dold
Carnahan	Donnelly (IN)
Carney	Doyle
Carson (IN)	Edwards
Chandler	Ellison
Chu	Emerson
Cicilline	Engel
Clarke (MI)	Eshoo
Clarke (NY)	Farr
Clay	Fattah
Cleaver	Filner
Clyburn	Frank (MA)

Palazzo	King (NY)
Paul	Kissell
Paulsen	Kucinich
Pearce	Lance
Pence	Langevin
Pitts	Larsen (WA)
Platts	Larson (CT)
Poe (TX)	LaTourette
Pompeo	Lee (CA)
Posey	Levin
Price (GA)	Lewis (GA)
Quayle	Lipinski
Reed	LoBiondo
Rehberg	Loeback
Renacci	Lowey
Ribble	Lujan
Rigell	Lynch
Rivera	Maloney
Roby	Markey
Roe (TN)	Matheson
Rogers (AL)	Matsui
Rogers (KY)	McCarthy (NY)
Rogers (MD)	McCollum
Rohrabacher	McCotter
Rokita	McDermott
Rooney	McGovern
Ross (FL)	McIntyre
Royce	McKinley
Ryan (WI)	McNerney
Scalise	Meeks
Schilling	Michaud
Schweikert	Miller (NC)
Scott (SC)	Miller, George
Scott, Austin	Moore
Sensenbrenner	Moran
Sessions	Murphy (CT)
Shuster	Murphy (PA)
Simpson	Nadler
Smith (NE)	Napolitano
Smith (TX)	
Southerland	
Stearns	
Stivers	
Stutzman	
Sullivan	
Terry	
Thompson (PA)	
Thornberry	
Tiberi	
Tipton	
Walberg	
Walden	
Webster	
West	
Westmoreland	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Wolf	
Womack	
Woodall	
Yoder	
Young (FL)	
Young (IN)	

Olver	Scott, David
Owens	Serrano
Pallone	Sewell
Pascrell	Sherman
Pastor (AZ)	Shimkus
Payne	Shuler
Pelosi	Sires
Perlmutter	Slaughter
Peters	Smith (NJ)
Peterson	Smith (WA)
Petri	Speier
Pingree (ME)	Stark
Polis	Sutton
Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Quigley	Thompson (MS)
Rahall	Tierney
Rangel	Tonko
Reichert	Towns
Reyes	Tsongas
Richardson	Turner
Richmond	Upton
Ros-Lehtinen	Van Hollen
Roskam	Velázquez
Ross (AR)	Visclosky
Rothman (NJ)	Walsh (IL)
Roybal-Allard	Walz (MN)
Runyan	Wasserman
Ruppersberger	Schultz
Ryan (OH)	Waters
Sánchez, Linda	Watt
T.	Waxman
Sanchez, Loretta	Weiner
Sarbanes	Welch
Schakowsky	Whitfield
Schiff	Wilson (FL)
Schmidt	Woolsey
Schock	Wu
Schrader	Yarmuth
Scott (VA)	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—12

Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Myrick
Chaffetz	Lankford	Neal
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren, Zoe	Rush
Giffords	Manzullo	Schwartz

□ 1735

Messrs. SIREs, CARNEY, ROSKAM, HOLT, FATTAH, TURNER and PETRI changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

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

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BISHOP of Utah was allowed to speak out of order.)

FAREWELL TO THE PAGES

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Fellow Members of the House, if you would turn your attention to the back rail there, you will see the pages who have served us for this past semester.

Thank you. You are supposed to applaud after I speak.

These are the kids who still get up in the middle of the night—at times which I thought was only a rumor—so they can go to an accredited high school in the Library of Congress and complete a full day of studies before they are here at 10 o'clock to serve us.

They have learned the process of government by watching us, which is a scary thought, but in the process of doing that, they have gained a healthy respect for our system, and they have learned lessons that they will take with them and made friendships they will take with them through the rest of their lives, and they have served this body well.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude to all of the pages for

what they have done to serve this House of Representatives.

These groups of young people who come from all across the Nation represent what is good about our country. To become a page, Mr. Chairman, these young people have proven themselves to be academically qualified. They have ventured away from the security of their homes and families to spend time in an unfamiliar city. Through this experience, they have witnessed a new culture, made new friends and learned the details of how our government operates.

As we all know the job of congressional page is not an easy one. Along with being away from home, the pages must possess the maturity to balance competing demands for their time and their energy. In addition, they must have the dedication to work long hours and the ability to interact with people at a personal level. At the same time they face a challenging academic schedule of classes in the House page school.

The pages have witnessed the House debate issues of war and peace, hunger and poverty, justice and civil rights. You have lived through history. You have seen Congress at moments of greatness, and you have seen Congress with its frailties. You have witnessed the workings of an institution that has endured well over 200 years.

No one has seen Congress and Members of Congress as close up as have you, and I am sure that you will consider your time spent in Washington, D.C., to be one of the most valuable and exciting experiences of your lives. With this experience, you will all move ahead to lead successful and productive lives.

I would like to thank the members of the House Page Board, who provide such a service to this body: Congressman ROB BISHOP, not only a member of the board but a dear friend; DIANA DEGETTE, also a very good friend; and my good friend on the other side of the aisle, VIRGINIA FOXX.

I don't think we have ever had a disagreement in the page board. We reach unanimity there.

□ 1740

I also thank the Clerk of the House, Karen Haas; the Sergeant at Arms, Bill Livingood; and Ms. Lynn Silversmith Klein. I want to thank them for their service on the House Page Board. And I thank all our departing pages.

SPRING 2011 PAGE CLASS

Daniel Ryan	Erin Brewer, TX
Ackerman, MI	Michael S. Brinkley,
Aram	GA
Ambartsumyan,	Emily M. Bull, PA
WA	Ashley Burke, VA
Dina Asfaha, CA	Edgar Byrum Davis
Thomas B. Ashe, MA	Camacho, II, TX
Jihad Barnes, PA	Olivia Campbell, CA
Ryan Andrew Beeson,	Wesley Lanier
NC	Colston, GA
Eliana Marie	D'ymond Shanty'l
Bencosme, MA	Dantzler, MD
Annabelle Boyd, IL	

Stephen Delahunt,	Alexander Murphy,
WI	NY
Timothy Desmarais,	Nicholas Jacob
RI	Ensign Murphy, NY
Anna Dietderich, WA	Frances Diane
William Powell	Murray, WY
Eddins, NC	Imani Nicole
Jeremy-Clay	Phillips, CT
Fauchier, CA	Dante Michael
Brad Fingerroot, MI	Procopio, RI
Maria G. Garcia, CA	Brendan Coltrane
Christopher W.	Browner
Gardner, CA	Pulsford, KY
Kari Ellen Gibson, IL	Natalie Queally, CA
Therese Gildea, CT	Kiwanda Robinson,
Julian Alexander	MD
Gilyard, NC	Molly Rose, IL
Micah C. Goodman,	Shayna Saliman, CA
NC	Jack Sanders, IA
Neshaun Grady, IN	Sarah Suchower, WA
Lauren Harper, OH	Shayna Talbott, FL
Branden Haynes, VA	Adriana Threlkeld,
Sophia Hoog, SC	CA
P.K. Isacs, CT	Daisy Torres, CA
Aminata Jamina, MA	Julie Towbin, FL
Stella Joh, CA	Amanda Trosen, MO
Alia Khan, IL	Allie Vreeman, MN
Anna Mather, WA	Ervis Vukaj, CT
Giovana Meza, CA	Kel Walters, TX
Thomas McKee, NC	Scott Weber, OH
Andrew Robert	Avery Weisel, NC
Mumford, MI	Conor Winters, NC
	Allison Zwierlein, CA

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Reclaiming my time, I would like to yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina, who is also a member of the Page Board.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to add my congratulations to the pages and my great thanks to them for their service to us. They really do a tremendous amount to help this House work effectively. And I also want to say a thank you to the page coordinators, Ms. Keating and Ms. Sampson who are with them, who help facilitate their activities here. They also do a tremendous job and work long hours. And I'm very grateful to them.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, once again, we thank the pages who will be having their graduation ceremony tomorrow and then leaving us. We wish you very well on your further endeavors. Thank you very much.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

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

There was no objection.

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 251, noes 168, answered "present" 1, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 397]

AYES—251

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

NOES—168

Ackerman	Bishop (GA)	Capuano
Aderholt	Bishop (NY)	Carney
Andrews	Blumenauer	Carson (IN)
Baca	Boswell	Castor (FL)
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Chu
Bass (CA)	Bralely (IA)	Cicilline
Becerra	Brown (FL)	Clarke (MI)
Berkley	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Berman	Capps	Clay

Cleaver Jackson Lee
Clyburn (TX)
Cohen Johnson (GA)
Connolly (VA) Johnson, E. B.
Conyers Kaptur
Courtney Keating
Critz Kildee
Crowley Kind
Cuellar Kucinich
Cummings Langevin
Davis (CA) Larsen (WA)
Davis (IL) Sarbanes
DeFazio Lee (CA)
DeGette Levin
DeLauro Lewis (GA)
Deutch Loebsock
Dicks Lowey
Dingell Lujan
Doggett Lynch
Doyle Maloney
Edwards Markey
Engel Matsui
Farr McCarthy (NY)
Fattah McCollum
Filner McDermott
Frank (MA) McGovern
Fudge Meeks
Garamendi Michaud
Gonzalez Miller (NC)
Gosar Miller, George
Green, Al Moore
Green, Gene Moran
Grijalva Murphy (CT)
Gutierrez Nadler
Hanabusa Napolitano
Hastings (FL) Oliver
Heinrich Owens
Higgins Pallone
Himes Pascrell
Hinchey Pastor (AZ)
Hinojosa Payne
Hirono Pelosi
Holt Perlmutter
Honda Pingree (ME)
Hoyer Polis
Inslie Price (NC)
Israel Quigley
Jackson (IL) Rahall

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—12

Barton (TX) Frelinghuysen Myrick
Chaffetz Giffords Neal
Ellison Lofgren, Zoe Rush
Eshoo Manzullo Schwartz

□ 1747

Mr. HIGGINS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 397, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 397 I put my card in the slot, but didn't check whether my vote registered. It so happens that the vote was not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Chair wishes to remind Members this is a series of 2-minute votes.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CRAVAACK

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 289, noes 131, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 398]

AYES—289

Adams Gerlach
Aderholt Gibbs
Akin Gibson
Alexander Gingrey (GA)
Altmire Gohmert
Amash Goodlatte
Austria Gosar
Baca Gowdy
Bachmann Granger
Bachus Graves (GA)
Barletta Graves (MO)
Barrow Griffin (AR)
Bartlett Griffith (VA)
Barton (TX) Grimm
Bass (NH) Guinta
Benishek Guthrie
Berg Hall
Berkley Hanna
Biggert Harper
Billray Harris
Bilirakis Hartzler
Bishop (UT) Hastings (WA)
Black Hayworth
Blackburn Heck
Bonner Heinrich
Bono Mack Hensarling
Boren Herger
Boswell Herrera Beutler
Boustany Higgins
Brady (TX) Hochul
Brooks Holden
Broun (GA) Hoyer
Buchanan Huelskamp
Bucshon Huizenga (MI)
Buerkle Hultgren
Burgess Hunter
Burton (IN) Hurt
Calvert Israel
Camp Issa
Campbell Jackson Lee
Cantor (TX)
Capito Jenkins
Carnahan Johnson (IL)
Carney Johnson (OH)
Carter Johnson, Sam
Cassidy Jones
Chabot Jordan
Chandler Kaptur
Coble Keating
Coffman (CO) Kelly
Cole Kind
Conaway King (IA)
Connolly (VA) King (NY)
Cooper Kingston
Costello Kinzinger (IL)
Cravaack Kissell
Crawford Kline
Crenshaw Labrador
Critz Lamborn
Cuellar Lance
Culberson Landry
Davis (KY) Lankford
DeFazio Latham
Denham LaTourette
Dent Latta
DesJarlais Lewis (CA)
Diaz-Balart Lipinski
Dicks LoBiondo
Dold Loebsock
Donnelly (IN) Long
Dreier Lowey
Duffy Lucas
Duncan (SC) Luetkemeyer
Duncan (TN) Lummis
Ellmers Lungren, Daniel
Emerson E.
Farenthold Lynch
Fincher Mack
Fitzpatrick Marchant
Flake Marino
Fleischmann Markey
Fleming Matheson
Flores McCarthy (CA)
Forbes McCaul
Fortenberry McClintock
Foxy McCotter
Franks (AZ) McHenry
Gallegly McIntyre
Gardner McKeon
Garrett McKinley

Tipton Webster
Tsongas West
Turner Westmoreland
Upton Whitfield
Van Hollen Wilson (SC)
Walberg Wittman
Walden Wolf
Walsh (IL) Womack

NOES—131

Ackerman Filner
Andrews Frank (MA)
Baldwin Fudge
Bass (CA) Garamendi
Becerra Gonzalez
Berman Green, Al
Bishop (GA) Green, Gene
Bishop (NY) Grijalva
Blumenauer Gutierrez
Brady (PA) Hanabusa
Braley (IA) Hastings (FL)
Brown (FL) Himes
Butterfield Hinchey
Capps Hinojosa
Capuano Hirono
Cardoza Holt
Carson (IN) Honda
Castor (FL) Inslie
Chu Jackson (IL)
Ciocilline Johnson (GA)
Clarke (MI) Johnson, E. B.
Clarke (NY) Kildee
Clay Kucinich
Cleaver Langevin
Clyburn Larsen (WA)
Cohen Larson (CT)
Conyers Lee (CA)
Costa Levin
Courtney Lewis (GA)
Crowley Lujan
Cummings Maloney
Davis (CA) Matsui
Davis (IL) McCarthy (NY)
DeGette McCollum
DeLauro McDermott
Deutch McGovern
Dingell Meeks
Doggett Moore
Doyle Murphy (CT)
Edwards Nadler
Ellison Napolitano
Engel Oliver
Eshoo Pallone
Farr Pascrell
Fattah Pastor (AZ)

NOT VOTING—12

Canseco Lofgren, Zoe Neal
Chaffetz Manzullo Rush
Frelinghuysen Miller, George Schwartz
Giffords Myrick Sutton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1750

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH) 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 127, noes 295, not voting 10, as follows:

McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi

[Roll No. 399]

AYES—127

Adams Guthrie Paul
 Amash Gutierrez Payne
 Baldwin Hall Pearce
 Bartlett Harper Petri
 Barton (TX) Harris Pingree (ME)
 Benishkek Hartzler Poe (TX)
 Bishop (UT) Heck Polis
 Black Herrera Beutler Pompeo
 Broun (GA) Holt Posey
 Buerkle Huelskamp Price (GA)
 Burgess Huizenga (MI) Quayle
 Calvert Hultgren Reichert
 Camp Hunter Ribble
 Campbell Hurt Rigell
 Cardoza Issa Roe (TN)
 Cassidy Johnson (IL) Rooney
 Chabot Jones Roskam
 Chu Jordan Roybal-Allard
 Coble Kingston Ryan (WI)
 Coffman (CO) Kinzinger (IL) Scalise
 DesJarlais Kucinich Schmidt
 Labrador Duffy Schmeckert
 Duncan (SC) Lamborn Scott (SC)
 Duncan (TN) Landry Scott, Austin
 Farenthold Lankford Sensenbrenner
 Finer Lee (CA) Smith (NE)
 Fincher Mack Smith (NJ)
 Flake Marchant Speier
 Fleming McCaul Stearns
 Forbes McGintock Stutzman
 Fortenberry McGovern Sullivan
 Gardner McKeon Terry
 Garrett McMorris Tipton
 Gibbs Rodgers Tonko
 Gibson Mica Turner
 Gohmert Michaud Upton
 Goodlatte Miller (FL) Walberg
 Gosar Miller, Gary Walsh (IL)
 Gowdy Mulvaney Webster
 Graves (GA) Nunnallee Wilson (SC)
 Griffith (VA) Pallone Wu
 Grijalva Pastor (AZ) Young (AK)
 Guinta

NOES—295

Ackerman Clarke (MI) Frank (MA)
 Aderholt Clarke (NY) Franks (AZ)
 Akin Clay Fudge
 Alexander Cleaver Gallegly
 Altmire Clyburn Garamendi
 Andrews Cohen Gerlach
 Austria Cole Gingrey (GA)
 Baca Conaway Gonzalez
 Bachmann Connolly (VA) Granger
 Bachus Conyers Graves (MO)
 Barletta Cooper Green, Al
 Barrow Costa Green, Gene
 Bass (CA) Costello Griffin (AR)
 Bass (NH) Courtney Grimm
 Becerra Cravaack Hanabusa
 Berg Crawford Hanna
 Berkley Crenshaw Hastings (FL)
 Berman Beran Critz Hastings (WA)
 Biggert Crowley Hayworth
 Bilbray Cuellar Heinrich
 Bilirakis Culberson Hensarling
 Bishop (GA) Cummings Herger
 Bishop (NY) Davis (CA) Higgins
 Blackburn Davis (IL) Himes
 BlumenaUER Davis (KY) Hinchey
 Bonner DeFazio Hinojosa
 Bono Mack DeGette Hochul
 Boren DeLauro Holden
 Boswell Denham Honda
 Boustany Dent Hoyer
 Brady (PA) Deutch Inslee
 Brady (TX) Diaz-Balart Israel
 Braley (IA) Dicks Jackson (IL)
 Brooks Dingell Jackson Lee
 Brown (FL) Doggett (TX)
 Buchanan Dold Jenkins
 Bucshon Donnelly (IN) Johnson (GA)
 Burton (IN) Doyle Johnson (OH)
 Butterfield Dreier Johnson, E. B.
 Canseco Edwards Johnson, Sam
 Cantor Ellison Kaptur
 Capito Ellmers Keating
 Capps Emerson Kelly
 Capuano Engel Kildee
 Carnahan Eshoo Kind
 Carney Farr King (IA)
 Carson (IN) Fattah King (NY)
 Carter Fitzpatrick Kissell
 Castor (FL) Fleischmann Kline
 Chandler Flores Lance
 Cicilline Foxx Langevin

Larsen (WA) Oliver Sessions
 Larson (CT) Owens Sewell
 Latham Palazzo Sherman
 LaTourette Pascrell Shimkus
 Latta Paulsen Shuler
 Levin Pelosi Shuster
 Lewis (CA) Pence Simpson
 Lewis (GA) Perlmutter Sires
 Lipinski Peters Slaughter
 LoBiondo Peterson Smith (TX)
 Loeb sack Pitts Smith (WA)
 Long Platts Southerland
 Lowey Price (NC) Stark
 Lucas Luetkemeyer Rahall
 Lujan LuJán Rangel
 Lummis Reed
 Lungren, Daniel Rehberg
 E. Renacci
 Lynch Reyes
 Maloney Richardson
 Marino Richmond
 Markey Rivera
 Matheson Roby
 Matsui Rogers (AL)
 McCarthy (CA) Rogers (KY)
 McCarthy (NY) Rogers (MI)
 McCollum Rohrabacher
 McCotter Rokita
 McDermott Ros-Lehtinen
 McHenry Ross (AR)
 McIntyre Ross (FL)
 McKinley Rothman (NJ)
 McNeerney Royce
 Meehan Runyan
 Meeks Ruppelberger
 Miller (MI) Ryan (OH)
 Miller (NC) Sanchez, Linda
 Moore T.
 Moran Sanchez, Loretta
 Murphy (CT) Sarbanes
 Murphy (PA) Schakowsky
 Nadler Schiff
 Napolitano Schilling
 Neugebauer Schock
 Noem Schrader
 Nugent Scott (VA)
 Nunes Scott, David
 Olson Serrano

NOT VOTING—10

Chaffetz Lofgren, Zoe Rush
 Frelinghuysen Manullo Schwartz
 Giffords Myrick
 Hirono Neal

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1753

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The 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 123, noes 300, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 400]

AYES—123

Amash Benishkek Buchanan
 Baldwin Bishop (UT) Buerkle
 Bartlett Black Burgess
 Barton (TX) Broun (GA) Calvert

Camp Campbell Hurt
 Cardoza Cardoza Issa
 Cassidy Johnson (IL) Johnson, Sam
 Chabot Jones
 Clarke (MI) Jordan
 Crenshaw Kingston
 DesJarlais Kinzinger (IL)
 Duffy Kucinich
 Duncan (SC) Labrador
 Duncan (TN) Lamborn
 Farenthold Landry
 Finer Filner
 Flake Fluke
 Fleming Fleming
 Forbes Forbes
 Fortenberry Fortenberry
 Garrett Garrett
 Gibson Gibson
 Gingrey (GA) Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert Gohmert
 Goodlatte Goodlatte
 Gowdy Gowdy
 Graves (GA) Graves (GA)
 Griffith (VA) Griffith (VA)
 Guthrie Guthrie
 Gutierrez Gutierrez
 Paul Paul
 Pearce Pearce
 Petri Petri
 Peters Peters
 Peterson Peterson
 Pitts Pitts
 Platts Platts
 Price (NC) Price (NC)
 Quigley Quigley
 Stivers Stivers
 Sutton Sutton
 Thompson (CA) Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA) Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry Thornberry
 Tiberi Tiberi
 Tierney Tierney
 Towns Towns
 Tsongas Tsongas
 Van Hollen Van Hollen
 Velázquez Velázquez
 Visclosky Visclosky
 Walden Walden
 Walz (MN) Walz (MN)
 Wasserman Wasserman
 Schultz Schultz
 Waters Waters
 Watt Watt
 Waxman Waxman
 Weiner Weiner
 Welch Welch
 West West
 Westmoreland Westmoreland
 Whitfield Whitfield
 Wilson (FL) Wilson (FL)
 Wittman Wittman
 Wolf Wolf
 Womack Womack
 Woodall Woodall
 Wooley Wooley
 Yarmuth Yarmuth
 Yoder Yoder
 Young (FL) Young (FL)
 Young (IN) Young (IN)

NOES—300

Ackerman Cole
 Adams Conaway
 Aderholt Connelly (VA)
 Akin Conyers
 Alexander Cooper
 Altmire Costa
 Andrews Costello
 Austria Courtney
 Baca Cravaack
 Bachmann Crawford
 Bachus Critz
 Barletta Crowley
 Barrow Cuellar
 Bass (CA) Culberson
 Bass (NH) Cummings
 Becerra Davis (CA)
 Berg Davis (IL)
 Berkley Davis (KY)
 Berman DeFazio
 Biggert DeGette
 Bilbray DeLauro
 Bilirakis Denham
 Bishop (GA) Dent
 Bishop (NY) Deutch
 Blackburn Diaz-Balart
 BlumenaUER Dicks
 Bonner Dingell
 Bono Mack Doggett
 Boren Dold
 Boswell Donnelly (IN)
 Boustany Doyle
 Brady (PA) Dreier
 Brady (TX) Edwards
 Braley (IA) Ellison
 Brooks Ellmers
 Brown (FL) Emerson
 Bucshon Engel
 Burton (IN) Eshoo
 Butterfield Farr
 Canseco Fattah
 Cantor Fincher
 Capito Fitzpatrick
 Capps Fleischmann
 Capuano Flores
 Carnahan Foxx
 Carney Frank (MA)
 Carson (IN) Franks (AZ)
 Carter Fudge
 Castor (FL) Gallegly
 Chandler Garamendi
 Chu Gardner
 Cicilline Gerlach
 Clarke (NY) Gibbs
 Clay Cleaver
 Cleaver Clyburn
 Coble Coble
 Coffman (CO) Coffman (CO)
 Cohen Cohen
 Conaway Grijalva
 Connelly (VA) Grimm
 Conyers Hall
 Cooper Hanabusa
 Costa Hanna
 Costello Harper
 Courtney Hastings (FL)
 Cravaack Hastings (WA)
 Crawford Hayworth
 Critz Hensarling
 Crowley Herger
 Cuellar Higgins
 Culberson Himes
 Cummings Hinchey
 Davis (CA) Hinojosa
 Davis (IL) Hirono
 Davis (KY) Hochul
 DeFazio Holden
 DeGette Honda
 DeLauro Hoyer
 Denham Inslee
 Dent Israel
 Deutch Jackson (IL)
 Diaz-Balart Jackson Lee
 Dicks (TX)
 Dingell Jenkins
 Doggett Johnson (GA)
 Dold Johnson (OH)
 Donnelly (IN) Johnson, E. B.
 Doyle Johnson, Sam
 Dreier Kaptur
 Edwards Keating
 Ellison Kelly
 Ellmers Kildee
 Emerson Kind
 Engel King (IA)
 Eshoo King (NY)
 Farr Kissell
 Fattah Kline
 Fincher Lance
 Fitzpatrick Langevin
 Fleischmann Larsen (WA)
 Flores Larson (CT)
 Foxx Latham
 Frank (MA) Latta
 Franks (AZ) Levin
 Fudge Lewis (CA)
 Gallegly Lewis (GA)
 Garamendi LoBiondo
 Gardner Loeb sack
 Gerlach Long
 Gibbs Lowey
 Gonzalez Lucas
 Gosar Luetkemeyer
 Granger Luján
 Graves (MO) Lummis
 Green, Al Lungren, Daniel
 Green, Gene E.
 Lynch

Mack
Maloney
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter

Peters
Peterson
Pitts
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rivera
Robby
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schock
Schradler
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus

Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woodley
Yoder
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—9

Chaffetz
Frelinghuysen
Giffords

Lofgren, Zoe
Manzullo
Myrick

Neal
Rush
Schwartz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1757

Mr. HIGGINS and Ms. HOCHUL 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. AMASH

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3 offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The 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 257, noes 164, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 401]

AYES—257

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachmann

Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg

Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren

Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Camp
Cancello
Canseco
Cantor
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Elmgers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler

Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rogers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson

Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waters
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—164

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Calvert
Capps

Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cielline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney

Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr

Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loeb sack
Lowe y

Lujan
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Oliver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard

Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schradler
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Bishop (UT)
Chaffetz
Frelinghuysen
Giffords

Lofgren, Zoe
Manzullo
Myrick
Neal

Rush
Schilling
Schwartz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1800

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROKITA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROKITA) 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 110, noes 312, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 402]

AYES—110

Amash
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Bishop (UT)
Bono Mack
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)

Butterfield
Campbell
Canseco
Chabot
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Farenthold
Flake

Flores
Foxy
Gardner
Garrett
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Hall

Harris	Mica	Royce	Noem	Ross (AR)	Thompson (MS)	Fincher	Labrador	Roby
Hensarling	Miller (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Olson	Rothman (NJ)	Thompson (PA)	Flake	Lamborn	Roe (TN)
Herger	Miller, Gary	Scalise	Oliver	Roybal-Allard	Tiberi	Fleischmann	Lance	Rogers (AL)
Huelskamp	Mulvaney	Schmidt	Owens	Runyan	Tierney	Fleming	Landry	Rogers (KY)
Huizenga (MI)	Neugebauer	Schweikert	Palazzo	Ruppersberger	Tonko	Flores	Lankford	Rogers (MI)
Hunter	Nugent	Scott (SC)	Pallone	Ryan (OH)	Towns	Forbes	Latham	Rohrabacher
Hurt	Nunes	Sensenbrenner	Pascarell	Sánchez, Linda T.	Tsongas	Fortenberry	Latta	Rokita
Inslee	Nunnelee	Sessions	Pastor (AZ)	Sanchez, Loretta	Turner	Fox	Lewis (CA)	Rooney
Issa	Paul	Shuster	Paulsen	Sarbanes	Upton	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo	Roskam
Johnson (IL)	Pearce	Smith (NE)	Payne	Van Hollen	Van Hollen	Gallegly	Long	Ross (FL)
Johnson, Sam	Pence	Pelosi	Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Velázquez	Gardner	Lucas	Royce
Jordan	Petri	Southerland	Peters	Schiff	Visclosky	Garrett	Luetkemeyer	Runyan
Kingston	Pitts	Stearns	Peterson	Schilling	Walden	Gerlach	Lummis	Ryan (WI)
Labrador	Poe (TX)	Stutzman	Pingree (ME)	Schock	Walz (MN)	Gibbs	Lungren, Daniel E.	Scalise
Lamborn	Pompeo	Sullivan	Platts	Schrader	Wasserman	Gingrey (GA)	Schilling	Schmidt
Landry	Posey	Terry	Polis	Scott (VA)	Schultz	Gohmert	Marchant	Schock
Lankford	Price (GA)	Thornberry	Price (NC)	Scott, Austin	Waters	Goodlatte	Marino	Schweikert
Latta	Quayle	Tipton	Walberg	Scott, David	Watt	Gosar	McCarthy (CA)	Scott (SC)
Lummis	Renacci	Walberg	Rahall	Serrano	Waxman	Gowdy	McCaul	Scott, Austin
Marchant	Ribble	Walsh (IL)	Rangel	Sewell	Webster	Granger	McClintock	Sensenbrenner
McCarthy (CA)	Rigell	Westmoreland	Reed	Sherman	Weiner	Graves (GA)	McCotter	Sessions
McClintock	Rohrabacher	Wilson (SC)	Rehberg	Shimkus	Welch	Graves (MO)	McHenry	Shuster
McHenry	Rokita	Yoder	Reichert	Shuler	West	Griffin (AR)	McKeon	Simpson
McKeon	Rooney	Young (AK)	Reyes	Simpson	Whitfield	Griffith (VA)	McMorris	Smith (NE)
McMorris	Roskam		Richardson	Sires	Wilson (FL)	Guinta	Rodgers	Smith (TX)
Rodgers	Ross (FL)		Richmond	Slaughter	Wittman	Guthrie	Meehan	Southerland

NOES—312

Ackerman	Cuellar	Holden	Chaffetz	Jackson Lee	Myrick	Herrera Beutler	NOES—205	Hirono
Adams	Culberson	Holt	Frelinghuysen	(TX)	Neal	Huelskamp	Courtney	Hochul
Aderholt	Cummings	Honda	Giffords	Lofgren, Zoe	Rush	Huizenga (MI)	Critz	Holden
Akin	Davis (CA)	Hoyer		Manzullo	Schwartz	Hultgren	Crowley	Holt
Alexander	Davis (IL)	Hultgren				Hunter	Cuellar	Honda
Altmire	Davis (KY)	Israel				Issa	Cummings	Hoyer
Andrews	DeFazio	Jackson (IL)				Jenkins	Davis (CA)	Inslee
Austria	DeGette	Jenkins				Johnson (IL)	Davis (IL)	Israel
Baca	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)				Johnson (OH)	DeFazio	Jackson (IL)
Bachmann	Denham	Johnson (OH)				Johnson, Sam	DeGette	Jackson Lee
Bachus	Dent	Johnson, E. B.				Jordan	DeLauro	Deuth (TX)
Baldwin	DesJarlais	Jones				Kelly	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Barletta	Deutch	Kaptur				King (IA)	Dicks	Johnson, E. B.
Barrow	Diaz-Balart	Keating				King (NY)	Dingell	Jones
Bass (CA)	Dicks	Kelly				Kingston	Doggett	Kaptur
Bass (NH)	Dingell	Kildee				Kinzingers (IL)	Donnelly (IN)	Keating
Becerra	Doggett	Kind				Kline	Doyle	Kildee
Berg	Dold	King (IA)					Edwards	Kind
Berkley	Donnelly (IN)	King (NY)					Ellison	Kissell
Berman	Doyle	Kinzingers (IL)					Emerson	Kucinich
Biggert	Dreier	Kissell					Engel	Langevin
Bilbray	Edwards	Kline					Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Bilirakis	Ellison	Kucinich					Farr	Larson (CT)
Bishop (GA)	Emerson	Lance					Fattah	LaTourette
Bishop (NY)	Engel	Langevin					Filner	Lee (CA)
Black	Engel	Larsen (WA)					Fitzpatrick	Levin
Blackburn	Eshoo	Larson (CT)					Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)
Blumenauer	Farr	Latham					Fudge	Lipinski
Bonner	Fattah	LaTourette					Garamendi	Loebsack
Boren	Filner	Lee (CA)					Gibson	Lowe
Boswell	Fincher	Levin					Gonzalez	Luján
Boustany	Fitzpatrick	Lewis (CA)					Green, Al	Lynch
Brady (PA)	Fleischmann	Lewis (GA)					Green, Gene	Maloney
Braley (IA)	Fleming	Lipinski					Grijalva	Markey
Brown (FL)	Forbes	LoBiondo					Grimm	Matheson
Bucshon	Fortenberry	Loebsack					Hanabusa	Matsui
Buerkle	Frank (MA)	Long					Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (NY)
Calvert	Franks (AZ)	Lowey					Hinrich	McCullum
Camp	Fudge	Lucas					Hinchey	McDermott
Cantor	Gallegly	Luetkemeyer					Hinojosa	McGovern
Capito	Garamendi	Luján					Hirono	McIntyre
Capps	Gerlach	Lungren, Daniel E.					Crowley	McKinley
Capuano	Gibbs							
Cardoza	Gibson	Lynch						
Carnahan	Gingrey (GA)	Mack						
Carney	Gonzalez	Maloney						
Carson (IN)	Granger	Marino						
Carter	Graves (MO)	Markey						
Cassidy	Green, Al	Matheson						
Castor (FL)	Green, Gene	Matsui						
Chandler	Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)						
Chu	Grimm	McCaul						
Cicilline	Guinta	McCullum	Adams	Bonner	Coble			
Clarke (MI)	Guthrie	McCotter	Aderholt	Bono Mack	Coffman (CO)			
Clarke (NY)	Gutierrez	McDermott	Akin	Boustany	Cole			
Clay	Hanabusa	McGovern	Alexander	Brady (TX)	Conaway			
Cleaver	Hanna	McIntyre	Amash	Brooks	Cravaack			
Clyburn	Harper	McKinley	Austria	Broun (GA)	Crawford			
Cohen	Hartzler	McNerney	Bachmann	Buchanan	Crenshaw			
Cole	Hastings (FL)	Meehan	Bachus	Buchanan	Culberson			
Connolly (VA)	Hastings (WA)	Meeke	Bartlett	Buerkle	Davis (KY)			
Conyers	Hayworth	Michaud	Barton (TX)	Burgess	Denham			
Cooper	Heck	Miller (MI)	Bass (NH)	Burton (IN)	Dent			
Costa	Heinrich	Miller (NC)	Benishek	Calvert	DesJarlais			
Costello	Herrera Beutler	Miller, George	Berg	Camp	Dold			
Courtney	Higgins	Moore	Biggert	Campbell	Dreier			
Cravaack	Himes	Moran	Bilbray	Canseco	Duffy			
Crawford	Hinchey	Murphy (CT)	Bilirakis	Cantor	Duncan (SC)			
Crenshaw	Hinojosa	Murphy (PA)	Bishop (UT)	Carter	Duncan (TN)			
Critz	Hirono	Nadler	Black	Cassidy	Ellmers			
Crowley	Hochul	Napolitano	Blackburn	Chabot	Farenthold			

NOT VOTING—10

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

□ 1803

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROKITA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROKITA) 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 218, noes 205, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 403]

AYES—218

Adams	Bonner	Coble	Ackerman	Courtney	Hirono
Aderholt	Bono Mack	Coffman (CO)	Altmire	Critz	Hochul
Akin	Boustany	Cole	Andrews	Crowley	Holden
Alexander	Brady (TX)	Conaway	Baca	Cuellar	Holt
Amash	Brooks	Cravaack	Baldwin	Cummings	Honda
Austria	Broun (GA)	Crawford	Barletta	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Bachmann	Buchanan	Crenshaw	Barrow	Davis (IL)	Inslee
Bachus	Buchanan	Culberson	Bass (CA)	DeFazio	Israel
Bartlett	Buerkle	Davis (KY)	Becerra	DeGette	Jackson (IL)
Barton (TX)	Burgess	Denham	Berkley	DeLauro	Jackson Lee
Bass (NH)	Burton (IN)	Dent	Berman	Deuth (TX)	Johnson (GA)
Benishek	Calvert	DesJarlais	Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.
Berg	Camp	Dold	Bishop (NY)	Dicks	Johnson, E. B.
Biggert	Campbell	Dreier	Blumenauer	Dingell	Jones
Bilbray	Canseco	Duffy	Boren	Doggett	Kaptur
Bilirakis	Cantor	Duncan (SC)	Boswell	Donnelly (IN)	Keating
Bishop (UT)	Carter	Duncan (TN)	Brady (PA)	Doyle	Kildee
Black	Cassidy	Ellmers	Braley (IA)	Edwards	Kind
Blackburn	Chabot	Farenthold	Brown (FL)	Ellison	Kissell
			Butterfield	Emerson	Kucinich
			Capito	Engel	Langevin
			Capps	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
			Capuano	Farr	Larson (CT)
			Cardoza	Fattah	LaTourette
			Carnahan	Filner	Lee (CA)
			Carney	Fitzpatrick	Levin
			Carson (IN)	Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)
			Castor (FL)	Fudge	Lipinski
			Chandler	Garamendi	Loebsack
			Chu	Gibson	Lowe
			Cicilline	Gonzalez	Luján
			Clarke (MI)	Green, Al	Lynch
			Clarke (NY)	Green, Gene	Maloney
			Clay	Grijalva	Markey
			Cleaver	Grimm	Matheson
			Clyburn	Hanabusa	Matsui
			Cohen	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (NY)
			Connolly (VA)	Hinrich	McCullum
			Conyers	Higgins	McDermott
			Cooper	Himes	McGovern
			Costa	Hinchey	McIntyre
			Costello	Hinojosa	McKinley

McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel

Reed
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)

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

NOT VOTING—9

Chaffetz
Frelinghuysen
Giffords

Lofgren, Zoe
Manzullo
Myrick

Neal
Rush
Schwartz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1806

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 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 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 252, noes 170, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 404]

AYES—252

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Biggart
Billray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany

Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Bonner
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz

Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)

Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)

LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)

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

NOES—170

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Crowley
Cummings

Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Jones
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Langevin
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)

Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler

Napolitano
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (OH)

Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
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
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Burgess
Chaffetz
Frelinghuysen
Giffords

Lofgren, Zoe
Manzullo
Myrick
Neal

Rush
Schwartz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1810

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 404 I inadvertently voted “no” when I intended to vote “yes.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOHMERT

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The 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 199, noes 224, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 405]

AYES—199

Adams
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishkek
Berg
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Capito

Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
DesJarlais
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly

Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Herger

Herrera Beutler	Miller (MI)	Scalise	Richardson	Serrano	Velázquez	Kelly	Nunnelee	Scott, Austin
Huelskamp	Miller, Gary	Schilling	Richmond	Sewell	Visclosky	King (IA)	Olson	Sensenbrenner
Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (PA)	Schmidt	Rigell	Sherman	Walz (MN)	Kingston	Palazzo	Sessions
Hultgren	Neugebauer	Schock	Ross (AR)	Shuler	Wasserman	Kinzinger (IL)	Paul	Shuster
Hunter	Noem	Schweikert	Rothman (NJ)	Simpson	Schultz	Kline	Pearce	Simpson
Hurt	Nunes	Scott (SC)	Royal-Allard	Sires	Waters	Labrador	Pence	Smith (NE)
Issa	Nunnelee	Scott, Austin	Runyan	Slaughter	Watt	Lamborn	Petri	Smith (NJ)
Jenkins	Olson	Sensenbrenner	Ruppersberger	Smith (WA)	Waxman	Lance	Pitts	Smith (TX)
Johnson (IL)	Palazzo	Sessions	Ryan (OH)	Speier	Weiner	Landry	Platts	Southerland
Johnson (OH)	Paul	Shimkus	Sánchez, Linda T.	Stark	Welch	Lankford	Poe (TX)	Stark
Johnson, Sam	Paulsen	Shuster	Sanchez, Loretta	Sutton	Wilson (FL)	Latham	Pompeo	Stearns
Jones	Pearce	Smith (NE)	Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Wittman	LaTourette	Posey	Stivers
Jordan	Pence	Smith (NJ)	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Wolf	Latta	Price (GA)	Stutzman
Kelly	Petri	Smith (TX)	Schiff	Tierney	Woodall	LoBiondo	Quayle	Sullivan
King (IA)	Pitts	Southerland	Schrader	Towns	Woolsey	Long	Reed	Terry
Kingston	Platts	Stearns	Scott (VA)	Tsongas	Wu	Luetkemeyer	Rehberg	Thompson (PA)
Kline	Poe (TX)	Stivers	Scott, David	Van Hollen	Yarmuth	Mack	Renacci	Thornberry
Labrador	Pompeo	Stutzman			Young (FL)	Marchant	Ribble	Tiberi
Lamborn	Posey	Sullivan				Marino	Rigell	Tipton
Landry	Price (GA)	Terry				McCarthy (CA)	Rivera	Tipton
Lankford	Quayle	Thompson (PA)	Chaffetz	Lofgren, Zoe	Neal	McCaul	Roby	Turner
Latta	Rehberg	Thornberry	Frelinghuysen	Manzullo	Rush	McClintock	Roe (TN)	Upton
LoBiondo	Reichert	Tiberi	Giffords	Myrick	Schwartz	McCotter	Rogers (KY)	Walberg
Long	Renacci	Tipton				McHenry	Rogers (MI)	Walden
Lucas	Ribble	Turner				McKeon	Rohrabacher	Walsh (IL)
Luetkemeyer	Rivera	Upton				McKinley	Rokita	Webster
Lummis	Roby	Walberg				McMorris	Rooney	West
Mack	Roe (TN)	Walden				Rodgers	Roskam	Westmoreland
Marchant	Rogers (AL)	Walsh (IL)				Mica	Ross (FL)	Whitfield
Marino	Rogers (KY)	Webster				Miller (FL)	Royce	Wilson (SC)
Matheson	Rogers (MI)	West				Miller (MI)	Runyan	Wittman
McCarthy (CA)	Rohrabacher	Westmoreland				Miller, Gary	Ryan (WI)	Wittman
McClintock	Rokita	Whitfield				Mulvaney	Scalise	Womack
McCotter	Rooney	Wilson (SC)				Neugebauer	Schilling	Woodall
McHenry	Ros-Lehtinen	Womack				Noem	Schmidt	Yoder
McMorris	Roskam	Yoder				Nugent	Schock	Young (AK)
Rodgers	Ross (FL)	Young (AK)				Nunes	Schweikert	Young (IN)
Mica	Royce	Young (IN)					Scott (SC)	
Miller (FL)	Ryan (WI)							

NOT VOTING—9

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

□ 1813

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MICA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) 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 219, noes 204, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 406]

AYES—219

Ackerman	DeLauro	Langevin	Adams	Cassidy	Gingrey (GA)	Ackerman	Donnelly (IN)	Maloney
Aderholt	Denham	Larsen (WA)	Akin	Chabot	Gohmert	Aderholt	Doyle	Markey
Altmire	Dent	Larson (CT)	Alexander	Coble	Goodlatte	Edwards	Edwards	Matheson
Amash	Deutch	Latham	Amash	Coffman (CO)	Gosar	Andrews	Ellison	Matsui
Andrews	Diaz-Balart	LaTourette	Austria	Conaway	Gowdy	Baca	Engel	McCarthy (NY)
Baca	Dicks	Lee (CA)	Bachmann	Cravaack	Granger	Baldwin	Eshoo	McCollum
Baldwin	Dingell	Levin	Bachus	Crawford	Graves (GA)	Barrow	Farr	McDermott
Barrow	Doggett	Lewis (CA)	Barletta	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)	Bass (CA)	Fattah	McGovern
Bass (CA)	Dold	Lewis (GA)	Bartlett	Culberson	Griffin (AR)	Becerra	Filner	McIntyre
Bass (NH)	Donnelly (IN)	Lipinski	Barton (TX)	Denham	Griffith (VA)	Berkley	Frank (MA)	McNerney
Becerra	Doyle	Loeb sack	Bass (NH)	DesJarlais	Grimm	Berman	Fudge	Meehan
Berkley	Edwards	Lowey	Benishek	Diaz-Balart	Guinta	Bilbray	Garamendi	Meeks
Berman	Ellison	Lujan	Berg	Dold	Guthrie	Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez	Michaud
Biggart	Emerson	Lungren, Daniel E.	Biggart	Dreier	Hall	Bishop (NY)	Green, Al	Miller (NC)
Bilbray	Engel	Lynch	Bilirakis	Duffy	Hanna	Blumenauer	Green, Gene	Miller, George
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Maloney	Bishop (UT)	Duncan (SC)	Harper	Boren	Grijalva	Moore
Bishop (NY)	Farr	Maloney	Black	Duncan (TN)	Harris	Boswell	Gutierrez	Moran
Blumenauer	Fattah	Marky	Blackburn	Ellmers	Hartzler	Brady (PA)	Hanabusa	Murphy (CT)
Boren	Filner	Matsui	Bonner	Emerson	Hastings (WA)	Brady (IA)	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (PA)
Boswell	Forbes	McCarthy (NY)	Bono Mack	Farenthold	Heck	Brown (FL)	Heinrich	Nadler
Brady (PA)	Fortenberry	McCaul	Boustany	Fincher	Hensarling	Butterfield	Higgins	Napolitano
Braley (IA)	Frank (MA)	McCollum	Brady (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Herger	Capps	Himes	Olver
Brooks	Fudge	McDermott	Brooks	Flake	Herrera Beutler	Capuano	Hinche y	Owens
Brown (FL)	Garamendi	McGovern	Broun (GA)	Fleischmann	Huelskamp	Cardoza	Hinojosa	Pallone
Bucshon	Gonzalez	McIntyre	Buchanan	Fleming	Huizenga (MI)	Cardoza	Hirono	Pascarell
Butterfield	Gowdy	McKeon	Bucshon	Flores	Hultgren	Carnahan	Hochul	Pascarell
Calvert	Green, Al	McKinley	Buerkle	Fortenberry	Hunter	Carney	Holden	Paulsen
Cantor	Gutierrez	McNerney	Burgess	Fox	Hurt	Castor (FL)	Holt	Payne
Capps	Hanabusa	Meehan	Burton (IN)	Franks (AZ)	Issa	Chandler	Honda	Pelosi
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Meeks	Calvert	Camp	Jenkins	Chu	Hoyer	Perlmutter
Cardoza	Heinrich	Michaud	Camp	Campbell	Johnson (IL)	Ciilline	Insee	Peters
Carnahan	Hensarling	Miller (NC)	Cantore	Canseco	Johnson (OH)	Clarke (MI)	Israel	Peterson
Carney	Higgins	Miller, George	Cantor	Capito	Johnson, Sam	Clarke (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Pingree (ME)
Carson (IN)	Himes	Moore	Capito	Carter	Jones	Clay	Jackson Lee	Polis
Castor (FL)	Hinche y	Moran			Jordan	Cleaver	(TX)	Price (NC)
Chandler	Hinojosa	Mulvaney				Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
Chu	Hirono	Murphy (CT)				Cohen	Johnson, E. B.	Rahall
Ciilline	Hochul	Nadler				Cole	Kaptur	Rangel
Clarke (MI)	Holden	Napolitano				Connolly (VA)	Keating	Reichert
Clarke (NY)	Holt	Nugent				Conyers	Kildee	Reyes
Clay	Honda	Olver				Cooper	Kind	Richardson
Cleaver	Hoyer	Owens				Costa	King (NY)	Richmond
Clyburn	Insee	Pallone				Costello	Kissell	Rogers (AL)
Cohen	Israel	Pascarell				Courtney	Kucinich	Ros-Lehtinen
Connolly (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Pastor (AZ)				Critz	Langevin	Ross (AR)
Conyers	Jackson Lee	Payne				Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Rothman (NJ)
Cooper	(TX)	Pelosi				Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Royal-Allard
Costa	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter				Cummings	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger
Costello	Johnson, E. B.	Peters				Davis (CA)	Levin	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Kaptur	Peterson				Davis (IL)	Lewis (CA)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Critz	Keating	Pingree (ME)				Davis (KY)	Lewis (GA)	
Crowley	Kildee	Polis				Hurt	Lipinski	Sanchez, Loretta
Cuellar	Kind	Price (NC)				Issa	Loeb sack	Sarbanes
Cummings	King (NY)	Quigley				Jenkins	Lowey	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Kinzing er (IL)	Rahall				Johnson (IL)	Lucas	Schiff
Davis (IL)	Kissell	Rangel				Johnson (OH)	Lujan	Schrader
DeFazio	Kucinich	Reed				Johnson, Sam	Lungren, Daniel E.	Scott (VA)
DeGette	Lance	Reyes				Jones	Dingell	Scott, David
						Jordan	Doggett	Serrano

NOES—204

NOES—204

Sewell Tierney
Sherman Tonko
Shimkus Towns
Shuler Tsongas
Sires Van Hollen
Slaughter Velázquez
Smith (WA) Visclosky
Speier Walz (MN)
Sutton Wasserman
Thompson (CA) Schultz
Thompson (MS) Waters

NOT VOTING—9

Chaffetz Lofgren, Zoe
Frelinghuysen Manzullo
Giffords Myrick

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1817

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) 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 107, noes 313, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 407]

AYES—107

Ackerman Hastings (FL)
Baca Heinrich
Baldwin Himes
Bass (CA) Hinchey
Becerra Hinojosa
Blumenauer Hirono
Braley (IA) Holt
Brown (FL) Honda
Butterfield Hoyer
Capps Jackson (IL)
Carnahan Johnson (GA)
Carson (IN) Kucinich
Castor (FL) Langevin
Chu Larsen (WA)
Cicilline Larson (CT)
Clarke (NY) Lee (CA)
Clay Lewis (GA)
Cleaver Lowey
Cohen Luján
Courtney Maloney
Crowley Markey
Cummings Matsui
Davis (CA) McCollum
DeGette McDermott
DeLauro McGovern
Deutch Meeks
Edwards Miller, George
Ellison Moore
Engel Moran
Eshoo Murphy (CT)
Farr Nadler
Fattah Napolitano
Filner Oliver
Gonzalez Owens
Grijalva Pallone
Gutierrez Pastor (AZ)
Hanabusa Payne

NOES—313

Adams Altmire
Aderholt Amash
Akin Andrews
Alexander Austria

Bartlett Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishak
Berg
Berkeley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Cardoza
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chandler
Clarke (MI)
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Lance
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dodd
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte

Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hochul
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourrette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)

Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack

NOT VOTING—12

Camp Giffords
Canseco Lofgren, Zoe
Chaffetz Manzullo
Frelinghuysen Myrick

Young (IN)
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Neal
Rush
Schwartz
Smith (NJ)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1821

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012”.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GINGREY of Georgia) having assumed the chair, Mr. DREIER, 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. 2017) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security 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 287, 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. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. In its current form, I am.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BISHOP of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2017 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 45, line 18, after the dollar amount insert “(increased by \$75,000,000)”.

Page 64, lines 2 and 4, after each of the dollar amounts insert “(reduced by \$75,000,000)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this final amendment, the Bishop-Holt motion to recommit, in order to increase funding for grants for transportation security and counterterrorism.

Intelligence seized from Osama bin Laden's compound indicates that al Qaeda was targeting America's railroads on the 10th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks. Earlier, in 2009, the FBI disrupted a plot to blow up trains in New York City and in Washington, D.C.

The 9/11 Commission placed some of the blame for the intelligence breakdown before the 9/11 attacks on a failure of imagination; but today, we don't have to imagine the damage a terrorist could do on a rush-hour commuter train. That is evident from the tragedies in Madrid, London, and Mumbai. An even more deadly attack could occur on a train carrying hazardous chemicals through a major city, including trains that pass regularly only a stone's throw from the U.S. Capitol.

While airline security upgrades over the past 10 years can help prevent another 9/11, we still face an evolving threat to multiple modes of transportation. In fact, trips by rail exceed air travel by 18 times. Yet air travel receives over 200 times more Federal security funding per passenger than rail.

Still, the bill before us today makes deep cuts to rail security. It provides no specific funding for transit, rail, or bus security grants in 2012. Instead, it rolls nine grant programs together to compete for funding that has already been cut 55 percent. That's not a failure of imagination; that's a dereliction of duty.

In response, the Bishop-Holt amendment would increase funding for grants for transportation security and counterterrorism by \$75 million, fully offset with a reduction in funding for the National Bio and Agro-defense facility, otherwise known as NBAF.

While DHS insists that a new billion-dollar animal disease research lab in the heart both of cattle country and tornado alley is completely safe, both the GAO and the National Academy of Sciences have found many faults in safety and in cost overruns. In fact, most of us agree with the National Academy of Sciences that the risk of a release of foot-and-mouth disease in America's heartland must be better addressed before DHS proceeds with construction. We have much higher homeland security priorities than beginning a new billion-dollar facility that will replicate many of the existing functions already conducted at our Federal labs.

Fourteen million Americans ride mass transit every day in our Nation's urban areas, with millions more riding

commuter or passenger rail each year. If we understand the clear threat to these passengers and accepted efforts to protect them are underfunded, we must do more to keep them safe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to make the right choice and support this final amendment to increase funding for grants for transportation security and terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, this proposed amendment has a simple purpose: to prevent the reckless cuts to passenger rail security.

Mr. Speaker, you probably read that at the time the al Qaeda leader bin Laden was killed he was planning attacks on U.S. passenger rail systems. Even as we debate this bill, our intelligence and law enforcement communities are running to ground leads about these and other potential terrorist plots. This discovery underscores the need to sustain, not to cut, transit security funding.

Following the terrible events of 2001, our Nation took unprecedented steps to secure our Nation's airlines—appropriately so. However, transit security grant programs remain badly underfunded. We need these funds to field canine teams, install surveillance cameras and security fencing, provide the resources for incident response training, and a host of other mission-critical activities that are required to help secure our trains and buses.

Transit provides 18 times as many passenger trips as aviation, but receives 12 times less security funding. In other words, aviation security receives 215 times as much Federal funding per passenger as land transit. We have to do much, much better because the threat is real. In 2004, terrorist cells conducted successful and deadly bombings in Spain; the next year in the U.K.; in India; in Belarus, hundreds of people killed, thousands of people wounded. Let's not put off the necessary rail security steps until after the tragedy here. Let's thwart bin Laden's plans.

I urge support for this amendment.

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's motion.

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, this bill is about priorities, fiscal discipline priorities as our Nation grapples with a genuine budget crisis, and security priorities in the aftermath of Osama bin Laden's death and as we approach the 10th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks.

This bill includes robust spending reductions on bureaucracy and on programs that are not producing, cutting waste, reducing spending, and instilling genuine budget discipline.

□ 1830

Mr. ADERHOLT. In addition, this bill puts money where it matters:

frontline operations, intelligence, counterterrorism, and disaster relief.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's motion is simply a political ploy at the end of an open process on a bill that delivers the Nation's spending restraints and robust security that our Nation needs.

And furthermore, under Speaker BOEHNER's leadership, as executed by Chairman DREIER and Chairman ROGERS, we have just completed 2 days of floor debate under a completely open rule. It is the most open possible debate before the people's House.

We have repeatedly addressed the issues that the gentleman is raising with this motion and thoroughly debated the merits of this shortcoming of his points.

In short, it is time to vote, Mr. Speaker. It's time to deliver fiscal discipline, and it's time to deliver robust security. The American people are demanding no less.

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. BISHOP of New York. Mr. 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 187, noes 234, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 408]

AYES—187

Ackerman	Costa	Himes
Altmire	Costello	Hinchee
Andrews	Courtney	Hinojosa
Baca	Critz	Hirono
Baldwin	Crowley	Hochul
Barrow	Cuellar	Holden
Bass (CA)	Cummings	Holt
Berkley	Davis (GA)	Honda
Berman	Davis (IL)	Hoyer
Bishop (GA)	DeFazio	Insee
Bishop (NY)	DeGette	Israel
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Jackson (IL)
Boren	Deutch	Jackson Lee
Boswell	Dicks	(TX)
Brady (PA)	Dingell	Johnson (GA)
Braley (IA)	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Brown (FL)	Donnelly (IN)	Kaptur
Butterfield	Doyle	Keating
Capps	Edwards	Kildee
Capuano	Ellison	Kind
Cardoza	Engel	King (NY)
Carnahan	Eshoo	Kissell
Carney	Farr	Kucinich
Carson (IN)	Fattah	Langevin
Castor (FL)	Filner	Larsen (WA)
Chandler	Frank (MA)	Larson (CT)
Chu	Fudge	Lee (CA)
Ciilline	Garamendi	Levin
Clarke (MI)	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Clarke (NY)	Green, Al	Lipinski
Clay	Green, Gene	Loeb sack
Cleaver	Grijalva	Lowey
Clyburn	Gutierrez	Lujan
Cohen	Hanabusa	Lynch
Connolly (VA)	Hastings (FL)	Maloney
Conyers	Heinrich	Markey
Cooper	Higgins	Matheson

Matsui Price (NC)
 McCarthy (NY) Quigley
 McCollum Rahall
 McDermott Rangel
 McGovern Reyes
 McIntyre Richardson
 McNerney Richmond
 Meeks Ross (AR)
 Michaud Rothman (NJ)
 Miller (NC) Roybal-Allard
 Miller, George Ruppertsberger
 Moore Ryan (OH)
 Moran Sánchez, Linda
 Murphy (CT) T.
 Nadler Sanchez, Loretta
 Napolitano Sarbanes
 Olver Schakowsky
 Pallone Schiff
 Pascrell Schrader
 Pastor (AZ) Scott (VA)
 Payne Scott, David
 Pelosi Serrano
 Perlmutter Sewell
 Peters Sherman
 Peterson Shuler
 Pingree (ME) Sires
 Polis Slaughter

NOES—234

Adams Franks (AZ)
 Aderholt Gallegly
 Akin Gardner
 Alexander Garrett
 Amash Gerlach
 Austria Gibbs
 Bachmann Gibson
 Bachus Gingrey (GA)
 Barletta Gohmert
 Bartlett Goodlatte
 Barton (TX) Gosar
 Bass (NH) Gowdy
 Benishek Granger
 Berg Graves (GA)
 Biggert Graves (MO)
 Bilbray Griffin (AR)
 Bilirakis Griffith (VA)
 Bishop (UT) Grimm
 Black Guinta
 Blackburn Guthrie
 Bonner Hall
 Bono Mack Hanna
 Boustany Harper
 Brady (TX) Harris
 Brooks Hartzler
 Broun (GA) Hastings (WA)
 Buchanan Hayworth
 Bucshon Heck
 Buerkle Hensarling
 Burgess Herger
 Burton (IN) Herrera Beutler
 Calvert Huelskamp
 Camp Huizenga (MI)
 Campbell Hultgren
 Canseco Hunter
 Cantor Hurt
 Capito Issa
 Carter Jenkins
 Cassidy Johnson (IL)
 Chabot Johnson (OH)
 Coble Johnson, Sam
 Coffman (CO) Jones
 Cole Jordan
 Conaway Kelly
 Cravaack King (IA)
 Crawford Kingston
 Crenshaw Kinzinger (IL)
 Culberson Kline
 Davis (KY) Labrador
 Denham Lamborn
 Dent Lance
 DesJarlais Landry
 Diaz-Balart Lankford
 Dold Latham
 Dreier LaTourette
 Duffy Latta
 Duncan (SC) Lewis (CA)
 Duncan (TN) LoBiondo
 Ellmers Long
 Emerson Lucas
 Farenthold Luetkemeyer
 Fincher Lummis
 Fitzpatrick Lungren, Daniel
 Flake E.
 Fleischmann Mack
 Fleming Marchant
 Flores Marino
 Forbes McCarthy (CA)
 Fortenberry McCaul
 Foxx McClintock

Smith (WA) Speier
 Stivers Stutzman
 Sullivan Stark
 Terry Sutton
 Thompson (CA) Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry Thompson (MS)
 Tiberi Tierney
 Tipton Tonko
 Turner Towns
 Upton Tsongas
 Walberg Walden
 Wolf Womack
 Young (AK) Woodall
 Young (FL) Yoder
 Young (IN) Young (FL)
 Wilson (SC) Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—11

Becerra Lofgren, Zoe
 Chaffetz Manzullo
 Frelinghuysen Myrick
 Giffords Neal
 Pence
 Rush
 Schwartz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1853

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 188, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 409]

YEAS—231

Adams Duncan (SC)
 Aderholt Ellmers
 Akin Emerson
 Alexander Farenthold
 Altmore Fincher
 Austria Fitzpatrick
 Bachmann Fleischmann
 Bachus Fleming
 Barletta Flores
 Barrow Forbes
 Bass (NH) Fortenberry
 Benishek Foxx
 Berg Franks (AZ)
 Berkley Gallegly
 Biggert Gardner
 Bilbray Garrett
 Bilirakis Gerlach
 Bishop (UT) Gibbs
 Black Gibson
 Blackburn Gingrey (GA)
 Bonner Gohmert
 Bono Mack Bono Mack
 Boren Boren
 Boustany Boustany
 Brady (TX) Brady (TX)
 Brooks Brooks
 Buchanan Buchanan
 Bucshon Buchson
 Buerkle Buerkle
 Burton (IN) Burton (IN)
 Calvert Calvert
 Camp Camp
 Canseco Canseco
 Cantor Cantor
 Capito Capito
 Carter Carter
 Cassidy Cassidy
 Chabot Chabot
 Chandler Chandler
 Coble Coble
 Coffman (CO) Coffman (CO)
 Cole Cole
 Conaway Conaway
 Cravaack Cravaack
 Crawford Crawford
 Crenshaw Crenshaw
 Critz Critz
 Culberson Culberson
 Davis (KY) Davis (KY)
 Denham Denham
 Dent Dent
 DesJarlais DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart Diaz-Balart
 Dold Dold
 Donnelly (IN) Donnelly (IN)
 Dreier Dreier
 Duffy Duffy

Rigell Schrader
 Rivera Schweikert
 Roby Scott (SC)
 Roe (TN) Scott, Austin
 Rogers (AL) Sessions
 Rogers (KY) Sewell
 Rogers (MI) Shimkus
 Rohrabacher Shuler
 Rokita Shuster
 Rooney Simpson
 Ros-Lehtinen Smith (NE)
 Roskam Smith (NJ)
 Ross (AR) Smith (TX)
 Ross (FL) Smith (WA)
 Royce Southerland
 Runyan Stearns
 Ryan (WI) Stivers
 Scalise Stutzman
 Schilling Sullivan
 Schmidt Terry
 Schock Thompson (PA)

NAYS—188

Ackerman Garamendi
 Amash Gonzalez
 Andrews Goodlatte
 Baca Green, Al
 Baldwin Green, Gene
 Bartlett Grijalva
 Barton (TX) Grimm
 Bass (CA) Gutierrez
 Berman Hanabusa
 Bishop (GA) Harris
 Bishop (NY) Hastings (FL)
 Blumenauer Heinrich
 Boswell Higgins
 Brady (PA) Himes
 Braley (IA) Hinchey
 Broun (GA) Hinojosa
 Brown (FL) Hirono
 Burgess Hochul
 Butterfield Holt
 Campbell Honda
 Capps Hoyer
 Capuano Israel
 Cardoza Jackson (IL)
 Carnahan Jackson Lee
 Carney (TX)
 Carson (IN) Johnson (GA)
 Castor (FL) Johnson (IL)
 Chu Johnson, E. B.
 Cicilline Jones
 Clarke (MI) Kaptur
 Clarke (NY) Keating
 Clay Kildee
 Cleaver Kind
 Clyburn King (NY)
 Cohen Kissell
 Connolly (VA) Kucinich
 Cooper Langevin
 Costa Larsen (WA)
 Costello Larson (CT)
 Courtney Lee (CA)
 Crowley Levin
 Cuellar Lewis (GA)
 Cummings Lipinski
 Davis (CA) LoBiondo
 Davis (IL) Loeb sack
 DeFazio Lowey
 DeGette Lujan
 DeLauro Lynch
 Deutch Maloney
 Dicks Matsui
 Dingell DeGette
 Doggett McClintock
 Doyle McCollum
 Duncan (TN) McDermott
 Edwards McGovern
 Ellison McNerney
 Engel Meeks
 Eshoo Michaud
 Farr Miller (NC)
 Fattah Moore
 Filner Miller, George
 Flake Moore
 Frank (MA) Moran
 Fudge Mulvaney
 Murphy (CT) Murphy (CT)

NOT VOTING—13

Becerra Lofgren, Zoe
 Chaffetz Manzullo
 Conyers Markey
 Frelinghuysen Myrick
 Giffords Neal
 Pence
 Rush
 Schwartz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1859

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chair, I missed a series of votes today because of a family medical issue. If I had been here, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 389; "yea" on rollcall No. 390; "yea" on rollcall No. 391; "yea" on rollcall No. 392; "no" on rollcall No. 393; "no" on rollcall No. 394; "yea" on rollcall No. 395; "yea" on rollcall No. 396; "yea" on rollcall No. 397; "yea" on rollcall No. 398; "no" on rollcall No. 399; "no" on rollcall No. 400; "yea" on rollcall No. 401; "yea" on rollcall No. 402; "yea" on rollcall No. 403; "yea" on rollcall No. 404; "yea" on rollcall No. 405; "no" on rollcall No. 406; "no" on rollcall No. 407; "no" on rollcall No. 408; and "yea" on rollcall No. 409.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 293

Resolved, That the following named Member be and is hereby elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—Ms. Hochul.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. ISSA. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROKITA), I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 771

Mr. CUELLAR. I ask for unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to remove Representative PAUL RYAN as a cosponsor of H.R. 771.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2055 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 288 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2055.

□ 1903

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2055) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. TERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

Mr. Chairman, it's my privilege to lay out tonight for the House for consideration the appropriations bill for Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and my good friend, Mr. SANFORD BISHOP of Georgia, we have worked together arm in arm in this committee to make sure that our men and women in uniform have everything they need to do their job. We on this committee think of our job as sort of we are the peace of mind committee for the United States military and for our veterans.

We have an obligation—this Congress, this government—has an obligation, first and foremost, to provide for national security, to make sure that our men and women in uniform, not only here at home, but overseas have everything they need to do their job.

The scope of our appropriations bill today includes construction, of course, of all the military bases here and over-

seas. We have fully funded in this bill all the requests of the branches of the military for our men and women in uniform on active duty. We've made sure that all the retired men and women who have served this Nation have everything they need when it comes to the veterans hospitals, the Department of Veterans Affairs.

We are laying before the House tonight this funding bill as a part of our Nation's—I like to also think of it as part of our Nation's mortgage payment. This is one of those fundamental obligations that we have as a government to ensure that our military is fully funded, that they've got the equipment, the logistical support that they need, that their housing is the best it can be, that the facilities are the very best they can be, and this is one of those fundamental obligations we've absolutely got to take care of.

In this bill and in all the appropriations bills, Mr. Chairman, brought to the House for the first time, this new Republican majority, this conservative majority is for the first time—money that has been left in the Treasury unspent in previous years was just spent in other areas. For the first time under the leadership of Chairman HAL ROGERS of Kentucky, our committee, the other subcommittees of Appropriations, are returning that unspent money back to taxpayers to reduce the deficit.

Chairman ROGERS and the leadership of the House, Speaker BOEHNER, our Republican leadership, all of us are committed to bringing the Nation—doing everything in our power to get back to a balanced budget, to reduce Federal spending, to bring the size, scope, and cost of the Federal Government back under control.

While we recognize our responsibility to fully fund and take care of our troops in military construction, of our veterans in the Veterans Affairs, the hospitals, through the VA, we also have an obligation to manage the money in a way that's fiscally sound. So we've identified rescissions, or returned money, unspent money, to taxpayers in the amount of \$388 million, again, the first time that's ever been done.

Again, these savings don't impact in any way the level of services provided to our veterans. This in no way impacts or diminishes the quality of housing or the level of service necessary on bases here in the United States or overseas.

But we have found savings. For example, \$100 million in planning and design money that was left over from previous years. We found \$100 million in unspent funds from the BRAC, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission in 1990, money that was unspent and left over. We found money in a variety of accounts, Mr. Chairman, that in previous years would have been spent elsewhere.

And under the leadership of Chairman ROGERS and Speaker BOEHNER, our