

Mr. QUAYLE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, President Obama made a joke about his so-called stimulus package. Remember those shovel-ready projects we heard so much about? They were one of the major selling points for the package. Well, the President now says they "were not as shovel-ready as we expected." I am sure some got a good chuckle out of that line, but there is nothing funny about a \$1 trillion failure.

The economic policies this administration has pursued have failed to create jobs, and they have made matters worse for our economy. In many of our home States, the economic situation is bleaker than the national picture. In my hometown of Phoenix, Arizona, our unemployment rate is higher than the national average, and we have lost thousands of manufacturing and retail jobs over the last 2 years. We also have a housing market that has collapsed.

Mr. Speaker, we will never get our economy growing again unless we see drastic improvements in unemployment and our housing sector. Our country is at our best when we unleash the ingenuity of the American people. The Republican Conference has a real and actionable jobs plan that will put America back to work, that will give our entrepreneurs and innovators freedom from the regulatory burdens and high taxes that are holding them back.

We must take action to get this economy going again, and that is what our plan does. President Obama's speeches, policies, and council meetings are not enough.

#### REPEAL AND REPLACE THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE PLAN

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recall a promise that we heard many times from this President and his administration: that under his health care law, if you like your insurance, you can keep it. Unfortunately, it seems that that promise was an empty one, and it will affect millions of Americans.

A recent study from McKinsey & Company found that due to the law, at least 30 percent and perhaps as many as half of employers say that they will probably or definitely stop offering health care coverage to their employees after 2014. These are astounding statistics, and they reveal the fallacy we heard so frequently that if you like your plan, you can keep it.

With every passing day we find out more and more what is in the President's health care law, and we find out that it hurts middle class families and small business owners, holding back our economy and killing job creation. This study is just one more reason for the House to redouble its efforts to repeal this law and replace it with legislation that will control the cost of health care while preserving individual freedoms.

#### HONORING JIM SACKETT

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

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jim Sackett, who this week announced he is retiring after 33 years in remarkable service as the anchor of WPTV News Channel 5 in West Palm Beach.

I have enjoyed Jim's newscasts since my family moved to Palm Beach Gardens in 1984. In high school, I wanted to go into the news business and actually interned under Jim at Channel 5. I learned a lot that semester watching Jim, whose commitment to balanced news reporting set a high standard for other newscasters. His dedication to quality news coverage has earned him both a Telly and an Emmy.

Before he began his career in journalism, Jim served his country honorably for 5 years in the United States Army. He continues to serve our community, where he is active in several organizations, including Big Brothers and Big Sisters. Jim is widely recognized for his "Thursday's Child" feature, which for 30 years profiled children to help them find forever adoptive parents.

Jim, thank you for your service and your contributions to our community. You are truly a pillar of the Treasure Coast and Palm Beach County.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 1 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 1 p.m.

□ 1303

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BROUN of Georgia) at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 300 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2112.

□ 1304

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and

Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. BASS of New Hampshire (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, June 14, 2011, a request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. RICHARDSON) had been postponed and the bill had been read through page 26, line 17.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures for soil and water management as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants); operation of conservation plant materials centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, \$770,956,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed \$250,000: *Provided further*, That when buildings or other structures are erected on non-Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a.

#### WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Under the authorities of Section 14 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, \$15,000,000 is provided.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 27, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would eliminate one of the 20 different conservation programs USDA currently operates, the water rehabilitation program. The chairman of the subcommittee, my good friend from Georgia, has stated during debate on funding for agriculture programs that he hopes to see a reduction in the number of Federal programs included in this bill.

I understand that some of my colleagues have a vested interest in this program, but when we have a program that is funding projects in only a handful of States, we must take a long, hard look at our priorities.

Mr. Chairman, even the President did not request funding for this program. It cannot be understated that we are facing unprecedented fiscal challenges in our Nation. We just simply have to stop spending money that we don't have, and we have to start creating jobs out in the private sector. My amendment, by cutting this program, will help to stop the bleeding economically that we're having. The consequences of failing to reduce spending and the deficit jeopardize the current and future stability of our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to this amendment, and I think it might be worthwhile to explain for just a moment what the small watershed program is and what the small watershed rehabilitation program is all about.

These were efforts begun in the 1940s and 1950s by this body in an effort to address flooding conditions. Under this program, 10,000 small earthen dams were built across the country, working in interlocking series to prevent downstream flooding by capturing flood waters at the source.

Now, like anything after 50 years, its life expectancy can be expected to come to a conclusion. In 2000, we created the rehabilitation program to extend the life of these structures by additional time, and it now appears, based on the modern techniques being used, engineering technologies, that these 50-year structures will wind up with a 150-year total life expectancy in many instances.

This is a program where the rehabilitation resources are allocated based on need as scored by USDA. It's not an earmark program. It's not a targeted program. The money is made available, and as the structures need work, they are prioritized. It's a wonderful way to address this issue.

Now, if you look at the amount of property and life and infrastructure that have been protected in the life of these programs, it's almost incalculable. In Oklahoma, in the range of \$81 million a year worth of property has been saved.

My colleague alluded to programs that only affect limited numbers of areas. I would note even in the great State of Georgia, there are 357 of these watershed structures. There are 69 that within the next 10 years will need the rehabilitation program. There are benefits in every State.

I would just simply say, if you care and you believe that infrastructure is a part of our responsibility, if you believe that protecting every life below that dam all the way to the ocean is important, and the property, then this is a wise, small use of resources. What my friend attempts to do here is to zero out the whole program. No money for rehab this year. No money for rehab this year.

□ 1310

That would be a travesty. That would be a tragic use of resources in the past. It's important, I think, that we continue this program.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. KINGSTON. As the chairman of Agriculture knows and is fully aware, I wanted to underscore the point that you just made that the ordinary mandatory authorization for this program is \$165 million. That has been zeroed out, and the only thing we're doing this year is this \$15 million. And so even at the current \$15 million level, it's still 150 less than it ordinarily has been.

Mr. LUCAS. I would say, reclaiming my time, that the gentleman is right. This is a dramatic reduction over what had been expected during the farm bill. Yet this \$15 million will do tremendous work, and it is allocated on a 65-35 cost basis. Local and State government have to come up with more than a third of the money to be able to implement these rehabilitation programs.

For a few pennies, we do a great deal across the country based on need, not anyone's political priorities but based on need. This is an exceptional program. I would ask my colleagues to turn back this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### TITLE III

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, \$760,000.

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs in the Rural Development mission area, including activities with institutions concerning the development and operation of agricultural cooperatives; and for cooperative agreements; \$161,011,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this section may be used for advertising and promotional activities that support the Rural Development mission area: *Provided further*, That not more than \$10,000 may be expended to provide modest non-monetary awards to non-USDA

employees: *Provided further*, That any balances available from prior years for the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service salaries and expenses accounts shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

#### RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

#### RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: \$24,845,666,000 for loans to section 502 borrowers, of which \$845,666,000 shall be for direct loans, and of which \$24,000,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; and \$58,617,000 for section 515 rental housing loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: \$40,000,000 for 502 direct loans; and \$20,000,000 for repair, rehabilitation, and new construction of section 515 rental housing: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated in this paragraph, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2011, shall be available through June 30, 2012, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

In addition, for the cost of direct loans, grants, and contracts, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1484 and 1486, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended, for direct farm labor housing loans and domestic farm labor housing grants and contracts: *Provided*, That any balances available for the Farm Labor Program Account shall be transferred and merged with this account.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$400,000,000 shall be paid to the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

#### RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, \$890,000,000; and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary, as authorized by section 521(c) of the Act, to liquidate debt incurred prior to fiscal year 1992 to carry out the rental assistance program under section 521(a)(2) of the Act: *Provided*, That of this amount not less than \$1,500,000 is available for newly constructed units financed by section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949, and not less than \$2,500,000 is for newly constructed units financed under sections 514 and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949: *Provided further*, That rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed during the current fiscal year shall be funded for a one-year period: *Provided further*, That any unexpended balances remaining at the end of such one-year agreements may be transferred and used for the purposes of any debt reduction; maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of any existing projects; preservation; and rental assistance activities authorized under title V of the Act: *Provided further*, That rental assistance provided under agreements entered into prior to fiscal year 2012 for a farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act may not be recaptured for use in

another project until such assistance has remained unused for a period of 12 consecutive months, if such project has a waiting list of tenants seeking such assistance or the project has rental assistance eligible tenants who are not receiving such assistance: *Provided further*, That such recaptured rental assistance shall, to the extent practicable, be applied to another farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the rural housing voucher program as authorized under section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949, but notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available for rural housing vouchers to any low-income household (including those not receiving rental assistance) residing in a property financed with a section 515 loan which has been prepaid after September 30, 2005: *Provided*, That the amount of such voucher shall be the difference between comparable market rent for the section 515 unit and the tenant-paid rent for such unit: *Provided further*, That funds made available for such vouchers shall be subject to the availability of annual appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, administer such vouchers with current regulations and administrative guidance applicable to section 8 housing vouchers administered by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$100,000,000)”.

Page 35, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$100,000,000)”.

Page 49, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$200,000,000)”.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I am offering an amendment that reduces the funding for the billion dollar Food for Peace program. Regardless of its perceived merits, our country is deep in debt, and we have problems here in America, particularly rural America, that need to be addressed.

The Food for Peace program has been rightly criticized as a waste of money and ineffective in achieving its stated goals. But the reason for my amendments are more direct: the current budget funding for this program is over \$1 billion. We stand today with a \$14.3 trillion deficit, and at the same time, we have unmet needs in our own backyards.

My first amendment cuts \$200 million from this program and my second amendment sets aside \$100 million into the spending reduction account. Then, of the \$200 million cut in my first amendment, \$100 million each is directed into Rural Development, Title III, here in the United States.

The reason for these amendments is straightforward. Parts of rural America rival parts of some Third World countries where we send tens of mil-

lions of dollars. We need to focus on our own people and our own communities before we spend taxpayer money in foreign lands.

One example here in the United States is the area known as the former Bennett Freeze area, an area consisting of 1.5 million acres of Navajo Nation reservation land, where the housing units have been described as “little more than hovels” and “80 percent of the homes have no electricity” and there are few paved road or communication structures. How do we justify spending \$1 billion in foreign countries when we have so many unmet needs in the United States?

The Rural Development loan program would receive additional funding under this amendment, a program that gets high marks for its success; so, too, would the Multifamily Housing Revitalization Program. With millions of people losing homes, they are moving into multiunit housing. This program will help Americans.

It is easy to understand the emotional appeal programs like Food for Peace may have, a program that would be reduced by this amendment. But ultimately, we are using taxpayer money for charity. Improving literacy, reducing hunger, and educating girls in foreign countries are issues that are, in fact, charitable and emotionally appealing, but we have our own literacy, hunger, and gender issues in our country. But at a time when we have a \$14.3 trillion public debt, massive unemployment, and rural rates of poverty, illiteracy, and school underperformance, we should focus our money here at home. We owe it to our constituents, the taxpayers, to help them. Certainly one can see that this program has laudable aspirations, but laudable aspirations will not help the U.S. economy or the U.S. taxpayer. The problems in rural America are staggering.

On June 9, 2011, President Obama issued an Executive order to create a commission to study problems in rural America. In the Executive order, the President stated:

“Sixteen percent of the American population lives in rural counties. Strong, sustainable rural communities are essential to winning the future and ensuring American competitiveness in the years ahead. These communities supply our food, fiber, and energy, safeguard our natural resources, and are essential in the development of science and innovation. Though rural communities face numerous challenges, they also present enormous economic potential. The Federal Government has an important role to play in order to expand access to capital necessary for economic growth, promote innovation, improve access to health care and education, and expand outdoor recreational activities on public lands.”

I agree. But instead of just forming a committee to study the problems, problems that are well-known and need no further study, my amendment would do something about it and direct

money to the Multifamily Housing Revitalization Account Program for a rural housing voucher program and the Rural Business Program Account, which provides loan guarantees and grants for “rural businesses development programs,” including business grants to Indian tribes and rural economic partnership zones for farm and rural development.

Again, instead of just studying the problems of high unemployment, lagging schools, lagging infrastructure and opportunities, let’s do something about it. The rural American poverty rate has exceeded the national rate since 2001 by 3 percentage points. The child poverty rate in rural America is 5 percentage points higher than urban-metro areas.

Why can’t we invest millions in our rural communities instead? Why should we tolerate poverty, unemployment, and a lack of infrastructure in our rural communities while we send millions and billions of dollars to build up other countries?

In good faith, knowing how hard so many people in my district work and knowing how little they have to show for it at the end of the day, I can’t agree to send their money overseas to help others while they suffer in our backyards. Knowing that infrastructure is lacking, this amendment helps start the process of directing our money to the unmet needs here in the United States.

I ask my colleagues to closely consider these amendments.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I wanted to make a few notes on it. I appreciate my friend for offering it, and I think he’s raised some very serious philosophical questions, particularly about Pub.L. 490, the foreign food program.

I wanted to point out we have reduced that by 31 percent in this account, but we’ve also reduced the Multifamily Housing Revitalization Account, as he’s well aware, but his amendment would actually increase that 10 times. It’s at \$11 million, and he would bring that up to \$111 million. The highest funding level for that was in FY 2010 at \$43 million, and so we have been ratcheting it down using a voucher program but feel that it was overfunded.

□ 1320

The Rural Business Program Account right now is about \$64 million, so this amendment almost doubles that. It doesn’t quite double it. But there again, we have brought that account down from a high of \$97 million; and with his amendment, it would go up to \$164 million. These two accounts would go to higher levels than they historically had. And in contrast, the PL 480, the foreign food program, is at one of

the lower levels that it has been at. So I have to say to my friend that I'm sorry to reluctantly oppose you, but we are going to oppose the amendment at this point.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. I think the amendment is well intended. I think the author is well intended. Rural America is hurting. Rural America is really under a depression. We have not done a very good job of having a rural strategy for America.

I applaud Secretary Vilsack for trying to pull together programs to invest in rural America and make sure that the different agencies in the Federal Government are working in collaboration. And I think this amendment addresses some of those issues, not in a collaborative way but just in putting more money into rural America. But unfortunately, that good intent is offset by the evil done in taking it out of the foreign ag account. And I can't support the amendment for that.

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

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), \$22,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2011, shall be available through June 30, 2012, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

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

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I rise to engage in a colloquy with my friend from California (Mr. FARR) about cuts in this legislation.

As I have been analyzing the legislation coming before us, Mr. FARR, it appears that the legislation, if approved in the form that is before us, would have a really devastating impact upon American farmers, families, and the environment. The legislation before us, as I understand it, cuts nearly \$1 billion from the five main conservation programs, conservation programs that

put money directly in the pockets of family farmers.

Over the last 5 years, these programs have been so popular that the list of farmers who want to participate greatly outweighs the availability. Both the Conservation Stewardship Program and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program have twice as many applicants as they can serve. And the Wetlands Reserve Program and the Grasslands Reserve Program combined have over 1 million acres waiting to apply.

These are not programs that are underutilized or ineffective. They appear to be widely popular and provide a direct benefit to America's farmers and ranchers. These would appear to be exactly the type of programs we should be supporting. They provide support for family farms and producers who are doing exactly the right thing, ensuring that we use precious tax dollars not only to support farmers and ranchers but to ensure clean water, clean air, and fertile productive soil.

They are a blueprint for a better path forward, a farm bill that helps farmers add value and truly supports small- and mid-sized operations. I was wondering if you would care to comment on my concerns.

Mr. FARR. I appreciate my good friend from Oregon's (Mr. BLUMENAUER) sentiments. And as ranking member of the House Ag Appropriations Subcommittee, I am a strong supporter of these conservation programs used both in Oregon and in my State of California. And I am distressed by the proposed cuts to these programs.

I would like to point out that the Farm Bureau also opposes large cuts to the important working lands program and the Environment Quality Incentives Program. I find it especially disappointing that these funding levels are low enough that the USDA will have to break current contracts. That is an unfair result for our farmers and ranchers who have counted on the support and technical assistance for the year ahead.

The funding levels for the 2008 farm bill were carefully negotiated, and it is frustrating to me and to many others to see the mandatory funding for conservation programs decrease so drastically because this bill was given such a low allocation.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the sentiments of my good friend from California, as I appreciate his leadership on issues that relate to both agriculture and protecting the environment.

Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that Members will spend time looking at what this means to farmers and ranchers in their communities and hope that as the legislation works its way through Congress, we will be able to reverse these efforts.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For grants and contracts for very low-income housing repair made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, \$32,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Housing Assistance Grants allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2011, shall be available through June 30, 2012, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 33, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$20,480,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$20,480,000)".

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I rise to offer my amendment, which would reduce the budget for the Rural Housing Assistance Grants Program by over \$20 million. My amendment would drop the allocation for this program from \$32 million to just around \$12 million. This is a modest request, particularly considering the President initially asked for a funding level of just \$12 million, and we would simply be dropping the levels back down to what the administration, itself, requested.

It is absolutely critical that this Congress cut spending wherever possible; and if the President could do without that extra \$20 million, so can we. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. It's very interesting that your colleague from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) just a minute ago was trying to add money to this account because of the catastrophe in rural America. This Rural Housing Assistance Grants Program is primarily to repair very low-income rural housing. This account was increased from the request of the President by the committee. The effect of this amendment would be to knock it back, and the reason the committee increased it was because of the need out there.

We know what kind of a housing crisis we're having in America, particularly when people have no other place to go. This allows the lowest of income people in the poorest areas in the country, in rural America, to have some assistance to upgrade their houses so that the cost of high utility bills can be brought down with weatherization upgrades and things like that. I mean,

this is not a smart cut. This will be hurting the people who can least afford it and at a time when they most need it, and I would oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM  
ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans and grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$3,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for a Rural Community Development Initiative: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be used solely to develop the capacity and ability of private, non-profit community-based housing and community development organizations, low-income rural communities, and Federally Recognized Native American Tribes to undertake projects to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be made available to qualified private, non-profit and public intermediary organizations proposing to carry out a program of financial and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That such intermediary organizations shall provide matching funds from other sources, including Federal funds for related activities, in an amount not less than funds provided: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Community Facilities Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2011, shall be available through June 30, 2012, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural community programs described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: *Provided further*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of loan guarantees and grants, for the rural business development programs authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in section 381E(d)(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$64,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$500,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development: *Provided further*, That \$2,250,000 shall be for grants to the Delta Regional Authority (7 U.S.C. 2009aa et seq.) for any Rural Community Advancement Program purpose as described in section 381E(d) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, of which not more than 5 percent may be used for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That \$3,400,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for business grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native Amer-

ican Tribes, including \$250,000 for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Business Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2011, shall be available through June 30, 2012, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural business and cooperative development programs described in section 381E(d)(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: *Provided further*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That any prior balances in the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account for programs authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in section 381E(d)(3) of such Act be transferred and merged with this account and any other prior balances from the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account that the Secretary determines is appropriate to transfer.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM  
ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), \$14,758,000.

For the cost of direct loans, \$5,000,000, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), of which \$750,000 shall be available through June 30, 2012, for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes; and of which \$1,500,000 shall be available through June 30, 2012, for Mississippi Delta Regional counties (as determined in accordance with Public Law 100-460): *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2011, shall be available through June 30, 2012, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan programs, \$3,500,000 shall be paid to the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS  
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, \$33,077,000.

Of the funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments, as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, \$155,000,000 shall not be obligated and \$155,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

For rural cooperative development grants authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932), \$22,500,000 of which, \$2,000,000 shall be for cooperative agreements for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas program: *Provided*, That, not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be for cooperatives or associa-

tions of cooperatives whose primary focus is to provide assistance to small, socially disadvantaged producers and whose governing board and/or membership is comprised of at least 75 percent socially disadvantaged members; and of which \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for value-added agricultural product market development grants, as authorized by section 231 of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 1621 note).

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees and grants, under the same terms and conditions as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107), \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the cost of loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans and grants for the rural water, waste water, waste disposal, and solid waste management programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B and described in sections 306C(a)(2), 306D, 306E, and 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$497,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306(a)(2)(B) of such Act, and of which not to exceed \$993,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306E of such Act: *Provided*, That \$65,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for loans and grants including water and waste disposal systems grants authorized by 306C(a)(2)(B) and 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Federally-recognized Native American Tribes authorized by 306C(a)(1), and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (of the State of Hawaii): *Provided further*, That funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be provided to a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105-83: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be used by the State of Alaska and/or by a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105-83 for training and technical assistance programs: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$19,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for technical assistance grants for rural water and waste systems pursuant to section 306(a)(14) of such Act, unless the Secretary makes a determination of extreme need, of which \$3,400,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified non-profit multi-state regional technical assistance organization, with experience in working with small communities on water and waste water problems, the principal purpose of such grant shall be to assist rural communities with populations of 3,300 or less, in improving the planning, financing, development, operation, and management of water and waste water systems, and of which not less than \$800,000 shall be for a qualified national Native American organization to provide technical assistance for rural water systems for tribal communities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$14,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for contracting with qualified national organizations for a circuit rider program to provide technical assistance for rural water systems: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,400,000 shall be

for solid waste management grants: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2011, shall be available through June 30, 2012, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural utilities programs described in section 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: *Provided further*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That any prior balances in the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B and described in sections 306C(a)(2), 306D, 306E, and 381E(d)(2) of such Act be transferred to and merged with this account and any other prior balances from the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account that the Secretary determines is appropriate to transfer.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by sections 305 and 306 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935 and 936) shall be made as follows: 5 percent rural electrification loans, \$100,000,000; loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural electric, \$6,500,000,000; 5 percent rural telecommunications loans, \$145,000,000; cost of money rural telecommunications loans, \$250,000,000; and for loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural telecommunications loans, \$295,000,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$30,000,000, which shall be paid to the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM  
(INCLUDING CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)

For grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq., \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, \$689,000.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21; \$18,770,571,000, to remain available through September 30, 2013, of which such sums as are made available under section 14222(b)(1) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by this Act, shall be merged with and available for the same time period and purposes as provided herein: *Provided*, That of the total amount available, \$16,516,000 shall be available to carry out section 19 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.): *Provided further*, That section 14222(b)(1) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of

2008 is amended by adding at the end before the period, "except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21".

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), \$6,048,250,000, to remain available through September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 17(h)(10) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(h)(10)), of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$14,000,000 shall be used for infrastructure, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be used for management information systems, not less than \$75,000,000 shall be used for breastfeeding peer counselors and other related activities, and not less than \$7,500,000 shall be used for breastfeeding performance awards: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the purchase of infant formula except in accordance with the cost containment and competitive bidding requirements specified in section 17 of such Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 17 of such Act.

□ 1330

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 44, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$604,000,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$604,000,000)".

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this Nation has almost a \$14.5 trillion debt. Forty cents of every dollar the Federal Government spends, we're borrowing. We've just got to stop the outrageous spending that's going on here in Washington. And both parties have been guilty over the years.

This amendment would simply cut 10 percent out of a program—10 percent. Some people say, well, it's just a small amount of money. But as I was doing a town hall meeting back, during last week, in Georgia, in Hoschton, Georgia, one lady got up and said, \$1 million makes a lot of difference. It is a lot of money.

This does cut a great deal of money out of this program. But, Mr. Chairman, we just have to stop spending money that we don't have. It's just absolutely critical. The economy depends upon it. Creating jobs in the private sector depends upon it. The future of our Nation depends upon it.

We're in an economic emergency, Mr. Chairman, and if we don't stop spending money that we don't have, we're going to have an economic collapse of this Nation.

I'm a physician. I've worked in emergency rooms. I've seen a doctor open up

a man's chest and do open-heart massage in the emergency room trying to keep a patient alive.

It's time for open-heart massage of our economy. We've got to stop spending money that we don't have. We've got to put this country back on the right financial course and start creating jobs out in the private sector. And my amendment will be just one small step towards that.

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope that my colleagues will support this amendment so that we can put this country back on the right course, so that we can create jobs in the private sector and can have a strong economy again.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. I would be curious if, at your town hall meeting, you got up and asked people would you rather take \$604 million out of the program that feeds women, infants, and children or would you like to take \$604 million out of the Defense Department for a war that we're putting on a credit card, for an Afghan war that we're putting on a credit card, the Iraq war we're putting on a credit card, or the prescription drug program that wasn't paid for under the Republican program? How about asking the people's choices?

We just authorized a defense bill in committee where we talked about billions and billions of dollars, and those are all borrowed money. So why don't we get our priorities straight?

We spent 3 hours here last night discussing what the implications are of cutting the WIC program. I don't think this is a country that wants to balance its budget on the backs of the poorest people in the United States, on the people most vulnerable, on the people that need just basic services. And that's what this amendment does.

Mr. BROUN, I know you're interested in cutting, squeezing, and trimming, but there are places to do that, and this is not one of them. Certainly, if you were here on the floor listening to the passions of last night, of 3 hours of debate on what the implications were for cutting the WIC program—and it seems that none of that was listened to by you because this is an amendment that goes right back to reducing that account by \$604 million.

Take the money out of the people most vulnerable in the United States to write down the deficit and ignore the Defense Department, ignore the spending for weapons programs, ignore the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, ignore everything that is with DOD, and expose everything that's with people in poverty.

This is a wrong amendment, and I hope it's soundly defeated.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARR. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In answer to your question, I want to do both. I think every dollar that the Federal Government spends needs to be looked at, and we're spending money that we don't have, even in DOD. I think we would cut a lot of funding there, particularly with the wasteful spending that the Department of Defense does that we all recognize.

So I want to do it all. The thing is, if we continue down this road that we're on economically, everybody's going to be poor. Nobody's going to have money for any groceries. Nobody's going to be able to get any health care. We're just going to be in a financial quagmire as a nation. And so it's absolutely critical, in my opinion, that we do emergent procedures to try to get this country back on the right course economically.

So, to answer to your question that you asked me very graciously, I answer, yes, we need to do all of the above, and I am eager to do both.

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I think Dr. BROUN has raised a lot of good points in terms of our financial future. In America today, for every dollar we spend, 40 cents is borrowed. The national debt right now is 95 percent of the GDP. Clearly, we have to make some very difficult choices ahead. And that's why, in this committee mark, we actually have reduced WIC funding already \$686 million.

Now, these numbers aren't random. WIC participation in 2010 was 9.2 million; in 2011, it's 8.9 million. Our committee mark for FY 2012 contemplates a participation level of 8.3 million. However, if the economy does not improve and the number goes back up, with contingency funds, we have enough money to fund a participation level of over 9 million.

But it's very difficult, Mr. Chairman, because, as we said many times during yesterday's debate, the only budget that has actually passed either House is the Ryan budget, and our 302(b) allocation funding level comes from that budget. The President's own budget failed in the Senate 97-0. The Democrat leadership in the Senate is unable to pass a budget. They're not trying to pass a budget.

So using the 302(b) allocation which we have, we have come up with these numbers, not done in random, not done with any recklessness at all. We're trying to be very careful to make sure no one falls through the crack.

But because this is a delicate card house, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1340

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 45, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$75,000,000)".

Page 45, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,500,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$82,500,000)".

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, my amendment today is an effort to save taxpayers' hard-earned money by ending funding for an unnecessary program that spends money coming to the Federal Government from our hardworking taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that I very much believe in breast-feeding. We wouldn't have a human race here today if it weren't for the fact that breast-feeding has been in existence since the beginning of time; however, I am opposed to the Federal Government funding breast-feeding programs.

Under the special supplemental program for women, infants and children, or the WIC program, Congress directed the United States Department of Agriculture to create a national program for the promotion of breast-feeding. In fiscal 2010, the Federal Government spent \$85 million to educate women on how to breast-feed.

We are facing a national debt of over \$14 trillion. Spending taxpayer money to promote breast-feeding is simply not the proper role of the Federal Government and serves to illustrate just one reason—government mission creep—that we are so deeply in debt.

In the last 10 years, administrative costs for the WIC program have grown by 72 percent while enrollment has increased by only 26 percent. It is difficult to understand how this program's bureaucracy has grown three times as fast as its enrollment. Again, it's an accepted fact that breast-feeding is good for infants and mothers, and I support mothers who choose to breast-feed, but coaching women on breast-feeding is not the role of Washington.

This program came to my attention earlier this year because of the budget crunches that all levels of government are feeling. I was contacted by counties in North Carolina about this program, and it was brought to my attention that most of the money is being used

to pay salaries and benefits, some is being used for travel expenses, and some is being used for cell phone use so that the peer counselors are available 24 hours a day to the people that they are counseling.

My colleagues across the aisle will shout about this, and I may even be opposed by my colleagues on this side of the aisle, but last year my colleagues across the aisle cut more than \$550 million from the WIC program to fund unrelated activities at the USDA. These were totally unrelated. It was obviously not a high priority then.

If we want to promote the health and well-being of women, infants and children, then let's get serious about it by creating a job-friendly environment that puts people back to work and allows American families to keep more of what they earn. Let's stop spending money on every well-intentioned program and return the Federal Government to its constitutionally mandated purposes.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are tired of Washington taking their hard-earned dollars in taxes and wasting it on a bloated Federal bureaucracy. It's time we stop the culture of spending in Washington. That's why I urge adoption of my amendment, which will save taxpayers \$82.5 million in just 1 year. The money will go into the Spending Reduction Account. And I want to say my total concern here is the spending of hard-earned taxpayers' dollars on a program that the Federal Government has no business running.

Mr. Chairman, it has come to my attention that I need to ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment and offer an amendment that was not printed in the RECORD.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 44, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$82,500,000)".

Page 45, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$75,000,000)".

Page 45, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,500,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$82,500,000)".

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I will not take advantage of this mistake that I made. I appreciate the indulgence of the ranking member and the chair of the committee, and I will just say that I would appreciate very much having the support for my amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, again, how many times do they have to keep attacking the WIC account, women, infant and children?

America has long decided that we ought to be taking care of the most vulnerable people in America. There are women who are pregnant, low-income, and what we've found is if you don't invest in teaching them how to have proper nutrition during their pregnancy, you have a risk of having a low-weight baby. A low-weight baby, as Dr. McDERMOTT told us yesterday on the floor, can cost up to a quarter of a million dollars in incubation and hospital costs, and this is preventable with good nutrition.

We go on to teach women, once that baby is born, how to breast-feed that child. We know that is good health practices. And then we keep the children with nutrition in the first 5 years. That's why it's called women, infant and children; it's about pregnancy, birth and raising that child. And this amendment wants to take \$82 million out of that program which instructs women how to do proper breast-feeding and works with the States to do educational programs.

We spent 3 hours last night debating the consequences of these cuts. And it's one of those penny-wise, super-pound foolish. It's also one of those where you know the cost of everything and the value of nothing. There is a lot of value in keeping women well nourished during pregnancy and certainly keeping that newborn child well fed and nourished.

To strike money from this program is ill founded, and I strongly oppose the amendment.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield to the gentlelady from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), who is an expert on this topic and whom I rely on. And I want to thank the gentlelady for her comments today.

Ms. FOXX. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding to me.

I think it's unfortunate that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle characterize our doing our best to bring fiscal sanity to this country by saying that we do not care for people who are poor or disadvantaged.

□ 1350

Mr. Chairman, I grew up as poor as anybody in this body, and I know what it means to be poor and to be hungry. I have no malice toward any person in this country, none, no malice toward anyone in this body. However, we are on the verge of a fiscal disaster in this country. There are many things that could be done at the local level and the State level, that should be done at the local and State level, but absolutely should not be done at the Federal level.

Again, my colleagues across the aisle come here and say what a shame it is that you are picking on the WIC program. Well, they took over \$500 million out of the WIC program last year, put it in a totally unrelated program and said nothing about it. We didn't come to the floor and say, you are mistreating poor and disadvantaged women and children. No comments were made about that.

Again, I think it is very unfortunate that that is how we are characterized. I believe that we have an obligation, an obligation given to us by God, to help our fellow Americans who are less fortunate than we are. But it is not our responsibility as Members of Congress to tax hardworking Americans who are working all the time just to pay their bills and survive and use that money to help other people. That is not our job. Our job is to do everything we can to create a good environment in this country for everyone to succeed, and that is the direction that I want to go. By lowering our dependency on foreign governments, we will make our country a better place to be.

As my colleagues have said over and over and over again in the debate on this bill, we are borrowing 43 cents for every dollar that we spend. We have a \$14 trillion debt. There is a huge debate about our raising the debt ceiling that is going to be facing us. Do we really want to ignore the opportunity to save \$82.5 million in a program that has no business being run out of the Federal Government and help us deal with the big issue that is facing us? That is what Congress should be dealing with. We should be dealing with the big issues. We should let these other issues be dealt with at the local and State level.

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

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I want to thank my colleague from North Carolina for putting this discussion on the table, because I think that it is important for us to look at the WIC program and make sure we are doing everything as efficiently and effectively as possible and we are putting the money in the right direction.

We had a very thorough, about a 6-hour debate about WIC yesterday. It is a delicate card house that we are trying to balance with our committee mark. But I think the more sunshine we have, not just on WIC, but on other Federal feeding programs, I think the better product we are going to come up with. So she and I have had some discussions on this. We are going to continue to have discussions on it. But I wanted to say I think it is a good debate to be having, although I am not supportive of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my good friend, the gentlewoman from North Carolina, VIRGINIA FOXX.

Ms. FOXX. I thank my colleague from Georgia for yielding.

I just want to make a point in response to my other colleague from Georgia. I agree with him. We are bringing light to many of these programs, and I think it is very important that we do so.

I want to point out again, the WIC bureaucracy has grown three times as fast as its enrollment in the last 10 years. This is an increase of \$800 million in administrative costs. If we are not prepared at least to cut administrative costs and programs that have no business being offered at the Federal level, then we are never going to get control of our debt and our deficit. I want to encourage both my Republican and Democratic colleagues to think about this. We have got to have accountability and we have got to start cutting, especially in the area of administration.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), \$71,173,308,000, of which \$3,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2013, shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided*, That funds provided herein shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: *Provided further*, That funds made available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 16(h)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,000,000 may be used to provide nutrition education services to state agencies and Federally recognized tribes participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be available to enter into contracts and employ staff to conduct studies, evaluations, or to conduct activities related to program integrity provided that



such activities are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

#### COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out disaster assistance and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program as authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note); the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983; special assistance for the nuclear affected islands, as authorized by section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-188); and the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 17(m) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, \$192,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective with funds made available in fiscal year 2012 to support the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, such funds shall remain available through September 30, 2013: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)), the Secretary may use up to 10 percent for costs associated with the distribution of commodities.

#### NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out any domestic nutrition assistance program, \$125,000,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provided herein, \$1,500,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 4404 of Public Law 107-171, as amended by section 4401 of Public Law 110-246.

#### TITLE V

#### FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed \$158,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), \$175,000,000: *Provided*, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That funds made available for middle-income country training programs, funds made available for the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship program, and up to \$2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall remain available until expended.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 48, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$175,000,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$175,000,000)".

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my amendment which would cut \$175 million in FY 2012 by eliminating the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is a corporate welfare program that essentially gives handouts to private businesses that don't need taxpayer dollars in order to grow their profits. It is essential that we make significant cuts to our budget this year and focus on reducing our deficit and tackle our debt. This is an unnecessary program and a waste of money that we could use to reduce this fiscal burden.

I understand the position that my dear friend from Georgia is in. It is true that the Ryan budget is the only budget to pass either House. I supported the Ryan budget, and I supported the Republican Study Committee budget, which would have reduced even more money from this bill.

Regardless of how one voted on a particular budget, we all have an obligation to move the debate in a direction that calls for more serious spending cuts. It is critical for the economic future of our Nation. It is critical for our children and our grandchildren. It is critical in creating new jobs and having a stronger economy here in America.

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE I DIRECT CREDIT AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I, Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480) and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, \$2,385,000, which shall be paid to the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses": *Provided*, That funds made available for the cost of agreements under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and for title I ocean freight differential may be used interchangeably between the two accounts with prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

#### FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480, as amended), for commodities

supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, \$1,040,198,000, to remain available until expended.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 49, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$100,000,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$100,000,000)".

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

□ 1400

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment that would cut \$100 million from the billion-dollar Food for Peace program and redirect it to the rural American communities, specifically to the Rural Business Development Loan Program. This \$100 million will provide resources to rural business development loan programs. Small rural businesses and Indian tribes and community organizations can use these loans to jump-start businesses in our devastated rural communities.

I'll give you one example: the Bennett Freeze.

In the 111th Congress, we lifted the ban on this part of the Navajo Nation last year. This ban prohibited any type of improvement to homes, businesses and livelihoods. As a result of the Bennett Freeze, this area is worse than in many Third World nations.

What we are trying to do is address this need, and we are trying to provide some resources to this group of folks. We need to address the high unemployment by empowering our rural communities. Please vote in favor of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. This amendment reduces \$100 million for Food for Peace. I don't know if the gentleman from Arizona was here last night, but there was a lot of discussion about the American image abroad. Certainly, at a time when the world economy is hurting, this Food for Peace program is exactly that.

We buy American goodwill. We buy this food from American farmers. They produce it. We buy it. We ship it in American ships, and we distribute it in a food program that buys a lot of goodwill for America at a time when the conflicts of this globe are generated in cultures of poverty, where people don't have access to proper nutrition, diet.

I know from being a Peace Corps volunteer that the first thing people try to do is figure out where they're going to get enough food to eat. You can't go to school with kids because you're

hustling to get firewood or you're hustling to get water or you're hustling to find anything that will produce food for the day. A woman can't do any of the other things, maybe raising livestock, if she is just trying to hustle for food all-day long.

I mean, it just seems to me that the most basic investment in preventing violence and war is the investment in nutrition and in trying to get fed particularly those people in the poorest sectors of the world. We've got Sub-Saharan Africa, and if people don't get fed there, you're going to have migrations of millions and millions of people, and there is going to be no place to put them. Nobody is going to want a big immigration of starving people from other parts of Africa. It's going to have an impact on us. Our intelligence agencies tell us it's a security threat.

An investment in food for people at the basic level is absolutely essential. This is food raised by American farmers, paid for by American dollars and sent where it is most needed in the world. It is a very good program, and it does, indeed, trade food for peace and stability, so I think it would be unwise to cut it by \$100 million.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment following this one that would have totally eliminated funding for this program and, thus, would have presented a problem to the House. So I am going to withdraw my amendment since Dr. GOSAR has introduced his.

It is absolutely critical that we stop spending money we simply do not have. Frankly, I don't like transferring money from account to account, because I think the only transfer that we should do is the transfer into the debt reduction program so that we can reduce the Federal debt. It is absolutely critical for the economic future of this Nation.

Since I am going to withdraw my amendment following this, I wanted to get up and speak about this particular amendment and just say that I really appreciate what my good friend from California (Mr. FARR) was saying about poor people. I am a medical doctor, and I deal with problems of nutrition for my patients. I appreciate what Dr. Foxx did with her amendment about eliminating this breastfeeding program.

But you see, we are constrained by the Constitution—or should be—and Congress has gotten way, way away from the original intent of the Constitution. We cannot try to feed everybody in the world. We cannot continue to try to be a nanny state for everybody, even in this country. In the private sector, if we mobilized them, there would be plenty of dollars to take care of the needs of American citizens as well as those of the people around the

world by leaving dollars in the hands of the private sector—in people's hands, in churches, in synagogues, in mosques, and in different areas—with the Salvation Army, et cetera.

So I think we need to as a Congress start being fiscally responsible, but we have been fiscally irresponsible for many years during Democrat as well as Republican administrations, as well as under Democrat- and Republican-controlled Congresses. We just have to stop spending money.

Mr. FARR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I appreciate Mr. FARR, and I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I just want to point out that you used the term "nanny state." Since we're government, I don't think anybody wants to be responsible for everybody, to be responsible to raise the whole society; but I do think that this help that you give people from the Federal Government and from local and State governments is absolutely essential.

When you don't have that infrastructure of social services and needs there, I'll tell you what happens—people still have those problems. Only they don't have a place to go get them. So do you know what they do? They knock on your door. In America, we don't have to open our door day after day, with somebody holding a baby, as I saw in the Peace Corps. There were people all the time with dead babies, infants. There were people who were begging for money to bury them properly or there were people asking you for extra food after you finished your meal. They know what time you eat, and ask, Can you give your leftovers to us?

We don't have that in America because we have an infrastructure that takes care of people. I think, if you totally wipe that out and say, well, leave it to charity, charity is just voluntary. It doesn't always work. When the markets crash, the charity isn't there. Poverty is still there. The need is still there. You saw it as a doctor, and you know you've serviced people who couldn't pay their bills; but you do have Medicare reimbursements and other kinds of Medicare reimbursements so that you can, even if they can't pay their bills, get some form of payment. If it were all left up to voluntary, the doctors would have to serve people who just have no money. I don't think all the poor people in America would be taken care of.

So we do have to concern ourselves with how much care and spending we do, but at the same time, don't wipe out the programs that are essentially the life support systems of a society that is as rich as America. We can afford to take care of the people most vulnerable, whether they are aging or infants, and I think a lot of the discussion here has been about trying to delete the programs that help people at their most vulnerable stages of life.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Reclaiming my time, I appreciate your comments.

But, you see, when I was sworn into the Marine Corps and when I was sworn into Congress—now three times—I swore to uphold the Constitution. I believe in this document as our Founding Fathers meant it, which means very limited government. In fact, we are destroying the very thing that has made this country so great, so powerful, so rich as a Nation, which is constitutionally limited government, the free enterprise system, private property rights, personal responsibility, the rule of law, and morality.

It is absolutely critical, if we are going to have a bright, shining star of liberty over the heads of America, that we rebuild those foundational principles. That's what I'm fighting for and will continue to do.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I want to rise in opposition to a previous amendment, to the Gosar amendment, which would eliminate the Food for Peace program and transfer it to rural development.

I also was going to rise in opposition to the gentleman from Georgia's amendment, which also goes after Food for Peace. I am glad he is withdrawing it, but I find it astonishing that there are so many on the other side who are attacking programs that I think are so vital to our national security.

Mr. GOSAR's amendment would tell farmers that we will take away from them \$1 billion in U.S. purchases of their crops so that we can borrow money in the form of loans for other purposes. That's essentially what he is proposing. Does that make sense to anyone?

So we tell U.S. farmers who have been selling wheat, rice, soybeans, vegetable oil, beans, peas, lentils, and other commodities to the U.S. Government that this market is closed to them. So long. Goodbye. Go borrow money. Go into debt. Take out a loan to develop the rural economy.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I support the Rural Development program, and I obviously support the Food for Peace program. Both of them directly benefit American farmers. Mr. GOSAR himself said Food for Peace title II (P.L. 480) merits support.

□ 1410

Well, let's talk about why. It supports U.S. farmers, millers, freight rail, truck, and shipping. Food aid provided by USAID is a lifesaving measure for 11 million to 16 million vulnerable people overseas. Our largest emergency food aid programs include Darfur and southern Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Haiti, and Ethiopia. U.S. food aid not only helps people survive; it supports

U.S. national security interests. It promotes stability and goodwill, especially in Libya, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Our emergency and humanitarian food aid sends the clear message to desperate people in need that the American people care. The Gosar amendment sends the opposite message—that the American people don't care at all; go ahead and starve.

We need to support Food for Peace, and we need to oppose that amendment. But we also need to oppose amendments that gut essential food and nutrition programs for poor people not only here in the United States but around the world. This notion that somehow when we support programs like Food for Peace, that it's just helping a bunch of foreigners overseas, is just wrongheaded. It is American farmers that produce much of the food that goes to support the hungry around the world. It is American farmers that are so important in our battle against terrorism because, quite frankly, I think these programs, as Secretary Gates has said, do more to enhance our national security than anything else.

I urge my colleagues who are coming to the floor with amendments to gut these programs, to stop it. Enough. These are essential programs. They help people who are helpless overseas but also help support our economy here in the United States and help our U.S. farmers.

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Number one, we have actually reduced this account 31 percent. Again, as I have said many times, passing an appropriation bill that is building a card house, there's a delicate balance. I have got my friend, Mr. MCGOVERN, who believes that we've cut too much. I've got my friend, Dr. BROUN, who believes we haven't cut enough. And so we're trying to move this legislation.

I wanted to talk a little bit about PL-480 and say a couple of things. Number one, there is a national security interest in it. This is not about international charity alone. We do have an interest. America needs to be engaged around the world. When there is a natural disaster or manmade disaster, if we're not there, who will be there? And this is very important. My friend Mr. DICKS is here, former chairman of the HAC-D Committee, and knows that in terms of the national defense, we have soldiers right now as I speak in 60 different countries around the globe. Now, they are engaged for a reason. It's not a job-creation program. They're keeping an eye on national security interests.

If you travel in Africa or travel in South America right now, you'll see a new player that was not there 10 years ago, and that is the country of China.

China is not necessarily an immediate threat to us, but it is a concern to us. China is rising as a military force and certainly as an economic source, and they are engaged all over the globe. Often our international programs, including food programs, keep us engaged and gives us an opportunity to have some doors open which we would not ordinarily have.

America provides 57 percent of the food aid in the world, followed by the EU at 27 percent and Japan at 6 percent. Right now, China is not a major player. The oil-rich Middle East countries certainly aren't major players. But it is about engagement. And it's interesting that we have a balance between developmental aid and emergency aid. Because if there is a Haitian disaster, we're the first on the ground trying to get food to the people. But we need to also be there with developmental aid to make sure that these countries are independent and that these countries do know how to grow their own food and have their own resources.

So I just want to emphasize again that this program has been trimmed already 31 percent, and it seems to me the balance that will get this bill over to the Senate so that we can negotiate further on it. We are in many, many different countries around the world.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona, Dr. GOSAR.

Mr. GOSAR. Thank you, my friend.

I would like to reiterate that there is an issue that we also have to take care of folks at home. For example, I brought up the Navajo Nation in the Bennett Freeze area. This is a treaty responsibility of the United States in which we forbade different groups from even raising to take care of a window pane or create economic certainty. We have to take care of our own, or we'll not be able to help anybody across the world. And that's why I actually rise in support of my amendment.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I do want to point out some of the things that this program is doing in Pakistan, Haiti, the Sudan, and Afghanistan. And I will submit that for the RECORD.

#### P.L. 480 TITLE II

##### History

For more than 50 years, the United States Government has played a lead role in meeting emergency humanitarian food needs through P.L. 480 Title II (Title II). Some of the first U.S. food assistance resources assisted the war-devastated economies of Europe. As these economies regained their strength they began to pay for American farm commodities. President Eisenhower signed P.L. 480 Title II into law in 1954 and it was later renamed the "Food for Peace" Act.

##### Current Need and Impact of Cuts

Currently, overall U.S. funding to WFP feeds on average 35 million people. A cut of Title II to \$1,040,198, as marked-up by the House Agricultural Appropriations subcommittee, would mean that 15 million people—primarily women and children—suffering from hunger as a result of conflict and natural disasters would lose access to life saving

food. These cuts would significantly reduce the United States' ability to address instability in volatile countries and decrease its capacity to respond quickly to the needs of hungry people affected by natural disaster or armed conflict.

#### Title II Assists People Affected by Natural Disasters

##### PAKISTAN

In July 2010, floods ravaged Pakistan, affecting millions. WFP was able to reach people quickly and began to distribute food just days after the record monsoon rains began. The first food to reach the affected population was funded by U.S. Food for Peace. The first helicopters that lifted food to remote valleys in Swat and the northern regions were also carrying U.S. food. Within the first month, WFP was able to reach approximately 3 million people and then scaled up very quickly to 7 million. Life-saving support was then followed by early recovery activities which included school feeding and nutrition support.

Story from the field: Razia Bibi and her family were badly hit in the floods that devastated Pakistan last summer. Razia lives in a little village called Chandia in central Pakistan. She and her family lived on an embankment for a month last summer as monsoon flooding flattened all the homes in her community. As floodwaters subsided in September, they started to pick up the pieces of their lives. Monthly food rations from WFP have kept them going while they have rebuilt their house and life has slowly returned to normality. Razia and her husband sold their three goats, their last major assets, to rebuild their house using high-quality bricks that would be more resistant in case of another flood. In December 2010, Razia picked up the family's last food ration. Now that her husband is back at work and they have a house, she and her family are able to support themselves. Their six children are back at school and because of food assistance they were able to get back on their feet.

##### HAITI

In Haiti, in the immediate aftermath of the January 12th earthquake, WFP began providing assistance within 24 hours and swiftly organized general food distributions. Only six weeks after the quake, WFP assistance, through partners such as World Vision, was reaching more than 4 million people, 35 percent of which was from the U.S. government. In the following months, WFP also put in place safety net interventions—including school feeding and nutrition. Following the large general distribution, school feeding was the quickest safety net intervention to scale up, reaching over 500,000 school children. At the request of the Government, WFP then scaled up to assist 1 million children. In October, a take-home ration was also given to family members to get children back in school, especially those who had dropped out after the earthquake. WFP also launched a blanket supplementary feeding program to all children five years of age and under and pregnant/lactating women.

Story from the field: When the earthquake struck Haiti in January of 2010 Cassandre Chery and her family were just leaving their home. A piece of concrete fell and broke her foot but otherwise they were uninjured. Her home, however, was badly damaged. "It's difficult to find work now," said Cassandre who used to be a beautician. Her husband also has trouble finding work. Their two girls, who live with them in a tent in Port-au-Prince, were forced to go hungry some days. But now Cassandre is back to work and she is rebuilding her country with a food for work project with World Vision and WFP. She receives food and cash to work clearing rubble from

roads and drainage channels. "This works means a lot to me," she said. "It has helped me pay school fees and feed my two daughters."

Story from the field: At Sister Mary Bernadette's primary school in Port-au-Prince, students began gathering after the earthquake, though classes had not yet resumed. Most had lost their homes, and a family member or friend. They came in search of support and in search of something familiar. As plans came together to begin makeshift lessons, WFP started distributing daily meals to Sister Mary Bernadette's students. "They'd simply be too weak to study if they weren't able to eat something at school," she says. "It's important for them to have a meal here. Most of them come from very poor families." Sister Mary Bernadette says that the food "helps [them] to study and stay focused in class. When they don't eat, they don't hear, they don't listen, they don't see." A year after the earthquake, things in her school are improving. During the summer break, crews tore down the damaged building and workers are now putting the final touches to temporary classrooms. The students seem to be recovering too, said the school principal. "Some of them are still struggling though. When you lose a member of your family, your mother or your father, you just can't forget. But we do our best to help them."

Title II Assists Those Affected by Conflict and Helps Restore and Maintain Stability in Volatile Regions

SUDAN

WFP assistance in Sudan, reaching 6.7 million people, has been a critical stabilizing factor since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in 2005. In 2010, nearly half of assistance to WFP in Sudan was generously provided by the U.S. government. This assistance has provided stability throughout the South Sudan referendum process. Readiness, contingency measures and pre-positioning, has allowed WFP to respond quickly to any situation, including the current population displacements in Abyei (an area between south Sudan and Sudan). WFP's strategic engagement for post-referendum South Sudan is vital for ensuring a smooth transition. WFP's engagement will support the restoration of sustainable assets for the communities, infrastructure (feeder roads), safety nets (school feeding, seed protection, nutrition), strategic food reserve, Government capacity in food security analysis, and support to smallholder farmers through purchase-for-progress.

Story from the field: Food assistance has played a critical role in southern Sudan over the last few years and has been key in supporting families returning home. Grace Lado, a 25 year old mother of 2, fled fighting in Juba in southern Sudan when she was only 7 years old. When her family decided to move back a WFP food ration made it possible. In spite of the deteriorating security situation, WFP is currently feeding some 530,000 people across southern Sudan. In addition to food assistance WFP is also helping to repair roads and assist farmers across the region so that those the country can get on a path to sustainable growth. Until then, however, these lifesaving food rations are helping people to build a stable and secure foundation in a country that is hopeful for a brighter future.

AFGHANISTAN

In 2010, the U.S. government supplied 36 percent of the assistance to WFP in Afghanistan, enabling WFP to assist 7 million people (or 25 percent of the population) and, through its strategic engagement, helps deploy an effective system of safety net inter-

ventions and build sustainable assets for the communities through food-for-education, food-for-work, and food-for-training.

Story from the field: When Taliban forces arrived in their village Jamila's husband lost both his legs during the fighting. Jamila's family was forced to sell their farmland to pay for his treatment and they suddenly found themselves unable to feed their four children. "I will never forget the day I realized we had nothing to eat," Jamila said. Her husband's family refused to provide assistance and told her to marry off her teenage daughters in order to get dowry money. Jamila's husband, frustrated, depressed and hungry, often took his anger out on her. All of that changed, however, when Jamila began a training program with WFP that provided her with a new set of skills while her family received food rations. Now Jamila is able to support her family by selling children's clothes to a local shop. "Now that I have a skill and am providing for my family, all the members of my family respect me," she says. By providing food aid while Jamila received training she was able to stave off hunger while she built a new life for her family.

Story from the field: For years the people of Dega Payan had to travel five hours on foot or by donkey to the nearest medical clinic. Travel by car was impossible as there were no roads leading to their remote village in one of Afghanistan's poorest provinces (Badakhshan) which has high level of under-nutrition and food insecurity. Now, as a result of a WFP program that employed local villagers to build a road while providing their families with much needed food assistance, a road has been completed connecting Dega Payan to the larger town of Ziraki, where there is a clinic. This has made the village accessible by road and allows local farmers to get their crops to markets more easily and allows traders to bring supplies into the village that were not available before.

McGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Approximately 2.7 million children receive McGovern/Dole school meals through WFP, which helps them fight short-term hunger, increase their concentration/performance in school, encourages parents to send them to school, and helps girls to get an education. A better educated girl will make more informed choices and will grow up to raise a more food secure family. Promoting girls education is crucial in countries where there are serious gender disparities. Every \$50 cut in the program would deny a child access to food for a whole school year. Without a daily meal, many poor children would not attend class with long-term ramifications for the child, the community and the country.

Story from the field: In Afghanistan WFP hands out take-home rations of vegetable oil to approximately 600,000 girls (in addition to the on-site meals) as an incentive for the parents to send their girls to school. In a school in Laghman Province, one of the teachers told WFP "There are more girls coming to school now because of the food. Before I had six classes, now I have twelve." In the same region, girls' enrolment increased by 40 percent by end of 2008 from the baseline data 2 years earlier, and attendance rate for girls improved by 30 percent from baseline. Families realize that girls are bringing income by going to school. A girl at the same school queuing for her oil ration said "We are so happy to get this oil. We are poor and our family is happy with us since we can bring something of value to our homes".

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 49, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$940,198,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$940,198,000)".

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again, as I spoke on the previous amendment, we just don't have the money. It's very altruistic of my friends on both sides to want to feed people all over the world. I very much would like to be able to do so, but we can't feed our people here at home. We've got a high jobless rate. We just have to simply stop spending money that we don't have. And this would just zero out the balance of the funds if my friend from Arizona's amendment is indeed passed into this bill.

Mr. Chairman, as we look at where we're going as a Nation, we've got to be focusing on jobs and the economy. We have to leave dollars in the hands of businesses, particularly small businesses. Leave the dollars in the hands of individuals so that they can take care of their own needs and their own communities instead of building a bigger and bigger Federal program to try to take care of everybody's needs all over the world.

We just simply do not have the money. And it just has to stop. And it's time to stop right now. We're headed toward an economic cliff in this Nation. And it may be very soon where we're going to be off that cliff, where everybody in this country except for the extremely wealthy are going to be forced into just tremendous poverty.

We have a potential of having riots in the streets and bloodletting in this country because of the great debt and spending that's going on. We're destroying jobs. We're destroying our economy. And it just must stop. The sooner, the better. My amendment would simply zero out the rest of the funds in this program. I think it's critical for us just to stop spending money.

USDA	State Department		
Programmed food aid, 2010	Voting practices in the UN, 2010		
2010—received food aid	Votes only (%)	Overall (%)	Important (%)
Algeria .....	30.4	81.7	16.7

USDA	State Department		
Programmed food aid, 2010	Voting practices in the UN, 2010		
2010—received food aid	Votes only (%)	Overall (%)	Important (%)
Angola .....	30.6	81.9	33.3
Burkina Faso .....	32.3	82.7	25.0
Burundi .....	25.0	79.3	77.8
Cameroon .....	44.7	88.9	60.0
Central African Rep. ...	37.7	84.1	66.7
Chad .....	0.0	66.7	0.0
Congo, Democratic Rep. of .....	46.2	87.2	75.0
Congo, Republic of .....	37.9	84.3	42.9
Djibouti .....	33.8	82.8	40.0
Ethiopia .....	32.8	83.2	44.4
Gambia .....	31.3	82.0	40.0
Guinea-Bissau .....	31.3	82.2	40.0
Kenya .....	31.7	83.0	57.1
Liberia .....	35.9	83.9	54.5
Madagascar .....	32.3	82.5	44.4
Malawi .....	35.3	83.2	50.0
Mali .....	30.8	82.4	30.0
Mauritania .....	32.4	82.4	30.0
Mozambique .....	27.9	81.1	33.3
Niger .....	32.8	83.1	33.3
Rwanda .....	50.0	86.9	57.1
Senegal .....	31.8	82.7	33.3
Sierra Leone .....	38.6	83.6	55.6
Somalia .....	28.8	80.7	27.3
Sudan .....	31.4	81.8	30.8
Tanzania .....	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uganda .....	8.6	76.3	60.0
Zambia .....	33.3	82.9	44.4
Zimbabwe .....	30.4	81.3	30.8
Afghanistan .....	34.3	82.4	46.2
Bangladesh .....	32.9	82.2	77.8
Cambodia .....	30.9	81.9	25.0
India .....	25.4	82.6	14.3
Laos .....	27.4	81.6	22.2
Nepal .....	35.8	83.5	33.3
Pakistan .....	21.3	81.2	22.2
Philippines .....	31.3	82.7	33.3
Sri Lanka .....	31.9	82.1	25.0
Tajikistan .....	30.0	82.1	30.0
Yemen .....	33.3	82.6	40.0
Colombia .....	36.1	84.7	50.0
Dominican Republic ...	36.4	83.4	36.4
Ecuador .....	32.4	82.4	30.0
Guatemala .....	37.9	84.2	62.5
Haiti .....	31.8	82.6	30.0
Honduras .....	63.4	83.6	60.0
Nicaragua .....	30.4	81.7	15.2

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. FARR. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. FARR. Again, I don't know how many times we have to reiterate that these cuts, squeezes, and trims hurt the most vulnerable people in America and abroad. My good friend talked about a fiscal disaster that we are having in America and then just goes amendment after amendment attacking the people that are most vulnerable. This one just wipes out the entire program.

I wish the Member had been here to watch what happened in the early part of this decade when a partnership with the rich was created in this Congress to help in every tax way possible, in every expenditure way possible, in building up the war machine to respond to Iraq and Afghanistan. The rich got richer. The corporations that built all the equipment for our men and women in uniform got a lot of profits. We did that by putting it all on the credit card of the American taxpayer. We just charged it up. Yes, we ran up an incredible deficit.

□ 1420

The gentleman fails to look at the other side of the coin. He talked about the fact he had been in the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps was also put on that tax credit card. The uniform, the free medical service he got, the food that he ate while he was a Marine,

all those things, thank God, we paid for. But then to say, okay, we're going to now reduce this fiscal disaster by just attacking the most vulnerable people in the world and wiping out the Food for Peace program.

Where are we? Where is the image of America? Where is that heart and soul? Where is that feeling of people that love our country because of the hand-outs we do give at a time of need? We're there to respond to disasters. And we can't just be that responder that says, okay, we're going to respond with our war machine. We've got to respond with our heart and our soul and the character of American human beings, which is very giving and very compassionate. To wipe out the Food for Peace program is not a wise thing to do.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DICKS. I would just say to the Chair and to the author of the amendment, who's a doctor, a medical doctor, remember the Hippocratic oath: Do no harm.

This amendment, if it is enacted, will deny millions of people getting food. Millions of children's lives have been saved because of this program and I hope the Broun amendment will be defeated.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARR. How much time do I have left?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. SCHOCK). The gentleman has 1½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. DICKS, I resent the fact that you accuse me of wanting to do harm, because I do not—

Mr. DICKS. You don't think your amendment will do harm, sir?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. No, sir. Actually, it will do good.

The thing is, we come to the crux of the problem here in that some people in this body believe that the Federal Government ought to take care of everybody in the world, and I would love to be able to do that. There's no end of good things that can be done all over this world. But for you to accuse me of wanting to do harm to people, I resent that.

Mr. DICKS. It's your amendment, sir. I didn't get up here and offer an amendment that would cut funding.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Sir, I have the time.

I do resent the fact that you accuse me of wanting to do harm. Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure if this comes to a point of order of taking down the gentleman's words, but I bring forth a point of order.

Mr. FARR. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, in finishing, I would just like to say, there is some inconsistency and insincerity here in stating what

you did as a profession and then cutting these programs, because these go to the children that we think the medical profession so much appreciates trying to care for. I mean, if you can't feed children, if you can't feed women, and you can't feed infants, no matter where in the world they are, problems are going to occur. Big, serious problems. That is not fiscal conservative. That is just not very intelligent.

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring a point of order about the gentleman's accusations that I want to do harm. I believe this meets the criteria of taking down his words, and I would like a ruling from the Chair regarding that.

The Acting CHAIR. All Members will suspend.

The Clerk will report the words.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The demand is withdrawn.

Mr. DICKS. I will revise my words and make sure that it will not be an insult to the gentleman.

I appreciate him withdrawing his point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington may revise his remarks.

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very, very, very strong opposition to this amendment gutting the Food for Peace program. Food for peace.

I find it somewhat ironic that we have people who oppose food for peace but support weapons for war without giving it a second thought. The fact of the matter is that this amendment would do great harm to some of the most helpless people in the world. I believe very, very strongly on a bipartisan basis that this amendment should be defeated.

The Food for Peace program has saved the lives of millions and millions of people. It is a good program. It is something we should be proud of in this country, and on a bipartisan basis, I believe, we are proud of the Food for Peace program. I think we need a big bipartisan vote to defeat this amendment.

I appreciated the chairman's remarks earlier, and I thank him for his comments on this issue.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DICKS. We've already cut this program by 38 percent below the President's budget request and 31 percent below last year. That is a major cut in this program. To go any further, I think, would be a big mistake.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I thank the gentleman. I would just say that, yes, we need to get serious about the deficit and we need to find ways to bring this deficit down. But taking food out of the mouths of children is not the way to do this.

I can go through a litany of things that deserve to be cut, from some of the subsidies that we provide some of the big agricultural businesses to the subsidization of the oil companies to some of the tax breaks for the Donald Trumps of the world. I would rather start there. But to take, to denigrate this program, I think, is wrong. This is something we should be proud of, and, in a bipartisan way, we should be proud of this. Presidents, both Republican and Democratic, have supported this program, and this is vital to the survival of so many people around the world.

Again, I would reiterate what Secretary Gates said. These programs, these developmental programs, are important to our national security. I'm going to tell you, they do more to help improve our image and protect our security around the world than a lot of these other programs that we have that export military hardware all around the world. This is important. This is real. This saves lives.

I would urge my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to soundly reject this amendment and let us support food for peace. Let us support food programs for the poor. That's who we are. That reflects well on this country. I urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mrs. EMERSON. I have been sitting back listening to all of the discussion here on a subject that is near and dear to my heart, and it has been near and dear to our family since the very first time my late husband came back from Ethiopia having sobbed, as he told me, a story about a child from Ethiopia who died in his arms.

□ 1430

Now, I will say that there's been an awful lot of rhetoric on this, and I think that the chairman, in spite of the fact that I don't like the number, I don't like the numbers that we've been given, the chairman, who also has traveled to Africa and has seen up close and personal how these programs really do make a difference for those of us who live here in the United States, how important these programs are for our national security, as Mr. MCGOVERN said and Mr. DICKS, and also how important it is that America, which is still the richest country in the world in spite of our financial difficulties, has respect and wants to help others because we ourselves have been so well blessed.

So I rise in opposition to this amendment, and I want to thank my col-

leagues from the other side and thank Mr. KINGSTON as well and hope that as we proceed through the process that we might be able to find some common ground, perhaps get a little bit more assistance for these vital programs, but let's try to keep our emotions down a little bit because everybody feels very strongly, but yet our common goal is to lift this country up, and by helping others, we do that.

I yield back the balance of time.

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT (LOANS) CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's export guarantee program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, \$6,820,000; to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of which \$6,465,000 shall be paid to the appropriation for "Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses", and of which \$355,000 shall be paid to the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1), \$180,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to provide the services, facilities, and authorities for the purpose of implementing such section, subject to reimbursement from amounts provided herein.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 50, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$180,000,000)".

Page 80, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$180,000,000)".

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my amendment which would zero out the McGovern-Dole program and save taxpayers \$180 million in the coming fiscal year. We simply cannot continue to dole out money that we simply don't have, particularly when we're experiencing such a huge economic crisis and economic emergency here at home.

It's important to make serious cuts wherever and whenever we can, and this funding is not tied to a specific national security interest. So we can afford to do without it. I think we should do without it, but I'm offering my amendment, and I hope it passes.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, this is simply a bad amendment. It eliminates funding for one of the U.S. signature programs to reduce child hunger in the world. I helped establish the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food For Education Program, first as a pilot project in 2000, and then as a permanent program in the 2002 farm bill. It has always had strong bipartisan support, including from my colleague and my friend JO ANN EMERSON and then-Congressmen, now-Senators JOHN THUNE and JERRY MORAN.

McGovern-Dole has one basic goal: provide at least one nutritious meal to some of the world's most vulnerable children in a school setting. It has reduced the incidence of hunger among school-age children. It has increased school enrollment and attendance. It has increased the support of families and communities for education, especially for girls.

McGovern-Dole is a proven success. Instead of cutting its funding, let alone eliminating it, we should be scaling it up. The cuts to McGovern-Dole already in the bill would end school meals for more than 400,000 children. Eliminating the funding would literally take the food out of the mouths of over 5 million of the world's most vulnerable children.

Mr. Chairman, it's bad enough to ignore hungry children. It's even worse to give a hungry child a meal, to give their parents hope for a better future, and then take it away. These are not just numbers in a bill. These are real living, breathing human beings, real children who are in school, many for the very first time because the U.S. is working with local communities to advance education and nutrition.

Now, I've visited some of these programs around the world. I respectfully suggest to those who want to eliminate them to first go and see with their own eyes what they are doing on the ground, look these children, their parents, their teachers, their community leaders in the eye, and make sure you want to tell them you don't care if they go hungry or get a chance to go to school.

In Colombia, I visited a program in Soacha, on the outskirts of Bogota. On barren hillsides, surrounded by shanties housing thousands of internally displaced families, children were receiving a school breakfast and lunch. Mothers and grandmothers were training as cooks, preparing the meals. Clearly visible in the cafeteria were

USAID bags of grains, beans, and lentils.

One mother came up to me and said, Please thank the American people when you go back home. I couldn't feed my children. I couldn't send them to school. I was afraid my son—who was 11 years old—was going to join the paramilitaries or the guerrillas just to get food. Now my son is getting fed, and he's staying in school. Please tell the American people thank you.

In Nairobi, Kenya, in the largest slum in the world, I went to a McGovern-Dole breakfast and lunch program. I was amazed by the students' energy and achievements. The school principal showed me how they store and prepare the U.S. commodities that feed her students and how all the students know that this is a program from the people of the United States of America.

I ate a cereal mush made from yellow peas, grown by American farmers, in a room full of children. The kids dug into this food like it was manna from heaven. One little boy would take a bite and then scoop a small amount out of his bowl and put it into his pockets. He was taking food home to his younger siblings who don't get anything to eat at all.

Outside of Nairobi is Masai country and a school for girls where McGovern-Dole provides a hot lunch. I helped cook and serve the meal of U.S. bulgur wheat and locally grown vegetables. One student told me how grateful she was to go to school and eat every day.

She grew up in a village over a hundred miles away. When she was 12, her father told her that she had to marry a much older man. She refused. Her father ordered her to go to her uncle's house, get his machete, and bring it back to him. She knew that her father was going to kill her. She ran away, walking alone for days, because she had heard of this school. She was then 15, healthy, well-fed, and at the top of her class. I knew I was talking to someone who could be president someday. In the very best way, this young woman will never forget us.

And in the very worst way, when we take food away from children, families, and schools, those communities will never forget us either. They won't forget that we took away their children's future. I wouldn't forget it if it were my child. Would you?

Mr. Chairman, there are many ways to advance U.S. national security and economic interests abroad. Education and child nutrition are very much at the top of that list. It is important that we support the McGovern-Dole program. This has enjoyed incredible bipartisan support, and I'm going to tell you this does more to enhance our national security than sending weapons to countries all over the world.

The people who benefit from this program know it comes from the people of the United States of America. This is a good program. Support the McGovern-Dole program. Reject this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. EMERSON. I move to strike the last word, Mr. Chairman.

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

Mrs. EMERSON. I'm not going to take the entire 5 minutes. I do want to say a couple of things.

Number one, I totally associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from Massachusetts, and it is quite true that taking away the program funding would, in fact, literally take food out of the mouths of 5 million hungry, hungry children.

I also want to add, because I know that people probably don't understand this if you haven't been working with this program, is that countries actually graduate from this program. This is not an ongoing effort in every single country, whether Colombia might have graduated, Nicaragua, and other countries.

But, you know, with so many threats against our Nation, I just think it's important to share America's bounty with hungry children in other places and in critical places around the world so that we can help America feed their hungry bodies out of goodness.

□ 1440

And it really is something that the entire Defense Department—you ask any Army officer or any member of the armed services, when they are in areas where these children's lives are being changed by a bowl of mush, as Mr. MCGOVERN said, it makes a huge difference. It makes them able to go to school. It makes little girls have the only opportunity they will ever get for any kind of education, and it is absolutely ridiculous that people don't understand how important this is for the security of our country.

I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I just want to thank the gentlewoman for her comments and to thank her for her leadership not only on this issue but on some of the other issues to help hungry children around the world.

I just want to also commend her for making the point that in the McGovern-Dole program, there are provisions that require that countries graduate out of the program. So this is not a permanent U.S. handout, if you will. This is some support to help get established school feeding programs that will, one, get more kids in school; and two, give kids a nutritious meal.

Mrs. EMERSON. And if I could reclaim my time, the countries actually take this program over. This is a jumpstart and one that, you know, for no other reason, little girls would never go to school. And to me, it's just shocking. We take these things for granted in this country. But it sets a very, very good example and gives these children and their families an opportunity to do more for themselves with just a wee bit of help from us.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Will the gentlewoman yield?

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I also want to say that this program is named after George McGovern and Robert Dole. So by the very naming of this program, it shows the bipartisanship that has been involved in forming this program from the very beginning. I think we all should be proud of that in this Congress.

Mrs. EMERSON. And we should be. Elizabeth Dole took over for Bob after he left the Senate. And this was a very important issue for her, but it has always been one that is bipartisan and one that helps lift other people up because we really do have so much here.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

I just want to make one short comment. What happens in this program is that we contract with countries to create these incentives to get kids to go to school. And you have heard the incredible stories that the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman JIM MCGOVERN, just gave us on his experiences in visiting these countries.

It's not only that these contracts are made with countries so they have to put something into it, but they also have a way of working themselves out. So it's not one of those, going back to Congressman BROUN's comment earlier about Nannygate—this is a “work yourself out of a program.” You can get off the program by having it work. And then you can move the moneys to another country. So I think it's an outstanding program and worth keeping and certainly this cut would ruin it all.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this shortsighted and I believe dangerous amendment that will increase suffering and misery all around the world and put American men and women in danger. And my colleagues have addressed that issue as well.

The appropriations legislation before us is already remarkably stingy with regards to international food aid. It cuts the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program by 10 percent below the President's request and Food for Peace by an astonishing \$650 million. It is a 38 percent reduction. Now Mr. BROUN proposes to zero out McGovern-Dole entirely. This is a program that, as you can tell by its name, has been a hallmark of bipartisan leadership for over a decade now. It is a linchpin in our diplomatic efforts in developing nations.

Make no mistake. Cutting McGovern-Dole endangers our national security.

Zeroing out this program, as this amendment calls for, would needlessly put the safety and the security of American families at risk.

For the first time in history, over 1 billion people—one in six—are undernourished worldwide. Every 6 seconds, a child dies because of hunger and related causes. And this hunger forces people into desperate acts and dangerous pacts. Famine and starvation create the conditions for militant extremism, the very extremism our troops fight in Afghanistan and around the world.

And so McGovern-Dole, and the international food aid it provides, is a crucial front in our efforts to combat global terror. We fight hunger and poverty, and we undercut the recruiting base of those who would threaten us. As former National Security Adviser Sandy Berger wrote in *The Los Angeles Times*, “Ensuring that no child goes to school hungry is the single greatest investment we can make in building prosperous, healthy, and stable societies.”

McGovern-Dole is that investment, and it works. Operating in 28 countries around the world, including Afghanistan and Pakistan, McGovern-Dole provides at least one nutritious meal each day to vulnerable children in schools. It has shown demonstrated success in both reducing hunger and increasing school enrollment and attendance, especially, as my colleagues pointed out, for girls. Otherwise, little girls in these countries don't get any education, and they don't get any food.

Last month, the GAO released a report on McGovern-Dole, and it called for strengthening monitoring by the USDA, accelerating the timeframe of reporting. It did not, however, call into question any of the objectives of the program. This program works. Since becoming a permanent program in the 2002 farm bill, it has reduced hunger and violence, increased education and nutrition, and has become a vital element in our international diplomacy. Zeroing out the program, as this amendment demands, would not only destroy all these many benefits for America and the developing world, it would mean 5 million kids will go hungry again, 5 million children. And yet, even as this amendment threatens to force millions into starvation, somehow the majority's budget still finds money for oil company subsidies and tax breaks for millionaires.

Cutting this funding is shortsighted in the extreme. McGovern-Dole works. It works for America. It works for developing nations around the world. It moves children from starvation to education. And it undercuts the recruiting ability of those who would do America harm.

I urge my colleagues, stand with our troops. Stand against hunger worldwide and oppose this disastrous amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### TITLE VI

#### RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

#### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, including hire and purchase of passenger motor vehicles; for payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92-313 for programs and activities of the Food and Drug Administration which are included in this Act; for rental of special purpose space in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized and approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$25,000; and notwithstanding section 521 of Public Law 107-188; \$3,654,148,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$856,041,000 shall be derived from prescription drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379h, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended, and shall not include any fees pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 379h(a)(2) and (a)(3) assessed for fiscal year 2013 but collected in fiscal year 2012; \$67,118,000 shall be derived from medical device user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$21,768,000 shall be derived from animal drug user fees authorized by section 740 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12), and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$5,706,000 shall be derived from animal generic drug user fees authorized by section 741 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21), and shall be credited to this account and shall remain available until expended; and \$477,000,000 shall be derived from tobacco product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 387t and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$12,364,000 shall be derived from food and feed recall fees authorized by section 743 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Public Law 75-717), as amended by the Food Safety Modernization Act (Public Law 111-353), and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$14,700,000 shall be derived from food reinspection fees authorized by section 743 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Public Law 75-717), as amended by the Food Safety Modernization Act (Public Law 111-353), and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; and \$36,000,000 shall be derived from voluntary qualified importer program fees authorized by section 743 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Public Law 75-717), as amended by the Food Safety Modernization Act (Public Law 111-353), and shall be credited to this account and remain available until ex-

ended: *Provided further*, That fees derived from prescription drug, medical device, animal drug, animal generic drug, and tobacco product assessments for fiscal year 2012 received during fiscal year 2012, including any such fees assessed prior to fiscal year 2012 but credited for fiscal year 2012, shall be subject to the fiscal year 2012 limitations: *Provided further*, That in addition and notwithstanding any other provision under this heading, amounts collected for prescription drug user fees that exceed the fiscal year 2012 limitation are appropriated and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated: (1) \$799,820,000 shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) \$1,031,205,000 shall be for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) \$327,651,000 shall be for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) \$157,874,000 shall be for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (5) \$321,171,000 shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (6) \$51,461,000 shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; (7) \$454,751,000 shall be for the Center for Tobacco Products and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (8) not to exceed \$124,273,000 shall be for Rent and Related activities, of which \$37,073,000 is for White Oak Consolidation, other than the amounts paid to the General Services Administration for rent; (9) not to exceed \$177,130,000 shall be for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; and (10) \$208,812,000 shall be for other activities, including the Office of the Commissioner; the Office of Foods; the Office of the Chief Scientist; the Office of Policy, Planning and Budget; the Office of International Programs; the Office of Administration; and central services for these offices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Commissioner: *Provided further*, That funds may be transferred from one specified activity to another with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

In addition, mammography user fees authorized by 42 U.S.C. 263b, export certification user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 381, and priority review user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360n may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 51, line 18, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(reduced by \$392,000,000)”.

Page 52, line 11, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(reduced by \$392,000,000)”.

Page 54, line 6, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(reduced by \$392,000,000)”.

Page 80, line 2, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(increased by \$392,000,000)”.

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



Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, let me just briefly say, this is a very simple amendment. It takes the Center for Tobacco Products back to the 2009 level. Now all of you should realize, this agency never existed in 2006. There have been prodigious increases in this center. We are taking the funding for this Center for Tobacco Products back to the 2009 level.

Now under the President's plan, the budget for the FDA's Center for Tobacco Products has simply exploded. The administration's budget justification to Congress states, "FDA is experiencing an unprecedented and dramatic surge in staffing and facility needs that will cause FDA facility requirements to exceed the scope of the 2009 master plan."

□ 1450

I understand that. The FDA is expanding, does good work. I'm not criticizing it.

But one area of the FDA's budget that is growing way too fast under this administration's budget is the brand-new Center for Tobacco Products. Again, this agency, this center did not exist in 2006.

In the FY 2012 Agriculture appropriations legislation reported by the committee, it continues the trend of major discretionary spending reduction sought by the Republican majority. This same fiscal restraint should be applied to the Center for Tobacco Products. We're talking about appropriation levels going back to 2006, 2009, 2010. So all I'm asking is let's move this back to 2009.

An FY 2012 budget that was requested by the FDA's Tobacco Act was \$454 million, an increase of \$238 million from fiscal year 2010 enacted levels of \$235 million. So think of that: in 1 year it practically doubled, 110 percent increase.

Now, this is when we have a deficit, \$1.5 trillion every year, and we have a debt that's approaching \$15 trillion.

If we look at FY 2009, an \$85 million funding, from the fiscal year 2009 there's been a 500 percent increase in this new Center for Tobacco Products.

Tobacco regulation, obviously, is a new program at the FDA. They have been just champing at the bit over there for the last 25 years to be involved with the regulation of cigarettes and everything like that. They want to regulate tobacco, and I think, frankly, you know, the House voted for it. I accept that.

But we don't need to increase from 2009 up to what we're looking at, these large increases. We've got to return some of these increases to the debt and to the deficit. So a 500 percent increase in a budget is way too large. I suggest that funding should continue at the 2009 levels.

We are rolling back funding for many other programs, and it's proper to ensure that FDA also bears some of the burden during some of these most austere budgetary times.

Now, all of us know that smoking is bad. And the question is, what is the FDA doing through this Center for Tobacco Products? It's not clear to me, but do they have to increase over the years almost 500 percent?

Reducing their funding to fiscal year 2009 levels will be a restraint and will give the authorizing committee a chance to review the FDA regulations and review how the FDA plans to implement the law. I simply want to ensure that the FDA does not overreach with their authority, and ensure that it is using the best approach to ensure that tobacco harm is reduced. We all want to see it reduced.

But the question, we all have to take a sacrifice—doesn't the Center for Tobacco Products also have to contribute? There's no reason for it to have over these years a 500 percent increase.

And so, Mr. Chairman, I think this is a modest attempt to try and save money. It's quite a substantial amount of money for a good cause, which is reducing our deficit, our debt. In the long term, let the FDA and this new Center for Tobacco Products move forward, but not at these chomping, prodigious, gargantuan increases because they felt that it's catch-up time. I mean, every agency down here can come and say it's catch-up time. But obviously, under this economy and under this huge deficit, we cannot continue to look at agencies like this over this period of time getting a 500 percent increase in funding.

So I ask my colleagues to support my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. FARR. First of all, I hope that we don't have more of these ambush amendments that we haven't had a chance to really look at. And this one really has serious implications. What it seems that this amendment does is, first of all, reduce the tobacco industry's fees that they have to pay the Federal Government. This is a big help to the tobacco industry. It cuts fees that the private sector has to pay the Federal Government. And what do those fees go into? Into campaigns to reduce tobacco consumption and to treat the issues related to tobacco. That's the way the amendment reads to us.

And I'd just like to remind the author that I represent California. California has, time after time, put taxes on the ballot to increase tobacco taxes, and they've passed overwhelmingly. And we use those fees that would come from the industry from the sale of—not even the industry, they come from the user to run very effective anti-tobacco campaigns.

We reduced smoking in California almost to zero. I mean, it's incredible. Most cities in California don't allow

any smoking in public places. The communities I represent on the coastline don't allow you to even smoke on the beaches. You certainly can't smoke in public buildings and in any other kind of public space, even in public places that are privately owned.

So to do this, to ambush the anti-tobacco campaign with this amendment is just—it's a giveaway to the tobacco companies and reduces the fees they have to pay and hurts the ability to eliminate the illness caused by tobacco; and anybody who's had cancer in their family, as I've had, is very, very aware of the illnesses caused by tobacco users.

I think this is a very dangerous amendment and, hopefully, the gentleman will withdraw it. If not, we ought to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I was going to introduce an amendment, but I just want to make a statement and I'll withhold the amendment.

The statement I want to make is about what this underlying bill does to FDA. It cuts FDA, Federal Drug Administration, by 21 percent, about \$580 million. On top of that, the FDA has to absorb another \$37 million in higher rent costs. So we're really talking about a reduction to FDA of about \$600 million. And yet we keep the law in place so they have to continue all the current requirements and activities that are mandated to them.

This kind of cut means that 2,000 fewer domestic and foreign inspections of firms that manufacture food and medical products can be made. This kind of cut means that more than 9,000 fewer FDA import inspections to verify that imported food and medical products meet safety standards. This kind of cut means there will be 4,000 fewer food and medical product samplings to identify safety problems.

The amendment that I was going to introduce would have moved some funds from the Commissioner's Office to the Center for Devices and Radiological Health, or known as CDRH. The Center for Devices and Radiological Health is responsible for bringing new technologies to market, and to make the medical devices that are already on the market safer and more effective.

The FDA has implemented a more streamlined process by which medical

devices can get to market called the Innovation Pathway. But with the cuts to the FDA budget in this bill, the Innovation Pathway will become Innovation Roadblock.

At a hearing at the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health on February 17, 2011, the Director of CDRH, Dr. Jeffery Shuren, testified that these cuts: "The Innovation Pathway would be a non-option. And for the rest of what we do, this would result in increased delays in decisions. It would deny patients truly safe and effective innovative technologies. And it will result in jobs being lost."

□ 1500

So moving funds, even nominal funds, to CDRH makes a point that we would have to maintain a commitment to getting critical medical devices to market and to patients.

The other point I wanted to make is the Center for Devices and Radiological Health is also responsible in part for the FDA advances in medical countermeasures. This medical countermeasures program extends across several FDA offices. The program coordinates the appropriate responses to national medical catastrophes. For CDRH, that means putting in place the right medical responses to radiological threats, threats like a dirty bomb, a rogue nuclear device, or even a natural disaster like the one that occurred in Fukushima after the earthquake and tsunami.

This isn't just a health concern. It's a homeland security concern. Unless we are ready to handle these emergencies, many, many people could die or be permanently disabled. We have to prepare. The CDRH can do that for us, but not with a budget cut like the one the FDA is facing. The 21 percent cut in the FDA budget means the public health of Americans is put at risk, is put on hold. Medical safety devices are put on hold. Medical countermeasures are put on hold. Radiological treatment improvements, like new forms of x rays, PET scans and MRIs are put on hold.

I say it again, the 21 percent cut in the FDA budget is not good for America's health. I wish that we didn't have to adopt a budget with that kind of a cut.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Food and Drug Administration, where not otherwise provided, \$3,788,000, to remain available until expended.

#### INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

##### COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and the

rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$171,930,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, including not to exceed \$3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$25,000 for the expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials.

#### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

##### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$62,000,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit institutions, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses as authorized under 12 U.S.C. 2249: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to expenses associated with receiverships.

#### TITLE VII

##### GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### (INCLUDING CANCELLATIONS, RECISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 461 passenger motor vehicles, of which 456 shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles.

##### AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 56, line 18, insert "231" in place of "461".

Page 56, line 19, insert "231" in place of "456".

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my amendment, which would reduce the fleet of passenger vehicles that the USDA is able to purchase by half. Cutting the size of their fleet from 461 to 231 is a simple way to save our taxpayers some of their hard-earned money.

Mr. Chairman, I know many of my amendments cut programs that are near and dear to my colleagues' and their districts' hearts. We have heard clearly from our friends on both sides regarding that. But together, my amendments cut over \$2 billion, and we accrue more than twice that amount of debt every single day.

It's time to make the hard choices for the greater good of our economy. We have to cut wherever we can, and cutting about 230 vehicles out of the USDA's fleet is another way to save taxpayers money.

I encourage people to vote for my amendment.

Mr. FARR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. FARR. I'm just curious. I have a point of inquiry for Mr. BROUN.

Mr. BROUN, do you lease a car?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. FARR. You just drive your own private car?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I do, indeed.

Mr. FARR. So you want to cut this account that is vehicles for the Department.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. By 230 vehicles, yes, sir.

Mr. FARR. And how do you expect them to get around?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, maybe they could ride share. That would be a good way to save taxpayer dollars also.

Mr. FARR. Well, I don't think we can operate government on a maybe, and I oppose this amendment.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 702. The Secretary of Agriculture may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated by this Act or other available unobligated discretionary balances of the Department of Agriculture to the Working Capital Fund for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services of primary benefit to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without the prior notification to the agency administrator: *Provided further*, That none of the funds transferred to the Working Capital Fund pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without the prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided further*, That of annual income amounts in the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture allocated for the National Finance Center, the Secretary may reserve not more than 4 percent for the replacement or acquisition of capital equipment, including equipment for the improvement and implementation of a financial management plan, information technology, and other systems of the National Finance Center or to pay any unforeseen, extraordinary cost of the National Finance Center: *Provided further*, That none of the amounts reserved shall be available for obligation unless the Secretary submits notification of the obligation to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the obligation of funds pending notification to Congressional Committees shall not apply to any obligation that, as determined by the Secretary, is necessary to respond to a declared state of emergency that significantly impacts the operations of the National Finance Center; or to evacuate employees of the National Finance Center to a safe haven to continue operations of the National Finance Center.

SEC. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 704. No funds appropriated by this Act may be used to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on cooperative agreements or similar arrangements between the Department of Agriculture and nonprofit institutions in excess of 10 percent of the total direct cost of the agreement when the purpose of such cooperative arrangements is to carry out programs of mutual interest between the two

parties. This does not preclude appropriate payment of indirect costs on grants and contracts with such institutions when such indirect costs are computed on a similar basis for all agencies for which appropriations are provided in this Act.

SEC. 705. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans made available in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year for the following accounts: the Rural Development Loan Fund program account, the Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans program account, and the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account.

SEC. 706. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to carry out section 410 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 679a) or section 30 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 471).

SEC. 707. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, as determined by the Office of the Chief Information Officer, without the approval of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer unless prior notification has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided further*, That none of the funds available to the Department of Agriculture for information technology shall be obligated for projects over \$25,000 prior to receipt of written approval by the Chief Information Officer.

SEC. 708. Funds made available under section 1240I and section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 and section 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)) in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year.

SEC. 709. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any former RUS borrower that has repaid or prepaid an insured, direct or guaranteed loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, or any not-for-profit utility that is eligible to receive an insured or direct loan under such Act, shall be eligible for assistance under section 313(b)(2)(B) of such Act in the same manner as a borrower under such Act.

SEC. 710. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of a grant under section 412 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to prohibit the provision of in-kind support from non-Federal sources under section 412(e)(3) of such Act in the form of unrecovered indirect costs not otherwise charged against the grant, consistent with the indirect rate of cost approved for a recipient.

SEC. 711. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, unobligated balances remaining available at the end of the fiscal year from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses in this Act for the Farm Service Agency and the Rural Development mission area, shall remain available through September 30, 2013, for information technology expenses.

SEC. 712. The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize a State agency to use funds provided in this Act to exceed the maximum amount of liquid infant formula specified in 7 C.F.R. 246.10 when issuing liquid infant formula to participants.

SEC. 713. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 714. In the case of each program established or amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246), other than by title I or subtitle A of title III of such Act, that is authorized or required to be carried out using funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation—

(1) such funds shall be available for salaries and related administrative expenses, including technical assistance, associated with the implementation of the program, without regard to the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i); and

(2) the use of such funds for such purpose shall not be considered to be a fund transfer or allotment for purposes of applying the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in such section.

SEC. 715. In carrying out subsection (h) of section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949, the Secretary may use the authority described in subsections (h) and (j) of section 538 of such Act.

SEC. 716. Clause (ii) of section 524(b)(4)(B) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)(4)(B)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “fiscal years 2008 through 2012” and inserting “certain fiscal years”; and

(2) in the text, by striking “2012” and inserting “2014”.

SEC. 717. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture made available in fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007 to carry out section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb) for the cost of direct loans shall remain available until expended to disburse valid obligations made in fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

SEC. 718. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a program under subsection (b)(2)(A)(iv) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of \$948,000,000, as follows: Child Nutrition Programs Entitlement Commodities – \$465,000,000; State Option Contract – \$5,000,000; Removal of Defective Commodities – \$2,500,000; Disaster Relief – \$5,000,000; Additional Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts Purchases – \$206,000,000; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program – \$20,000,000; Estimated Future Needs – \$196,713,000; and, Administrative Funds – \$47,787,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act shall be used for salaries and expenses to carry out section 19(i)(1)(E) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of \$20,000,000, including the transfer of funds under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246, until October 1, 2012: *Provided further*, That \$133,000,000 made available on October 1, 2012, to carry out section 19(i)(1)(E) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 shall be excluded from the limitation described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(v) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out clause (3) of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), or for any surplus removal activities or price support activities under section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act: *Provided further*, That of the available unobligated balances under (b)(2)(A)(iv) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246, \$150,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 719. Of the funds made available by this Act, not more than \$1,800,000 shall be used to cover necessary expenses of activities related to all advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces of the Department of Agriculture, except for panels used to comply with negotiated rule makings and panels used to evaluate competitively awarded grants.

SEC. 720. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to pay indirect costs charged against any agricultural research, education, or extension grant awards issued by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture that exceed 30 percent of total Federal funds provided under each award: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310), funds provided by this Act for grants awarded competitively by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture shall be available to pay full allowable indirect costs for each grant awarded under section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638).

SEC. 721. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to write, prepare, develop, or publish a final rule or an interim final rule in furtherance of, or otherwise to implement, the proposed rule entitled “Implementation of Regulations Required Under Title XI of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008; Conduct in Violation of the Act” (75 Fed. Reg. 35338 (June 22, 2010)).

SEC. 722. The unobligated balances available for the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Forestry Incentives Program, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X3336, \$5,500,000 are rescinded, and the unobligated balances available for the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Great Plains Conservation Program, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X2268, \$500,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 723. Of the unobligated balances provided pursuant to section 16(h)(1)(A) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, \$11,000,000 is hereby rescinded.

SEC. 724. Section 1238E(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3838e(a)) is amended by striking “2012” and inserting “2014”.

SEC. 725. (a) Section 1240B(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa–2(a)) is amended by striking “2012” and inserting “2014”.

(b) Section 1241(a)(6)(E) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(a)(6)(E)) is amended by striking “fiscal year 2012” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2012 through 2014”.

SEC. 726. Section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2012,” and inserting “2012 (and fiscal year 2014 in the case of the programs specified in paragraphs (3)(B), (4), (6), and (7)),”; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(E), by striking “fiscal year 2012” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2012 through 2014”.

SEC. 727. Section 1241(a)(7)(D) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(a)(7)(D)) is amended by striking “2012” and inserting “2014”.

SEC. 728. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the following:

(1) The Conservation Stewardship Program authorized by sections 1238D–1238G of the

Food Security of Act 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3838d-3838g) in excess of \$634,000,000.

(2) The Watershed Rehabilitation program authorized by section 14(h) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1012(h)).

(3) The Environmental Quality Incentives Program as authorized by sections 1241-1240H of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa-3839aa-8) in excess of \$1,400,000,000.

(4) The Farmland Protection Program as authorized by section 1238I of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3838I) in excess of \$150,000,000.

(5) The Grassland Reserve Program as authorized by sections 1238O-1238Q of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3838o-3838q) in excess of 209,000 acres in fiscal year 2012.

(6) The Wetlands Reserve Program authorized by sections 1237-1237F of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3837-3837f) to enroll in excess of 185,800 acres in fiscal year 2012.

(7) The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Act authorized by section 1240N of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-1) in excess of \$50,000,000.

(8) The Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentives Program authorized by section 1240R of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-5).

(9) The Biomass Crop Assistance Program authorized by section 9011 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8111).

(10) The Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels authorized by section 9005 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8105) in excess of \$55,000,000.

(11) The Rural Energy for America Program authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107).

(12) The Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program authorized by section 6022 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2008s).

(13) Section 508(d)(3) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(d)(3)) to provide a performance-based premium discount in the crop insurance program.

(14) Agricultural Management Assistance Program as authorized by section 524 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1524) in excess of \$2,500,000 for the Natural Resources conservation Service.

SEC. 729. The funds made available in Public Law 111-344 through February 12, 2012 for trade adjustment for farmers are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 730. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the emergency food assistance program authorized by section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Stamp Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)) if such program exceeds \$200,000,000.

SEC. 731. (a) CLOSURE AND CONVEYANCE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE FACILITIES.—The Secretary of Agriculture may close up to 10 facilities of the Agricultural Research Service, as proposed in the budget of the President for fiscal year 2012 submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—With respect to an Agricultural Research Service facility to be closed pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture may convey, with or without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any real property, including improvements and equipment thereon, of the facility to an eligible entity specified in subsection (c). If the Agricultural Research Service facility consists of more than one parcel of real property, the Secretary may convey each parcel separately and to different eligible entities.

(c) ENTITIES.—The following entities are eligible to receive real property under subsection (b):

(1) Land-grant colleges and universities (as defined in section 1404(13) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103(13)).

(2) 1994 Institutions (as defined in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103-382)).

(3) Hispanic-serving agricultural colleges and universities (as defined in section 1404(10) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103(10)).

(d) CONDITIONS ON RECEIPT.—As a condition of the conveyance of real property under subsection (b), the recipient of the property must—

(1) be located in the same State or territory of the United States in which the property is located; and

(2) agree to accept and use the property for agricultural and natural resources research for a minimum of 25 years.

SEC. 732. Section 9 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) FOOD DONATION PROGRAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each school and local educational agency participating in the school lunch program under this Act may donate any food not consumed under such program to eligible local food banks or charitable organizations.

“(2) GUIDANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall develop and publish guidance to schools and local educational agencies participating in the school lunch program under this Act to assist such schools and local educational agencies in donating food under this subsection.

“(B) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall update such guidance as necessary.

“(3) LIABILITY.—Any school or local educational agency making donations pursuant to this subsection shall be exempt from civil and criminal liability to the extent provided under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791).

“(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘eligible local food banks or charitable organizations’ means any food bank or charitable organization which is exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)).”

SEC. 733. Notwithstanding this Act or any other Act, of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Agriculture from prior appropriations, with the exception of Rural Development and Domestic Food Programs, \$63,000,000 in appropriated discretionary funds are hereby rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 734. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture or the Food and Drug Administration shall be used to transmit or otherwise make available to any non-Department of Agriculture or non-Department of Health and Human Services employee questions or responses to questions that are a result of information requested for the appropriations hearing process.

SEC. 735. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or pro-

vided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds, or in the case of the Department of Agriculture, through use of the authority provided by section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or section 8 of Public Law 89-106 (7 U.S.C. 2263), that—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(4) relocates an office or employees;

(5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or

(6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (as the case may be) notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming of such funds or the use of such authority.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming or use of the authorities referred to in subsection (a) involving funds in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (as the case may be) notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming of such funds or the use of such authority.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress before implementing any program or activity not carried out during the previous fiscal year unless the program or activity is funded by this Act or specifically funded by any other Act.

SEC. 736. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who prepare or submit appropriations language as part of the President's Budget submission to the Congress of the United States for programs under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies that assumes revenues or reflects a reduction from the previous year due to user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the Budget unless such Budget submission identifies which additional

spending reductions should occur in the event the user fees proposals are not enacted prior to the date of the convening of a committee of conference for the fiscal year 2013 appropriations Act.

SEC. 737. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this Act, may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 738. No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this act to any other agency or office of the Department for more than 30 days unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

SEC. 739. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to—

(1) inspect horses under section 3 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 603);

(2) inspect horses under section 903 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 1901 note; Public Law 104-127); or

(3) implement or enforce section 352.19 of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

□ 1510

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 77, line 12, strike the semicolon and insert “; or”.

Page 77, line 15, strike “; or” and insert a period.

Page 77, strike lines 16 through 17.

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

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would remove the restriction only on the fee-for-service horse meat inspection portion. Since fiscal year 2006, Congress has prohibited the use of Federal funds to inspect horses. However, the USDA allowed for a fee-for-service program for mandatory inspection of horses destined for food until 2008, when Congress prohibited the program through an appropriations rider.

Before these bans, horse processing was a \$65 million a year industry and owners could receive about \$400 to \$800 when selling a horse. I am offering this amendment because owners should have the option of selling their horse for processing under their personal property rights. It is not the Federal Government's role to ban this option. The decision to allow for processing should be made by the States.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has directed GAO to examine the effects of this ban on the welfare of horses and on the agriculture industry. This report was expected by March 1 of 2010. Over a full year later, we still have yet to be delivered a final report from GAO, but expect one within weeks

of this debate. It is important that this analysis be considered when determining whether to consider this ban.

In particular, the GAO was asked to examine how many horses are now being shipped to Mexico and Canada for slaughter, which outside analysis has confirmed is increasing. With the increased exporting of animals comes the concern of longer transportation times to slaughter and reduced inspections by USDA of travel conditions. USDA has no authority to ensure humane treatment once horses cross the border to Mexico or Canada, and there is no reason to believe horses are receiving better treatment by continuing this ban.

Additionally, there continue to be reports of increased animal abuse during the reduced options for unwanted horses. I can assure you this is true in my home State of Wyoming. Recently, 100 horses have been seized from a western Wyoming ranch where they were being starved and had to be transported to the eastern side of the State to the State's Cheyenne stockyards. While the state veterinarian is caring for the animals currently, the options for selling these horses are limited.

There is just no place to send unwanted horses, and neglect will continue to rise across the country without a viable alternative. In fact, the Wyoming legislature this year made it a crime to release a horse on to public lands. Now, the reason people do that is because there is no other way to get rid of an unwanted horse. There is no opportunity to sell them into this meat market, so people are turning them loose with the feral horses, the wild horses, further exacerbating the Federal wild horse problem.

Congress needs to examine these concerns, and the GAO report should provide us the information needed to make an educated decision on this matter.

Now, I plan to withdraw my amendment after discussing this issue, but would like to provide my colleagues with the opportunity to present their States' concerns with this ban and to ensure moving forward we examine the GAO report before finalizing any appropriations language for fiscal year 2012.

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

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

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

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentledady from Wyoming bringing this amendment.

You know, many times people think that horse slaughter is just simply inhumane. Somehow they think that horse starvation is somehow more humane. The truth is that people are going to get rid of their horses in some way, so what they do in New Mexico and in the Western States is they simply take them out and turn them loose.

Right now we are struggling with an economy, an economy that is having

difficulties from every area, and too often we say it is just a problem of the economy. We don't break it down to its individual components.

One of the components in New Mexico is that we have completely eliminated sheep from New Mexico. New Mexico used to be a large area of sheep production. That piece of the economy is simply gone because of regulations we in Washington and the States have put into place. New Mexico also used to have a vibrant apple economy. That is now gone because we have given favorable treatment to overseas products.

But then this is another element of the economy that has simply disappeared. New Mexico used to have a vibrant horse trade. Prices were high. Now prices on horses are low because people know they have no option at the end of a horse's life, so it is simply doing away with the horse market.

So we find that we in Congress are causing the economic decay of our entire Nation, and the gentledady's amendment simply says let's study the facts. Let's understand what is going on that we ourselves are causing. Let's understand the economic duress that Washington and the States are putting on their own economies. It makes ultimate sense, and for us in the West it should be absolutely reinstated. We should reinstate the market there, because horses are being very inhumanely treated in the guise of some more humane treatment. So I thank the lady for her presentation.

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

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I rise in support of the Lummis amendment. I am disappointed that she is planning to withdraw it and that we will not be having a vote on it. We had a vote on it in full committee. It was actually Mr. MORAN's amendment that pulled it out. I did not support the gentleman from Virginia's amendment because I believe there is a lot of emotion that goes on when we are dealing with a horse. It still is a private property issue, a personal property issue, and while I do not own horses, I have family members who own horses. I know that you do have to have someplace to move the horse on to when it ages out on you.

It is very emotional in America. We look down at other nations that eat horses, but I have eaten horse before. In Kazakhstan I ate horse, and it wasn't bad. But we as Americans, we have an obesity problem, so we can pick and choose what we want to eat and what we don't want to eat, and people feel like, well, we are too good to be eating horses. I understand that, but the rest of the world does eat horses and I think, frankly, that is a different discussion, as my friend from Virginia knows. But I wish we were having a vote on it.

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

□ 1520

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

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

Mr. MORAN. I do rise in opposition to this amendment that would allow horse slaughtering to resume in the United States.

The language that the gentlelady's amendment would strike was put into the bill as a bipartisan amendment by two Republicans and a Democrat—Mr. Sweeney, Mr. WHITFIELD and Mr. Spratt. What it did is to restrict funding for Federal activities involved with meat inspection. Thereby, it stopped horse slaughter for the purpose of human consumption in any facility in the United States, and it stopped new facilities from opening. It passed this body by an overwhelming vote: 269–158. Now, every year since, the language has been retained in the Agriculture appropriations bill. There are six very good reasons for doing this.

One, it's money badly spent. Only foreign corporations which deal in horse meat for consumption in foreign markets would benefit from the Federal inspection of U.S. horse slaughter plants. So we are using American taxpayer money to inspect meat so that foreign corporations can send it overseas so that people living in foreign countries can consume it. There is a \$37 million cut below last year's levels in the Food Safety and Inspection Service. So here you are cutting \$37 million in food safety inspection. Yet you would be adding this additional burden onto the Food Safety and Inspection Service, an additional responsibility to inspect horse meat. Remember, this is meat that will be exclusively consumed in foreign countries. Before the ban, most meat was exported to France, Belgium and Japan. We should be using our resources to focus on meat consumed by our constituents.

Secondly, the American public overwhelmingly does not support the slaughter of horses for human consumption. Three-quarters of our constituents across the country oppose the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

Thirdly, American horse meat invariably contains harmful chemicals because horses are not raised for human consumption. A recent FDA toxicity report found any number of substances that could cause adverse effects in humans. One example is phenylbutazone. It's known as "bute." It is the most common anti-inflammatory given to horses. It is difficult to know every substance given to every horse in the United States. Because they're not intended to be raised as food, they're given different chemicals. The only way to ensure that such harmful substances don't make it into the food

supply is to prevent horse meat from entering the market.

Fourth, most horses sent to slaughter are, in fact, healthy. Sometimes it's framed, as my friend from Georgia suggested, as a way to dispose of unwanted horses. The facts don't support this claim. When horse slaughter was allowed in the U.S., 92 percent of horses sent to slaughter were healthy and could have continued to have been used as productive animals. They weren't old and infirm, because sick and old horses aren't used as a food source. People don't want to eat meat from sick, old horses. So we are talking about primarily healthy horses.

Fifth, other, more humane options are available. A licensed veterinarian can humanely euthanize a horse for \$225. That is not cost-prohibitive.

I want to underscore, too, that my very good friend was complaining that there was too much emotion in this argument. What's wrong with emotion? I mean, the horses inspire us. That's why most of the statues around the U.S. Capitol are of horses and of heroes riding on horses. Horses were critical to the expansion of the West. They aided in the development of agriculture. They provide entertainment and recreation similar to dogs and cats. They are treasured and loyal companion animals, and we revere them. That's why the American public rejects slaughtering them for human consumption.

So let's just summarize here.

A vote for this amendment is a vote to overturn established policy that was enacted under Republicans and supported by the American people to prevent horse slaughter to resume in this country. It would be diverting inspection funding, which is being cut substantially, to inspect meat that foreign corporations will be able to sell to foreign consumers. That's not something this body should support.

With that, I can argue against every claim that was made, but I don't think I will take up the time to do that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I do want to clarify for the record that this amendment is not about tax dollars. This amendment is about adjusting some policy that was put into an appropriations bill some time ago, long before the current makeup of Congress. We are talking about a fee-for-service scenario that would allow the private sector to ensure that there is safe, affordable horse meat to the general public, to a market overseas that is very robust.

Let me also say that a GAO study on the effects of horse slaughter plant closings on the welfare of horses and on the farm economy as a whole was requested by the Senate Ag Appropriations Committee more than a year and a half ago, and is overdue for a report.

The devastated horse industry continues to be attacked by misinformation, and we certainly have a problem here because I would allege that the economics of the ownership of horses are upside down. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, the result of this misguided campaign will eventually be a Nation where very few can even afford to own a horse. Without a secondary market, the value of horses at every level has plunged. Fewer horses mean fewer jobs, fewer horse trailers sold, fewer veterinary service dollars spent, fewer saddles sold—and the list continues.

Destroying the U.S. horse industry closed the U.S. to a very robust global market and gave other countries this economic opportunity. With the ability to ethically produce horse meat under regulated, humane conditions in the United States, we would almost immediately create jobs and minimize suffering.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member seek recognition?

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virginia inadvertently misrepresented the terms of this amendment. They only applied to the fee-for-service component.

With that, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. DICKS. A point of order.

I think the gentlelady has already spoken on her amendment.

Mrs. LUMMIS. I am asking for unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. DICKS. We never heard that. I object. If you withdraw the amendment, I won't object.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Now I am not going to withdraw the amendment. I will ask for a vote.

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

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Let me just say to the gentlelady that this is an emotional issue, and those of us who do not agree with you feel strongly about it.

Now, I believe, if you put that amendment in, it could very well jeopardize the ag bill. I don't think you want to do that, so I hope you will reconsider withdrawing this amendment. In committee, your amendment was defeated. There are a lot of people in this country who feel very strongly on both sides of this issue, but the American public, whether or not you agree with them, feels very strongly, as Mr. MORAN said, so I hope you will change your mind.

Regarding some of the things I've heard about these horses starving to death on the plains and everything—and I was not going to speak on this—there are a number of people in this country who are willing to put up millions and millions of dollars. In fact, I know some of them. They have bought ranches and want to take these wild horses and put them into an area where they will be safe, where they will be

protected, where they will be cared for. We are talking about, in addition to the ranches, maybe another 600,000 or 700,000 acres that would be used for these horses and for them to be able to survive.

□ 1530

If you have ever looked at the way they transport these horses to slaughter, they cram 20 horses into a truck that's built for 10. They don't feed them. They don't water them properly. And those horses are so mistreated, it's unbelievable, when they go to slaughter. And that's why they close these slaughterhouses. In addition, you ought to see what they do in these slaughterhouses for these horses. They hang them up by a hook while they're still alive and they're squealing, and they kill them in a very inhumane way.

I am not for changing our agricultural attitudes in this country. We have to have the slaughter of pigs and cows and chickens and that sort of thing. So a lot of times people say if we're against horse slaughter, we want to do something to hurt the agriculture community. That couldn't be further from the truth. We just want to make sure that these animals are treated in a humane way, number one, and, number two, that the American taxpayer is not paying for the French to get horse meat.

So let me just say to the lady one more time, I sincerely hope that she will reconsider. We have a disagreement. I hope you will reconsider and withdraw this amendment because I don't think something of this emotional status should impede or impair something as important as the ag bill.

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

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON of Georgia. I rise in strong support of the amendment and believe that while it may be an emotional issue—and as my friend from Virginia said and my friend from Indiana said, emotion is good. I think that there can be emotion on both sides. But there's also a lot of logic in the gentlewoman's position, and that's why I'm a strong supporter of it.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Before I withdraw the amendment, I wish to correct that this amendment has never been considered in committee or on the floor. This amendment only applies to the two lines in this horse inspection issue which deal with an individual's right to pay their own money to have a horse inspected. There are no taxpayer dollars involved in this amendment. I'm only striking the two lines that now you're even not allowing people to pay their own money to have a horse inspected.

With that opportunity to correct the record, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my amendment.

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

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Congresswoman LUMMIS.

As a farmer and senior member of the authorizing committee, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss this issue and speak in opposition to the language in section 737 of the agriculture appropriations bill for FY 2012 and its attempt to limit state rights and commerce with respect to horse meat, and the safe and healthy inspection of those deceased animals.

The amendment before us would simply allow horse slaughter facilities to use their own money for inspections.

While no one likes the idea of slaughtering horses we must deal with the problem of abandoned and neglected horses in the United States.

We hear frequently on this topic the issue of humane treatment. However, on average, adoption facilities used as a "last resource" can only house approximately 30 horses.

Often times these adoption facilities are so over-crowded that older horses end up starving to death because the real last resort is abandoning these horses, which happens all too frequently.

Each year there are almost 100,000 abandoned and neglected horses in the United States. Opponent of horse slaughter often claim that unwanted horses can be moved to adoption facilities.

I believe that current limits on horse slaughter set poor precedent for legitimate livestock slaughter for reasons other than for food safety or public health.

As a long time horse owner, I understand the emotional attachment one can feel for an animal, however, currently with the over capacity of animal adoption facilities I have concerns on what would happen to abandoned and neglected horses each year.

#### RESTORE THE HORSEMEAT INDUSTRY AND CREATE JOBS

Two weeks ago, the House Appropriations committee voted to reinsert language into the Agriculture Appropriations bill to prevent funds for inspections—inspections that are required by law—of horsemeat, continuing a logic-defying policy that harms the welfare of horses, infringes on the rights of horse owners, and cripples the horse industry. Most of all, it prevents the immediate creation of hundreds of good, American jobs. The unemployment rate just hit 9.1 percent and both parties are blaming the other for it. In this instance both are to blame for killing the highly regulated horsemeat industry.

Before 2005, the horsemeat industry was a \$65 million a year business. In 2003, the two Texas plants employed a total of 130 people to process 40,000 horses per year. One small business that shipped the meat noted in a 2002 letter that it employed twenty-one people, all of whom were heads of households. Their annual horsemeat airfreight exports generated \$4 million for the airlines they used. These jobs are all gone.

Instead, they are in Mexico and Canada. Now horses are shipped much greater distances and at higher costs to slaughter, and are slaughtered without USDA regulation. Last year, over 150,000 horses were sent across the boarders to be processed. Horse processing serves to set a floor price for horses. The higher cost of shipping them to

Canada and Mexico has lowered the price owners receive for any horse, and the effects ripple through the entire horse industry. Many U.S. zoos use horsemeat to feed their animals because it's high in protein and low in fat. Ironically, those zoos now have to buy horsemeat—derived from American horses—from Mexico or Canada.

Advocates in favor of this irresponsible policy, like my former colleague, Rep. Jim Moran (D-VA), say that horse processing is "not humane." He's wrong, and the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) say he's wrong. The U.S. plants used "penetrating captive bolt" to euthanize horses before they closed, a technique common to the beef industry and considered humane for horses by AVMA and AAEP. As with processing plants for all animals, there are laws on the books for humane slaughter methods for horses, and FSIS inspectors present to ensure those laws are followed.

Concerns about the safeness of horsemeat are misplaced. Both USDA and the European Union regulate horsemeat stringently, and the U.S. processing plants kept horses for withdrawal periods depending on the drugs (if any) that had been administered to them. The plants also performed constant residue testing in their holding pens, and if a harmful substance was detected the entire lot would be condemned. To my knowledge, the EU has never had any issues with "contaminated" horsemeat imported from the U.S.

I believe the shuttering of the processing plants, combined with the recession has led to an increase in abandoned and neglected horses. Others disagree. GAO is planning to release a report on the impact of the closing of the processing plants on horses hopefully by the end of the month, yet the House is scheduled to vote on Tuesday to continue this policy without having the benefit of this report's conclusions, whatever they may be. I think that is bad governing.

Let's be clear: horses are livestock under the law—not companion animals such as dogs as Rep. Moran has said—and are allowed to be deducted as diminishing assets and their expenses written off accordingly. Horses are expensive to maintain, and can cost \$500 to \$2,000 to euthanize by lethal injection and bury—assuming you can find a place that is willing to dispose of a 1,500 pound animal filled with drugs. Horse owners deserve a humane end of life option for their horses that has monetary value. Right now, Republicans and Democrats are using emotional arguments to an ill-informed public to deny horse owners their rights. In the process, they are preventing the creation of American jobs and causing more inhumane treatment of horses.

Charles W. Stenholm served the 17th U.S. House District of Texas as a Democrat, 1979–2005. He is now a Senior Policy Advisor with Olsson Frank Weeda Terman Bode Matz PC.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

The amendment offered by Ms. DELAUNO of Connecticut.

The amendment offered by Mr. SESSIONS of Texas.

The amendment offered by Mr. FARR of California.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. BRUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Mr. CHAFFETZ of Utah.  
Amendment No. 4 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Ms. RICHARDSON of California.

Amendment A by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment A by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment B by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment B by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Mr. STEARNS of Florida.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 193, noes 226, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 420]

AYES—193

Ackerman	Costello	Hastings (FL)
Altmire	Courtney	Heinrich
Baca	Critz	Higgins
Baldwin	Crowley	Himes
Barrow	Cuellar	Hinche
Becerra	Cummings	Hinojosa
Berkley	Davis (CA)	Hirono
Berman	Davis (IL)	Hochul
Bishop (GA)	DeFazio	Holden
Bishop (NY)	DeGette	Holt
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Hoyer
Boren	Dent	Inslee
Boswell	Deutch	Israel
Brady (PA)	Dicks	Jackson (IL)
Braley (IA)	Dingell	Jackson Lee
Brown (FL)	Doggett	(TX)
Butterfield	Dold	Johnson (GA)
Capps	Donnelly (IN)	Johnson, E. B.
Capuano	Doyle	Jones
Carnahan	Edwards	Kaptur
Carney	Ellison	Keating
Carson (IN)	Engel	Kildee
Castor (FL)	Farr	Kind
Chandler	Fattah	Kissell
Cicilline	Filmer	Kucinich
Clarke (MI)	Fudge	Langevin
Clarke (NY)	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Clay	Gonzalez	Larson (CT)
Cleaver	Green, Al	Lee (CA)
Clyburn	Green, Gene	Levin
Cohen	Grijalva	Lewis (GA)
Cornally (VA)	Gutierrez	Lipinski
Conyers	Hanabusa	LoBiondo
Cooper	Hanna	Loeb

Lofgren, Zoe	Perlmutter	Shuler	Scott (SC)	Stutzman	West
Lowey	Peters	Sires	Scott, Austin	Sullivan	Westmoreland
Lujan	Peterson	Smith (NJ)	Sensenbrenner	Terry	Whitfield
Lynch	Pingree (ME)	Smith (WA)	Sessions	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Maloney	Platts	Speier	Shimkus	Thornberry	Wittman
Markey	Polis	Stark	Shuster	Tiberi	Womack
Matheson	Price (NC)	Sutton	Simpson	Tipton	Woodall
Matsui	Quigley	Thompson (CA)	Smith (NE)	Turner	Yoder
McCarthy (NY)	Rahall	Thompson (MS)	Smith (TX)	Walberg	Young (AK)
McCollum	Reichert	Thierney	Southerland	Walsh (IL)	Young (FL)
McDermott	Reyes	Tonko	Stearns	Webster	Young (IN)
McGovern	Richardson	Towns			
McIntyre	Richmond	Tsongas			
McNerney	Ross (AR)	Upton			
Meeks	Rothman (NJ)	Van Hollen			
Michaud	Roybal-Allard	Velazquez			
Miller (NC)	Ruppersberger	Visclosky			
Miller, George	Rush	Walden			
Moore	Ryan (OH)	Walz (MN)			
Moran	Sanchez, Linda	Wasserman			
Murphy (CT)	T.	Schultz			
Nadler	Sanchez, Loretta	Waters			
Napolitano	Sarbanes	Watt			
Neal	Schakowsky	Waxman			
Oliver	Schiff	Welch			
Owens	Schrader	Wilson (FL)			
Pallone	Schwartz	Wolf			
Pascarell	Scott (VA)	Woolsey			
Pastor (AZ)	Scott, David	Wu			
Paulsen	Serrano	Yarmuth			
Payne	Sewell				
Pelosi	Sherman				

NOES—226

Adams	Fleming	Lummis
Aderholt	Flores	Lungren, Daniel
Akin	Forbes	E.
Alexander	Fortenberry	Mack
Amash	Fox	Manzullo
Austria	Franks (AZ)	Marchant
Bachus	Frelinghuysen	Marino
Barletta	Gallely	McCarthy (CA)
Bartlett	Gardner	McCaul
Barton (TX)	Garrett	McIntock
Bass (NH)	Gerlach	McCotter
Benishek	Gibbs	McHenry
Berg	Gibson	McKeon
Biggett	Gingrey (GA)	McKinley
Bilbray	Gohmert	McMorris
Bilirakis	Goodlatte	Rodgers
Bishop (UT)	Gosar	Meehan
Black	Gowdy	Mica
Blackburn	Granger	Miller (FL)
Bonner	Graves (GA)	Miller (MI)
Bono	Graves (MO)	Miller, Gary
Mack	Griffin (AR)	Mulvaney
Boustany	Griffith (VA)	Murphy (PA)
Brady (TX)	Grimm	Myrick
Brooks	Guinta	Neugebauer
Broun (GA)	Guthrie	Noem
Buchanan	Hall	Nugent
Bucshon	Harper	Nunes
Buerkle	Harris	Nunnelee
Burgess	Hartzler	Olson
Burton (IN)	Hastings (WA)	Palazzo
Calvert	Hayworth	Paul
Camp	Heck	Pearce
Cannell	Hensarling	Pence
Cant	Herger	Petri
Capito	Herrera Beutler	Pitts
Cardoza	Huelskamp	Poe (TX)
Carter	Huizenga (MI)	Pompeo
Cassidy	Hultgren	Posey
Chabot	Hunter	Price (GA)
Chaffetz	Hurt	Quayle
Chafee	Issa	Reed
Coble	Jenkins	Rehberg
Coffman (CO)	Johnson (IL)	Renacci
Cole	Johnson (OH)	Ribble
Conaway	Johnson, Sam	Rigell
Costa	Jordan	Rivera
Cravaack	Kelly	Roby
Crawford	King (IA)	Roe (TN)
Crenshaw	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
Culberson	Davis (KY)	Rogers (KY)
Davis (KY)	Denham	Rogers (MI)
Denham	DesJarlais	Rohrabacher
DeJarlais	Diaz-Balart	Rooney
DeLauro	Dreier	Ros-Lehtinen
Duffy	Duffy	Roskam
Duncan (SC)	Duncan (SC)	Ross (FL)
Duncan (TN)	Duncan (TN)	Royce
Ellmers	Emerson	Runyan
Emerson	Farenthold	Ryan (WI)
Farenthold	Fincher	Scalise
Fincher	Fitzpatrick	Schilling
Fitzpatrick	Flake	Schmidt
Flake	Fleischmann	Schock
Fleischmann		Schweikert

Scott (SC)	Stutzman	West
Scott, Austin	Sullivan	Westmoreland
Sensenbrenner	Terry	Whitfield
Sessions	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Shimkus	Thornberry	Wittman
Shuster	Tiberi	Womack
Simpson	Tipton	Woodall
Smith (NE)	Turner	Yoder
Smith (TX)	Walberg	Young (AK)
Southerland	Walsh (IL)	Young (FL)
Stearns	Webster	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Andrews	Frank (MA)	Slaughter
Bachmann	Giffords	Stivers
Bass (CA)	Honda	Weiner
Chu	Rangel	
Eshoo	Rokita	

□ 1602

Messrs. STUTZMAN, AUSTRIA, JOHNSON of Ohio and HALL changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. CHU. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 420, the DeLauro amendment to increase funding for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by \$1 million, had I been present I would have voted “aye.” This amendment would have improved food safety and protect the American people from E. coli bacterial outbreaks.

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

HONORING MISSOURI TORNADO VICTIMS

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the House observe a moment of silence in honor of the victims of the tornado which hit Joplin, Missouri, on May 22. As the Congressman representing Missouri’s Seventh District, which includes Joplin, I ask that we observe a moment of silence for those effected by the EF-5 tornado that struck this town of 50,000 people on the 22nd of May. This horrific event led to a loss of life of 153 individuals, from babies to folks in their nineties. Also, they lost 54 percent of their school capacity, 8,000 homes, and 500 businesses.

The Acting CHAIR. Will the Members please rise and observe a moment of silence.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

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

There was no objection.

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 199, not voting 7, as follows:



[Roll No. 421]

AYES—226

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

NOES—199

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

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

Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Emerson  
Engel  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Frank (MA)  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gerlach  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hiron  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Nader  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Oliver  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)

NOT VOTING—7

Eshoo  
Giffords  
Rangel  
Rokita  
Slaughter  
Stivers  
Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1609

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FARR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 352, noes 70,  
not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 422]

AYES—352

Ellmers  
Engel  
Farr  
Fattah  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NY)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunnelee  
Olver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes

Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (NE)

NOES—70

Adams  
Aderholt  
Altmire  
Amash  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Brady (TX)  
Broun (GA)  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Carter  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Conaway  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Duncan (SC)  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Fincher

NOT VOTING—10

Eshoo  
Giffords  
Herger  
Markey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

1613

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 120, noes 304, not voting 8, as follows:

Adams  
Altmire  
Amash  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Benishek  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bono Mack  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Burgess  
Hurt  
Insee  
Issa  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
King (NY)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Larsen (WA)  
Long  
Lummis  
Mack  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Matheson  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Garrett  
Gibson

NOES—304

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Boren  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canseco  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway

[Roll No. 423]

AYES—120

Gingrey (GA)  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Graves (GA)  
Green, Gene  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Harris  
Heinrich  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Himes  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Insee  
Issa  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
King (NY)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Larsen (WA)  
Long  
Lummis  
Mack  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Matheson  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Garrett  
Gibson

NOES—304

Connelly (VA)  
Conyers  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Denham  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Engel  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gardner  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Granger  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al

NOT VOTING—8

Bilbray  
Eshoo  
Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

1618

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CHAFFETZ

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 83, noes 338, not voting 11, as follows:

Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Marino  
Markey  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McCullum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Olver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pearce

NOES—304

Griffin (AR)  
Grijalva  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Herger  
Higgins  
Hinche  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hochul  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Lance  
Landry  
Langevin  
Lankford  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)

NOES—304

Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rivera  
Robby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano

NOES—304

Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southernland  
Speier  
Stark  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Van Hollen  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Webster  
Welch  
Whitfield  
Velazquez  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

[Roll No. 424]

AYES—83

Adams Garrett  
Amash Gingrey (GA) Murphy (PA)  
Bachmann Gohmert  
Barton (TX) Goodlatte  
Benishek Gowdy  
Bilbray Graves (GA)  
Bishop (UT) Griffith (VA)  
Black Hensarling  
Blackburn Herger  
Bono Mack Huizenga (MI)  
Brady (TX) Hultgren  
Brooks Hurt  
Broun (GA) Issa  
Buerkle Johnson (OH)  
Burgess Johnson, Sam  
Burton (IN) Jordan  
Campbell Labrador  
Cantor Lamborn  
Chabot Landry  
Chaffetz Latta  
Coble Long  
Coffman (CO) Lummis  
Duncan (SC) Mack  
Flake Manzullo  
Fleischmann McClintock  
Fleming Mica  
Foxy Miller (FL)  
Franks (AZ) Miller, Gary

NOES—338

Ackerman Crenshaw  
Aderholt Critz  
Akin Crowley  
Alexander Cuellar  
Altmire Culberson  
Andrews Cummings  
Austria Davis (CA)  
Baca Davis (IL)  
Bachus Davis (KY)  
Baldwin DeFazio  
Barletta DeGette  
Barrow DeLauro  
Bartlett Denham  
Bass (CA) Dent  
Bass (NH) DesJarlais  
Becerra Deutch  
Berg Diaz-Balart  
Berkley Dicks  
Berman Dingell  
Biggart Doggett  
Bilirakis Dold  
Bishop (GA) Donnelly (IN)  
Bishop (NY) Doyle  
Blumenauer Dreier  
Bonner Duffy  
Boren Duncan (TN)  
Boswell Edwards  
Boustany Ellmers  
Brady (PA) Emerson  
Braley (IA) Engel  
Brown (FL) Farenthold  
Buchanan Farr  
Bucshon Fattah  
Butterfield Filner  
Calvert Fincher  
Camp Fitzpatrick  
Canseco Flores  
Capito Forbes  
Capps Fortenberry  
Capuano Frank (MA)  
Cardoza Frelinghuysen  
Carnahan Fudge  
Carney Gallegly  
Carson (IN) Garamendi  
Carter Gerlach  
Cassidy Gibbs  
Castor (FL) Gibson  
Chandler Gonzalez  
Chu Gosar  
Cicilline Granger  
Clarke (MI) Graves (MO)  
Clarke (NY) Green, Al  
Clay Green, Gene  
Cleaver Griffin (AR)  
Clyburn Grijalva  
Cohen Grimm  
Cole Guinta  
Conaway Guthrie  
Connolly (VA) Gutierrez  
Conyers Hall  
Cooper Hanabusa  
Costa Hanna  
Costello Harper  
Courtney Harris  
Cravaack Hartzler  
Crawford Hastings (FL)

Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Roskam  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Sensenbrenner  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Oliver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis

Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Nunes  
Paul  
Pence  
Petri  
Pitts  
Pompeo  
Price (GA)  
Rohrabacher  
Roskam  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Sensenbrenner  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Oliver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis

Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Robby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Shock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler

NOT VOTING—11

Ellison  
Eshoo  
Gardner  
Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1621

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 125, noes 298,  
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 425]

AYES—125

Adams  
Amash  
Bachmann  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Benishek  
Bilbray  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bono Mack  
Brady (TX)  
Broun (GA)  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cooper  
Doggett  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Garrett  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy

Graves (GA)  
Green, Gene  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Harris  
Heinrich  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Hochul  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Inslee  
Issa  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
King (NY)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Landry  
Larsen (WA)  
Lewis (CA)  
Long  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Matheson  
Terry  
McCarthy (CA)  
McClintock  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (SC)  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

NOES—298

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bilbray  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brooks  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Butterfield  
Camp  
Canseco  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver

Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Granger  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Griffin (AR)  
Grijalva  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinche  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huelskamp  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Lance  
Langevin  
Lankford

Larson (CT) Owens Sewell  
 Latham Palazzo Sherman  
 LaTourette Pallone Shimkus  
 Latta Pascrell Shuler  
 Lee (CA) Pastor (AZ) Shuster  
 Levin Payne Simpson  
 Lewis (GA) Pearce Sires  
 Lipinski Pelosi Smith (NE)  
 LoBiondo Perlmutter Smith (NJ)  
 Loeb sack Peterson Smith (TX)  
 Lofgren, Zoe Pingree (ME)  
 Lowey Platts Southerland  
 Lucas Poe (TX) Speier  
 Luetkemeyer Posey Stark  
 Luján Price (NC) Sullivan  
 Lynch Quigley Sutton  
 Maloney Rahall Thompson (CA)  
 Marchant Reed Thompson (MS)  
 Marino Rehberg Thompson (PA)  
 Markey Reichert Thornberry  
 Matsui Renacci Tiberi  
 McCarthy (NY) Reyes Tierney  
 McCaul Richardson Tipton  
 McCollum Richmond Tonko  
 McDermott Rivera Towns  
 McGovern Roby Tsongas  
 McIntyre Rogers (AL) Turner  
 McKinley Ros-Lehtinen Upton  
 McMorris Ross (AR) Van Hollen  
 Rodgers Rothman (NJ) Velázquez  
 McNerney Roybal-Allard Vislosky  
 Meehan Runyan Walden  
 Meeks Ruppertsberger Walz (MN)  
 Michaud Rush Wasserman  
 Miller (MI) Ryan (OH) Schultz  
 Miller (NC) Sánchez, Linda  
 Miller, George T. Waters  
 Moore Sanchez, Loretta Watt  
 Moran Sarbanes Webber  
 Murphy (CT) Schakowsky Welch  
 Myrick Schiff West  
 Nadler Schilling Whitfield  
 Napolitano Wilson (FL) Whitfield  
 Neal Schmitt Wilson (FL)  
 Neugebauer Schock Wittman  
 Noem Schrader Wolf  
 Nunnelee Schwartz Womack  
 Olson Scott (VA) Woolsey  
 Olver Scott, David Wu  
 Serrano Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Eshoo Rangel Slaughter  
 Frank (MA) Rogers (KY) Stivers  
 Giffords Rokita Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1624

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLARKE OF MICHIGAN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 142, noes 282, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 426]  
 AYES—142  
 Ackerman Grijalva Murphy (CT)  
 Andrews Gutierrez Nadler  
 Baca Hanabusa Napolitano  
 Baldwin Hanna Neal  
 Bass (CA) Harris Olver  
 Becerra Heinrich Pallone  
 Benishek Higgins Pascrell  
 Berkley Himes Payne  
 Berman Hinchey Pelosi  
 Bono Mack Hirono Pelosi  
 Braley (IA) Hochul Pitts  
 Brown (FL) Holden Posey  
 Burton (IN) Holt Quigley  
 Butterfield Honda Renacci  
 Capito Hoyer Reyes  
 Capps Inslee Roybal-Allard  
 Carnahan Jackson Lee Rush  
 Castor (FL) (TX) Ryan (OH)  
 Chandler Johnson (GA) Sánchez, Linda  
 Chu Johnson (IL) T.  
 Cicilline Johnson (OH) Sarbanes  
 Clarke (MI) Johnson, E. B. Schiff  
 Clarke (NY) Jones Schmidt  
 Clay Kaptur Schock  
 Cohen Keating Schwartz  
 Connolly (VA) Kildee Scott, David  
 Conyers Kinzinger (IL) Serrano  
 Cooper Kissell Sewell  
 Crowley Kucinich Sherman  
 Cummings Larsen (WA) Sires  
 Davis (IL) Larson (CT) Smith (WA)  
 DeFazio Lee (CA) Stark  
 DeGette Lewis (GA) Sutton  
 DeLauro Lipinski Thompson (CA)  
 Deutch Loeb sack Thompson (MS)  
 Dicks Lofgren, Zoe Tonko  
 Dingell Lowey Towns  
 Ellison Luján Tsongas  
 Engel Mack Van Hollen  
 Fattah Markey Velázquez  
 Filner Matsui Walz (MN)  
 Frank (MA) McDermott Wasserman  
 Fudge McGovern Schultz  
 Garamendi McNerney Waters  
 Gibson Meeks Waxman  
 Gingrey (GA) Michaud Welch  
 Gohmert Miller (MI) Wilson (FL)  
 Green, Al Moore Yarmuth

NOES—282

Adams Carter  
 Aderholt Cassidy  
 Akin Chabot  
 Alexander Chaffetz  
 Altmire Cleaver  
 Amash Clyburn  
 Austria Coble  
 Bachmann Coffman (CO)  
 Bachus Conaway  
 Barletta Goodlatte  
 Barrow Costa  
 Bartlett Courtney  
 Barton (TX) Cravaack  
 Bass (NH) Crawford  
 Berg Crenshaw  
 Biggert Cuellar  
 Bilbray Culberson  
 Bilirakis Davis (CA)  
 Bishop (GA) Davis (KY)  
 Bishop (NY) Denham  
 Bishop (UT) Dent  
 Black DesJarlais  
 Blackburn Diaz-Balart  
 Blumenauer Doggett  
 Bonner Dold  
 Boren Donnelly (IN)  
 Boswell Doyle  
 Boustany Dreier  
 Brady (PA) Duffy  
 Brady (TX) Duncan (SC)  
 Brooks Duncan (TN)  
 Broun (GA) Edwards  
 Buchanan Ellmers  
 Bucshon Emerson  
 Buerkle Farenthold  
 Burgess Farr  
 Calvert Fincher  
 Camp Fitzpatrick  
 Campbell Flake  
 Canseco Fleischmann  
 Cantor Fleming  
 Capuano Flores  
 Cardoza Forbes  
 Carney Fortenberry  
 Carson (IN) Foxx

King (NY) Nugent  
 Kingston Nunes  
 Kline Nunnelee  
 Labrador Olson  
 Lamborn Owens  
 Lance Palazzo  
 Landry Pastor (AZ)  
 Lankford Paul  
 Latham Paulsen  
 LaTourette Pearce  
 Latta Pence  
 Levin Perlmutter  
 Lewis (CA) Peters  
 LoBiondo Peterson  
 Long Petri  
 Lucas Pingree (ME)  
 Luetkemeyer Platts  
 Lummis Poe (TX)  
 Lungren, Daniel Polis  
 E. Pompeo  
 Lynch Price (GA)  
 Maloney Price (NC)  
 Manzullo Quayle  
 Marchant Rahall  
 Marino Reed  
 Matheson Rehberg  
 McCarthy (CA) Reichert  
 McCarthy (NY) Ribble  
 McCaul Richardson  
 McClintock Richmond  
 McCollum Rigell  
 McCotter Rivera  
 McHenry Roby  
 McIntyre Roe (TN)  
 McKeon Rogers (AL)  
 McKinley Rogers (KY)  
 McMorris Rogers (MI)  
 Rodgers Rohrabacher  
 Meehan Rooney  
 Mica Ros-Lehtinen  
 Miller (FL) Roskam  
 Miller (NC) Ross (AR)  
 Miller, Gary Ross (FL)  
 Miller, George Rothman (NJ)  
 Moran Royce  
 Mulvaney Runyan  
 Murphy (PA) Ruppertsberger  
 Myrick Ryan (WI)  
 Neugebauer Sanchez, Loretta  
 Noem Scalise Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—8

Cole Rangel Stivers  
 Eshoo Rokita Weiner  
 Giffords Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1628

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 107, noes 318, not voting 7, as follows:

Franks (AZ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Gallegly  
 Gardner  
 Garrett  
 Gerlach  
 Gibbs  
 Gonzalez  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gowdy  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green, Gene  
 Griffin (AR)  
 Griffith (VA)  
 Grimm  
 Guinta  
 Guthrie  
 Hall  
 Harper  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings (FL)  
 Hastings (WA)  
 Hayworth  
 Heck  
 Hensarling  
 Herger  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Hinojosa  
 Huelskamp  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Hurt  
 Israel  
 Issa  
 Jackson (IL)  
 Jenkins  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jordan  
 Kelly  
 Kind  
 King (IA)

[Roll No. 427]

## AYES—107

Adams Gohmert Nugent  
 Amash Goodlatte Nunes  
 Bachmann Gosar Paul  
 Bachus Gowdy Paulsen  
 Bartlett Graves (GA) Pence  
 Barton (TX) Graves (MO) Perlmutter  
 Benishek Griffith (VA) Peters  
 Bishop (UT) Hensarling Petri  
 Black Himes Polis  
 Blackburn Huizenga (MI) Price (GA)  
 Bono Mack Hultgren Quayle  
 Brady (TX) Hunter Ross (FL)  
 Brooks Hurt Roe (TN)  
 Brown (GA) Johnson (OH) Rohrabacher  
 Buerkle Johnson, Sam Johnson, Sam  
 Burgess Jones  
 Burton (IN) Jordan  
 Campbell Kline  
 Cantor Labrador  
 Chabot Lamborn  
 Chaffetz Landry  
 Coffman (CO) Long  
 Cooper Lummis  
 Cummings Mack  
 Doggett Manzullo  
 Duncan (SC) Marchant  
 Duncan (TN) Matheson  
 Farenthold McCarthy (CA)  
 Flake McClintock  
 Fleischmann McHenry  
 Fleming McKeon  
 Foxx Mica  
 Franks (AZ) Miller (FL)  
 Garrett Miller, Gary  
 Gerlach Mulvaney  
 Gingrey (GA) Murphy (PA)

## NOES—318

Ackerman Connolly (VA)  
 Aderholt Conyers  
 Akin Costa  
 Alexander Costello  
 Altmire Courtney  
 Andrews Cravaack  
 Austria Crawford  
 Baca Crenshaw  
 Baldwin Critz  
 Barletta Crowley  
 Barrow Cuellar  
 Bass (CA) Culberson  
 Bass (NH) Davis (CA)  
 Becerra Davis (IL)  
 Berg Davis (KY)  
 Berkley DeFazio  
 Berman DeGette  
 Biggert DeLauro  
 Bilbray Denham  
 Bilirakis Dent  
 Bishop (GA) DesJarlais  
 Bishop (NY) Deutch  
 Blumenauer Diaz-Balart  
 Bonner Dicks  
 Boren Dingell  
 Boswell Dold  
 Boustany Donnelly (IN)  
 Brady (PA) Doyle  
 Braley (IA) Dreier  
 Brown (FL) Duffy  
 Buchanan Edwards  
 Bucshon Ellison  
 Butterfield Ellmers  
 Calvert Emerson  
 Camp Engel  
 Canseco Farr  
 Capito Fattah  
 Capps Filner  
 Capuano Fincher  
 Cardoza Fitzpatrick  
 Carnahan Flores  
 Carney Forbes  
 Carson (IN) Fortenberry  
 Carter Frank (MA)  
 Cassidy Frelinghuysen  
 Castor (FL) Fudge  
 Chandler Gallegly  
 Chu Garamendi  
 Cicilline Gardner  
 Clarke (MI) Gibbs  
 Clarke (NY) Gibson  
 Clay Gonzalez  
 Cleaver Granger  
 Clyburn Green, Al  
 Coble Green, Gene  
 Cohen Griffin (AR)  
 Cole Grijalva  
 Conaway Grimm

Lewis (GA) Payne  
 Lipinski Pearce  
 LoBiondo Pelosi  
 Loeb sack Peterson  
 Lofgren, Zoe Pingree (ME)  
 Lowey Pitts  
 Lucas Platts  
 Luetkemeyer Poe (TX)  
 Lujan Pompeo  
 Lungren, Daniel Posey  
 E. Price (NC)  
 Lynch Quigley  
 Maloney Rahall  
 Marino Reed  
 Markey Rehberg  
 Matsui Reichert  
 McCarthy (NY) Renacci  
 McCaul Reyes  
 McCollum Ribble  
 McCotter Richardson  
 McDermott Richmond  
 McGovern Rivera  
 McIntyre Roby  
 McKinley Rogers (AL)  
 McMorris Rogers (KY)  
 Rodgers Rogers (MI)  
 McNeerney Rooney  
 Meehan Ros-Lehtinen  
 Meeks Ross (AR)  
 Michaud Rothman (NJ)  
 Miller (MI) Roybal-Allard  
 Miller (NC) Runyan  
 Miller, George Ruppertsberger  
 Moore Rush  
 Moran Ryan (OH)  
 Murphy (CT) Sánchez, Linda  
 Myrick T.  
 Nadler Sanchez, Loretta  
 Napolitano Sarbanes  
 Neal Schakowsky  
 Neugebauer Schiff  
 Noem Schilling  
 Nunnelee Schmidt  
 Olson Schock  
 Oliver Schrader  
 Owens Schwartz  
 Palazzo Scott (VA)  
 Pallone Scott, Austin  
 Pascrell Scott, David  
 Pastor (AZ) Serrano

## NOT VOTING—7

Eshoo Rokita Weiner  
 Giffords Slaughter  
 Rangel Stivers

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1631

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. RICHARDSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
 business is the demand for a recorded  
 vote on the amendment offered by the  
 gentlewoman from California (Ms.  
 RICHARDSON) on which further pro-  
 ceedings were postponed and on which  
 the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 200, noes 224,  
 not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 428]

## AYES—200

Ackerman Baca Bass (CA)  
 Altmire Baldwin Bass (NH)  
 Andrews Barrow Becerra

Benishek  
 Berkley  
 Berman  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Bishop (NY)  
 Blumenauer  
 Boren  
 Brady (PA)  
 Braley (IA)  
 Brown (FL)  
 Butterfield  
 Capito  
 Capps  
 Capuano  
 Carnahan  
 Carney  
 Carson (IN)  
 Castor (FL)  
 Chandler  
 Chu  
 Ciocline  
 Clarke (MI)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Coffman (CO)  
 Cohen  
 Connolly (VA)  
 Conyers  
 Cooper  
 Costello  
 Courtney  
 Critz  
 Crowley  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis (IL)  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 Dent  
 Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dicks  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Dold  
 Donnelly (IN)  
 Doyle  
 Ellison  
 Emerson  
 Engel  
 Farr  
 Fattah  
 Filner  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fortenberry  
 Frank (MA)  
 Fudge  
 Garamendi  
 Gerlach  
 Gingrey (GA)  
 Gonzalez  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene

## NOES—224

Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Akin  
 Alexander  
 Amash  
 Austria  
 Bachmann  
 Bachus  
 Barletta  
 Bartlett  
 Barton (TX)  
 Berg  
 Biggert  
 Bilbray  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Bonner  
 Bono Mack  
 Boswell  
 Boustany  
 Brooks  
 Brown (GA)  
 Buchanan  
 Bucshon  
 Buchanan  
 Buchoon  
 Buerkle  
 Burgess  
 Burton (IN)  
 Calvert  
 Camp  
 Campbell  
 Canseco  
 Cantor  
 Cardoza  
 Carter  
 Cassidy  
 Chabot  
 Chaffetz  
 Clyburn  
 Coble  
 Conaway  
 Costa  
 Cravaack  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Davis (KY)  
 Denham  
 DesJarlais  
 Dreier  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Edwards  
 Ellmers  
 Farenthold  
 Fincher  
 Flake  
 Fleischmann  
 Fleming  
 Flores

Olver  
 Pallone  
 Pascrell  
 Pastor (AZ)  
 Payne  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Platts  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Rahall  
 Reyes  
 Richardson  
 Richmond  
 Holt  
 Rivera  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Ross (AR)  
 Rothman (NJ)  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.  
 Sanchez, Loretta  
 Sarbanes  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schrader  
 Schwartz  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, David  
 Serrano  
 Sewell  
 Sherman  
 Shuster  
 Sires  
 Smith (WA)  
 Speier  
 Stark  
 Sutton  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Tierney  
 Tonko  
 Towns  
 Tsongas  
 Van Hollen  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Wasserman  
 Schultze  
 Watt  
 Waxman  
 Webster  
 Welch  
 Westmoreland  
 Whitfield  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wittman  
 Wolf  
 Womack  
 Woolsey  
 Wu  
 Yarmuth  
 Young (FL)

Table listing names of representatives from various states, including Miller (FL), Scalise, Conaway, Johnson (OH), Posey, McKeon, Reichert, Stark, etc.

NOT VOTING—8

Table listing names of representatives who did not vote, including Brady (TX), Rangel, Stivers, Eshoo, Rokita, Weiner, Giffords, Slaughter.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1634

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 139, noes 285, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 429]

AYES—139

Table listing names of representatives who voted 'Ayes', including Adams, Akin, Amash, Bachmann, Barletta, Bartlett, Barton (TX), Benishek, Bishop (UT), Black, Blackburn, Boren, Boswell, Brady (TX), Brooks, Broun (GA), Buchanan, Buerkle, Burgess, Burton (IN), Calvert, Campbell, Canseco, Chabot, Chaffetz, Coble, Coffman (CO), etc.

NOES—285

Table listing names of representatives who voted 'Noes', including Ackerman, Aderholt, Alexander, Altmir, Andrews, Austria, Baca, Bachus, Baldwin, Barrow, Bass (CA), Bass (NH), Becerra, Berg, Berkley, Berman, Biggert, Bilbray, Bilirakis, Bishop (GA), Bishop (NY), Blumenauer, Bonner, Bono Mack, Boustany, Brady (PA), Braley (IA), Brown (FL), Bucshon, Butterfield, Camp, Cantor, Capito, Capps, Capuano, Cardoza, Carnahan, Carney, Carson (IN), Carter, Cassidy, Castor (FL), Chandler, Chu, Cicilline, Clarke (MI), Clarke (NY), Clay, Cleaver, Clyburn, Cohen, Cole, Connolly (VA), Conyers, Costa, Costello, Courtney, Crawford, Crenshaw, Critz, Crowley, Cuellar, Culberson, Cummings, Davis (CA), Davis (IL), Davis (KY), DeFazio, DeGette, DeLauro, Denham, Dent, DesJarlais, Deutch, Diaz-Balart, Dicks, Dingell, Doggett, Dold, Donnelly (IN), Doyle, Dreier, Edwards, Ellison, Emerson, Engel, Farr, Fattah, Filner, Fincher, Fitzpatrick, Forbes, Fortenberry, Frank (MA), Frelinghuysen, Fudge, Gallegly, Garamendi, Garrett, Gerlach, Gerlacher, Granger, Graves (MO), Green, Al Green, Gene Griffin (AR), Grijalva, Grimm, Guthrie, Gutierrez, Hall, Hanabusa, Hanna, Hastings (FL), Hastings (WA), Hayworth, Heck, Herrera Beutler, Higgins, Himes, Hirono, Holden, Holt, Honda, Hoyer, Huelskamp, Inslee, Israel, Issa, Jackson (IL), Jackson Lee (TX), Jenkins, Johnson (GA), Johnson (IL), Johnson, E. B., Kaptur, Keating, Kelly, Kildee, Kind, King (NY), Kingston, Kinzinger (IL), Kissell, Kucinich, Labrador, Lance, Langevin, Larsen (WA), Latham, LaTourette, Lee (CA), Levin, Lewis (CA), Lewis (GA), Lipinski, LoBiondo, Loeb sack, Lotfren, Zoe Long, Lowey, Lucas, Lungren, Daniel E., Lynch, Maloney, Markey, Matheson, Matsui, McCarthy (CA), McCarthy (NY), McCaul, McCollum, McCotter, McDermott, McGovern, etc.

NOT VOTING—8

Table listing names of representatives who did not vote, including Eshoo, Giffords, Herger, Rangel, Rokita, Slaughter, Stivers, Weiner.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1637

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 64, noes 360, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 430]

AYES—64

Table listing names of representatives who voted 'Ayes', including Amash, Bachmann, Bartlett, Black, Blackburn, Brady (TX), Brooks, Broun (GA), Burton (IN), Campbell, Chabot, Chaffetz, Duncan (SC), Duncan (TN), Flake, Fleming, Foxx, Franks (AZ), Garrett, Goodlatte, Gowdy, Graves (GA), Griffith (VA), Hensarling, Herger, Huelskamp, Hunter, Hurt, Johnson, Sam, Jordan, King (IA), Lamborn, Long, Mack, Manzullo, Marchant, McClintock, McHenry, etc.

Miller (FL) Rohrabacher Sessions  
 Miller, Gary Ross (FL) Southerland  
 Mulvaney Royce Stearns  
 Paul Ryan (WI) Stutzman  
 Pence Scalise Walsh (IL)  
 Petri Schweikert Wilson (SC)  
 Poe (TX) Scott (SC) Woodall  
 Pompeo Scott, Austin  
 Price (GA) Sensenbrenner

## NOES—360

Ackerman Dent Kelly  
 Adams DesJarlais Kildee  
 Aderholt Deutch Kind  
 Akin Diaz-Balart King (NY)  
 Alexander Dicks Kingston  
 Altmire Dingell Kinzinger (IL)  
 Andrews Doggett Kissell  
 Austria Dold Kline  
 Baca Donnelly (IN) Kucinich  
 Bachus Doyle Labrador  
 Baldwin Dreier Lance  
 Barletta Duffy Landry  
 Barrow Edwards Langevin  
 Barton (TX) Ellison Lankford  
 Bass (CA) Ellmers Larsen (WA)  
 Bass (NH) Emerson Larson (CT)  
 Becerra Engel Latham  
 Benishkek Farenthold LaTourette  
 Berg Farr Latta  
 Berkley Fattah Lee (CA)  
 Berman Filner Levin  
 Biggert Fincher Lewis (CA)  
 Bilbray Fitzpatrick Lewis (GA)  
 Bilirakis Fleischmann Lipinski  
 Bishop (GA) Flores LoBiondo  
 Bishop (NY) Forbes Loebsack  
 Bishop (UT) Fortenberry Lofgren, Zoe  
 Blumenauer Frank (MA) Lowey  
 Bonner Frelinghuysen Lucas  
 Bono Mack Fudge Luetkemeyer  
 Boren Gallegly Lujan  
 Boswell Garamendi Lummis  
 Boustany Gardner Lungren, Daniel  
 Brady (PA) Gerlach E.  
 Braley (IA) Gibbs Lynch  
 Brown (FL) Gibson Maloney  
 Buchanan Gingrey (GA) Marino  
 Buchson Gohmert Markey  
 Buerkle Gonzalez Matheson  
 Burgess Gosar Matsui  
 Butterfield Granger McCarthy (CA)  
 Calvert Graves (MO) McCarthy (NY)  
 Camp Green, Al McCaul  
 Canseco Green, Gene McCollum  
 Capito Griffin (AR) McCotter  
 Capps Grijalva McGovern  
 Capuano Grimm McIntyre  
 Cardoza Guinta McKeon  
 Carnahan Guthrie McKinley  
 Carney Gutierrez McMorris  
 Carson (IN) Hall Rodgers  
 Carter Hanabusa McNeerney  
 Cassidy Hanna Meehan  
 Castor (FL) Harper Meeks  
 Chandler Harris Mica  
 Chu Hartzler Michaud  
 Cicilline Hastings (FL) Miller (MI)  
 Clarke (MI) Hastings (WA) Miller (NC)  
 Clarke (NY) Hayworth Miller, George  
 Clay Heck Moore  
 Cleaver Heinrich Moran  
 Clyburn Herrera Beutler Murphy (CT)  
 Coble Higgins Murphy (PA)  
 Coffman (CO) Himes Myrick  
 Cohen Hinchey Nadler  
 Cole Hinojosa Napolitano  
 Conaway Hirono Neal  
 Connolly (VA) Hochul Neugebauer  
 Conyers Holden Noem  
 Cooper Holt Nugent  
 Costa Honda Nunes  
 Costello Hoyer Nunnelee  
 Courtney Huizenga (MI) Olson  
 Cravaack Hultgren Olver  
 Crawford Inslee Owens  
 Crenshaw Israel Palazzo  
 Critz Issa Pallone  
 Crowley Jackson (IL) Pascrell  
 Cuellar Jackson Lee Pastor (AZ)  
 Culberson (TX) Paulsen  
 Cummings Jenkins Payne  
 Davis (CA) Johnson (GA) Pearce  
 Davis (IL) Johnson (IL) Pelosi  
 Davis (KY) Johnson (OH) Perlmutter  
 DeFazio Johnson, E. B. Peters  
 DeGette Jones Peterson  
 DeLauro Kaptur Pingree (ME)  
 Denham Keating Pitts

Platts Sanchez, Loretta Tipton  
 Polis Sarbanes Tonko  
 Posey Schakowsky Towns  
 Price (NC) Schiff Tsongas  
 Quayle Schilling Landry  
 Quigley Schmidt Turner  
 Rahall Schock Upton  
 Reed Schrader Van Hollen  
 Rehberg Schwartz Velázquez  
 Reichert Scott (VA) Visclosky  
 Renacci Scott, David Walberg  
 Reyes Serrano Walden  
 Ribble Sewell Walz (MN)  
 Richardson Sherman Wasserman  
 Richmond Shimkus Schultz  
 Rigell Shuler Waters  
 Rivera Shuster Watt  
 Roby Simpson Waxman  
 Roe (TN) Sires Webster  
 Rogers (AL) Smith (NE) Welch  
 Rogers (KY) Smith (NJ) West  
 Rogers (MI) Smith (TX) Westmoreland  
 Rooney Smith (WA) Whitfield  
 Ros-Lehtinen Speier Wilson (FL)  
 Roskam Stark Wittman  
 Ross (AR) Sullivan Wolf  
 Rothman (NJ) Sutton Womack  
 Roybal-Allard Terry Woolsey  
 Runyan Thompson (CA) Wu  
 Ruppersberger Thompson (MS) Yarmuth  
 Ruff Yoder Young (AK)  
 Ryan (OH) Thornberry Young (FL)  
 Sanchez, Linda Tiberi Young (IN)  
 T. Tierney

## NOT VOTING—8

Eshoo Rangel Stivers  
 Giffords Rokita Weiner  
 McDermott Slaughter

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1641

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

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 119, noes 306,  
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 431]

## AYES—119

Adams Carter Gingrey (GA)  
 Amash Chabot Goodlatte  
 Bachmann Chaffetz Gowdy  
 Bartlett Coble Graves (GA)  
 Cole Cravaack Graves (MO)  
 Conaway Griffith (VA)  
 Culberson Hall  
 Duncan (SC) Harris  
 Duncan (TN) Hartzler  
 Ellmers Hensarling  
 Brady (TX) Fincher Herger  
 Brooks Flake Huelskamp  
 Broun (GA) Fleischmann Huizenga (MI)  
 Buerkle Fleming Hunter  
 Burgess Flores Hurt  
 Burton (IN) Foxx Issa  
 Campbell Franks (AZ) Jenkins  
 Canseco Garrett Johnson, Sam  
 Cantor Gibbs Jordan

King (IA) Myrick Scott (SC)  
 Kline Neugebauer Scott, Austin  
 Labrador Paul Sensenbrenner  
 Lamborn Pearce Sessions  
 Landry Shimkus Pence  
 Lankford Petri Smith (NE)  
 Latta Pitts Southerland  
 Long Poe (TX) Stearns  
 Lummis Pompeo Stutzman  
 Lungren, Daniel Price (GA)  
 E. Quayle Sullivan  
 Mack Renacci Terry  
 Manzullo Ribble Thornberry  
 Marchant Rohrabacher Walberg  
 McCarthy (CA) Rooney Walsh (IL)  
 McClintock Roskam Webster  
 McHenry Ross (FL) Westmoreland  
 Mica Wilson (SC)  
 Miller (FL) Royce Woodall  
 Miller, Gary Ryan (WI) Yoder  
 Mulvaney Scalise Young (AK)  
 Schweikert Young (IN)

## NOES—306

Ackerman DesJarlais Kind  
 Aderholt King (NY)  
 Akin Diaz-Balart Kingston  
 Alexander Dicks Kinzinger (IL)  
 Altmire Dingell Kissell  
 Andrews Doggett Kucinich  
 Austria Dold Lance  
 Baca Donnelly (IN) Langevin  
 Bachus Doyle Larsen (WA)  
 Baldwin Dreier Larson (CT)  
 Barletta Duffy Latham  
 Barrow Edwards LaTourette  
 Bass (CA) Ellison Lee (CA)  
 Bass (NH) Emerson Levin  
 Becerra Engel Lewis (CA)  
 Berg Farenthold Lewis (GA)  
 Berkley Farr Lipinski  
 Berman Fattah LoBiondo  
 Biggert Filner Loebsack  
 Bilbray Fitzpatrick Lofgren, Zoe  
 Bilirakis Forbes Lowey  
 Bishop (GA) Fortenberry Lucas  
 Bishop (NY) Frank (MA) Luetkemeyer  
 Blumenauer Lujan Frelinghuysen  
 Bonner Fudge Lynch  
 Bono Mack Gallegly Maloney  
 Boren Garamendi Marino  
 Boswell Gardner Markey  
 Brady (PA) Gerlach Matheson  
 Braley (IA) Gibson Matsui  
 Brown (FL) Gohmert McCarthy (NY)  
 Buchanan Gonzalez McCaul  
 Buchson Cravaack McCollum  
 Bucshon Gosar McCotter  
 Butterfield Granger McCotter  
 Calvert Green, Al McDermott  
 Camp Green, Gene McGovern  
 Capito Griffin (AR) McIntyre  
 Capps Grijalva McKeon  
 Capuano Grimm McKinley  
 Cardoza Guinta McMorris  
 Carnahan Guthrie Rodgers  
 Carney Gutierrez McNeerney  
 Carson (IN) Hanabusa Meehan  
 Cassidy Hanna Meeks  
 Castor (FL) Harper Mica  
 Chandler Harris Michaud  
 Chu Hartzler Miller (MI)  
 Cicilline Hastings (FL) Miller (NC)  
 Clarke (MI) Hastings (WA) Miller (GE)  
 Clarke (NY) Hayworth Miller, George  
 Clay Heck Moore  
 Cleaver Heinrich Moran  
 Clyburn Herrera Beutler Murphy (CT)  
 Coble Higgins Murphy (PA)  
 Coffman (CO) Himes Nadler  
 Cohen Hinchey Napolitano  
 Cole Hinojosa Neal  
 Conaway Hirono Noem  
 Connolly (VA) Hochul Neugebauer  
 Conyers Holden Nugent  
 Cooper Holt Nunes  
 Costa Honda Nunnelee  
 Costello Hoyer Olson  
 Courtney Hoyer Olver  
 Cravaack Hultgren Owens  
 Crawford Inslee Palazzo  
 Crenshaw Israel Pallone  
 Critz Jackson (IL) Pascrell  
 Crowley Jackson Lee Pastor (AZ)  
 Cuellar (TX) Paulsen  
 Cummings Johnson (GA) Payne  
 Davis (CA) Davis (CA) Johnson (IL) Pelosi  
 Davis (IL) Johnson (OH) Perlmutter  
 Davis (KY) Johnson, E. B. Peters  
 DeFazio Jones Peterson  
 DeGette Kaptur Pingree (ME)  
 DeLauro Keating Platts  
 Denham Kelly Polis  
 Dent Kildee Posey

Price (NC) Schakowsky  
 Quigley Schiff  
 Rahall Schilling  
 Reed Schmidt  
 Rehberg Schmitt  
 Reichert Schrader  
 Reyes Schwartz  
 Richardson Scott (VA)  
 Richmond Scott, David  
 Rigell Serrano  
 Rivera Sewell  
 Roby Sherman  
 Roe (TN) Shuler  
 Rogers (AL) Shuster  
 Rogers (KY) Simpson  
 Rogers (MI) Sires  
 Ros-Lehtinen Smith (NJ)  
 Ross (AR) Smith (TX)  
 Rothman (NJ) Smith (WA)  
 Roybal-Allard Speier  
 Runyan Stark  
 Ruppertsberger Sutton  
 Rush Thompson (CA)  
 Ryan (OH) Thompson (MS)  
 Sánchez, Linda Thompson (PA)  
 T. Tiberi  
 Sanchez, Loretta Tierney  
 Sarbanes Tipton

Tonko  
 Towns  
 Tsongas  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Van Hollen  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Walden  
 Walz (MN)  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watt  
 Waxman  
 Welch  
 West  
 Whitfield  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wittman  
 Wolf  
 Womack  
 Woolsey  
 Wu  
 Yarmuth  
 Young (FL)

Pearce  
 Pence  
 Petri  
 Price (GA)  
 Quayle  
 Ribble  
 Rigell  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rooney  
 Roskam

Ross (FL)  
 Royce  
 Ryan (WI)  
 Scalise  
 Schilling  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (SC)  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Stearns  
 Stutzman

Terry  
 Visclosky  
 Walberg  
 Walsh (IL)  
 Webster  
 Woodall  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (FL)  
 Young (IN)

Rothman (NJ)  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Runyan  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.  
 Sanchez, Loretta  
 Sarbanes  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schmidt  
 Schock  
 Schrader  
 Schwartz  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Scott, David  
 Serrano  
 Sewell  
 Sherman  
 Shimkus  
 Shuler

Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Sires  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Southerland  
 Speler  
 Stark  
 Sullivan  
 Sutton  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tierney  
 Tipton  
 Tonko  
 Towns  
 Tsongas  
 Turner  
 Upton

Van Hollen  
 Velázquez  
 Walden  
 Walz (MN)  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watt  
 Waxman  
 Welch  
 West  
 Westmoreland  
 Whitfield  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Wolf  
 Womack  
 Woolsey  
 Wu  
 Yarmuth  
 Yoder

NOES—324

Ackerman  
 Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Akin  
 Alexander  
 Altmire  
 Andrews  
 Austria  
 Baca  
 Bachus  
 Baldwin  
 Barletta  
 Barrow  
 Bass (CA)  
 Bass (NH)  
 Becerra  
 Berg  
 Berkley  
 Berman  
 Biggert  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Bishop (NY)  
 Blumenauer  
 Bonner  
 Bono Mack  
 Boren  
 Boswell  
 Boustany  
 Brady (PA)  
 Braley (IA)  
 Brown (FL)  
 Bucshon  
 Butterfield  
 Calvert  
 Camp  
 Canseco  
 Capito  
 Capps  
 Capuano  
 Cardoza  
 Carnahan  
 Carney  
 Carson (IN)  
 Carter  
 Cassidy  
 Castor (FL)  
 Chandler  
 Chu  
 Cicilline  
 Clarke (MI)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Coble  
 Cohen  
 Cole  
 Conaway  
 Connolly (VA)  
 Conyers  
 Cooper  
 Costa  
 Costello  
 Courtney  
 Cravaack  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Critz  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis (IL)  
 Davis (KY)  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DesJarlais  
 Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dicks  
 Dingell

Doggett  
 Dold  
 Donnelly (IN)  
 Doyle  
 Dreier  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 Emerson  
 Engel  
 Farr  
 Fattah  
 Filner  
 Forbes  
 Fortenberry  
 Frank (MA)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Berg  
 Gallegly  
 Garamendi  
 Gardner  
 Gerlach  
 Gibbs  
 Gibson  
 Gonzalez  
 Granger  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green, Al  
 Griffin (AR)  
 Grijalva  
 Grimm  
 Guinta  
 Guthrie  
 Gutierrez  
 Hanabusa  
 Hanna  
 Harper  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings (FL)  
 Hastings (WA)  
 Hayworth  
 Heck  
 Heinrich  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Higgins  
 Himes  
 Hinchey  
 Hinojosa  
 Hirono  
 Hochul  
 Holden  
 Holt  
 Honda  
 Hoyer  
 Huelskamp  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hunter  
 Inslee  
 Israel  
 Issa  
 Jackson (IL)  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jenkins  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (IL)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Jones  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Kelly  
 Kildee  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kingston  
 Kinzinger (IL)  
 Kissell  
 Kline  
 Kucinich  
 Labrador  
 Lance  
 Langevin  
 Lankford  
 Lansen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latham

Lee (CA)  
 Levin  
 Lewis (CA)  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Loeback  
 Lofgren, Zoe  
 Lowey  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Luján  
 Lynch  
 Maloney  
 Marino  
 Markey  
 Matheson  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy (CA)  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 McCaul  
 McCollum  
 McCotter  
 McDermott  
 McGovern  
 McIntyre  
 McKeon  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 McNerney  
 Meehan  
 Meeks  
 Mica  
 Michaud  
 Miller (MI)  
 Miller (NC)  
 Miller, George  
 Moore  
 Moran  
 Murphy (CT)  
 Myrick  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neugebauer  
 Noem  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 Nunnelee  
 Olson  
 Oliver  
 Owens  
 Palazzo  
 Pallone  
 Pascrell  
 Paulsen  
 Payne  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Pingree (ME)  
 Pitts  
 Platts  
 Poe (TX)  
 Polis  
 Pompeo  
 Posey  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Rahall  
 Reed  
 Rehberg  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Reyes  
 Richardson  
 Richmond  
 Rivera  
 Roby  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rogers (MI)  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Ross (AR)

NOT VOTING—9

Eshoo  
 Giffords  
 Rangel  
 Herger  
 LaTourette  
 Rangel  
 Rokita  
 Slaughter  
 Stivers  
 Weiner

NOT VOTING—7  
 Eshoo  
 Giffords  
 Rangel  
 Rokita  
 Slaughter  
 Stivers  
 Weiner

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

□ 1644

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

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF  
 GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 99, noes 324,  
 not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 432]

AYES—99

Amash  
 Bachmann  
 Bartlett  
 Barton (TX)  
 Benishek  
 Bilbray  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Brady (TX)  
 Brooks  
 Broun (GA)  
 Buchanan  
 Buerkle  
 Burgess  
 Burton (IN)  
 Campbell  
 Cantor  
 Chabot  
 Chaffetz  
 Coffman (CO)  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)

Duncan (TN)  
 Ellmers  
 Farenthold  
 Fincher  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Flake  
 Fleischmann  
 Fleming  
 Flores  
 Foxx  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Garrett  
 Gingrey (GA)  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gowdy  
 Graves (GA)  
 Green, Gene  
 Griffith (VA)  
 Hall  
 Harris  
 Hensarling

Hultgren  
 Hurt  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jordan  
 Lamborn  
 Landry  
 Latta  
 Long  
 Lummis  
 Lungren, Daniel  
 E.  
 Mack  
 Manzullo  
 Marchant  
 McClintock  
 McHenry  
 Miller (FL)  
 Miller, Gary  
 Mulvaney  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Pastor (AZ)  
 Paul

Costello  
 Courtney  
 Cravaack  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Critz  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis (IL)  
 Davis (KY)  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DesJarlais  
 Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dicks  
 Dingell

Jenkins  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (IL)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Jones  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Kelly  
 Kildee  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kingston  
 Kinzinger (IL)  
 Kissell  
 Kline  
 Kucinich  
 Labrador  
 Lance  
 Langevin  
 Lankford  
 Lansen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latham

Adams  
 Amash  
 Bachmann  
 Bartlett  
 Barton (TX)  
 Benishek  
 Bilbray  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Brady (TX)  
 Brooks  
 Broun (GA)  
 Buchanan  
 Buerkle  
 Burgess  
 Burton (IN)  
 Campbell  
 Canseco  
 Chabot  
 Chaffetz  
 Coffman (CO)

Conaway  
 Cravaack  
 Culberson  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Ellmers  
 Farenthold  
 Fincher  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Flake  
 Fleischmann  
 Fleming  
 Flores  
 Foxx  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Garrett  
 Gibson  
 Gingrey (GA)  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gowdy  
 Graves (GA)

Griffin (AR)  
 Griffith (VA)  
 Guinta  
 Harper  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings (WA)  
 Hensarling  
 Herger  
 Huelskamp  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hultgren  
 Hurt  
 Issa  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jordan  
 King (IA)  
 Kline  
 Labrador  
 Lamborn  
 Landry  
 Lankford

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

□ 1647

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

Stated for:  
 Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 432,  
 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been  
 present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.  
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-  
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 124, noes 300,  
 not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]

AYES—124



Latta Pearce  
 Long Pence  
 Luetkemeyer Petri  
 Lummis Pitts  
 Lungren, Daniel Pompeo  
 E. Posey  
 Mack Price (GA)  
 Manzullo Quayle  
 Marchant Reed  
 McCarthy (CA) Renacci  
 McClintock Rogers (MI)  
 McHenry Rooney  
 Mica Roskam  
 Miller (FL) Ross (FL)  
 Miller, Gary Royce  
 Mulvaney Ryan (WI)  
 Murphy (PA) Scalise  
 Neugebauer Schmidt  
 Paulsen Schweikert

NOES—300

Ackerman Diaz-Balart  
 Aderholt Dicks  
 Akin Dingell  
 Alexander Doggett  
 Altmire Dold  
 Andrews Donnelly (IN)  
 Austria Doyle  
 Baca Dreier  
 Bachus Duffy  
 Baldwin Edwards  
 Barletta Ellison  
 Barrow Emerson  
 Bass (CA) Engel  
 Bass (NH) Farr  
 Becerra Fattah  
 Berg Filner  
 Berkley Forbes  
 Berman Fortenberry  
 Biggert Frank (MA)  
 Bishop (GA) Frelinghuysen  
 Bishop (NY) Fudge  
 Blumenauer Gallely  
 Bonner Garamendi  
 Bono Mack Gardner  
 Boren Gerlach  
 Boswell Gibbs  
 Boustany Gonzalez  
 Brady (PA) Granger  
 Braley (IA) Graves (MO)  
 Brown (FL) Green, Al  
 Buchson Green, Gene  
 Butterfield Grijalva  
 Calvert Grimm  
 Camp Guthrie  
 Cantor Gutierrez  
 Capito Hall  
 Capps Hanabusa  
 Capuano Hanna  
 Cardoza Hastings (FL)  
 Carnahan Hayworth  
 Carney Heck  
 Carson (IN) Heinrich  
 Carter Herrera Beutler  
 Cassidy Higgins  
 Castor (FL) Himes  
 Chandler Hinchey  
 Chu Hinojosa  
 Cicilline Hirono  
 Clarke (MI) Hochul  
 Clarke (NY) Holden  
 Clay Holt  
 Cleaver Honda  
 Clyburn Hoyer  
 Coble Hunter  
 Cohen Inslee  
 Cole Israel  
 Connolly (VA) Jackson (IL)  
 Conyers Jackson Lee  
 Cooper (TX)  
 Costa Jenkins  
 Costello Johnson (GA)  
 Courtney Johnson (IL)  
 Crawford Johnson, E. B.  
 Crenshaw Jones  
 Critz Kaptur  
 Crowley Keating  
 Cuellar Kelly  
 Cummings Kildee  
 Davis (CA) Kind  
 Davis (IL) King (NY)  
 Davis (KY) Kingston  
 DeFazio Kinzinger (IL)  
 DeGette Kissell  
 DeLauro Kucinich  
 Denham Lance  
 Dent Langevin  
 DesJarlais Larsen (WA)  
 Deutch Larson (CT)

Scott (SC) Rogers (KY)  
 Scott, Austin Rohrabacher  
 Sensenbrenner Ros-Lehtinen  
 Sessions Ross (AR)  
 Southernland Rothman (NJ)  
 Stearns Roybal-Allard  
 Stutzman Runyan  
 Sullivan Ruppertsberger  
 Terry Rush  
 Tipton Ryan (OH)  
 Upton Sánchez, Linda  
 T. T.  
 Walberg Sanchez, Loretta  
 Walden Sarbanes  
 Walsh (IL) Schakowsky  
 Webster Schiff  
 Westmoreland Schilling  
 Woodall Schock  
 Yoder Schrader  
 Latham Schwartz  
 LaTourette Scott (VA)  
 Lee (CA) Scott, David  
 Levin Serrano  
 Lewis (CA) Sewell  
 Lewis (GA) Eshoo  
 Lipinski Giffords  
 LoBiondo Paul  
 Loebsack Rangel  
 Lofgren, Zoe Rokita  
 Lowey Slughter  
 Lucas  
 Luján  
 Lynch  
 Maloney  
 Marino  
 Markey  
 Matheson  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 McCaul  
 McCollum  
 McCotter  
 McDermott  
 McGovern  
 McIntyre  
 McKeon  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 McNeerney  
 Meehan  
 Meeks  
 Michaud  
 Miller (MI)  
 Miller (NC)  
 Miller, George  
 Moore  
 Moran  
 Murphy (CT)  
 Myrick  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Noem  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 Nunnelee  
 Olson  
 Oliver  
 Owens  
 Palazzo  
 Pallone  
 Pascrell  
 Pastor (AZ)  
 Payne  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Pingree (ME)  
 Platts  
 Poe (TX)  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Rahall  
 Rehberg  
 Reichert  
 Reyes  
 Ribble  
 Richardson  
 Richmond  
 Rigell  
 Rivera  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)

Sherman Velázquez  
 Shimkus Velosky  
 Shuler Wiz (MN)  
 Shuster Wasserman  
 Simpson Schultz  
 Sires Waters  
 Smith (NE) Watt  
 Smith (NJ) Waxman  
 Smith (TX) Welch  
 Smith (WA) West  
 Speier Whitfield  
 Stark Wilson (FL)  
 Sutton Wilson (SC)  
 Thompson (CA) Wittman  
 Thompson (MS) Wolf  
 Thompson (PA) Womack  
 Thornberry Woolsey  
 Tiberi Wu  
 Tierney Yarmuth  
 Tonko Young (AK)  
 Towns Young (FL)  
 Tsongas Young (IN)  
 Turner  
 Van Hollen

NOES—316

Ackerman Duffy  
 Adams Duncan (TN)  
 Aderholt Edwards  
 Akin Ellison  
 Alexander Ellmers  
 Altmire Emerson  
 Andrews Engel  
 Austria Farr  
 Baca Fattah  
 Bachus Filner  
 Baldwin Fincher  
 Barletta Fitzpatrick  
 Barrow Forbes  
 Bass (CA) Fortenberry  
 Bass (NH) Frank (MA)  
 Becerra Frelinghuysen  
 Berg Fudge  
 Berkley Gallegly  
 Berman Garamendi  
 Biggert Gardner  
 Bilirakis Gerlach  
 Bishop (GA) Gibbs  
 Bishop (NY) Gibson  
 Blumenauer Gonzalez  
 Bonner Granger  
 Boren Graves (MO)  
 Boswell Green, Al  
 Boustany Green, Gene  
 Brady (PA) Grijalva  
 Braley (IA) Grimm  
 Brown (FL) Guthrie  
 Buchanan Gutierrez  
 Bucshon Hanabusa  
 Butterfield Hanna  
 Calvert Harper  
 Camp Hartzler  
 Capito Hastings (FL)  
 Capps Hastings (WA)  
 Capuano Hayworth  
 Cardoza Heck  
 Carnahan Heinrich  
 Carney Herrera Beutler  
 Carson (IN) Higgins  
 Carter Himes  
 Cassidy Hinchey  
 Castor (FL) Hinojosa  
 Chandler Chander  
 Chu  
 Cicilline  
 Clarke (MI)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Coble  
 Cohen  
 Cole  
 Connolly (VA)  
 Conyers  
 Cooper  
 Costa  
 Costello  
 Courtney  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Critz  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis (IL)  
 Davis (KY)  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DesJarlais  
 Deutch  
 Dicks  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Dold  
 Donnelly (IN)  
 Doyle  
 Dreier  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jordan  
 Kline  
 Labrador  
 Lamborn  
 Landry  
 Lankford  
 Latta  
 Long  
 Mack  
 Manzullo  
 Marchant  
 McCarthy (CA)  
 McClintock  
 McHenry  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Miller, Gary  
 Mulvaney  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Neugebauer  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 Pearce  
 Pence  
 Petri  
 Ryan (WI)  
 Scalise  
 Schmidt  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (SC)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Southernland  
 Stearns  
 Stutzman  
 Sullivan  
 Terry  
 Tipton  
 Upton  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walsh (IL)  
 Webster  
 Westmoreland  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Loebsack  
 Lofgren, Zoe  
 Lowey  
 Lucas  
 Luján  
 Lynch  
 Maloney  
 Marino  
 Markey  
 Matheson  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 McCaul  
 McCollum  
 McCotter  
 McDermott  
 McGovern  
 McIntyre  
 McKeon  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 McNeerney  
 Meehan  
 Meeks  
 Michaud  
 Miller (MI)  
 Miller (NC)  
 Miller, George  
 Moore  
 Moran  
 Murphy (CT)  
 Myrick  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Noem  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 Nunnelee  
 Olson  
 Oliver  
 Owens  
 Palazzo  
 Pallone  
 Pascrell  
 Pastor (AZ)  
 Payne  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Pingree (ME)  
 Platts  
 Poe (TX)  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Rahall  
 Rehberg  
 Reichert  
 Reyes  
 Ribble  
 Richardson  
 Richmond  
 Rigell  
 Rivera  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rogers (MI)  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Ross (AR)  
 Rothman (NJ)  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Runyan  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.

NOT VOTING—8

Eshoo Rangel  
 Giffords Rokita  
 Paul Slughter  
 Stivers  
 Weiner

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

□ 1651

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 108, noes 316, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 434]

AYES—108

Amash Farenthold  
 Bachmann Flake  
 Bartlett Fleischmann  
 Barton (TX) Fleming  
 Benishek Flores  
 Bilbray Foxx  
 Bishop (UT) Franks (AZ)  
 Black Garrett  
 Blackburn Gingrey (GA)  
 Bono Mack Gohmert  
 Brady (TX) Goodlatte  
 Brooks Gosar  
 Broun (GA) Gowdy  
 Buerkle Graves (GA)  
 Burgess Griffin (AR)  
 Burton (IN) Griffith (VA)  
 Campbell Guinta  
 Canseco Hall  
 Cantor Harris  
 Chabot Hensarling  
 Chaffetz Hergert  
 Coffman (CO) Huizenga (MI)  
 Conaway Hultgren  
 Cravaack Hurt  
 Culberson Issa  
 Duncan (SC) Johnson (OH)

Sanchez, Loretta Smith (TX)  
 Sarbanes Smith (WA)  
 Schakowsky Speler  
 Schiff Stark  
 Schilling Sutton  
 Schock Terry  
 Schrader Thompson (CA)  
 Schwartz Thompson (MS)  
 Scott (VA) Thompson (PA)  
 Scott, David Thornberry  
 Serrano Tiberi  
 Sewell Tierney  
 Sherman Tipton  
 Shimkus Tonko  
 Shuler Towns  
 Shuster Tsongas  
 Simpson Turner  
 Sires Upton  
 Smith (NE) Van Hollen  
 Smith (NJ) Velázquez

Visclosky Walden  
 Waite Walz (MN)  
 Ribble Wasserman  
 Rigell Schultz  
 Rohrabacher Rooney  
 Roskam Roskam  
 Ross (FL) Ross (FL)  
 Royce Royce  
 Ryan (WI) Ryan (WI)

Scalise Scalise  
 Schmidt Schmidt  
 Schweikert Schweikert  
 Scott (SC) Scott (SC)  
 Scott, Austin Scott, Austin  
 Sensenbrenner Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions Sessions  
 Southerland Southerland  
 Stearns Stearns  
 Stutzman Stutzman

Terry Terry  
 Walberg Walberg  
 Walden Walden  
 Walsh (IL) Walsh (IL)  
 Webster Webster  
 Westmoreland Westmoreland  
 Wilson (SC) Wilson (SC)  
 Woodall Woodall  
 Young (FL) Young (FL)  
 Young (IN) Young (IN)

Sherman Sherman  
 Shimkus Shimkus  
 Shuler Shuler  
 Shuster Shuster  
 Simpson Simpson  
 Sires Sires  
 Smith (NE) Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ) Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX) Smith (TX)  
 Smith (WA) Smith (WA)  
 Speier Speier  
 Stark Stark  
 Sullivan Sullivan  
 Suttton Suttton  
 Thompson (CA) Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS)

Thompson (PA) Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry Thornberry  
 Tiberi Tiberi  
 Tierney Tierney  
 Tipton Tipton  
 Tonko Tonko  
 Towns Towns  
 Tsongas Tsongas  
 Turner Turner  
 Upton Upton  
 Van Hollen Van Hollen  
 Velázquez Velázquez  
 Visclosky Visclosky  
 Walz (MN) Walz (MN)  
 Wasserman Wasserman  
 Schultz Schultz

Waters Waters  
 Watt Watt  
 Waxman Waxman  
 Welch Welch  
 West West  
 Whitfield Whitfield  
 Wilson (FL) Wilson (FL)  
 Wittman Wittman  
 Wolf Wolf  
 Womack Womack  
 Woolsey Woolsey  
 Wu Wu  
 Yarmuth Yarmuth  
 Yoder Yoder  
 Young (AK) Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—8

Eshoo Rangel Stivers  
 Giffords Rokita Weiner  
 Paul Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1655

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 120, noes 303, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 435]

AYES—120

Adams Duncan (TN) Johnson (OH)  
 Amash Ellmers Johnson, Sam  
 Bachmann Farenthold Jordan  
 Bartlett Flake Kline  
 Barton (TX) Fleischmann Labrador  
 Benishek Fleming Lamborn  
 Bilbray Flores Landry  
 Bishop (UT) Foxx Latta  
 Black Franks (AZ) Long  
 Blackburn Garrett Lummis  
 Bono Mack Gingrey (GA) Mack  
 Boustany Gohmert Manzullo  
 Brady (TX) Goodlatte Marchant  
 Brooks Gosar McCarthy (CA)  
 Broun (GA) Gowdy McClintock  
 Buerkle Graves (GA) McHenry  
 Burton (IN) Graves (MO) Mica  
 Campbell Griffith (VA) Miller (FL)  
 Canseco Guinta Miller, Gary  
 Cantor Hall Mulvaney  
 Cassidy Harper Murphy (PA)  
 Chabot Harris Myrick  
 Chaffetz Hastings (WA) Neugebauer  
 Coble Hensarling Nugent  
 Coffman (CO) Herger Nunes  
 Conaway Huizenga (MI) Pence  
 Cravaack Hultgren Petri  
 Culberson Hunter Pitts  
 Duffy Hurt Poe (TX)  
 Duncan (SC) Issa Pompeo

NOES—303

Ackerman Ackerman  
 Aderholt Aderholt  
 Akin Akin  
 Alexander Alexander  
 Altmire Altmire  
 Andrews Andrews  
 Austria Austria  
 Baca Baca  
 Bachus Bachus  
 Baldwin Baldwin  
 Barletta Barletta  
 Barrow Barrow  
 Bass (CA) Bass (CA)  
 Bass (NH) Bass (NH)  
 Becerra Becerra  
 Berg Berg  
 Berkley Berkley  
 Berman Berman  
 Biggert Biggert  
 Bilirakis Bilirakis  
 Bishop (GA) Bishop (GA)  
 Bishop (NY) Bishop (NY)  
 Blumenauer Blumenauer  
 Bonner Bonner  
 Boren Boren  
 Boswell Boswell  
 Brady (PA) Brady (PA)  
 Braley (IA) Braley (IA)  
 Brown (FL) Brown (FL)  
 Buchanan Buchanan  
 Bucshon Bucshon  
 Burgess Burgess  
 Butterfield Butterfield  
 Calvert Calvert  
 Camp Camp  
 Capito Capito  
 Capps Capps  
 Capuano Capuano  
 Cardoza Cardoza  
 Carnahan Carnahan  
 Carney Carney  
 Carson (IN) Carson (IN)  
 Carter Carter  
 Castor (FL) Castor (FL)  
 Chandler Chandler  
 Chu Chu  
 Cicilline Cicilline  
 Clarke (MI) Clarke (MI)  
 Clarke (NY) Clarke (NY)  
 Clay Clay  
 Cleaver Cleaver  
 Clyburn Clyburn  
 Cohen Cohen  
 Cole Cole  
 Connolly (VA) Connolly (VA)  
 Cooper Cooper  
 Costa Costa  
 Costello Costello  
 Courtney Courtney  
 Crawford Crawford  
 Crenshaw Crenshaw  
 Critz Critz  
 Crowley Crowley  
 Cuellar Cuellar  
 Cummings Cummings  
 Davis (CA) Davis (CA)  
 Davis (IL) Davis (IL)  
 Davis (KY) Davis (KY)  
 DeFazio DeFazio  
 DeGette DeGette  
 DeLauro DeLauro  
 Denham Denham  
 Dent Dent  
 DesJarlais DesJarlais  
 Deutch Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart Diaz-Balart  
 Dicks Dicks  
 Dingell Dingell  
 Doggett Doggett  
 Dold Dold  
 Donnelly (IN) Donnelly (IN)  
 Doyle Doyle  
 Dreier Dreier  
 Edwards Edwards  
 Emerson Emerson  
 Engel Engel

Farr Farr  
 Fattah Fattah  
 Filner Filner  
 Fincher Fincher  
 Fitzpatrick Fitzpatrick  
 Forbes Forbes  
 Fortenberry Fortenberry  
 Frank (MA) Frank (MA)  
 Frelinghuysen Frelinghuysen  
 Fudge Fudge  
 Gallegly Gallegly  
 Garamendi Garamendi  
 Gardner Gardner  
 Gerlach Gerlach  
 Gibbs Gibbs  
 Gibson Gibson  
 Gonzalez Gonzalez  
 Granger Granger  
 Green, Al Green, Al  
 Green, Gene Green, Gene  
 Griffin (AR) Griffin (AR)  
 Grijalva Grijalva  
 Grimm Grimm  
 Miller, George Miller, George  
 Moore Moore  
 Moran Moran  
 Murphy (CT) Murphy (CT)  
 Nadler Nadler  
 Napolitano Napolitano  
 Neal Neal  
 Noem Noem  
 Nunnelee Nunnelee  
 Olson Olson  
 Olver Olver  
 Owens Owens  
 Palazzo Palazzo  
 Pallone Pallone  
 Pascrell Pascrell  
 Pastor (AZ) Pastor (AZ)  
 Paulsen Paulsen  
 Payne Payne  
 Pearce Pearce  
 Pelosi Pelosi  
 Perlmutter Perlmutter  
 Peters Peters  
 Peterson Peterson  
 Pingree (ME) Pingree (ME)  
 Platts Platts  
 Polis Polis  
 Posey Posey  
 Price (NC) Price (NC)  
 Quigley Quigley  
 Rahall Rahall  
 Reed Reed  
 Rehberg Rehberg  
 Reichert Reichert  
 Renacci Renacci  
 Reyes Reyes  
 Richardson Richardson  
 Kind Kind  
 King (IA) King (IA)  
 King (NY) King (NY)  
 Kingston Kingston  
 Kinzinger (IL) Kinzinger (IL)  
 Kissell Kissell  
 Kucinich Kucinich  
 Lance Lance  
 Langevin Langevin  
 Lankford Lankford  
 Larsen (WA) Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT) Larson (CT)  
 Latham Latham  
 LaTourette LaTourette  
 Lee (CA) Lee (CA)  
 Levin Levin  
 Lewis (CA) Lewis (CA)  
 Lewis (GA) Lewis (GA)  
 Lipinski Lipinski  
 LoBiondo LoBiondo  
 Loebsack Loebsack  
 Lofgren, Zoe Lofgren, Zoe  
 Lowey Lowey  
 Lucas Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer  
 Luján Luján  
 Lungren, Daniel Lungren, Daniel  
 E. E.  
 Lynch Lynch

NOT VOTING—9

Ellison Paul Slaughter  
 Eshoo Rangel Stivers  
 Giffords Rokita Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1659

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 257, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 436]

AYES—164

Adams Adams	Davis (KY) Davis (KY)	Hensarling Hensarling
Aderholt Aderholt	Denham Denham	Herger Herger
Amash Amash	DesJarlais DesJarlais	Huelskamp Huelskamp
Austria Austria	Duffy Duffy	Huizenga (MI) Huizenga (MI)
Bachmann Bachmann	Duncan (SC) Duncan (SC)	Hultgren Hultgren
Barletta Barletta	Duncan (TN) Duncan (TN)	Hunter Hunter
Bartlett Bartlett	Ellmers Ellmers	Hurt Hurt
Barton (TX) Barton (TX)	Farenthold Farenthold	Issa Issa
Benishek Benishek	Fincher Fincher	Jenkins Jenkins
Blackburn Blackburn	Flake Flake	Johnson (OH) Johnson (OH)
Boustany Boustany	Fleischmann Fleischmann	Johnson, Sam Johnson, Sam
Brooks Brooks	Flores Flores	Jones Jones
Broun (GA) Broun (GA)	Forbes Forbes	Jordan Jordan
Buerkle Buerkle	Foxx Foxx	Kelly Kelly
Burgess Burgess	Gallely Gallely	King (IA) King (IA)
Calvert Calvert	Gardner Gardner	Kinzinger (IL) Kinzinger (IL)
Camp Camp	Garrett Garrett	Kline Kline
Campbell Campbell	Gibbs Gibbs	Labrador Labrador
Canseco Canseco	Gingrey (GA) Gingrey (GA)	Lamborn Lamborn
Capito Capito	Gohmert Gohmert	Landry Landry
Carter Carter	Goodlatte Goodlatte	Latta Latta
Cassidy Cassidy	Gosar Gosar	Lewis (CA) Lewis (CA)
Chabot Chabot	Gowdy Gowdy	Long Long
Chaffetz Chaffetz	Granger Granger	Lucas Lucas
Coble Coble	Graves (GA) Graves (GA)	Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer
Coffman (CO) Coffman (CO)	Graves (MO) Graves (MO)	Lummis Lummis
Conaway Conaway	Green, Gene Green, Gene	Lungren, Daniel Lungren, Daniel
Cravaack Cravaack	Griffin (AR) Griffin (AR)	E. E.
Culberson Culberson	Griffith (VA) Griffith (VA)	Mack Mack
Duffy Duffy	Grimm Grimm	Manzullo Manzullo
Duncan (SC) Duncan (SC)	Cole Cole	McCarthy (CA) McCarthy (CA)
	Conaway Conaway	McClintock McClintock
	Crawford Crawford	Hall Hall
	Crenshaw Crenshaw	McHenry McHenry
	Culberson Culberson	McKinley McKinley
		Mica Mica

Miller (FL)	Rahall	Smith (NE)	Stark	Tsongas	Watt
Miller (MI)	Renacci	Smith (TX)	Sutton	Turner	Waxman
Miller, Gary	Ribble	Southerland	Terry	Van Hollen	Welch
Mulvaney	Rigell	Stearns	Thompson (CA)	Velázquez	West
Murphy (PA)	Roe (TN)	Stutzman	Thompson (MS)	Visclosky	Wilson (FL)
Neugebauer	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan	Thompson (PA)	Walden	Wolf
Nugent	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry	Tiberi	Walz (MN)	Woolsey
Nunnelee	Rohrabacher	Tipton	Tierney	Wasserman	Wu
Olson	Rooney	Upton	Tonko	Schultz	Yarmuth
Palazzo	Roskam	Walberg	Towns	Waters	Young (FL)
Pastor (AZ)	Ross (FL)	Walsh (IL)			
Pearce	Royce	Webster			
Pence	Ryan (WI)	Westmoreland	Burton (IN)	Paul	Stivers
Petri	Scalise	Whitfield	Eshoo	Rangel	Weiner
Pitts	Schmidt	Wilson (SC)	Giffords	Rokita	Young (IN)
Poe (TX)	Schweikert	Wittman	Keating	Slaughter	
Pompeo	Scott (SC)	Womack			
Posey	Scott, Austin	Woodall			
Price (GA)	Sensenbrenner	Yoder			
Quayle	Sessions	Young (AK)			

## NOT VOTING—11

Burton (IN)	Paul	Stivers
Eshoo	Rangel	Weiner
Giffords	Rokita	Young (IN)
Keating	Slaughter	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1702

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Nos. 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, and 436. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall vote Nos. 420, 422, 426, and 428. I would have voted “no” on rollcall vote Nos. 421, 423, 424, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, and 436. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the permanent RECORD immediately following this vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. MYRICK). The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANCE. The language of section 740 is within the jurisdiction of the Energy and Commerce Committee, on which I serve, and our committee is the appropriate forum for considering such language. Having said that, the House should know—and the Food and Drug Administration should know—that we agree with the spirit of the language and the goal of the members of the Appropriations Committee, who supported its inclusion in the bill.

After speaking with the sponsors of the language, we know that together we share a concern about what is happening at the FDA. We believe that policy decisions at the FDA should be based on science and not on any irrelevant consideration.

As much as officials at the FDA claim that their decisions are based on sound science, their recent actions give us pause. For example, 2 months ago, Chairman UPTON, along with Chairman LUCAS and Chairman GRAVES, sent a letter to the FDA regarding the potential ban of antimicrobial animal drugs and the lack of scientific support for that action. This potential ban has caused significant worry among our Nation’s producers, veterinarians, and consumers. The chairmen finally received a response from the FDA last Friday, and the FDA refused to answer the questions about the scientific basis of their action, claiming that the mat-

ter is still, quote, under consideration. This response is unacceptable and makes us wonder why the FDA refuses to discuss the scientific basis for its conclusions.

We pledge that the Energy and Commerce Committee will explore whether there are steps that Congress should take to prevent the FDA from pursuing regulatory actions that are not based on sound scientific analysis and fact. Those at the FDA should know that many in Congress are watching and carefully studying whether the FDA’s actions are justified.

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

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

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

Mr. REHBERG. I rise to speak briefly about the language that is about to be stricken from this bill, which has come to be called the “hard science amendment.” I offered this language in committee on behalf of ranchers in Montana. They sat across the table from me and shared the significant concerns they have over the lack of a scientific basis being used by the FDA in developing rules and regulations affecting their ranches and the livestock industry. For me, this isn’t faceless regulation. The consequences of these regulations have faces. They wear cowboy boots.

Agriculture is the number one industry in Montana. The State raises 2.6 million cows and calves annually, 180,000 hogs and pigs, 230,000 sheep, and I know of at least 600 goats. The cattle industry alone is responsible for \$1.4 billion in sales every year.

Ranchers in Montana and across the United States have a strong incentive to preserve a healthy food supply for the American public, and that means making sure their animals are healthy. The use of antibiotics in livestock significantly improves the health of animals, which in turn lowers the risk of food borne illnesses which may show up later in the process.

FDA has refused to release risk assessments on the impacts antibiotics may have on humans who consume these meats. And while they have not released any credible evidence to support their efforts, FDA bureaucrats are still pushing ranchers to remove these valuable antibiotics from livestock production. This is of grave concern to Montana ranchers, and I will keep fighting alongside Montana producers to get this problem addressed. In fact, I would like to submit letters from those organizations into the RECORD.

I hope to work with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee as well as the Energy and Commerce Committee to work with FDA in order to ensure that they examine the facts before moving forward with regulations that will significantly impact Montana’s number one industry.

## NOES—257

Ackerman	Farr	McCotter
Akin	Fattah	McDermott
Alexander	Filner	McGovern
Altmire	Fitzpatrick	McIntyre
Andrews	Fleming	McKeon
Baca	Fortenberry	McMorris
Bachus	Frank (MA)	Rodgers
Baldwin	Franks (AZ)	McNerney
Barrow	Frelinghuysen	Meehan
Bass (CA)	Fudge	Meeks
Bass (NH)	Garamendi	Michaud
Becerra	Gerlach	Miller (NC)
Berg	Gibson	Miller, George
Berkley	Gonzalez	Moore
Berman	Green, Al	Moran
Biggert	Grijalva	Murphy (CT)
Bilbray	Gutierrez	Myrick
Bilirakis	Hanabusa	Nadler
Bishop (GA)	Hanna	Napolitano
Bishop (NY)	Harper	Neal
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (FL)	Noem
Blumenauer	Hastings (WA)	Nunes
Bonner	Hayworth	Olver
Bono Mack	Heck	Owens
Boren	Heinrich	Pallone
Boswell	Herrera Beutler	Pascrell
Brady (PA)	Higgins	Paulsen
Braley (IA)	Himes	Payne
Brown (FL)	Hinchee	Pelosi
Butterfield	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Cantor	Hirono	Peters
Capps	Hochul	Peterson
Capuano	Holden	Pingree (ME)
Cardoza	Holt	Platts
Carnahan	Honda	Polis
Carney	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Carson (IN)	Inslee	Quigley
Castor (FL)	Israel	Reed
Chandler	Jackson (IL)	Rehberg
Chu	Jackson Lee	Reichert
Cicilline	(TX)	Reyes
Clarke (MI)	Johnson (GA)	Richardson
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (IL)	Richmond
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Rivera
Cleaver	Kaptur	Roby
Clyburn	Kildee	Rogers (AL)
Cohen	Kind	Ros-Lehtinen
Connolly (VA)	King (NY)	Ross (AR)
Conyers	Kingston	Rothman (NJ)
Cooper	Kissell	Roybal-Allard
Costa	Kucinich	Runyan
Costello	Lance	Ruppersberger
Courtney	Langevin	Rush
Cravaack	Lankford	Ryan (OH)
Critz	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	Larson (CT)	T.
Cuellar	Latham	Sanchez, Loretta
Cummings	LaTourette	Sarbanes
Davis (CA)	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Davis (IL)	Levin	Schiff
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Schilling
DeGette	Lipinski	Schock
DeLauro	LoBiondo	Schrader
Dent	Loeb sack	Schwartz
Deutch	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott (VA)
Diaz-Balart	Lowey	Scott, David
Dicks	Lujan	Serrano
Dingell	Lynch	Sewell
Doggett	Maloney	Sherman
Dold	Marchant	Shimkus
Donnelly (IN)	Marino	Shuler
Doyle	Markey	Shuster
Dreier	Matheson	Simpson
Edwards	Matsui	Sires
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Emerson	McCaul	Smith (WA)
Engel	McCollum	Speier

NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S  
BEEF ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, DC, June 14, 2011.

Hon. DENNY REHBERG,  
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office  
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REHBERG: On behalf of the membership of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA), I want to thank you for your amendment during the House Appropriations Committee markup of the Fiscal Year 2012 Agriculture Appropriations Bill which would require the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to use hard science in its regulatory actions. For years now, the beef industry has seen many rules, regulations, and guidances that have been based on personal agendas and political science rather than hard facts and data. As such, NCBA supports your amendment and will work to keep it in the underlying bill.

The FDA has a huge impact on America's cattle producers. From drug approvals and regulation, to feed and some foods safety activities, our industry finds itself dealing more and more with FDA. We believe that FDA has a role to help our industry and to help keep our consumers safe, but we have seen repeated attempts to strip cattle producers of the use of fully tested and approved drugs and technologies. The attack on ranchers' use of antibiotics to prevent and treat disease in cattle is one of many instances.

It is time that Congress exercised its right to perform regulatory oversight of Federal agencies, and your amendment will go far in calling attention to the concerns we have with FDA. It is our hope that FDA will heed this message and return to using risk assessments, facts, and widely accepted peer reviewed data in its regulatory decisions, rather than allowing activist groups and some administration officials to drive their personal and skewed views of science, food production, and regulation.

Thank you for your efforts and we look forward to helping you work to maintain this language in the bill.

Sincerely,

BILL DONALD,  
President.

MONTANA PORK,  
PRODUCERS COUNCIL,  
Jordan, MT, June 14, 2011.

Hon. DENNY REHBERG,  
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office  
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REHBERG: Montana's pork industry, including over 48 Hutterite colonies engaged in a wide range of agricultural operations, strongly support of your amendment to the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, which urges the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to give the greatest weight to readily available hard science data in making critical policy decisions. The Montana Pork Producers Council needs to science to come first in a wide range of jurisdiction involving food supply, especially when such determinations have the potential to affect Montana's agricultural communities.

Montana's growing isowean market is testament to the care provided to pigs here, in this case from birth to weaning, and their disease-free status. We currently have 3 large barns supplying pigs throughout the Midwest. The state's isolation plays a distinct role in this, but so does a responsible health program. Each year our producers have met with your staff to discuss issues affecting the care and well-being of their pigs, their communities and their consumers. We strongly feel your commitment to these concerns is expressed in your amendment to the FY12 Appropriations Bill.

Antibiotics have been used to treat, control, and prevent disease or promote growth in animals for more than 50 years. Existing FDA regulations ensure adequate safeguards against antibiotic resistance, and all of the animal drugs the pork industry can utilize today have undergone rigorous FDA review to ensure their safety for livestock, humans, and the environment. Any regulatory decisions or legislative action on antibiotic use in animals must be transparent and made based on sound science and scientific risk analysis. Recently, some in Congress and the FDA have attempted to dismantle long-standing and effective industry practices with regard to antibiotic use without a scientific and risk based approach, putting animal health and well-being and pork producers' livelihoods at risk without any proven benefit to human health.

As our Representative, we ask that you continue to fight for our industry and voice our concerns to FDA. We work daily to produce safe and wholesome pork products for the American consumer, and we do so using scientifically proven techniques and innovative technologies. Overly expansive regulation of antibiotics based on an unproven scientific theory promoted by certain advocacy groups not only will undo long-standing, effective production practices but will jeopardize the collaborative relationship the pork industry has with FDA.

MPPC appreciates your support of the U.S. pork industry and we thank you for championing this cause in the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies. Please let us know if there is anything we can do to move this issue forward.

Sincerely,

ANNE L. MILLER,  
Executive Director.

NATIONAL PORK  
PRODUCERS COUNCIL,  
Washington, DC, June 2, 2011.

Hon. DENNY REHBERG,  
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office  
Building, Washington, DC, 20515

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REHBERG: On behalf of America's 67,000 pork producers, I write in support of your amendment to the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, which urges the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to give the greatest weight to readily available hard science data in making critical policy decisions. The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) thanks you for your focus on the need to allow science to dictate this nation's policy decisions on antibiotic use in pork production.

As you know, America's pork producers are strongly committed to providing for the well-being of their animals and to raising them in a humane and compassionate manner. We depend on safe and effective animal health products to maintain animal health, prevent animal suffering, and ensure that consumers have access to safe and wholesome pork products.

Antibiotics have been used to treat, control, and prevent disease or promote growth in animals for more than 50 years. Existing FDA regulations ensure adequate safeguards against antibiotic resistance, and all of the animal drugs the pork industry can utilize today have undergone rigorous FDA review to ensure their safety for livestock, humans, and the environment. Any regulatory decisions or legislative action on antibiotic use in animals must be transparent and made based on sound science and scientific risk analysis. Recently, some in Congress and the FDA have attempted to dismantle long-

standing and effective industry practices with regard to antibiotic use without a scientific and risk based approach, putting animal health and well-being and pork producers' livelihoods at risk without any proven benefit to human health.

We urge you to take up this issue and communicate our concerns to FDA. Our industry works daily to produce safe and wholesome pork products for the American consumer, and we do so using scientifically proven techniques and innovative technologies. Overly expansive regulation of antibiotics based on an unproven scientific theory promoted by certain advocacy groups not only will undo long-standing, effective production practices but will jeopardize the collaborative relationship the pork industry has with FDA.

NPPC appreciates your support of the U.S. pork industry and we thank you for championing this cause in the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, and we look forward to working with you on this important issue.

Sincerely,

DOUG WOLF,  
President.

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

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, I would like to express my thanks to the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee and to the gentleman from New Jersey for his comments in behalf of the committee of their willingness to help find a solution to the issue that serves as the basis for this point of order, these regulations.

We have cotton, peanuts and pecans in my district, and we also have poultry. We have pork, and we have cattle operations. The decisions of the FDA have an enormous impact on the farmers in my district at many levels. Many of the producers in my district are worried about some of the conclusions that FDA seems to have reached regarding antibiotics. They're worried about what will come next. They conduct themselves every day with the best interests of their animals in mind. A healthy animal means healthy food for consumers.

If there is scientific evidence that shows that current practices are not in the interest of public health, my farmers, of course, will change their practices, but there should and there must be clear evidence. Not unnecessary regulation. Certainly with the job situation today and the state of our economy, the FDA must be very careful, very precise, and very certain that any regulatory action they take is supported by scientific evidence. I very much welcome the involvement of the authorizing committee to help find a solution to this issue.

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

□ 1710

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 740. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Food and Drug Administration to write, prepare, develop or publish a proposed, interim, or final rule, regulation, or guidance that is intended to restrict the use of a substance or a compound unless the Secretary bases such rule, regulation or guidance on hard science (and not on such factors as cost and consumer behavior), and determines that the weight of toxicological evidence, epidemiological evidence, and risk assessments clearly justifies such action, including a demonstration that a product containing such substance or compound is more harmful to users than a product that does not contain such substance or compound, or in the case of pharmaceuticals, has been demonstrated by scientific study to have none of the purported benefits.

## POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LANCE. Madam Chair, I raise a point of order. Section 740 constitutes legislating on an appropriations bill because it requires a new determination and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI of the rules of the House and should be struck from the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this section includes language requiring a new determination. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

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

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

Mr. FINCHER. Madam Chairman, the American taxpayers are crying out for commonsense spending of Federal tax dollars and urging Congress to review those rules and regulations which may stifle innovation and job creation.

I introduced House Resolution 98, along with my colleagues from North Carolina and Tennessee, to send a bipartisan, commonsense message to the Food and Drug Administration to rely on scientific facts in its development of rules and regulations.

We are supporting this resolution now because we understand that the FDA may be contemplating some regulations in the future that may ignore hard science when creating rules regulating food, drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics, among other products. These regulations may harm industry and hinder job creation in the future.

The FDA was set up to be a science-based agency; but American farmers, people I represent in Tennessee's Eighth Congressional District, are crying out for commonsense regulations and urging Congress to review those rules and regulations which may hamper innovation and American business.

I know that the FDA is well-intentioned in their efforts. However, today's FDA is not putting science first. Instead, they are picking and choosing which scientific studies they want to use to support their original theory.

The FDA has been slowly expanding their efforts to regulate, regardless if

the science is there to back up their efforts. Therefore, I also would hope that this body would be willing to investigate all efforts, guidelines, and rules by the FDA, and review whether they followed the science to get to their decisions.

The FDA is a needed agency, but Congress also needs to do its proper due diligence of oversight to ensure American industries prosper and the American population is safe.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 741. The Secretary of Agriculture shall reduce the payment rate for upland cotton under section 1103(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8713(b)) as necessary so that reductions in the amount of direct payments made to producers for upland cotton completely offset the costs incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide payments to the Brazil Cotton Institute.

## POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against section 741 which begins on page 78, line 8, and ends on page 78, line 15, in that it violates House rule XXI, clause 2, by changing existing law and inserting legislative language in an appropriation bill.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this section includes language imparting direction. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted (or had an officer or agent of such corporation acting on behalf of the corporation convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal or State law within the preceding 24 months.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. DELAURO. I rise in opposition to this bill because it puts the interests of Brazilian farmers above the very real needs of American women and children. It leaves the very next section of this bill, section 743, subject to a point of order.

As everyone knows, the Women, Infants, and Children program provides nutrition assistance grants to States for low-income, pregnant, breast-feeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to the age of five. It serves 9 million mothers and young children nationwide, including 58,000 in my State of Connecticut.

Nearly half of the babies born in the United States every year participate in this program. It is a short-term intervention, but it can help to provide a lifetime of good nutrition and health behaviors.

While in our subcommittee, this appropriations bill slashed WIC funding by \$650 million. That means that as many as 300,000 women and children will be turned away and forced to go hungry; and, in fact, Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack has warned our subcommittee that this number could be as high as 750,000.

To alleviate this glaring shortfall, my amendment to restore \$147 million to the WIC program, paid for with \$147 million currently provided to the Brazilian Cotton Institute, passed with a bipartisan vote during full committee consideration. But the rule for this bill arbitrarily took away the pay-for and, instead, requires that \$147 million be cut out from WIC or other programs in this bill already woefully underfunded.

What are we doing here? We are giving the money back to Brazilian farmers. The majority has decided that is more important. Where is our sense of justice to women and children in the United States?

To be sure, there are many egregious cuts in this appropriations bill and not just to WIC. Other vital nutrition programs like the Commodities Supplemental Food Program and the Emergency Food Assistance Program, school lunches, food safety, the CFTC, international food aid—all of these basic, commonsense priorities of the American people take a huge hit in this legislation, mainly so the majority can preserve oil company subsidies and tax breaks for the rich.

To their credit, even the Republicans on our committee saw this \$147 million handout to Brazilian farmers as a bridge too far. So they and Democrats alike overwhelmingly approved the transfer of these funds to WIC—until the Republican leadership stepped in and negated our vote.

We cannot be taking food out of hungry people's mouths here at home in order to subsidize overseas cotton production. It makes no sense. As my colleague Mr. FLAKE noted at the committee markup, it is quite ironic that we would subsidize Brazilian agriculture so that we can continue to excessively subsidize agriculture here.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to abide by the overwhelming vote of our subcommittee, to stand up for American women and children, and to reject this bill. This is not what we voted for and not what the American people want.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 743. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to provide payments (or to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to provide payments) to the Brazil Cotton Institute.

## POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against section 743 which begins on page 78, line 24, and ends on page 79, line 2, in that it violates House rule XXI, clause 2, by changing existing law and inserting legislative language in an appropriation bill.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chair, I wish to be heard.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Thank you, Madam Chair. Let me clarify what insisting on this point of order means.

It means that the amendment that Ms. DELAURO offered in committee, which was approved in the Appropriations Committee, is nullified, which means that Brazilian cotton farmers get subsidies and poor pregnant women and children do not get the money for WIC.

□ 1720

I have nothing against Brazilian cotton farmers, but Brazil's economy is doing pretty good right now.

The Rules Committee could have protected the money for WIC. The Rules Committee waived points of order against a whole bunch of stuff in this bill except for three provisions. So it wouldn't have been unusual or extraordinary for the Rules Committee to protect this provision. Many of us pleaded with the committee to do just that, to respect the work of the Appropriations Committee when it came to protecting WIC, when it came to protecting poor pregnant women and children.

Madam Chair, my friends on the other side of the aisle say all the time that they're with us in trying to cut excessive subsidies and putting the focus back on the people here in the United States who need help. This would have been an opportunity. If not now, when are we going to do this?

So, Madam Chair, I would hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would reconsider and not insist on their point of order. I think poor pregnant women and children in this country who benefit from WIC are more important right now than subsidizing Brazilian cotton farmers.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I would like to speak to the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman says, If not now, when? It is our intention to restore this at the proper place in the bill, the DeLauro amendment. I wanted to clarify that because we've discussed that, and we intend to follow through with that.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this section addresses funds in other acts. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 744. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide any benefit described in section 1001D(b)(1)(C) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3a(b)(1)(C)) to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity exceeds \$250,000.

## POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against section 744 which begins on page 79, line 3, and ends on page 79, line 10, in that it violates House rule XXI, clause 2, by changing existing law and inserting legislative language in an appropriation bill.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this section addresses funds in other acts. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 745. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

## SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 746. The amount by which the applicable allocation of new budget authority made by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of proposed new budget authority is \$0.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CONAWAY) having assumed the chair, Mrs. MYRICK, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

## RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 15, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
Speaker of the House,  
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Due to my appointment to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I hereby resign my position with the House Committee on Small Business.

It has been an honor to serve as a Member of the Committee on Small Business, and I have been proud to work hard with my colleagues to find solutions to the problems that small businesses face in America. I look forward to representing the people of the 3rd Congressional District of Tennessee as a Member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I appreciate the opportunity to have served on the House Committee on Small Business, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

CHUCK FLEISCHMANN,  
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8 p.m.

□ 2005

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KINGSTON) at 8 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 300 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2112.

□ 2006

## IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. REED (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill had been read through page 80, line 2.