

also their humanity, heating standards must be improved.

It is my hope that this amendment today, which mandates that HUD produce model heating guidelines, will assist in this endeavor. It is also my hope that all of my colleagues will support this effort.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to this amendment, although I am not opposed to it.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I listened very carefully to the gentleman's comments on the floor. I am prepared to accept the amendment. She makes some reasonable arguments. I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MENG. I thank the Chairman for his support.

Mr. ENGEL. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. MENG. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me. I certainly support what she is trying to do.

Last December it came to light that the New York City Housing Authority, NYCHA, has as recently as 2013 shut down boilers in public housing properties unless outside temperatures drop below 25 degrees. This forces residents to go without heat during the coldest months of the year.

I grew up in affordable housing. I grew up in city housing. So I am particularly sensitive to everything that the New York City Housing Authority does.

I was outraged by this revelation. More than 400,000 New Yorkers live in NYCHA buildings, and, what's more, more than half of these residents live below the poverty line.

These New Yorkers, along with every American living in public housing, pay rent and, in return, depend on Housing Authority leadership to fulfill the very reasonable need, a safe and decent shelter.

A practice that forces tenants to grapple with bitter temperatures just doesn't fail to meet that need, it is reckless and demeaning.

Myself, Ms. MENG, and eight other members of the New York City delegation sent a letter to the New York City Housing Authority asking that they immediately issue guidance condemning this practice and make certain that none of their buildings continue to adhere to this outrageous policy.

It is important, though, that no American living in public housing be forced to suffer through the winter months, and that is exactly what this

amendment will prevent by requiring the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to issue guidelines on minimum heating requirements.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this and ensure that public housing residents' health and safety are protected.

I want to thank my colleague from New York (Ms. MENG) for partnering with me on this important issue, and I thank her for her leadership.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY THROUGH MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2015

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. PALAZZO

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. POE of Texas). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 114-411.

Mr. PALAZZO. 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 55, after line 11, insert the following new section:

SEC. 111. EXCEPTION TO PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY RESIDENT BOARD MEMBER REQUIREMENT.

Subsection (b) of section 2 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraphs (2) and (3)”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN JURISDICTIONS.—

“(A) EXCEPTION.—A covered agency (as such term is defined in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph) shall not be required to include on the board of directors or a similar governing board of such agency a member described in paragraph (1).

“(B) ADVISORY BOARD REQUIREMENT.—Each covered agency that administers Federal housing assistance under section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) that chooses not to include a member described in paragraph (1) on the board of directors or a similar governing board of the agency shall establish an advisory board of not less than 6 residents of public housing or recipients of assistance under section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) to provide advice and comment to the agency or other administering entity on issues related to public housing and section 8. Such advisory board shall meet not less than quarterly.

“(C) COVERED AGENCY OR ENTITY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘covered agency’ means a public housing agency or such other entity that administers Federal housing assistance for—

“(I) the Housing Authority of the county of Los Angeles, California; or

“(ii) any of the States of Alaska, Iowa, and Mississippi.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Chairman, today's bill to improve public housing is a strong step in streamlining a massive Federal program. I want to thank Chairman HENSARLING for allowing us to have this debate.

As a former public housing authority executive, I know all too well how important it is to balance financial and managerial responsibility and oversight while, at the same time, ensuring residents' needs are met.

This amendment is simple and addresses an outdated and misinformed statute in the United States Housing Act that requires the membership of directors of a public housing agency contain one member who is directly assisted by the agency.

Opposition to this rule is not new. When HUD proposed these rules in 1999, PHAs across the United States issued statements of opposition.

Some would argue that requiring resident members to serve on the board is a blatant conflict of interest, as he or she would be making decisions that financially impact his or her family and their well-being. While I agree, I am not here to debate that today.

This amendment addresses only the PHAs in three States and one county. This is because, in our respective State constitutions, there are provisions that expressly oppose the idea of a board member of any group receiving benefits from the very agency upon which he or she serves.

This amendment does not rob the residents in specified areas of a voice in the affairs of their housing. In fact, it is a Federal requirement that each PHA have a resident advisory board comprised of at least one resident who serves as a liaison between the PHA and housing residents. I speak from experience when I say that their input is always acknowledged and much appreciated.

This commonsense provision is usually passed through the appropriations process, as it has been for decades. My amendment simply makes it permanent. I encourage adoption of this commonsense provision.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Chairman and Members, I have serious concerns about providing a permanent exemption for the listed entities from existing requirements that each public housing authority must have a resident commissioner serve on the governing board.

In 1998, Congress passed this requirement into law in recognition of the need for the perspective and participation of tenants in the governance of public housing authorities. To this day, this requirement helps to ensure that residents are included in board-level decisionmaking.

However, in appropriations bills over the last decade, four entities have received an exemption from this requirement so long as they maintain a separate advisory board with at least six residents of public or assisted housing.

The Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles is one of the four entities that received this exemption. However, last year I learned that HACOLA was not in compliance with the part of the exemption that requires that they maintain an advisory board of at least six residents, and this noncompliance had been going on for many years.

HACOLA's noncompliance resulted in a lack of meaningful engagement by residents on important policy issues affecting programs that HACOLA administers.

I successfully offered an amendment in the funding year 2016 housing funding bill to strike HACOLA's exemption. While this amendment was ultimately not included in the final omnibus, it did put Congress, HUD, and the Housing Authority on notice that failure to comply with this important law is simply unacceptable.

This demonstrates that we need to be extremely careful when providing exemptions for a requirement as important as this one. The exemption for HACOLA and others was intended to provide them with special accommodations while still ensuring meaningful tenant engagement. But HACOLA's behavior displayed blatant disregard for the law and the intent behind the law. That is why I do not believe that we should be making this exemption permanent. Instead, I think we should be thinking about ways to enhance compliance with the existing exemption requirements.

For these reasons, of course I am going to urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman and Members, it is just inconceivable that we don't understand that, if you want to not only educate tenants, but want to involve tenants in decisionmaking and help them to understand how democracy works and help them to understand the rules of public housing and what can and cannot be done and why these rules are adopted—if we don't understand that, we don't understand anything.

It is inconceivable to me that we would simply say that we do not want just one commissioner, one resident, to

be a part of the governing board, and it is inconceivable to me that we don't understand that we allow for exemptions to say: Okay. If you don't want just one commissioner to serve on the board with you, we will allow you to have an advisory board of six residents that could involve themselves in the decisions that are made by the governing board.

I talk about this importance because I think it is so important, as we engage and lift people out of poverty, that they understand the rules of the game. The only way you get to understand the rules of the game is if you get to play. You get to understand how decisions are made. You get to understand what the rules are and how government works. To exclude them does not make good sense to me.

Now, I know why my own county would like to have this done. They would like to have this done because—guess what. We discovered that they were trying to sell off 241 units of Section 8-type housing at the same time that they were providing the museum with over \$120 million, and they said they could not afford the upkeep of those units.

They didn't like it that we went out and talked with the residents. I went out to the homes and I said: Did you know that these units are about to be sold? Do you know what is going to happen to you and why the county is giving up these units?

No. They didn't know. They didn't have a clue because they didn't have proper notification. They didn't have one resident that served on the governing board. They didn't have an advisory committee, even though L.A. County had gotten an exemption. They refused to even comply with the exemption to simply have an advisory board.

This is not right. This does not make good sense. I don't know why you would support something like this. I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Chair, I want to thank my colleague for expressing some good points. This amendment actually continues to allow residents of housing authorities to have a strong voice.

It monitors the situation not just in our housing authorities that we are trying to exempt under States where their constitution prohibits board members from being able to sit on boards where they have a monetary or fiscal interest in that. It is a huge conflict of interest.

We are not going after all 2,700-plus public housing authorities. We are just trying to make sure the States that have constitutions prohibiting such blatant disregard to common sense and having that conflict of interest are protected.

Apparently, there is a personal interest in the one jurisdiction. Hopefully, when my amendment is adopted, if we are going through the conference proc-

ess with the Senate, we can work with my colleague to make sure that her State HA that she is referencing is taken care of.

But, again, my amendment I think adds more voices to the governing process for them to know what is going on in their local housing authority.

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

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

Mr. PALAZZO. 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 Mississippi will be postponed.

□ 1630

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 114-411.

Mr. WELCH. 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 55, after line 11, insert the following new section:

SEC. 111. USE OF VOUCHERS FOR MANUFACTURED HOUSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8(o)(12) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(12)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and all that follows through "of" in the second sentence and inserting "and rents"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking "the rent" and all that follows and inserting the following: "rent shall mean the sum of the monthly payments made by a family assisted under this paragraph to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home, including any required insurance and property taxes, the monthly amount allowed for tenant-paid utilities, and the monthly rent charged for the real property on which the manufactured home is located, including monthly management and maintenance charges."; and

(B) by striking clause (ii); and

(C) in clause (iii)—

(i) by inserting after the period at the end of the following: "If the amount of the monthly assistance payment for a family exceeds the monthly rent charged for the real property on which the manufactured home is located, including monthly management and maintenance charges, a public housing agency may pay the remainder to the family, lender or utility company, or may choose to make a single payment to the family for the entire monthly assistance amount."; and

(ii) by redesignating such clause as clause (ii).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall issue notice to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) and such amendments shall take effect upon such issuance.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I am a strong supporter of the good work that is represented in H.R. 3700, and I congratulate Chairman LUETKEMEYER and Ranking Member CLEAVER for their hard work on this, as well as Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS.

This bill is a really solid, bipartisan improvement over the status quo. This amendment would extend some of the benefits of H.R. 3700 to folks who live in mobile homes, and that happens to be an awful lot of Vermonters who are working real hard trying to make ends meet. The idea of a bricks and sticks house is a dream for them, but they love the mobile home they have, and they have economic challenges in that home. I think that is true not just in Vermont but really across rural America.

What this amendment would allow is for the Section 8 housing vouchers to be used for some of the obvious expenses that are associated with owning a mobile home, Mr. Chairman. Right now, only the land rent is what can be included in the voucher. But in addition to that, obviously, you have got the true cost of the mobile home that the owner pays for the housing. In addition to the land rent underneath the home, mobile homeowners often pay a number of other costs, including utilities, insurance, and financing for their mobile homes.

People renting apartments where it is not a mobile home, all of those are factored into the rent. So what this amendment would do is allow those costs to be included in the calculation for Section 8 that in our view put an unnecessary and unfair limitation on what can be considered. Compare that to the housing cost vouchers that individuals in rental units get. All of those are included in the rent.

So this amendment would address that issue by allowing the property taxes on a mobile home, as well as insurance, utilities, and financing, to be included as components of the housing costs eligible for a voucher.

It would make a huge difference in affordability for Vermonters and for Americans across this country who are working hard every day and whose option for safe shelter is a mobile home.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that my colleagues support this amendment. I thank my colleagues for the bipartisan, solid work they have done on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from

Vermont. I appreciate his amendment. I think that this helps equalize for a number of Section 8 users the ability to use manufactured housing to help equalize this with other housing options. So I think it is an important step forward.

I thank the gentleman from Vermont for his leadership, and I recommend Members vote for it.

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

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I just want to thank the gentleman from Texas for his gracious remarks. He spent a fair amount of time in the Green Mountain State, so he knows about these mobile homes. I am going to go back and tell folks that you are still the good guy you were when you were spending more time in the Green Mountain State.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 114-411.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk on behalf of Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 64, line 16, strike "and".

Page 64, after line 16, insert the following new subparagraph:

"(G) collaborating with the Department of Veterans Affairs on making joint recommendations to the Congress, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on how to better coordinate and improve services to veterans under both Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Veteran Affairs veterans housing programs, including ways to improve the Independent Living Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and"

Page 64, line 17, strike "(G)" and insert "(H)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment for my friend, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

As of 2014, there were over 130,000 veterans living in shelters and transitional housing in the United States. About 56 percent of these veterans have a disability. I think we agree that that is unacceptable.

Since 2009, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Veterans Affairs have made significant progress to reduce the number of homeless veterans. But more

must be done to get veterans off the streets and into permanent housing.

This can be seen in my home district where we have one of the largest homeless populations in the country, and also perhaps the largest populations of homeless veterans.

The underlying bill improves housing services for veterans by creating a new special assistant for veterans within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This new position will coordinate veterans' housing efforts within HUD, serve as a liaison with the VA, and ensure veterans have fair access to housing programs.

The amendment builds upon those improvements to further coordination between the VA and HUD, both of which provide a range of veteran homeless services and support. The amendment requires the Special Assistant to work with the VA and provide recommendations to each department and to Congress on how to improve coordination and housing services for our Nation's veterans.

We can do much more to not only keep veterans off the streets, but to provide them with the resources and support they need to have a safe, stable place to live and build a life after completing their service.

In San Diego, organizations like zero8hundred and the Veterans Village of San Diego offer the kind of comprehensive transition support to help veterans be successful.

These are also the collective goals of many HUD and VA programs, including the VA's Independent Living Program, which assists veterans to become more independent in their homes so they never become homeless in the first place.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to ensure that HUD and VA coordinate their efforts on addressing the many different issues and aspects associated with veteran homelessness.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, we all know on this House floor there is not enough we can ever do for our veterans, the brave men and women who served us in uniform. I think that the author of the amendment, in attempting to get HUD and the VA to work more closely together to address problems like veterans' homelessness, is an important thing to do. I hope it has some benefit.

Mr. Chairman, again, I just want to accept the amendment and urge all Members to adopt it.

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

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for his gracious support and for his work on behalf of veterans.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 114-411.

Mr. PETERS. 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 68, after line 4, insert the following new section:

SEC. 405. REOPENING OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAM REGULATIONS.

Not later than the expiration of the 30-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall re-open the period for public comment regarding the Secretary's interim rule entitled "Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Continuum of Care Program", published in the Federal Register on July 31, 2012 (77 Fed. Reg. 45422; Docket No. FR-5476-I-01). Upon re-opening, such comment period shall remain open for a period of not fewer than 60 days.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, each Member of this body represents a district that is affected to some degree by homelessness. We all work diligently to grow the economy, create high-quality jobs, and create opportunity so that no one has to live on the streets. But for many in our districts, ending the scourge of homelessness is an ongoing battle that take resources and coordination from our communities.

All of our districts are supported by the Continuum of Care program, which assists local leaders working diligently to distribute funding to public and non-profit institutions that shelter the homeless, set up transitional housing, and provide support programs.

In San Diego we recently completed our Point in Time count. My office and other public servants counted the homeless living on the street and in shelters to determine how better to serve them as we work to end homelessness. In 2014, this count found that San Diego had the fifth largest homeless population in our country. But in that same year, our Continuum of Care program received the 23rd highest level of Federal anti-homelessness funds.

San Diego is not the only city that is disadvantaged by the formula that is used to determine how Federal anti-homelessness funds are distributed. Other western cities like Houston, Las

Vegas, Seattle, San Jose, and Denver also receive a disproportionately low amount of Federal resources.

My amendment would require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to reopen the public comment period on the Continuum of Care formula. This would allow service organizations, housing providers, community faith leaders, and elected officials the opportunity to provide input on how HUD's limited and valuable resources can be most equitably and effectively used to end homelessness in our country. The amendment would not change the formula, and it would not unfairly disadvantage the district of any Member of this body.

Since coming to Congress, I have been fighting to ensure that every city receives its fair share of Federal funding to help the homeless. I have corresponded with both Secretary Donovan and now-Secretary Castro to advocate for changes to the Continuum of Care formula and ask for a public comment period. The people working on the ground to end homelessness deserve the opportunity to weigh in on how this formula is affecting them and the work they are doing.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment to ensure we are doing all we can to end the scourge of homelessness in this country.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I think the comment period does need to be reopened. It is an important issue. Voices need to be heard.

The gentleman from California is now batting a thousand. I am not sure if he has any other amendments. He may be pressing his luck after that.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I am well aware of what success looks like in this body, and I am finished offering amendments. I want to thank all the people, including the ranking member and Chairman HENSARLING, for their hard work on this bill. This is a good piece of work.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 114-411.

Mr. ELLISON. 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:

Add at the end of the bill the following new title:

TITLE VI—FURNISHING RENT PAYMENT INFORMATION TO CREDIT REPORTING AGENCIES

SEC. 504. FURNISHING INFORMATION ABOUT RENT PAYMENTS TO A CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development or any other person having authorized access may furnish to a consumer reporting agency (as defined in section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a)) information relating to the on-time performance of an individual in making payments under a lease agreement with respect to a dwelling unit for which any subsidy or assistance for occupancy in the dwelling unit is provided under a program administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FURNISHERS.—Any person who furnishes such information shall—

(1) ensure that the payment information is reported in a manner that does not by itself identify the individual as a recipient of housing assistance under a program administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and

(2) notify the individual that such information will be provided to a consumer reporting agency before providing such information to a consumer reporting agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman, Ranking Member WATERS, and Chair HENSARLING for their leadership on the committee.

Mr. Chairman, too many people are excluded from the financial mainstream. Fifty million Americans lack a credit score. Either they have no credit file at all, or they have too few trade lines to establish a credit score.

There have been some real innovations in helping these people we call "credit invisibles" to build an accurate score. FICO, which has a large presence in my State, has been a real leader in building more inclusive and accurate scoring methodology.

But credit scoring agencies cannot score information they don't have, and they tend to have late payment information but not on-time payment information. In other words, Mr. Chairman, if somebody doesn't pay a bill, probably it is scored. If they do pay it, probably it is not.

This is the case for HUD residents. That is why we need to make it easier for firms to provide customers' on-time payment data.

My amendment specifically aims to help some of the 3 million people who live in HUD-assisted housing. By law,

families, people with disabilities, and the elderly who receive HUD assistance pay 30 percent of their income for rent. I want to see them get credit they deserve for paying their rent on time. These folks pay their rent on time, yet it never shows up in their FICO score.

Why are we not reporting their on-time rental payment? Because the law requires each tenant to provide prior written consent before having their on-time rental payment information reported, but it does not require the same information to report late payments of rent. So they can get hit for late payment, no credit for on-time.

The prior written consent is mandated by the Privacy Act of 1974, which I believe was a well-meaning and good piece of legislation—except it needs to be updated. This piece of legislation, the Privacy Act of 1974, wants to protect the privacy of affordable housing residents, which is good, and I support that. But in this case, it is causing more harm than good. Requiring each resident to grant written permission and then have the housing provider manage all those forms is a burden.

□ 1645

We have empirical evidence to show that such rent reporting helps tenants. Recently, Credit Builders Alliance led a Rent Reporting for Credit Building pilot in eight communities. The Rent Reporting for Credit Building pilot reported rent payments of 1,255 low-income residents who lived in assisted housing.

The research found that credit-invisible residents who participated in the pilot were able to build a high nonprime of 646, or prime score of 688 with the inclusion of their rental payment history. Even if they don't want to borrow money, their scores are going up, meaning that they apply for, perhaps, lower interest rates, apply for jobs, and have a better situation all around.

To repeat: from credit-invisible to credit scores above 646, and some much higher. Even those who had a credit score already saw it go up. Seventy-nine percent—a vast majority—saw an increase in credit scores. This was an average increase of 23 points.

Credit Builders Alliance and other researchers want to expand their efforts to help more residents. Another pilot program is pending. HUD is partnering with Experian; FICO; LexisNexis; the Policy and Economic Research Council, PERC; and TransUnion to evaluate the impact of reporting rental payment history on credit scores of subsidized housing residents and the general population.

The Privacy Act requirement has hindered their effort. Already overworked housing staffs struggle to maintain the paperwork necessary to report renters' on-time payment. Housing staffs find that it is difficult to set up automated payment data transmission between property managers and the credit bureaus with an always changing database.

My amendment includes language from H.R. 4172, the Credit Access and Inclusion Act. H.R. 4172 has 20 cosponsors. Ten are Republican. Seven of the ten Republicans serve with me on the Financial Services Committee.

In conclusion, please support this amendment because it would do a number of very important things:

It would help credit invisibility for hundreds, if not thousands—millions, even, and that is not an exaggeration—of very low-income people.

It makes it easier to provide predictive data of someone's ability to pay and willingness to repay. And based on solid empirical evidence, that rental payment data can move people from unscorable to prime or near prime.

We should help HUD-assisted tenants enter the financial mainstream. Let's implement rent reporting on a large scale.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I listened carefully to the gentleman from Minnesota. He makes a number of important points. We have had this discussion previously. I know the gentleman from Minnesota is aware of my commitment that, within the committee, we will have a hearing that will include the subject matter of his amendment.

I think the gentleman's amendment, obviously, addresses the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which is not part of this underlying housing bill. Again, we will debate his issue, research his issue, and take testimony on his issue in the future.

I do not believe that this is the appropriate bill for his particular amendment, so I am going to urge rejection at this time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENSARLING. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, in listening to the discussion with the gentleman from Minnesota with regard to his amendment, he made the comment that they already report it whenever the people don't make their payments, and they need to be reporting it when they do make their payments. Does that mean we are going to have to start reporting car payments, house payments, and all those things, too, when people make them on time? Because this is what he is asking us to do is, every time somebody does something right, suddenly now we have got to be reporting that. If you go down that road, then I think we have got some problems.

Also, in your amendment here, you indicate that, with the data as reported, they are not able to identify if the person is a recipient of housing assistance—we are going to tie their hands, yet force them to do some stuff.

I think this is a rather ill-conceived amendment, quite frankly, Mr. Chair-

man. I certainly urge the body to reject it.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair reminds Members to address their remarks to the Chair and not to other Members in the second person.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON). The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. AL GREEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 114-411.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE VI—FHA PILOT PROGRAM FOR ADDITIONAL CREDIT RATING INFORMATION

SEC. 601. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ADDITIONAL CREDIT RATING INFORMATION FOR FHA MORTGAGORS.

Section 258 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-24) is amended as follows:

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—In the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking “shall” and inserting “may”.

(2) **EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.**—By striking subsection (d).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that is known to the ranking member as well as the chairman of the committee. I will not complicate it. It is a very simple amendment. It simply says that HUD may—HUD may—develop a pilot program to consider additional credit scoring information.

We know that there are people who have insufficient credit files and, as a result, they don't get consideration for a light bill, gas bill, water bill, or phone bill. These are some of the things that we have people making payments on quite regularly timely, but they don't get considered.

We are simply asking HUD to develop a pilot program. We say “may develop.” There really is no requirement that HUD do it within some statutory period of time. There is no requirement that HUD will perform this in a certain way. But just see if there is some way to help people who make these payments timely such that this can become a part of the additional credit information.

Now, I am emphasizing “additional” because, quite frankly, I had “alternative” at one time, “alternative credit scoring.” That created some confusion because we are not using this as an alternative. This becomes additional information.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, because the gentleman from Texas is a friend—and you hear Members say that frequently, but in this case it is as sincere as it can be—the committee has attempted to work with the gentleman from Texas. Both sides worked in good faith. Regrettably, we did not come to a point of mutual agreement on the resolution of his amendment, so I am going to oppose it at this time.

The amendment would essentially provide a reauthorization of a program that the Obama administration even believed was too risky to establish because they had years to establish it and they chose not to.

I appreciate the effort. I appreciate the sincerity of the gentleman from Texas. I understand what he is trying to do. But I also fear that, ultimately, the impact of what the gentleman is trying to do very well could help hasten the insolvency and bankruptcy of the FHA, hurting their financials.

I am happy that the FHA, after 7 years, has finally decided to actually obey the law, but I am not sure that the program that the gentleman from Texas is advocating could not put further pressure on FHA's insurance fund, ultimately hurting those it is designed to help.

I would say again that, regardless of one's good intentions, I am still very, very fearful of pilot programs' mayes and shalls that somehow get the political process involved in telling lenders, or cajoling lenders, or suggesting to lenders what credit standards they should use. That is exactly what helped bring us to the housing crisis in the first place.

No matter how well-intentioned Federal policy was, ultimately, there was Federal policy that incited, cajoled, and, in some cases, mandated financial institutions to put people into homes they could not afford to keep. It didn't do the economy any good, it didn't do the taxpayer any good, and it certainly didn't do the homeowner any good to put them in a home they could not afford to keep.

Again, I have no doubt that is not the intention of the gentleman from Texas. But I have fears—I have fears—that once we start going down this road of telling lenders essentially what type of—and, ultimately, that is what we are doing with FHA. You are, ultimately, telling lenders, or suggesting to lenders, what credit standards they should employ.

I am fearful of going down this road. We had discussed a number of compromises. We came close. Unfortunately, we didn't get there with the gentleman from Texas.

I am going to oppose this amendment, simply because of who he is, somewhat reluctantly. But, nonetheless, the bottom line is the bottom

line. I will oppose the gentleman's amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) is imminently correct. We are friends. I say it in the sincerest way as well. He and I have collaborated on many issues, and we have gotten a lot of things done in Congress. I hope that doesn't hurt him back home, letting people know that we have worked on things together.

But, obviously, I have a different perch, and from my perch here is what I see. I see an opportunity for additional credit scoring to be used, and if it is negative, it is not going to benefit the person that is being scored. It does not prevent any other negative information from being properly scored. It simply says that HUD may use this information, indicating that persons have paid a light bill, gas bill, water bill, or phone bill as additional information. That is all it says, that it may do this and it may create the scoring.

Now, with reference to HUD, HUD has given me an indication—and I don't have it in writing to hand to you, Mr. Chairman, but I believe you would trust my word—that they are not opposing this.

One of the reasons why it wasn't done previously was a function of HUD's budget. I believe this to be the reason. And because of budgetary concerns, it did not get done—it was codified in the law—and that is why I am reintroducing it. But this is a milder version of what I introduced previously, because previously we said HUD shall do this, and this time we have made it as mild as possible.

The Realtors are very much supportive of it. This will give 50 million people who are currently with light credit files, don't have sufficient credit scores, to have some additional information to be considered.

But it does not in any way require that negative information be received in a positive manner. If it is negative, it remains negative. If you haven't paid your car note, it is still a negative. If you haven't paid your light bill, gas bill, or water bill, it is still a negative.

It only gives the opportunity to add these other things as things to consider for many people who, quite frankly, don't have a lot of traditional credit. They don't have bad credit; they just don't have traditional credit. There are a lot of my constituents who fall into this category.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, as persuasive as my friend is from Texas, he wasn't quite persuasive enough. At this particular moment, I continue to oppose the amendment of from the gentleman from Texas.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. 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 Texas will be postponed.

□ 1700

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 114-411.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE VI—REPORTS

SEC. 601. REPORT ON INTERAGENCY FAMILY ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT STRATEGIES.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall submit a report to the Congress annually that describes—

(1) any interagency strategies of such Departments that are designed to improve family economic empowerment by linking housing assistance with essential supportive services, such as employment counseling and training, financial education and growth, childcare, transportation, meals, youth recreational activities, and other supportive services; and

(2) any actions taken in the preceding year to carry out such strategies and the extent of progress achieved by such actions.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and ranking member of the full committee and express my excitement in talking about reform and real housing issues.

If there is ever an issue that we, as Members of Congress, are confronted with when we go home to our districts, it is about people who need housing, about people who don't have housing, about people who have poor housing, about seniors who need housing, about young families who need housing.

I am delighted to be part of this reformation that has been done by the Committee on Financial Services and to acknowledge the chairman and the ranking member of the subcommittee from which this comes and to congratulate this bipartisan process.

I am delighted to offer an amendment. I thank the Rules Committee for making it in order, for I think it adds to the improvement of some of the issues that we are confronted with.

My amendment indicates that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and with other relevant agencies, shall submit a report to Congress annually that goes to the heart of some of the issues unaddressed of interagency strategies of such departments that are designed to improve family economic empowerment by linking housing assistance with essential supportive services, such as employment, counseling, training, financial education and growth, child care, transportation, meals, youth recreational activities, and other supportive services.

It goes on to say: any actions taken in the preceding year to carry out such strategies and the extent of progress achieved by such actions.

My amendment recognizes that, in addition to housing connecting low-income families to job training and supportive services, such as child care, transportation, it is key to enabling families across the country—from Texas to California, from New York to California—to access employment and other services that foster upward economic mobility and family stability. It allows them to look at their family structure and at people who are in need.

My amendment acknowledges and recognizes that helping families achieve economic empowerment requires interagency collaboration.

Let me cite, Mr. Chairman, two supportive letters from the National Coalition for the Homeless and from the Heartland Alliance, which are supporting this constructive and instructive amendment to find out what our families need to be strong.

LEADING HOUSTON HOME,
February 2, 2016.

Speaker PAUL RYAN,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance Financial Services Committee, Washington, DC.

Democratic Leader NANCY PELOSI,
Washington, DC.

Hon. EMANUEL CLEAVER,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance Financial Services Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER RYAN AND LEADER PELOSI: The Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County is dedicated to preventing and ending homelessness in Houston, Harris County, and Fort Bend County. We are writing in support of H.R. 3700, the Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act. The proposed legislation includes many provisions that would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of critical rental assistance programs that serve extremely low-income households.

In particular, we are writing in support of Amendment Four, submitted by Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18) to the Rules Committee. Representative Jackson Lee's Amendment Four directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to work with the Secretary of Labor to produce an annual report on interagency strategies to strengthen family economic empowerment by linking housing with essential supportive services such as employment coun-

seling and training, financial growth, childcare, transportation, meals, and other support services.

Representative Jackson Lee's amendment recognizes that in addition to housing, connecting low-income families to job training and supportive services are key to helping families access employment and economic opportunity and achieve stability. Representative Jackson Lee's amendment also recognizes that helping families achieve economic empowerment requires interagency collaboration. We know that public systems are better at solving big problems when they work together to share capacity, knowledge, and resources. We commend Representative Jackson Lee for encouraging systems collaboration to help ensure that low-income families succeed in housing and employment. We further encourage HUD to collaborate with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture, as these agencies can offer families critical supports such as child care and nutrition assistance that are necessary for success.

The Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County, as a leader of The Way Home, the collaborative model to prevent and end homelessness in Houston, Harris County, and Fort Bend County knows the importance of interagency collaboration and the incredible successes that can be achieved as a result of shared capacity, knowledge and resources. We have made tremendous progress in our community and are happy to serve as a resource moving forward. Thank you for recognizing the important role of employment in helping low-income families achieve housing and financial stability.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Marilyn Brown (mbrown@homelesshouston.org), President/CEO of the Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County.

Sincerely,

MARILYN L. BROWN,
President/CEO.

HEARTLAND ALLIANCE NATIONAL
INITIATIVES,
February 1, 2016.

Speaker PAUL RYAN,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance Financial Services Committee, Washington, DC.

Democratic Leader NANCY PELOSI,
Washington, DC.

Hon. EMANUEL CLEAVER,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance Financial Services Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER RYAN AND LEADER PELOSI, Heartland Alliance's National Initiatives on Poverty & Economic Opportunity is dedicated ending chronic unemployment and poverty. We are writing in support of H.R. 3700, the Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act. The proposed legislation includes many provisions that would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of critical rental assistance programs that serve extremely low-income households.

In particular, we are writing in support of Amendment Four, submitted by Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee's (TX-18) to the Rules Committee. Representative Jackson Lee's Amendment Four directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to work with the Secretary of Labor to produce an annual report on interagency strategies to strengthen family economic empowerment by linking housing with essential supportive services such as employment counseling and training, financial growth, childcare, transportation, meals, and other support services.

Representative Jackson Lee's amendment recognizes that in addition to housing, con-

necting low-income families to job training and supportive services such as childcare and transportation are key to helping these families access employment and economic opportunity and achieve stability. Representative Jackson Lee's amendment also recognizes that helping families achieve economic empowerment requires interagency collaboration. We know that public systems are better at solving big problems when they work together to share capacity, knowledge, and resources, and we commend Representative Jackson Lee for encouraging systems collaboration to help ensure that low-income families can succeed in housing and employment. We further encourage HUD to collaborate with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture, as these agencies can offer families critical supports such as child care and nutrition assistance that are necessary to for employment success.

Heartland Alliance's National Initiatives Team has a number of resources and tools that can support efforts to help individuals and families facing barriers to employment succeed in the work. We are happy to serve as a resource moving forward, and thank you for recognizing the important role of employment in helping low-income families achieve housing and financial stability.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Melissa Young, Director of Heartland Alliance's National Initiatives on Poverty & Economic Opportunity.

Sincerely,

MELISSA YOUNG,
Director, Heartland
Alliance's National
Initiatives on Poverty
& Economic Opportunity.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I am delighted to tell the story of Finney from the Houston Housing Authority where we gave her supportive services through the Family Sufficiency Program. She has gotten to the point of attaining a credit score of 640, and she is now a proud homeowner. What a legacy.

So I would ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED
BY MS. JACKSON LEE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, as my dear colleague from Guam missed her time in which to offer her amendment, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment with the modification by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO), which I have placed at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

Page 55, after line 11, insert the following new section:

SEC. 111. PREFERENCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR NATIONALS.

Section 214(a)(7) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 1436a(a)(7)) is amended by striking "such alien" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "any citizen or

national of the United States shall be entitled to a preference or priority in receiving financial assistance before any such alien who is otherwise eligible for assistance.”.

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

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is modified.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO).

Ms. BORDALLO. I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment fixes a misinterpretation of law and gives U.S. citizens and nationals a preference over migrants from the Republic of Palau, from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and from the Federated States of Micronesia when receiving Federal aid.

I continue to support allowing these migrants to receive housing assistance. Otherwise, our housing situation in Guam and in other affected jurisdictions would get even worse. However, it was not the intent of Congress to displace our citizens when it extended eligibility to migrants in 2000.

Unfortunately, limited resources have led many U.S. citizens in Guam to be displaced by COFA migrants who have entered our country as a result of the Compact of Free Association. Guam's local housing authority has indicated that demand for housing assistance far outweighs the resources available.

A recent Guam PDN article indicated that homeless data shows that local residents of Guam make up nearly 42 percent of the homeless on Guam, that 536 Chamorros, the indigenous people, and 42 Filipinos were considered homeless.

I ask for the support of my amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, first, in dealing with the amendment from the gentlewoman from Texas, I often don't have an opportunity to work with her. I am happy to work with her on this matter and to recognize that this report could, indeed, add value.

I think anything that we can do to help with family economic empowerment in the areas that she has identified, such as in employment counseling and training and the coordination of these areas, can be very valuable.

I appreciate the gentlewoman's amendment, and I am prepared to ac-

cept it. The same is true for the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO).

I am sorry she missed her opportunity earlier, but I am glad she has her opportunity now. I am prepared to accept her amendment as well.

I urge adoption.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas.

I was very pleased to help out the gentlewoman from Guam, and I want to indicate that these are two amendments that stand on their own right.

I close by indicating the purpose of the amendment offered by Ms. JACKSON LEE to again refer to Finney, a woman who tried to get a home.

She stayed in the program and completed the criteria that was needed for her to qualify. She earned wages of at least \$20,000 and got that credit score and established a savings account of \$1,000.

This is what we are talking about with regard to supportive services. What we want to do is to emphasize employment counseling, financial education, growth, child care, transportation, meals, youth recreational activities, and other supportive services.

I am very glad to have the support, if you will, of the National Coalition for the Homeless of Houston, Harris County, as well as of the Heartland Alliance to be able to say that this makes for a better roadmap for getting housing to people who are in need.

I celebrate the fact that we are on the floor with this reform bill, talking about housing. I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, let me express my appreciation to Chairman LUETKEMEYER and Ranking Member CLEAVER for their leadership, commitment and effort to modernize and improve Federal Housing programs for millions of Americans who are working their way up to economic empowerment and stability.

I also wish to thank Chairman SESSIONS, Ranking Member SLAUGHTER, and the members of the Rules Committee for making in order Jackson Lee amendment Number 13.

Mr. Chair, thank you for the opportunity to explain my amendment, which provides:

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and other relevant agencies, shall submit a report to the Congress annually that describes—

(1) any interagency strategies of such Departments that are designed to improve family economic empowerment by linking housing assistance with essential supportive services, such as employment counseling and training, financial education and growth, childcare, transportation, meals, youth recreational activities, and other supportive services; and

(2) any actions taken in the preceding year to carry out such strategies and the extent of progress achieved by such actions.

Mr. Chair, my amendment recognizes that in addition to housing, connecting low-income

families to job training and supportive services such as childcare and transportation are key to enabling families across the country from Texas to California access to employment and other services that foster upward economic mobility and family stability.

Jackson Lee amendment Number 13 acknowledges and recognizes that helping families achieve economic empowerment requires interagency collaboration.

I am pleased to submit into the RECORD letters supporting my amendment authored by the Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County and the Heartland Alliance National Initiatives on Poverty and Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Chair, we all know that public systems are better at solving big problems when there is coordination amongst various implementing agencies motivated to work together to share capacity, knowledge, and resources.

My amendment encourages agency collaboration to help ensure that low-income families can succeed in housing, in employment and in life.

Interagency collaborations between agencies such as the Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture can offer families critical support such as child care and nutrition assistance that are necessary for family stability and employment success.

Livelihood and self-dignity are tied to employment and employment is critical to achieving financial independence and stability and stimulation of the economy.

My amendment seeks to bridge the opportunities that abound when there is interagency/ intersystem collaboration and the success that can come about.

Take for instance the success story of Fini Tuamokumo, a single mother of three children and former Housing Choice Voucher participant, enrolled in the Houston Housing Authority's Family Self-Sufficiency program (FSS).

Among other supportive services, the Houston Housing Authority's FSS program facilitates a pathway for public housing tenants to meet their individual goals by connecting them to community resources and homeownership assistance.

Aspiring home owners like Fini receive support and resources towards employment success and homeownership.

I am proud to report that Fini began the process, stayed the course and completed the criteria needed to qualify for homeownership: earned wages of at least \$20,000 per year, a credit score of 640 or higher, the establishment of an Individualized Development (savings) Account with a minimum balance of \$1,000, and completion of the FSS program's Financial Literacy and First Time Home Ownership classes.

Fini is now a proud homeowner and can now pass on the legacy of the importance of a work ethic, grit and homeownership to her children.

Fini is just one of many success stories of intersystem/interagency coordination as a nexus towards federal housing and economic empowerment.

Mr. Chair, my amendment will create the space and opportunity for the economic mobility of federal housing recipients through linking housing assistance with essential supportive services such as employment counseling and

opportunities, financial education and growth, childcare, transportation, meals, youth recreational activities and other supportive services.

For all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me and support Jackson Lee Amendment Number 13.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in House Report 114-411.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE VI—HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

SEC. 601. FORMULA AND TERMS FOR ALLOCATIONS TO PREVENT HOMELESSNESS FOR INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH HIV OR AIDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 854 of the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12903(c)) is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5); and

(2) striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

“(1) ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.—

“(A) ALLOCATION FORMULA.—The Secretary shall allocate 90 percent of the amount approved in appropriations Acts under section 863 among States and metropolitan statistical areas as follows:

“(I) 75 percent of such amounts among—

“(I) cities that are the most populous unit of general local government in a metropolitan statistical area with a population greater than 500,000, as determined on the basis of the most recent census, and with more than 2,000 individuals living with HIV or AIDS, using the data specified in subparagraph (B); and

“(II) States with more than 2,000 individuals living with HIV or AIDS outside of metropolitan statistical areas.

“(ii) 25 percent of such amounts among States and metropolitan statistical areas based on the method described in subparagraph (C).

“(B) SOURCE OF DATA.—For purposes of allocating amounts under this paragraph for any fiscal year, the number of individuals living with HIV or AIDS shall be the number of such individuals as confirmed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as of December 31 of the most recent calendar year for which such data is available.

“(C) ALLOCATION UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH (A)(ii).—For purposes of allocating amounts under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall develop a method that accounts for—

“(I) differences in housing costs among States and metropolitan statistical areas based on the fair market rental established pursuant to section 8(c) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(c)) or another methodology established by the Secretary through regulation; and

“(ii) differences in poverty rates among States and metropolitan statistical areas

based on area poverty indexes or another methodology established by the Secretary through regulation.

“(2) MAINTAINING GRANTS.—

“(A) CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY OF FISCAL YEAR 2016 GRANTEES.—A grantee that received an allocation in fiscal year 2016 shall continue to be eligible for allocations under paragraph (1) in subsequent fiscal years, subject to—

“(I) the amounts available from appropriations Acts under section 863;

“(ii) approval by the Secretary of the most recent comprehensive housing affordability strategy for the grantee approved under section 105; and

“(iii) the requirements of subparagraph (C).

“(B) ADJUSTMENTS.—Allocations to grantees described in subparagraph (A) shall be adjusted annually based on the administrative provisions included in fiscal year 2016 appropriations Acts.

“(C) REDETERMINATION OF CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall redetermine the continued eligibility of a grantee that received an allocation in fiscal year 2016 at least once during the 10-year period following fiscal year 2016.

“(D) ADJUSTMENT TO GRANTS.—For each of fiscal years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, the Secretary shall ensure that a grantee that received an allocation in the prior fiscal year does not receive an allocation that is 5 percent less than or 10 percent greater than the amount allocated to such grantee in the preceding fiscal year.

“(3) ALTERNATIVE GRANTEES.—

“(A) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may award funds reserved for a grantee eligible under paragraph (1) to an alternative grantee if—

“(I) the grantee submits to the Secretary a written agreement between the grantee and the alternative grantee that describes how the alternative grantee will take actions consistent with the applicable comprehensive housing affordability strategy approved under section 105 of this Act;

“(ii) the Secretary approves the written agreement described in clause (I) and agrees to award funds to the alternative grantee; and

“(iii) the written agreement does not exceed a term of 10 years.

“(B) RENEWAL.—An agreement approved pursuant to subparagraph (A) may be renewed by the parties with the approval of the Secretary.

“(C) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘alternative grantee’ means a public housing agency (as defined in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b))), a unified funding agency (as defined in section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360)), a State, a unit of general local government, or an instrumentality of State or local government.

“(4) REALLOCATIONS.—If a State or metropolitan statistical area declines an allocation under paragraph (1)(A), or the Secretary determines, in accordance with criteria specified in regulation, that a State or metropolitan statistical area that is eligible for an allocation under paragraph (1)(A) is unable to properly administer such allocation, the Secretary shall reallocate any funds reserved for such State or metropolitan statistical area as follows:

“(A) For funds reserved for a State—

“(I) to eligible metropolitan statistical areas within the State on a pro rata basis; or

“(ii) if there is no eligible metropolitan statistical areas within a State, to metropolitan cities and urban counties within the State that are eligible for grant under section 106 of the Housing and Community De-

velopment Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306), on a pro rata basis.

“(B) For funds reserved for a metropolitan statistical area, to the State in which the metropolitan statistical area is located.

“(C) If the Secretary is unable to make a reallocation under subparagraph (A) or (B), the Secretary shall make such funds available on a pro rata basis under the formula in paragraph (1)(A).”

(b) AMENDMENT TO DEFINITIONS.—Section 853 of the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12902) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or ‘AIDS’” before “means”; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(15) The term ‘HIV’ means infection with the human immunodeficiency virus.

“(16) The term ‘individuals living with HIV or AIDS’ means, with respect to the counting of cases in a geographic area during a period of time, the sum of—

“(A) the number of living non-AIDS cases of HIV in the area; and

“(B) the number of living cases of AIDS in the area.”

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 594, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment on behalf of our colleague from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT) and myself.

I thank the chairman, the ranking member, and the staffs on both sides for their cooperation in moving this amendment forward.

This is a bipartisan amendment that provides a long, overdue update to HUD’s statutory funding formula for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program, also known as HOPWA.

HOPWA is the only Federal program that is solely dedicated to providing housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income people and their families who are living with HIV/AIDS.

In short, this amendment would base the distribution of HOPWA funds on the current number of people who are living with HIV/AIDS, who desperately need this support.

This would replace the current formula based, incredibly, on the cumulative number of AIDS cases since the epidemic began decades ago. Last year more than 50 percent of the people counted in the HOPWA formula were deceased.

To say the least, this has drastically reduced HOPWA’s ability to aid jurisdictions where the present need is most acute. This is particularly true in rural areas and in cities that are currently bearing the brunt of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Mr. Chairman, Congress has sensibly adjusted other AIDS support programs, including the Ryan White program. So formula funds are distributed based on the number of living HIV and AIDS cases in a given jurisdiction. Only the HOPWA formula remains out of whack, and it is denying thousands of those

with HIV/AIDS the housing support they need.

The Price-Aderholt amendment makes three changes to the current HOPWA formula:

Firstly, it utilizes living HIV/AIDS cases as the major basis of funding distribution, consistent with changes made to the Ryan White program.

Secondly, it directs HUD to take into consideration housing costs and local poverty rates to ensure the HOPWA program can better address varied housing needs within jurisdictions.

Thirdly, the amendment provides for a gradual implementation of the new funding formula over 5 years in order to ensure that jurisdictions have adequate time to adjust to the new funding levels. A stop-loss provision is also included so that no jurisdiction can lose more than 5 percent of its funding or gain more than 10 percent of its funding on a year-over-year basis.

Mr. Chairman, ever since 1997, the Government Accountability Office has identified the need to update the HOPWA formula. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has included similar proposals to update the formula in its budget requests year after year. According to the Department's most recent formula projections, 115 out of 139 jurisdictions in this country would benefit under the proposed formula change.

The AIDS advocacy community also supports updating the HOPWA formula to account for living cases of HIV/AIDS. These groups include the National AIDS Housing Coalition, AIDS United, the National Low Income Housing Coalition, and the AIDS Institute.

In closing, this bipartisan amendment will ensure that our existing Federal dollars, without additional spending or new revenue, are allocated most efficiently and most effectively and most fairly to help those who are living with HIV/AIDS.

HOPWA is often the difference between homelessness and access to life-saving treatment for low-income people with this awful disease. It is long past time to update the HOPWA formula to bring it in line with Ryan White and other AIDS support programs.

So I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment.

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

□ 1715

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, for more than 20 years, I have been an adamant supporter of HOPWA. I share many of Mr. PRICE's concerns about the outdated formula for how HOPWA funding is al-

located. However, I cannot support this amendment.

The current formula's reliance on cumulative AIDS cases is problematic and does need to be updated to better reflect the new reality of the incidence of the disease.

Mr. PRICE's proposal, while well intended, will just shift scarce resources around, cutting off thousands of current beneficiaries to move the money to different parts of the country.

If the amendment changed the formula for new HOPWA funds, if there were new HOPWA funds, it would be more acceptable, but the amendment would shift existing funds on which people now rely.

New York City is a stark example. This formula change would eventually cut the city's annual HOPWA funding by nearly 25 percent. That cut would translate into real people.

A quarter of New Yorkers living with AIDS and currently receiving HOPWA support for their housing would be thrown out of their homes. We are talking about people living with AIDS with HOPWA support being ousted from their present homes.

I understand that people in many areas living with AIDS need housing, but Congress should be focused on growing HOPWA and expanding the number of people enrolled in the program, not on throwing more people living with AIDS out of their present homes.

If people living with AIDS in Mr. PRICE's district and in other districts need more HOPWA funding—and they do—Congress should provide it to them without depriving people living with AIDS in New York, Atlanta, and San Francisco of their existing housing.

Rather than shifting around limited pools of money and helping homeless people in one part of the country by creating more homelessness in another part of the country, we should be increasing funding for HOPWA to meet the actual needs of the people living with AIDS in the United States.

That is why every year I offer an amendment to the T-HUD appropriations bill increasing HOPWA funding and will continue to do so.

I recognize Mr. PRICE's hard work and long years of advocacy for HOPWA, but I cannot support this amendment as written today.

I hope that, going forward through regular legislative order, we can identify a fair, equitable formula update that does not harm current beneficiaries, that is to say, harm people living with AIDS because of their HOPWA funding in their homes today.

Mr. PRICE OF North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NADLER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I inadvertently used the last minute of my time that I hoped to yield to Mr. QUIGLEY. I wonder if the gentleman might yield to Mr. QUIGLEY.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, do I have 1 minute remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY).

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Price-Aderholt amendment, which seeks to modernize the Housing for Persons with AIDS Program to better reflect the current case concentration and understanding of HIV/AIDS.

This will help ensure that funds are directed in a more equitable and effective manner. The AIDS population in Chicago certainly stands to benefit from such an update.

The HOPWA program is a national safety net for people battling HIV/AIDS, providing competitive formula grants since 1992. HOPWA prevents homelessness and permits thousands of households coping with the debilitating and impoverishing impact of HIV/AIDS to access and remain in care.

It is also a proven prevention mechanism by helping people achieve lower viral loads, thus becoming less infectious. This is the foundation for better individual and community health outcomes.

It is time for us to change the HOPWA distribution formula from one based on cumulative HIV/AIDS cases to a more updated formula based on current HIV/AIDS cases that reflect today's needs.

I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 114-411 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. PALAZZO of Mississippi.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. PALAZZO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO) 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 236, noes 178, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

AYES—236

Abraham	Graves (LA)	Palazzo
Aderholt	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Allen	Griffith	Paulsen
Amodei	Grothman	Pearce
Babin	Guinta	Perry
Barletta	Guthrie	Pittenger
Barr	Hanna	Pitts
Barton	Hardy	Poe (TX)
Benishek	Harper	Poliquin
Bilirakis	Harris	Pompeo
Bishop (MI)	Hartzler	Posey
Bishop (UT)	Heck (NV)	Price, Tom
Black	Hensarling	Ratcliffe
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Reed
Blum	Hice, Jody B.	Reichert
Bost	Hill	Renacci
Boustany	Holding	Ribble
Brady (TX)	Hudson	Rice (SC)
Brat	Huelskamp	Rigell
Bridenstine	Hultgren	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hurt (VA)	Rohrabacher
Buck	Issa	Rokita
Bucshon	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney (FL)
Burgess	Jenkins (WV)	Ros-Lehtinen
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Carter (GA)	Jolly	Rothfus
Carter (TX)	Jordan	Rouzer
Chabot	Joyce	Royce
Chaffetz	Katko	Russell
Clawson (FL)	Kelly (MS)	Salmon
Coffman	Kelly (PA)	Scalise
Cole	King (IA)	Schweikert
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Scott, Austin
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger (IL)	Sensenbrenner
Comstock	Kline	Sessions
Conaway	Knight	Shimkus
Cook	Labrador	Shuster
Costello (PA)	LaHood	Simpson
Cramer	LaMalfa	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Lamborn	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Lance	Smith (NJ)
Culberson	Latta	Smith (TX)
Curbelo (FL)	Lewis	Stefanik
Davis, Rodney	LoBiondo	Stewart
Denham	Long	Stivers
Dent	Loudermilk	Stutzman
DeSantis	Love	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	Lucas	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Tiberi
Dold	Lummis	Tipton
Donovan	MacArthur	Trott
Duffy	Marino	Turner
Duncan (SC)	McCarthy	Upton
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Valadao
Ellmers (NC)	McHenry	Wagner
Emmer (MN)	McKinley	Walberg
Farenthold	McMorris	Walden
Fincher	Rodgers	Walker
Fitzpatrick	McSally	Walorski
Fleischmann	Meadows	Walters, Mimi
Fleming	Meehan	Weber (TX)
Flores	Messer	Webster (FL)
Forbes	Mica	Wenstrup
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Westerman
Fox	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Moolenaar	Williams
Frelinghuysen	Mooney (WV)	Wilson (SC)
Garrett	Mullin	Wittman
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Womack
Gibson	Murphy (PA)	Woodall
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Yoder
Goodlatte	Newhouse	Yoho
Gosar	Noem	Young (IA)
Govdy	Nugent	Young (IN)
Granger	Nunes	Zeldin
Graves (GA)	Olson	Zinke

NOES—178

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Carson (IN)
Aguilar	F.	Cartwright
Amash	Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)
Ashford	Brown (FL)	Chu, Judy
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Cicilline
Beatty	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Becerra	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bera	Capps	Clay
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Cleaver
Blumenauer	Cardenas	Clyburn
Bonamici	Carney	Cohen

Connolly	Jones	Pocan
Conyers	Kaptur	Polis
Cooper	Keating	Price (NC)
Costa	Kelly (IL)	Quigley
Courtney	Kennedy	Rangel
Crowley	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Cuellar	Kilmer	Richmond
Cummings	Kind	Ruiz
Davis (CA)	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Davis, Danny	Kuster	Rush
DeFazio	Langevin	Ryan (OH)
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez, Linda
Delaney	Larson (CT)	T.
DeLauro	Lawrence	Sanchez, Loretta
DelBene	Lee	Sanford
DeSaulnier	Levin	Sarbanes
Deutch	Lieu, Ted	Schakowsky
Dingell	Lipinski	Schiff
Doggett	Loeback	Schrader
Doyle, Michael	Lowenthal	Scott (VA)
F.	Lowe	Scott, David
Duckworth	Lujan Grisham	Serrano
Edwards	(NM)	Sewell (AL)
Ellison	Luján, Ben Ray	Sherman
Engel	(NM)	Sires
Eshoo	Lynch	Slaughter
Esty	Maloney,	Speier
Farr	Carolyn	Swalwell (CA)
Foster	Maloney, Sean	Takano
Frankel (FL)	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Fudge	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Gabbard	McGovern	Titus
Gallego	McNerney	Tonko
Garamendi	Meeks	Torres
Graham	Meng	Tsongas
Grayson	Moore	Van Hollen
Green, Al	Murphy (FL)	Vargas
Grijalva	Nadler	Veasey
Hahn	Napolitano	Vela
Hastings	Neal	Velázquez
Heck (WA)	Nolan	Viscosky
Higgins	Norcross	Walz
Himes	O'Rourke	Wasserman
Hinojosa	Pallone	Schultz
Honda	Pascrell	Waters, Maxine
Hoyer	Payne	Watson Coleman
Huffman	Pelosi	Welch
Israel	Perlmutter	Wilson (FL)
Jackson Lee	Peters	Yarmuth
Jeffries	Peterson	Young (AK)
Johnson, E. B.	Pingree	

NOT VOTING—19

Beyer	Lofgren	Roybal-Allard
Castro (TX)	Marchant	Sinema
Fattah	Massie	Smith (WA)
Green, Gene	McCaul	Takai
Gutiérrez	McDermott	Westmoreland
Huizenga (MI)	Moulton	
Johnson (GA)	Roby	

□ 1740

Mr. ASHFORD, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Messrs. KEATING and SANFORD changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 50, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Stated against:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, during Rollcall vote No. 50 on the Pazazzo Amendment, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. AL GREEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) 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-

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 181, noes 239, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

AYES—181

Adams	Fudge	Nolan
Aguilar	Gabbard	Norcross
Ashford	Gallego	O'Rourke
Bass	Garamendi	Pallone
Beatty	Gibson	Pascrell
Becerra	Graham	Payne
Bera	Grayson	Pelosi
Beyer	Green, Al	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Grijalva	Peters
Blumenauer	Gutiérrez	Peterson
Bonamici	Hahn	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan	Hastings	Pocan
F.	Heck (WA)	Polis
Brady (PA)	Higgins	Price (NC)
Brown (FL)	Himes	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Hinojosa	Rangel
Bustos	Honda	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Hoyer	Richmond
Capuano	Huffman	Roybal-Allard
Cardenas	Israel	Ruiz
Carney	Jackson Lee	Ruppersberger
Carson (IN)	Jeffries	Rush
Cartwright	Johnson (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Johnson, E. B.	Johnson, E. B.	Sánchez, Linda
Kaptur	T.	
Keating	Keating	Sanchez, Loretta
Kelly (IL)	Kelly (IL)	Sanford
Kennedy	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Kildee	Kildee	Schiff
Kilmer	Kilmer	Schrader
Kind	Kind	Scott (VA)
Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick	Scott, David
Kuster	Kuster	Serrano
Langevin	Langevin	Sewell (AL)
Larsen (WA)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Larson (CT)	Larson (CT)	Sinema
Lawrence	Lawrence	Sires
Lee	Lee	Slaughter
Levin	Levin	Speier
Lieu, Ted	Lieu, Ted	Swalwell (CA)
Lipinski	Lipinski	Takai
Loeback	Loeback	Takano
Lofgren	Lofgren	Thompson (CA)
Lowe	Lowe	Thompson (MS)
Lujan Grisham	Lujan Grisham	Titus
(NM)	(NM)	Tonko
Luján, Ben Ray	Luján, Ben Ray	Torres
(NM)	(NM)	Tsongas
Lynch	Lynch	Van Hollen
Maloney,	Maloney,	Vargas
Carolyn	Carolyn	Veasey
Maloney, Sean	Maloney, Sean	Vela
Matsui	Matsui	Velázquez
McCollum	McCollum	Viscosky
McGovern	McGovern	Walz
McNerney	McNerney	Wasserman
Meng	Meng	Schultz
Moore	Moore	Waters, Maxine
Murphy (FL)	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Nadler	Nadler	Welch
Napolitano	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Neal	Neal	Yarmuth

NOES—239

Abraham	Brat	Comstock
Aderholt	Bridenstine	Conaway
Allen	Brooks (AL)	Cook
Amash	Brooks (IN)	Costello (PA)
Amodei	Buchanan	Cramer
Babin	Buck	Crawford
Barletta	Bucshon	Crenshaw
Barr	Burgess	Culberson
Barton	Byrne	Curbelo (FL)
Benishek	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Bilirakis	Carter (GA)	Denham
Bishop (MI)	Carter (TX)	Dent
Bishop (UT)	Chabot	DeSantis
Black	Chaffetz	DesJarlais
Blackburn	Clawson (FL)	Diaz-Balart
Blum	Coffman	Donovan
Bost	Cole	Duffy
Boustany	Collins (GA)	Duncan (SC)
Brady (TX)	Collins (NY)	Duncan (TN)

Ellmers (NC) Labrador
 Emmer (MN) LaHood
 Farenthold LaMalfa
 Fincher Lamborn
 Fitzpatrick Lance
 Fleischmann Latta
 Fleming LoBiondo
 Flores Long
 Forbes Loudermilk
 Fortenberry Love
 Foxx Lucas
 Franks (AZ) Luetkemeyer
 Frelinghuysen Lummis
 Garrett MacArthur
 Gibbs Marchant
 Gohmert Marino
 Goodlatte McCarthy
 Gosar McCaul
 Gowdy McClintock
 Granger McHenry
 Graves (GA) McKinley
 Graves (LA) McMorris
 Graves (MO) Rodgers
 Griffith McSally
 Grothman Meadows
 Guinta Meehan
 Guthrie Messer
 Hanna Mica
 Hardy Miller (FL)
 Harper Miller (MI)
 Harris Moonenar
 Hartzler Mooney (WV)
 Heck (NV) Mullin
 Hensarling Murphy (PA)
 Herrera Beutler Neugebauer
 Hice, Jody B. Newhouse
 Hill Noem
 Holding Nugent
 Hudson Nunes
 Huelskamp Olson
 Hultgren Palazzo
 Hunter Palmer
 Hurd (TX) Paulsen
 Hurt (VA) Pearce
 Issa Perry
 Jenkins (KS) Pittenger
 Jenkins (WV) Pitts
 Johnson (OH) Poe (TX)
 Johnson, Sam Poliquin
 Jolly Pompeo
 Jones Posey
 Jordan Price, Tom
 Joyce Ratcliffe
 Katko Reed
 Kelly (MS) Reichert
 Kelly (PA) Renacci
 King (IA) Ribble
 King (NY) Rice (SC)
 Kinzinger (IL) Rigell
 Kline Roby
 Knight Roe (TN)

NOT VOTING—13

Castro (TX) Lowenthal
 DeSaulnier Massie
 Fattah McDermott
 Green, Gene Meeks
 Huizenga (MI) Moulton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1744

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chair, during roll-
 call Vote No. 51 on H.R. 3700, I mistakenly
 recorded my vote as “no” when I should have
 voted “Yes.”

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, dur-
 ing rollcall vote No. 51 on the AI Green
 amendment, I was unavoidably detained. Had
 I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

The Acting CHAIR. The question is
 on the amendment in the nature of a
 substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule,
 the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose;
 and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr.

WOMACK) having assumed the chair,
 Mr. POE of Texas, Acting Chair of the
 Committee of the Whole House on the
 state of the Union, reported that that
 Committee, having had under consider-
 ation the bill (H.R. 3700) to provide
 housing opportunities in the United
 States through modernization of var-
 ious housing programs, and for other
 purposes, and, pursuant to House Reso-
 lution 594, he reported the bill back to
 the House with an amendment adopted
 in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under
 the rule, the previous question is or-
 dered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any
 amendment to the amendment re-
 ported from the Committee of the
 Whole?

If not, the question is on the amend-
 ment in the nature of a substitute, as
 amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker,
 on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursu-
 ant to clause 8 of rule XX, and the
 order of the House of January 25, 2016,
 this 5-minute vote on passage of H.R.
 3700 will be followed by 5-minute votes
 on passage of H.R. 3762, the objections
 of the President to the contrary not-
 withstanding, and passage of H.R. 3662.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—yeas 427, nays 0,
 not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]

YEAS—427

Abraham Brady (TX)
 Adams Brat
 Aderholt Bridenstine
 Aguilera Brooks (AL)
 Allen Brooks (IN)
 Amash Brown (FL)
 Amodei Brownley (CA)
 Ashford Buchanan
 Babin Buck
 Barletta Bucshon
 Barr Burgess
 Barton Bustos
 Bass Butterfield
 Beatty Byrne
 Becerra Calvert
 Benishek Capps
 Bera Capuano
 Beyer Cárdenas
 Bilirakis Carney
 Bishop (GA) Carson (IN)
 Bishop (MI) Carter (GA)
 Bishop (UT) Carter (TX)
 Black Cartwright
 Blackburn Castor (FL)
 Blum Chabot
 Blumenauer Chaffetz
 Bonamici Chu, Judy
 Bost Cicilline
 Boustany Clark (MA)
 Boyle, Brendan Clarke (NY)
 F. Clawson (FL)
 Brady (PA) Clay

Denham Johnson, Sam
 Dent Jolly
 DeSantis Jones
 DeSaulnier Jordan
 DesJarlais Joyce
 Deutch Kaptur
 Diaz-Balart Katko
 Dingell Keating
 Doggett Kelly (IL)
 Dold Kelly (MS)
 Donovan Kelly (PA)
 Doyle, Michael Kennedy
 F. Kildee
 Duckworth Kilmer
 Duffy Kind
 Duncan (SC) King (IA)
 Duncan (TN) King (NY)
 Edwards Kinzinger (IL)
 Ellison Kirkpatrick
 Ellmers (NC) Kline
 Emmer (MN) Knight
 Engel Kuster
 Eshoo Labrador
 Esty LaHood
 Farenthold LaMalfa
 Farr Lamborn
 Fincher Lance
 Fitzpatrick Langevin
 Fleischmann Larsen (WA)
 Fleming Larson (CT)
 Flores Latta
 Forbes Lawrence
 Fortenberry Lee
 Foster Levin
 Foxx Lewis
 Frankel (FL) Lieu, Ted
 Franks (AZ) Rogers (AL)
 Frelinghuysen LoBiondo
 Fudge Loeb sack
 Gabbard Lofgren
 Gallego Long
 Garamendi Loudermilk
 Garrett Love
 Gibbs Lowenthal
 Gibson Lowey
 Gohmert Lucas
 Goodlatte Luetkemeyer
 Gosar Lujan Grisham
 Gowdy (NM)
 Graham Luján, Ben Ray
 Granger (NM)
 Graves (GA) Lummis
 Graves (LA) Lynch
 Graves (MO) MacArthur
 Grayson Maloney,
 Green, Al Carolyn
 Green, Gene Maloney, Sean
 Griffith Marchant
 Grijalva Marino
 Grothman Matsui
 Guinta McCarthy
 Guthrie McCaul
 Gutiérrez McClintock
 Hahn McCollum
 Hanna McGovern
 Hardy McHenry
 Harper McKinley
 Harris McMorris
 Hartzler Rodgers
 Hastings McNERNEY
 Heck (NV) McSally
 Heck (WA) Meadows
 Hensarling Shimkus
 Herrera Beutler Meeks
 Hice, Jody B. Meng
 Higgins Messer
 Hill Mica
 Himes Miller (FL)
 Hinojosa Miller (MI)
 Holding Moonenar
 Honda Mooney (WV)
 Hoyer Moore
 Hudson Moulton
 Huelskamp Mullin
 Huffman Mulvaney
 Huizenga (MI) Murphy (FL)
 Hultgren Hunter
 Hurd (TX) Nadler
 Hurt (VA) Napolitano
 Israel Neugebauer
 Issa Newhouse
 Jackson Lee Noem
 Jeffries Nolan
 Jenkins (KS) Norcross
 Jenkins (WV) Nugent
 Delaney Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH) O'Rourke
 Johnson, E. B. Olson

Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Pascrell
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pittenger
 Pitts
 Pocan
 Poe (TX)
 Poliquin
 Polis
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (NC)
 Price, Tom
 Quigley
 Rangel
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Larson (CT)
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney (FL)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothfus
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Russell
 Ryan (OH)
 Salmon
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sanford
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Well (AL)
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Speier
 Stefanik
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takai
 Takano
 Neal
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres

Trott	Walker	Williams	Jones	Neugebauer	Sensenbrenner	Sanchez, Loretta	Speier	Vela
Tsongas	Walorski	Wilson (FL)	Jordan	Newhouse	Sessions	Sarbanes	Swalwell (CA)	Velázquez
Turner	Walters, Mimi	Wilson (SC)	Joyce	Noem	Shimkus	Schakowsky	Takai	Visclosky
Upton	Walz	Wittman	Kelly (MS)	Nugent	Shuster	Schiff	Takano	Walz
Valadao	Wasserman	Womack	Kelly (PA)	Nunes	Simpson	Schrader	Thompson (CA)	Wasserman
Van Hollen	Schultz	Woodall	King (IA)	Olson	Smith (MO)	Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Schultz
Vargas	Waters, Maxine	Yarmuth	King (NY)	Palazzo	Smith (NE)	Scott, David	Titus	Waters, Maxine
Veasey	Watson Coleman	Yoder	Kinzinger (IL)	Palmer	Smith (NJ)	Serrano	Tonko	Watson Coleman
Vela	Weber (TX)	Yoho	Kline	Paulsen	Smith (TX)	Sewell (AL)	Torres	Welch
Velázquez	Webster (FL)	Young (AK)	Knights	Pearce	Stefanik	Sherman	Tsongas	Wilson (FL)
Visclosky	Welch	Young (IA)	Labrador	Perry	Stewart	Sinema	Van Hollen	Yarmuth
Wagner	Wenstrup	Young (IN)	LaHood	Peterson	Stivers	Sires	Vargas	
Walberg	Westerman	Zeldin	LaMalfa	Pittenger	Stutzman	Slaughter	Veasey	
Walden	Whitfield	Zinke	Lamborn	Pitts	Thompson (PA)			

NOT VOTING—6

Castro (TX)	Massie	Smith (WA)
Fattah	McDermott	Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1752

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VE TO MESSAGE ON H.R. 3762, RESTORING AMERICANS' HEALTHCARE FREEDOM RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question whether the House, on reconsideration, will pass the bill (H.R. 3762) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 2002 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

In accord with the Constitution, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 241, nays 186, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 53]

YEAS—241

Abraham	Collins (GA)	Gibson
Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Gohmert
Allen	Comstock	Goodlatte
Amash	Conaway	Gosar
Amodei	Cook	Gowdy
Babin	Costello (PA)	Granger
Barletta	Cramer	Graves (GA)
Barr	Crawford	Graves (LA)
Barton	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)
Benishek	Culberson	Griffith
Bilirakis	Curbelo (FL)	Grothman
Bishop (MI)	Davis, Rodney	Guinta
Bishop (UT)	Denham	Guthrie
Black	Dent	Hardy
Blackburn	DeSantis	Harper
Blum	DesJarlais	Harris
Bost	Diaz-Balart	Hartzler
Boustany	Donovan	Heck (NV)
Brady (TX)	Duffy	Hensarling
Brat	Duncan (SC)	Herrera Beutler
Bridenstine	Duncan (TN)	Hice, Jody B.
Brooks (AL)	Ellmers (NC)	Hill
Brooks (IN)	Emmer (MN)	Holding
Buchanan	Farenthold	Hudson
Buck	Fincher	Huelskamp
Bucshon	Fitzpatrick	Huizenga (MI)
Burgess	Fleischmann	Hultgren
Byrne	Fleming	Hunter
Calvert	Flores	Hurd (TX)
Carter (GA)	Forbes	Hurt (VA)
Carter (TX)	Fortenberry	Issa
Chabot	Fox	Jenkins (KS)
Chaffetz	Franks (AZ)	Jenkins (WV)
Clawson (FL)	Frelinghuysen	Johnson (OH)
Coffman	Garrett	Johnson, Sam
Cole	Gibbs	Jolly

Lance	Poe (TX)	Thornberry
Latta	Poliquin	Tiberi
LoBiondo	Pompeo	Tipton
Long	Posey	Trott
Loudermilk	Price, Tom	Turner
Love	Ratcliffe	Upton
Lucas	Reed	Valadao
Luetkemeyer	Reichert	Wagner
Lummis	Renacci	Walberg
MacArthur	Ribble	Walden
Marchant	Rice (SC)	Walker
Marino	Rigell	Walorski
McCarthy	Roby	Walters, Mimi
McCaul	Roe (TN)	Weber (TX)
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Wenstrup
McKinley	Rohrabacher	Westerman
McMorris	Rokita	Whitfield
Rodgers	Rooney (FL)	Williams
McSally	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (SC)
Meadows	Roskam	Wittman
Meehan	Ross	Womack
Messer	Rothfus	Woodall
Mica	Rouzer	Yoder
Miller (FL)	Royce	Yoho
Miller (MI)	Russell	Young (AK)
Moolenaar	Salmon	Young (IA)
Mooney (WV)	Sanford	Young (IN)
Mullin	Scalise	Zeldin
Mulvaney	Schweikert	Zinke
Murphy (PA)	Scott, Austin	

NAYS—186

Adams	Dold	Levin
Aguilar	Doyle, Michael	Lewis
Ashford	F.	Lieu, Ted
Bass	Duckworth	Lipinski
Beatty	Edwards	Loeb
Becerra	Ellison	Lofgren
Bera	Engel	Lowenthal
Beyer	Eshoo	Lowe
Bishop (GA)	Esty	Lujan Grisham
Blumenauer	Farr	(NM)
Bonamici	Foster	Lujan, Ben Ray
Boyle, Brendan	Frankel (FL)	(NM)
F.	Fudge	Lynch
Brady (PA)	Gabbard	Maloney,
Brown (FL)	Gallego	Carolyn
Brownley (CA)	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean
	Bustos	Matsui
	Grayson	McCollum
	Green, Al	McGovern
	Green, Gene	McNerney
	Grijalva	Meeks
	Gutiérrez	Meng
	Hahn	Moore
	Hanna	Moulton
	Hastings	Murphy (FL)
	Heck (WA)	Nadler
	Higgins	Napolitano
	Himes	Neal
	Hinojosa	Nolan
	Honda	Norcross
	Hoyer	O'Rourke
	Huffman	Pallone
	Cohen	Pascarell
	Connolly	Payne
	Conyers	Pelosi
	Cooper	Perlmutter
	Costa	Peters
	Courtney	Pingree
	Crowley	Pocan
	Cuellar	Polis
	Cummings	Price (NC)
	Davis (CA)	Quigley
	Davis, Danny	Rangel
	DeFazio	Rice (NY)
	DeGette	Richmond
	Delaney	Roybal-Allard
	DeLauro	Ruiz
	DelBene	Ruppersberger
	DeSaulniers	Rush
	Deutch	Ryan (OH)
	Dingell	Sánchez, Linda
	Doggett	T.

NOT VOTING—6

Castro (TX)	Massie	Smith (WA)
Fattah	McDermott	Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1758

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the veto of the President was sustained and the bill was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The veto message and the bill are referred to the Committee on the Budget.

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

IRAN TERROR FINANCE TRANSPARENCY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, January 25, 2016, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 3662) to enhance congressional oversight over the administration of sanctions against certain Iranian terrorism financiers, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 246, nays 181, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

YEAS—246

Abraham	Chabot	Fitzpatrick
Aderholt	Chaffetz	Fleischmann
Allen	Clawson (FL)	Fleming
Amash	Coffman	Flores
Amodei	Cole	Forbes
Babin	Collins (GA)	Fortenberry
Barletta	Collins (NY)	Fox
Barr	Comstock	Franks (AZ)
Barton	Conaway	Frelinghuysen
Benishek	Cook	Garrett
Bilirakis	Costello (PA)	Gibbs
Bishop (MI)	Cramer	Gibson
Bishop (UT)	Crawford	Gohmert
Black	Crenshaw	Goodlatte
Blackburn	Culberson	Gosar
Blum	Curbelo (FL)	Gowdy
Bost	Davis, Rodney	Graham
Boustany	Denham	Granger
Brady (TX)	Dent	Graves (GA)
Brat	DeSantis	Graves (LA)
Bridenstine	DesJarlais	Graves (MO)
Brooks (AL)	Diaz-Balart	Griffith
Brooks (IN)	Dold	Grothman
Buchanan	Donovan	Guinta
Buck	Duffy	Guthrie
Bucshon	Duncan (SC)	Hanna
Burgess	Duncan (TN)	Hardy
Byrne	Ellmers (NC)	Harper
Calvert	Emmer (MN)	Harris
Carter (GA)	Farenthold	Hartzler
Carter (TX)	Fincher	Heck (NV)