

To begin with, the Republican proposal would add to the program's cost. Privatizing Medicare would cost 11 percent more than it would for providing exactly the same services under the current Medicare plan. And the additional cost for going private would just widen over time.

According to the nonpartisan politifact.org, under the Republican plan, those just becoming eligible for Medicare, those 55 years old and under 10 years from now, would have to pay a whopping \$6,400 more per year than they would under the current plan.

This kind of foreseeable increase in costs actually works just like a tax aimed squarely at our retiring seniors. The Republican plan would be a disaster for our seniors and our economy.

#### OUR NATION DESERVES BETTER

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, today we will vote on a bill to deprive impoverished mothers and their children of nutritional assistance at a time when record numbers of Americans are unfortunately relying on these programs.

There is no better indication of the majority's misplaced priorities than when you examine their cuts to meals for low-income seniors and the cuts to our Nation's emergency food banks. My Republican colleagues love to say that these painful cuts are necessary to reduce the deficit. Don't believe it for a second. If we repeal the Bush tax cuts for millionaires for 1 day, just for 1 day, we could preserve every penny of the \$100 million in cuts to senior food, aid senior hungry and soup kitchens.

We're recovering from the worst economic disaster since the Great Depression. Poverty is on the rise across America. During these tough times, we could ask millionaires to go without their special tax cuts for 1 day. Instead, Republicans are asking some of America's poorest, most vulnerable seniors to go hungry for 1 day and more.

Madam Speaker, our Nation deserves better than that.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2112.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 300 and rule

XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2112.

□ 0917

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mrs. MILLER of Michigan in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) had been postponed, and the bill had been read through page 80, line 2.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. HOLDEN

Mr. HOLDEN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5.88 percent and may not be used to carry out the limitations contained in paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 728.

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

Mr. HOLDEN. Madam Chair, what my amendment will do is restore the \$1 billion in cuts to mandatory conservation programs in the underlying bill. Almost half of the total cuts in this piece of legislation come from mandatory conservation programs. That's the largest cut in history.

Madam Chair, specifically in this bill there are \$210 million in cuts in the Conservation Steward Program; \$350 million in cuts in the Environmental Quality Incentives Program; \$50 million in cuts in Farmland Protection Program; 96,000 acres reduced in the Grassland Reserve Program; 64,200 acres reduced in the Wetland Reserve Program; and \$35 million of reductions in Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.

Madam Chair, to make this budget-neutral as it is scored by the CBO, it is paid for with a 5.88 percent across-the-board cut in discretionary spending in the bill, including the \$102 million already reduced in discretionary conservation programs in the bill.

Madam Chair, this is shared sacrifice as opposed to not shared sacrifice in the overwhelming, significant reduction of \$1 billion in mandatory discretionary programs.

Madam Chair, in the farm bill we worked very hard in a bipartisan man-

ner to get the investment in conservation that our producers need all across the country, and they need it now more than ever as they are under significant danger and peril from regulatory agencies, particularly the EPA. They need these conservation programs so they can stay in compliance and they can do the job that they do so well in producing our agriculture all across the country.

□ 0920

This is a bipartisan bill. I am honored to be the ranking member on the Conservation Subcommittee and to be joined by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON). And I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, I rise in strong support of this amendment offered by my friend from Pennsylvania and ranking member on the subcommittee, Mr. HOLDEN.

This amendment will restore limited mandatory funding for the conservation programs as defined under the current farm bill. I believe it's important to note that this amendment does not have any additional cost. We're still within the frame of the Appropriations Committee's allocation for the bill.

This amendment simply preserves critical conservation programs which remain important for many farms, ranches, and agricultural lands across the Nation in order to protect environmentally sensitive areas. The programs offer voluntary incentives for farmers and ranchers to enroll land into conservation areas. In my district, these programs are vital for water quality improvement on our local farms and throughout the region. And it's the same for many other States. In my area of Pennsylvania, this is vital to be able to deal with the mandates levied upon us by agencies such as the EPA. The programs are cost-effective and provide excellent returns on investment while utilizing local, State, and private funding so that everyone involved has skin in the game.

The amendment, again, does not increase the bill's cost by even one penny because it's fully offset by reducing the bill's discretionary funding by 5.88 percent. I commend the Appropriations subcommittee chair for his efforts to produce an overall bill that is fiscally responsible and reduces funding in total by 13 percent in comparison to previous fiscal years.

And as the chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over these programs, I can say very frankly to my good friend from Georgia, I look forward to the next farm bill where the

authorizing committee can further explore making these programs even more efficient and even more cost-effective, more so than they already are.

However, changes to programs, as defined under the current farm bill, especially when it comes to the mandatory spending in this amendment, I believe should be handled by the Agriculture Committee, not the appropriations process. I fully support this amendment and request my colleagues to do the same.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I want to, first of all, thank my good friend from Pennsylvania for talking to me about this amendment. Earlier this week, I expressed my concerns at that time, which I still have with it, and want to make a number of points.

Number one, we're not 100 percent sure what this scores out in terms of budget authority. So there is that question over it. Number two, I want to say that while conservation funding is down, farmers still have access to \$5.8 billion in conservation funding. And that's for private landowners. Actually, it's \$5.868 billion, to be exact.

I also want to make sure that my friends know that even though there are CHIMPs in this, changes in mandatory programs, that no conservation contracts will have to be canceled because of these limitations. The Federal Government cannot and does not break farm commodity or conservation contracts without significant consequences. We are aware of that. So we have made sure that none of the conservation contracts would be abrogated.

And then finally I want to say to my friend the ranking member, just to underscore some of the sensitivities that we've been through in the last couple of days, that this actually does cut the WIC program, cuts the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and it cuts the Conservation Reserve Program and a lot of the other programs about which there has been so much passion about on this floor in the last couple of days.

So with that, I do oppose the amendment, and I urge everyone to vote "no" on it.

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

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

Mr. FARR. Madam Chair, I rise with great concern for this amendment. It wants to reduce about 5.8 percent across the board. Our problem is that we have dealt a really bad deal. The bill that we brought to the floor—and we cut some last night across the board—is \$5 billion, or 23 percent below what the President requested. The President put together all of the asks, and as you know, OMB scrubs those things. And we're always very critical

of the President's requests, sometimes because they're so low. Nonetheless, this is 23 percent below what the President requested. It's 14 percent below what we enacted last year.

We in the committee last year, under ROSA DE LAURO, when we were in the majority, we didn't have the impact on farm programs, particularly the environmental programs, that the cuts do this year. It's below the 2010-enacted level, and it's actually below the 2008-enacted level.

You know, people use these terms very loosely, "below a level." But think of it in your own personal income. Think about what the costs of life were for you in 2008 versus now. And I would submit that almost in every case, your water bill, your cable bill, your garbage bill, your utility bill, certainly the price of gasoline now, is a lot higher than it was in 2008. Nonetheless, you've got the same amount of money. So it's going to have a draconian impact, this amendment and the underlying bill, on the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration.

So I'm concerned. I think the gentleman is well intended to protect the programs that I care a great deal about. But I think the 5.8 percent across-the-board cut on top of what we've already cut is just too much.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN).

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

Mr. HOLDEN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The amount otherwise provided by this Act for "Agricultural Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses" is hereby reduced by \$11,000,000.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam Chair, this amendment really ought to be a no-brainer. It cuts \$11 million from the USDA Wildlife Services' livestock protection program. Let me give you four reasons why this should be a no-brainer.

First of all, it saves \$11 million. Not the end of the world, but it's a start. We all know we have to save a lot of money. We all know we have to spend less money, and this is a start for doing it. Now why does it do that? Why do we cut \$11 million from this? This program is taxpayer money used to kill poten-

tial predators that supposedly are threatening livestock. But this killing of predators is very indiscriminate. We're killing all kinds of wildlife out there, both predators and nonpredators, both threatening and nonthreatening. Third, less than 1 percent of livestock in America is killed by predators every year. So we're spending this money for a tiny, tiny portion of the livestock that is out there. And fourth—and this is almost the biggest reason—why are taxpayers paying this? Why is this a taxpayer responsibility? If ranchers want to protect their livestock, why don't they do it? Why don't they pay for it?

Madam Chair, there are so many ways to protect these livestock—with pens and with fencing, with lighting, with all kinds of things—without indiscriminately killing wildlife and without using taxpayer money to do it. Madam Chair, this is \$11 million we can save, should save, and will save if this amendment is approved.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, the gentleman from California would be correct, that ranchers and farmers should be able to pay to deal with the predator situation. The problem is, they're not allowed to.

□ 0930

The Federal Government doesn't allow people to kill predators that are attacking their livestock. So consequently, here's another situation just like we discussed yesterday, where the government puts restrictions on ranchers and farmers so they cannot protect their own livestock. So the taxpayers—because of their demands that ranchers and farmers not protect their own livestock, the Federal Government steps in.

In addition, though, wildlife strikes on airplanes cost U.S. commercial aviation \$700 million a year. One part of Wildlife Services is when USDA works with 822 domestic airports, as well as Department of Defense air bases in the U.S. and in Iraq and in Afghanistan. So part of this is to assist with efforts to prevent conflict between wildlife and commercial aviation flights, some of which can be quite devastating and deadly.

Furthermore, there's been an \$18 million loss of sheep and lands to predators, or \$111 million when you add cattle and calf losses. Absent predator management, losses would explode, and that would drive family farms and ranchers out of business.

This is a very balanced program in terms of the approach it takes to shared responsibility between airport managers and Wildlife Services, ranchers and farmers and Wildlife Services. It requires a tremendous cost share or matching program at greater than 40 percent. The Wildlife Services Division

has more than 2,500 cooperative agreements in place across the United States.

Madam Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON), former chairman of the Ag Committee.

Mr. PETERSON. The gentlewoman is exactly right. We would be happy to control the predators. The problem is they won't let us. And right now we're going through a delisting process in Minnesota on wolves. We just had a meeting a couple of nights ago, a big meeting up north. And part of the problem is, because of the budget situation and the pressure on that part of the budget, they don't even have the resources at this point, given the existing money, to be able to come in and help us control the wolves.

And they are going through a process where they're turning over the management to the local State DNR, and they're not allowing the farmers to go out there and control the predators, and they're eating their calves and their sheep. And there's even a program in Minnesota where they pay them because we can't control it. And we would be happy to, you know, we have been trying to get, we're happy they are finally being delisted. But the farmers would take care of this. But in this agreement it says that we can't do anything for 5 years. We can't hunt these wolves for 5 years.

We also have a problem in Minnesota and other States with cormorants. And we entered into an agreement with Mexico that we wouldn't shoot any black birds since 1973 under the Migratory Bird Act, and so we can't control cormorants. And Wildlife Services is the only way we can deal with that. And we've been making some progress on it. But prior to this treaty, we controlled these cormorants on these lakes by the local guys going out and hunting them.

So we would be happy, if we get the Federal Government to get out of this, to deal with it. We wouldn't need any money from the government. This is a problem caused by us, and that's why we need this money. And the last thing we need to do is reduce it. So I oppose this amendment.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), the chairman of the Ag Committee.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

I too rise in opposition to this amendment. Let's face it. The Wildlife Services plays a critical role in protecting humans from dangers caused by wildlife. The Wildlife Services uses biologically sound and socially—

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman from Wyoming has expired.

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Chair, aren't you supposed to alternate sides? That was Republican time.

The CHAIR. The Chair may alternate sides.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I thought you usually did.

The CHAIR. The Chair intends to let the gentleman from Oklahoma finish his statement.

The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chair, the Wildlife Services' usual biologically sound and socially acceptable methods to resolve these issues when agriculture and industrial production are harmed by wildlife, or public safety is at risk from wildlife.

If you own a pet, you benefit from the Wildlife Services. They reduce rabies in wildlife populations which prevents the spread of that terrible disease to domestic animals and humans.

Every time you get in a car, you benefit from the Wildlife Services. They work to reduce automobile collisions with deer, which affect an average of 29,000 people each year, cause \$1 billion in damages.

Every time you fly on a plane, you benefit from the Wildlife Services. They have people working in all 50 States to prevent dangerous aircraft collisions with birds.

How can we forget Captain Sullenberger's heroic landing on the Hudson River after Flight 1549 hit a bird at takeoff? And while we applaud the captain's achievement, there is no question that reducing these dangerous collisions must be a priority in the future.

And the largest portion of the Wildlife Services' budget, 43 percent, is spent on protecting human health and safety. Often Wildlife Services is the first line of defense against health risks involving everything from West Nile virus to avian flu, to Lyme disease. They prevent disease exposure to humans, livestock and wildlife.

And what's more, Wildlife Services is one of the few Federal agencies that requires private sector matching funds on a 1-1 basis. It's unfortunate that there are not more Federal programs as fiscally responsible as the Wildlife Services.

Yet, every year, animal rights groups opposed to the predator control conducted by the joint USDA Wildlife Services programs attempt to eliminate the funding from this vital program. And every year Congress rejects these attempts. That's because the wildlife cause \$126 million in livestock losses for producers, field crop losses totaling \$619 million, specialty crop losses at \$146 million. All told, wildlife causes \$12.8 billion in damage every year to natural resources, public infrastructure, private property and agriculture.

Without the predatory management done by Wildlife Services, losses would explode, driving family farms and ranchers out of business. Cutting funding for the Wildlife Services would be both costly and dangerous. Doing so also ignores the proven science behind

Wildlife Services work, as well as their commitment to minimizing wildlife mortality.

This amendment's not scientifically sound, and it's certainly not economically minded. I urge my colleagues to oppose it, continue the funding for the Wildlife Services' efforts to protect you, your property, your pets.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Actually, I have experience with this. When I was a county commissioner and we were on some tough times, we said, we're not going to continue this program. We dropped our share. Heard all the same myths. Oh, my God, the deprivation. We're going to lose all our sheep; we're going to lose all our cattle. We're going to have these horrible things happen. Know what happened? Nothing. They took care of the problem themselves. A coyote comes on your property in proximity to your property, you can kill it. That's a myth. You can kill it. Sure you can. There's this limited exemption regarding endangered species which is apparently a problem in some States, not in ours. They just killed some wolves in eastern Oregon because they were concerned that they might have the caused predation.

Now, let's talk about this subsidy. It's unnecessary. It's ineffective. And it's a taxpayer subsidy. I mean, are you guys serious about cutting the deficit or not? Why give private ranching interests subsidies to do something they should do themselves?

□ 0940

There is no good reason to do that. Now you're going to say, oh, we're worried about aircraft. Well, no. We're only cutting in one budget, which is \$13.7 million, which is the Livestock Protection Program.

Now, of course he said it's incredibly cost effective. It's been about \$1 billion that's been spent on this program during its duration by the Federal Government, \$1 billion. And during that time—because they're not following biology or any sensibility—the coyote population has tripled despite the \$1 billion. In Colorado, they fly around in planes and shoot coyotes; it costs about 100 bucks a coyote. There are more coyotes now than there were when Animal Damage Control started these programs.

They don't understand pack behavior and what causes dispersion. They've got coyotes now in parts of the country where they haven't seen them for 100 years. It's a really effective program; it's working really well. It has nothing to do with geese or any of that. That's another part of Wildlife Services. That is not the subsidy to private ranching interests to conduct lethal predator control.

And then they do some other great things. They have these nifty little devices, they're called M-44s. It's basically a baited cyanide shot shell. Now,

it has sickened some humans—hasn't killed any yet. Has killed quite a number of domestic animals. Sooner or later it's going to kill a kid. Some kid is going to be pulling on that little string saying, gee, I wonder what this does—BAM, cyanide shot shell. Now, that's really discriminate. That's really effective. That's the same program that has helped triple the population of coyotes out there over the last 80 years since these programs have existed.

So you can come up with all sorts of whoo-ha and say, oh, it has to do with Captain Sullenberger. No. It has to do with we can't shoot these things ourselves, no. I mean, just face it, if you want to subsidize ranching interests, just be honest about it and say we want to borrow \$11 million in the name of the American taxpayers and give it to private ranching interests. That's it, plain and simple, yes or no.

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

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

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide (or to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to provide) to upland cotton producers counter-cyclical payments for upland cotton under section 1104 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8714), repayment rates for marketing assistance loans under section 1204(b) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 8734(b)) at the prevailing world market price for upland cotton, cotton storage benefits under section 1204(g) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 8734(g)), or loan deficiency payments for upland cotton under section 1205 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 8735).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, as I'm certain my colleagues are aware by now, in 2002 Brazil filed a complaint with the WTO accusing the U.S. of trade-distorting cotton subsidies that were inconsistent with our international trade obligations. The WTO sided with Brazil; and after years of debate, a WTO arbitration panel authorized Brazil to engage in retaliatory trade sanctions against the U.S. for more than \$800 million.

Instead of effectively reforming our programs, however, the administration agreed to pay \$147.3 million annually in technical assistance to Brazilian cotton farmers every year until the issues

of trade compliance in our cotton programs are resolved in the next farm bill's passage or a mutually agreed upon solution is reached. There is little chance that we're going to have reauthorization this year of the farm bill. I would suggest that it's probably not likely that we will do so next year either.

So here we are again. We've talked about this before: spending money, 147 million taxpayer dollars to the Brazilians, so that we can continue to subsidize our own cotton farmers. We simply shouldn't do that.

Now some will say, hey, if we do this, it will spark a trade war, if we get rid of this payment to Brazil. In my view, we dealt with that effectively in the Appropriations Committee. I offered an amendment saying if you want to pay the Brazilians off to not have them retaliate for our trade protections, then let's do that out of the money we're giving to our own cotton farmers. So take out of direct payments \$147 million and pay that. That amendment was adopted in the Appropriations Committee.

Well, guess what? A point of order was raised here and that amendment was stricken, so we couldn't do that. So all this concern—people say they're concerned about the taxpayer, well, we protected the taxpayer there by saying let's take the money out of the fund that we already pay our own farmers and pay off the Brazilians. That was rejected here. And so here we are again.

We have an amendment that will be voted on later, the Kind amendment, which will simply strike that payment. I plan to vote for that amendment; I hope we do that. But another way of approaching that as well is to simply go at our own cotton subsidies to ensure that we're not distorting the market by doing this program in the first place.

Now the Ag Committee will say, that's our expertise, let us deal with that; we'll deal with that in a new farm bill. Well, they dealt with that in the old farm bill, and many of us stood here and warned and said this is trade distorting; the WTO is going to rule against us and we're going to end up with retaliatory trade sanctions.

Well, the Ag Committee went ahead and did it anyway. It didn't fix the problem. They will say, well, we tried, we tried. But it's not the direct payments that are the problem. It's the countercyclical, it's the other programs that we have. And until that is dealt with, we're going to have these trade sanctions.

So when the Ag Committee stands up and says let us deal with that, I would remind people we have let them deal with that, and they haven't dealt with it. And so we have to go about it in another way.

I would simply say we cannot continue to subsidize our own ag interests this way, in particular this cotton program, when we know it's out of step with our international trade obligations.

So you can go about it in two ways. You can go ahead and say, hey, we're going to not pay Brazil this amount, this protection money—or whatever you want to call it, this tribute—and then that will force us to deal with our own cotton subsidies; or we can deal with the cotton subsidies ourselves with this amendment and simply say we aren't going to do these trade-distorting cotton subsidies anymore. Then there won't be a need to pay Brazil off.

So that's what this amendment does. I would urge adoption of it.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I'm going to oppose my good friend from Arizona's amendment. He tried this in the CR 1 and lost this vote. This is a bad way to attack this policy.

Quite frankly, the Ag Committee did a good-faith effort in addressing what we thought were the issues in 2008 with a farm bill by doing away with Step Two and other programs. Quite frankly, though, the Brazilians won't lay out for us exactly what it is about our policies that they don't like. We would be happy for the gentleman to elucidate that for us, if he can describe exactly what those policies are. It's not the countercyclical payments; it's not the marketing loan payments. It's other things that we've been trying to fix, and we will attempt again to fix those in 2012.

This safety net that he attacks with a meat cleaver instead of a scalpel is important to production agriculture in this country. As we've said over and over these microphones the last 3 days, America has always had an ag policy that attempts to put a safety net under production agriculture.

We enjoy the safest, most abundant, cheapest food and fiber supply in the world because of the hard work, the sweat equity, and the risk-taking of the American ag producer. They rely on this safety net that is intricate, it's complicated, it's interwoven, and it works.

We understand in 2012 we will have far fewer resources with which to work that safety net. And the Ag Committee is committed to getting that done; the chairman is committed to getting that done. We will then bring that work product to this floor. The gentleman from Arizona will then have the opportunity, if he doesn't think we've fixed the Brazilian problem, to present a solution at that time.

□ 0950

But at this stage, using an appropriations bill to rework the farm bill in this manner and ignoring the work of the Ag Committee in my view is wrong policy. We should defeat this amendment once again, as we did in the CR in February–March. I ask my colleagues to vote against the Flake amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PETERSON. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. PETERSON. I also rise to oppose this amendment. As the gentleman from Texas has indicated, we have been trying to resolve this. We made significant changes already and there are some ongoing consultations or whatever you want to call them with the Brazilians. But he is right: They will not lay out what they actually want to resolve this situation, and frankly, from what I can see, I don't think there is anything that we can do that they will agree to. So we are trying to work through this.

But as I said when we had this discussion yesterday, it is very troubling to me that we are in this situation. With the way this WTO operates, the Brazilians have the most closed market in the world. You try to get any products into Brazil, and it is almost impossible. But do we care about that? No. They are spending I don't know how many billions of dollars of government money to increase production and increase agriculture in Brazil, way more than we are spending, and do we complain about that? No.

Some people say it is because of the agreements that we have entered into. Who knows exactly what it is. But the Brazilians are not lily white in all of this. They are utilizing some of the flaws in the WTO agreement to push this cause, and, frankly, we have let them do it.

So this needs to get dealt with in the regular order in the farm bill. This is not the place to do this on the floor of the House. We will deal with it. I think the chairman will back me up on that. We would love to have the Brazilians tell us what it is that they will agree to so we can resolve this. These discussions are ongoing. Hopefully they will be more forthcoming and we can get an answer to what it is that will solve this problem. Frankly, from my experience, I wouldn't hold my breath. So we will see.

So I oppose this amendment and I ask my colleagues to oppose it. This is the wrong place to do it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I really kind of thought we were working on the annual agriculture appropriations bill, with the discretionary money, the programs that are handled on a year-to-year basis, but it seems we are going to debate the farm bill. I guess if that is the case, I should be managing it and let me just do it a year early.

The short statement is, like my colleagues Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. PETERSON, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. This amendment would turn an industry on its head. It would do no good.

My good friend from Arizona has come to the floor and implied this would solve the trade dispute between the United States and Brazil. It would do no such thing. Mr. FLAKE has called this the Brazilian cotton problem, but the dispute is much more complicated than just cotton and actually involves export programs. This amendment wipes out the safety net established in 2008. For what reason? This is the kind of amendment you get when you have so-called experts offering amendments in areas outside their field of expertise.

This is a devastating amendment. This would throw the cotton market into disarray. We have no assurance, as the ranking member and the General Farm Commodities Subcommittee chairman have noted, no assurance from the Brazilians that if we eliminated the cotton program, as this amendment basically does, that it would make any difference to them.

As my colleagues have noted, we made huge changes in the 2008 farm bill, eliminating step two, changing the GSM program in a way we thought would satisfy the Brazilians. This amendment would circumvent the legislative process in what can only be described as a haphazard way.

Honestly, I really expected this amendment to be thrown out on a point of order because it clearly, clearly would end the countercyclical program for cotton, significantly changes how the repayment program works, eliminates the loan deficiency payments, and eliminates the cotton storage program. Those are major policy changes.

Again, this appropriation bill is 13 percent down. We are almost back to 2006 levels. Anyone who is concerned about what is being spent on the production of agriculture in rural America, take note; we are doing our part today under Mr. KINGSTON's bill. And when we get to the farm bill, be it next summer in regular order, be it this fall as part of some grandiose budget deficit-debt ceiling agreement, we will make incredibly tough decisions, because we will have to be a big part of addressing the national budgetary issue.

But let us do it in regular order. Let us do it in the farm bill process. Speaker BOEHNER has said time and time again, a more open process. Look at the appropriations process. We are going to do a farm bill under this open process. All of my good friends here will get to use all of their agricultural expertise in every conceivable way they can. But let's do it in regular order, in the proper fashion, in the proper way.

Again, Madam Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. I rise with great concerns about this amendment, because I don't

think it does what the author intends it to do. All it does is say none of the funds made available in this act—this act, not other acts, not other bills that the chair and ranking member pass in their committees—can be used for countercyclical payments to upland cotton producers. There is nothing in here about Brazil. This doesn't affect Brazil. But this does affect a lot of cotton growers in a lot of States, including the State of California, which is one of the leading cotton-producing States.

If this amendment was constructive, I think you would find a lot more support for it, but I don't find it being very constructive because it only limits it to cuts in this bill and not to what the underlying problems are all about, which is covered in many other acts than this one.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman.

I recognize the appropriations process isn't the best way to legislate, it really isn't, and this is a clumsy way. This only applies to this act, and you have to do it in strange ways. I understand that.

But we are told that we ought to rely on the expertise of the Ag Committee. Well, the expertise of the Ag Committee is what got us into this problem in the first place. It is what got us into the problem of having to pay Brazil in order to continue to subsidize our own farmers. That is what we are dealing with here.

I recognize this is clumsy. I recognize this is uncomfortable. But we have got to do this some way, and we can't rely on just waiting until the next farm bill is passed. It may not be this year, or likely won't be. It won't be next year, or likely won't yet. So we could be doing this for years. So I recognize it is clumsy, I apologize for that, but we have to do something at some point.

Mr. FARR. Reclaiming my time, with all due respect, I don't think the Agriculture Committee created the Brazilian problem. It was not the committee's act that created it. It was what the Brazilians did in their ability to become a major agricultural production country. And they are going after production in other countries. They have got connections with their government much closer between producers and government than we have here. They are buying out companies. They are going to really try to affect farm prices in the United States. I will tell you, the next place they are going to go after is specialty crops.

So I am not a big fan, as you know. I spoke last night with concerns about getting these payment limitations down and to essentially trying to find a better program that is not so costly to the taxpayers. But you don't do anything beneficial with this money, you just cut it. And I am here to do things using money, taxpayers' money, to do the wise thing.

□ 1000

It doesn't affect the outcome at all. It just penalizes certain people that happen to be in the cotton business. And I don't think that I want to support an amendment that isn't constructive.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

American farmers and ranchers are citizens, too. I represent West Texas District 19 in Texas; 29,000 square miles, 27 counties, made up of a lot of farmers and ranchers and farm families and ranch families. They're concerned about the deficit as well. They're concerned about the growing debt and the legacy that that will leave for our children and our grandchildren. They're willing to step up and take their share of the burden of being able to get our country headed back on the right track again. In fact, that process started in the 2008 farm bill, where a lot of these farm programs were reduced. And for the last few years, for example, countercyclical payments have been nearly nil in many of those commodities because the program was operating the way it was designed.

So I appreciate my colleague's efforts to be a budget hawk and in many ways and at many times I have supported a lot of his amendments and ideas, but today I come to the floor saying that this is not the place to write the farm bill; that we have that process coming up next year. Farm families are stepping up in this particular appropriation bill. As the chairman so appropriately pointed out, major cuts to agricultural programs occur in the bill that we're considering today.

So I'm going to urge my colleagues, let's write the farm bill when it's time to write the farm bill. Let's put together programs that are good for production agriculture. I would remind a lot of folks that when we look at this farm bill, a lot of people don't understand all of the things that are in this. And it's called a farm bill, an appropriation bill. But quite honestly, a majority of this bill is about food stamps, it's about nutrition programs, and a very smaller percentage of this bill really has anything to do with production agriculture. And I think one of the things that we have to be extremely careful about here, and that's the reason we need to get this right and that's the reason we need to do it in regular order, is today America is dependent on 70 percent of its oil in this country. In other words, every day we get up, 70 percent of our oil has to be imported in this country. And just recently, the United States of America, half of its credit is due to foreign countries.

And so today we are importing oil. Today, we have to import money to finance our deficits. And what we want to be extremely careful about is that in

the future Americans don't have to wake up and determine who's going to feed them because we have eliminated the farm industry in this country. And so I think that's the reason it's important to do this carefully. It's important to do it right. And I look forward as a member of the Ag Committee, as we move into 2012, sitting down with my colleagues and writing farm policy that will be good for America, be good for our budget long term, and that's the appropriate time to do that. So I'm going to urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I rise in support of the amendment from my good friend from Arizona. I appreciate his work over the years as we've tried to refocus attention and our resources in areas that are more productive for most American farmers and ranchers, for the taxpayer, and for the general economy.

I just heard my good friend talk about his concern about who's going to feed America in the future. Well, the issue of having these lavish agricultural subsidies that are concentrated three-quarters in the top 10 producers, and they are not people who are in the main producing food, the fruits and vegetables that people care about that would add to nutrition. The people that are in my agricultural community in Oregon are basically shut out. 87% don't receive it. They are not getting support for some of the things that are market neutral in terms of marketing, in terms of research that's being slashed, in terms of commonsense support for meeting their environmental objectives to protect clean water and habitat.

Being able to start tamping this down is essential. The AGI limitation, the one that I had on the floor last night that would limit the total amount of payment, these are things that there's never a good time to deal with them. I've been through three farm bill cycles. I've heard the body express itself in terms of instructions to the conferees and watched them disregard it when it came, for example, to limitation of payment.

I would like to turn to my friend from Arizona to yield some time. Before I do, I just want to correct one misapprehension that is floating around about the amendment that we had on the floor last night that limited title 1 payments to \$125,000 per entity.

Now, some people are pretending that this would somehow affect disaster payments or crop insurance. No. It is just title 1 payments. It's very simple. It's set forth in the bill. Anybody can read it. And it's not going to deal, for example, with disaster payments. But on this note, I would like to yield to my good friend from Arizona, thanking him for his continued partnership and advocacy in this area.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman. I want to thank the gentleman for his work in this area for a long time over the years to try to end these out-of-step programs that we have in the agricultural field. Let me just correct something that was said before. It was said that we're in this position because of Brazil, because of the practices that they're doing. No. It's because our own agricultural policy—in this case, our cotton subsidies—is trade distorting. Nobody can stand up in this body or on this floor and make a case otherwise. Nobody can stand up with a straight face and say that our cotton program that we have is not trade distorting. That's why we're in this problem. That's why Brazil was able to take this case to the WTO, and the WTO ruled in their favor—because we have trade distorting farm policies. That's what we need to fix. That's the intent of this amendment.

There was an amendment last night by Congressman KIND that will be voted on later today. I may not and likely will not call for a rollcall on this one so that people can focus on that one. The Kind amendment limits payments to Brazil. If we do that, then we can force a change in our own policy, and we can force that issue better than perhaps any other amendment right now. So that's what I would encourage people to vote for, is the Kind amendment, when it comes to a rollcall later. If you do not believe that it's proper to be sending money to Brazil to address our own trade distorting cotton policy, then vote for the Kind amendment later today.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate his clarification. I agree wholeheartedly with his sentiment. It's insane that instead of changing our trade-distorting, unjustified subsidies, that we're instead going to subsidize the cotton industry both in the United States and in Brazil. It's certainly not the approach that we should be taking at a time when we're going to have to do business differently. We talk about people getting economic haircuts. What happens today is that 31 congressional districts get more than half of all the subsidies. They, not coincidentally, are districts that are concentrated on the Ag Committee and have a different perspective than the majority of the people in the House.

I'm hopeful we can work our will with these amendments.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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



SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the fund made available by this Act may be used by the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs to provide any marketing funds to any entity that advertises, describes, labels, or offers for sale chile peppers (also known as capsicum annuum) as New Mexico chile unless such chile peppers were grown in New Mexico.

□ 1010

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUJÁN. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I rise today to offer an amendment that will protect New Mexico chile farmers from unfair marketing practices. Lately we've seen a disturbing trend where marketers and retailers falsely use the unique quality and brand of New Mexico chile to misleadingly advertise their products. New Mexico is a special place where we take pride in our agricultural products. In particular, we take pride in our chile. We even spell it differently, Madam Chair. We spell it C-H-I-L-E, contrary to the more popular spelling C-H-I-L-I most associated with Texas style chili. Traveling around New Mexico, I've heard the plight of New Mexico farmers. There is concern with the importation of peppers, of chili powders from out of State and even from other countries that are hurting our producers in New Mexico. It's a concern that they may be put out of business, and it's a concern that is attacking the authentic New Mexico chile brand.

This unfair practice has led to decreased revenues for New Mexico chile farmers, who work all summer and diligently to raise their crops for harvest in the fall months and whose prices are undercut by imported products that falsely advertise as New Mexico chile.

Madam Chair, my amendment is simple and would not impose any costs on the Federal Government. My amendment would prevent any funds from this bill from being used to advertise, describe, label or offer for sale chile peppers as New Mexico chile, unless the chile peppers used are grown in New Mexico.

This amendment is important to the protection of New Mexico's local chile producers, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and protect this unique agricultural product. As we know, Madam Chair, anyone who's tried it loves it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. It is violative of clause 2 of rule XXI because it proposes changes that require a new determination that is not within the purview and scope of the current bill.

I respectfully ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Chair, on the point of order, sadly, I think this may be ruled out of order, but I would ask that maybe there is an opportunity for the committee to work with myself not only as we get to the farm bill but also with the Ag Committee as we talk about the importance of this important product in New Mexico and its impact there, and I would certainly respectfully request from our friends on the other side of the aisle that maybe we can get a chance to work with one another.

I would be happy to yield, Madam Chair.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized on the point of order.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Chair, the committee would be very pleased to work with the gentleman from New Mexico and myself in particular since my daughter is a new resident of your State.

The CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment imposes new duties on the Secretary, specifically a duty to determine the activities of entities receiving certain funds in the bill. The amendment therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

As you can see, this is a very simple bill. My amendment would require every single agency covered in this Ag appropriations bill to be accountable to the taxpayers by reducing one nickel out of a dollar for what they have been given to spend. It requires all accounts to absorb that equally, that 5 percent reduction, and it will keep the bureaucracy from picking winners and losers or choosing to fund their pet programs. Certainly the amendment will save the taxpayers money, but this is also a stand for good government. It's about taking responsibility, not torturing the American taxpayer with excuses for ineffective and inefficient bureaucracies.

There are a lot of people that say the Appropriations Committee deserves a pat on the back for decreasing discretionary spending by 4.7 percent below the 2008 levels, and I agree with that. I

think they are to be commended. Certainly off the President's request, the 13 percent reduction that they have made. I'm part of that effort that has pushed to return our spending to the pre-stimulus, pre-bailout levels, but there is more that must be done. We have to make our government leaner. We have to make it more effective. Every day, Americans are tightening their belts. They're asking government to do the very same thing. Tennesseans keep saying, why is it that government keeps asking us to sacrifice for it when government should be sacrificing for us? Every Federal program needs to be held accountable, and this is a way to do it. Our States have done across-the-board cuts. Our city governments have done across-the-board cuts. Even history will show you that twice before, our Presidents have pushed for across-the-board cuts: World War II, Korean Conflict, there were 28 percent and 30 percent across-the-board cuts in discretionary spending. The reason they did this, Madam Chairman, is because there was a crisis, there was a war, there was a need to restructure, to re-order and to address the priorities of the day.

One of my constituents came up to me recently—this is someone who is active in the ag community in our State—and she said, "It is time that the bureaucracies get their house in order. It is time that you all in Congress stop spending money you don't have on programs we don't want."

So as we do our due diligence on the spending process, as we act responsibly to our constituents and to the taxpayer, it is time for us to turn to the bureaucracies, the rank-and-file Federal employees who put the pen to the paper on how this money gets spent, and say to them, "Find another nickel on a dollar." We're doing it for the children, we are doing it for our grandchildren, we're doing it to make certain that we stop borrowing 40 cents of every dollar that is spent.

This amendment would reduce the budget authority by \$951 million. It would reduce the current outlays by \$675 million. That would be spread equally at a 5 percent rate across every single agency. It can be done, and, Madam Chairman, in these times of crisis, it should be done as we seek to return this Nation to fiscal stability and to responsibility.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. KINGSTON. First of all, I want to thank my good friend from Tennessee for offering this amendment and her tireless work to try to reduce spending in our country, and I absolutely agree with all the statements that she has made.

I do want to point out, though, that the only budget that has passed either body is the Ryan budget. I supported, as I know she did, the RSC budget,

which is actually more conservative, but it did not pass. At least we did get a budget passed on the House floor. The Senate was unable to do that. Even though the Democrats are the majority party over there, the Senate rejected the President's budget 97-0, and apparently now they've given up and they're not going to try to pass a budget. The only bill that we have an opportunity to move is under the Ryan budget, which is what this bill reflects. It is a 13.4—actually it's higher than that because we cut it last night a little bit more, or we did some across-the-boards, but it's about a 13.4 percent cut already.

□ 1020

Where the big money is—and I know my friend from Tennessee is as frustrated about this as I am—is in the mandatory spending. In fact, I have a chart over there. We don't have any pages or I'd bring it up here on the floor; but 86 percent of this budget is mandatory spending, and I use the word "mandatory" loosely because it's really on automatic spending. That's where the big money is. Unfortunately, we can't get to it. This portion that we do have control over used to be \$23 billion; and right now, under our budget, it's \$17.2 billion.

Let me show my friend this because I think it's very important. The blue line is the mandatory spending of the Agriculture budget, and the red line is the discretionary spending. The point is that this committee has jurisdiction over the red line. We do not on this committee have jurisdiction over the blue line. Yet you can see the blue line is the one that's going up and that the red line is the one that's actually going down.

So that's one of my frustrations about the entire process and about the rules which we're governed by; but I want to make sure that my friend knows, under the portion we do control, that we did cut it 13.4 percent.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

It doesn't do any of the things that the author talked about. It's a one-sentence bill. This is a legal bill. We are here as lawmakers. It says that each amount made available by this act other than the amount required to be made available by provision of law, which is the one part that Mr. KINGSTON just talked about, is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

That's all it says. There is nothing about accountability. The accountability goes on before our committee. That's what we do. We go over every item in the USDA's and FDA's budgets and in a public process where there is input and give-and-take. We do the scrutiny every year. That's what the Appropriations Committee is all about.

It makes good press releases to get up here and say that, if you cut, squeeze and trim, government is going to get a lot better; but then they don't practice it in their own offices or in their own lifestyles. They just demand that, by just cutting out money, people who give services to people can't give those services.

So this amendment doesn't do anything that the author talks about except to whack a budget that was already whacked. It was whacked by the allocation given to us. As I pointed out, it's \$5 billion less. It's almost 23 percent less than what the President requested. It's 14 percent below what Congress enacted last year. It's 26 percent below what we enacted in 2010. It's even below what we enacted in 2008. Last night, we cut across the board. We did what this amendment does, in a very small proportion; but we used that money beneficially to adjust for the WIC program. So just whacking it across the board by 5 percent isn't going to cause any good for anybody, and I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the construction of an ethanol blender pump or an ethanol storage facility.

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

Mr. FLAKE. This is a rather straightforward amendment. I should say, before I start, that an identical amendment to this was approved when we voted on H.R. 1 earlier this year by a vote of 261-158.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I supported this when you offered it on the continuing resolution, and I plan to support it today.

Mr. FLAKE. Okay. Then, reclaiming my time, I will be very brief.

The ethanol industry, as we all know, receives a trifecta of government support. Its use is mandated by law. It is protected by a prohibitive import tariff on imported ethanol; and it receives

billions in subsidies, effectively paying them to follow the law.

Everyone knows that ethanol subsidies are going to go away. Thirty years is enough. I mean, even Al Gore and others who supported them in the beginning said, no, that was a mistake, and we're going the other direction now. So ethanol supports—or direct subsidies or the import tariffs—are going to go.

The industry is asking, How can we keep these subsidies going? The effort now is to pay for infrastructure, so the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Vilsack, has indicated that he wants the USDA to determine how it can potentially use programs to promote the distribution and storage—blender pumps—and how to put money into infrastructure. As we all know, once you start putting money into infrastructure, then you say, well, we've already put some money in, and we've got to continue to do it, so those subsidies will continue and continue and continue.

We cannot continue to do this, Madam Chair. We cannot continue to fund this, particularly when we are borrowing 40 cents on the dollar. I would urge the adoption of the amendment, and I am glad that the chairman supports it.

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

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

Mr. PETERSON. I rise in opposition to the amendment. We are, once again, debating ethanol. There is so much misrepresentation and misunderstanding of what's going on.

The ethanol industry has been one of the best things that has happened in rural America. We have created a tremendous amount of jobs in small towns that otherwise get bypassed, and they've been very successful. The way we've been able to do it up to this point is through the blend, by having people blend 10 percent ethanol. The EPA is approving going to 15 percent ethanol, but the industry has hit what they call a "blend wall."

Now, the blend was basically driven by the fact that the refineries and oil companies needed octane. Gasoline is low in octane and high in Btus. Ethanol is high in octane and low in Btus. Back in the old days, we used lead to raise the octane level. Then when lead was banned, the oil companies decided to create MTBE. We warned them against that, but they went ahead and built the MTBE plants, which, it turned out, poisoned the water in a number of cities in the United States. Then the oil companies and refineries went to the ethanol blend, which they should have done in the first place. That's working, but we're at a limit now.

If we're going to move ahead, we have to have access to the marketplace. The problem that we have is that we don't have the cars like Brazil



has which can burn different levels of ethanol, and we don't have the pumps in the gas stations so that people can have access to ethanol. If we're going to get rid of the VTAC and the other programs that we have in ethanol, we're okay with that as long as the consumers have the ability to make the choice at the station. If they want to burn ethanol, they've got to have the ability to be able to do that.

So we need to get the pumps in the station. We need to get the car companies to start building vehicles like they do in Brazil, which run a 25-30 percent blend. The American companies are building these cars in Brazil. Every gas station in Brazil has ethanol as opposed to those in the United States. That's one of the reasons they have been so successful and why they are now completely independent from any foreign sources of fuel for their vehicles.

What we're trying to do here is eventually eliminate the subsidies that people have complained about—the VTAC and other things.

□ 1030

But in order for us to be able to maintain this industry and maintain these jobs in rural America, we have to be able to have the infrastructure. We have to have the blended pumps. We have to have the cars. The right blend is 25/30 percent. You will get the best performance, the best mileage. Brazil has figured this out. They've been doing this for a long time. Their blend is 26 percent. We have people that have put in amendments that say we can't blend above 10 percent. We have this foolishness about how it is going to ruin small engines and so forth. This argument has been going on since 1975, and you know, we've been blending ethanol, we haven't ruined any engines yet.

So we need to defeat this amendment because this goes in the wrong direction. If you want a market that's open and lets consumers have a choice, the way to do it is to get the infrastructure in place. I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WELCH. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and I do it with great deference and respect to my leader, the ranking member of the Agriculture Committee.

But here's the issue. One, at what point do we have taxpayers given relief from these \$6 billion subsidies to an industry? The ethanol industry gets 45 cents a gallon. They get the benefit of 54 cents as a protective tariff against the import of, among others, Brazilian ethanol, and then they get a mandate requiring that they put ethanol in their vehicles. Now, as Mr. FLAKE mentioned, that's a trifecta: subsidy, protective tariff, and a mandate. No other

industry has that level of Federal taxpayer and legislative benefit. We just don't have it.

Second, this is helping parts of rural America. I listened carefully to what Mr. PETERSON said, but it is causing significant difficulties in my State for our dairy farmers who purchase grain. One of the rising costs for them is the cost of grain, and one of the factors in that are these tariff barriers and mandates that are pushing up their costs. So it's making life on the dairy farm pretty tough.

Now, the final thing is that folks who use small engines like chainsaws or weed whackers or lawn mowers or boats where they don't run that engine continuously as we do our cars are complaining—and mechanics are backing them up—that the ethanol is doing real damage to those engines.

So it's time, I think, for this Congress to step back and give the taxpayer some relief. Ethanol, if it's going to sink or swim, it should be doing it on its own merits at this point.

I yield to my friend from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman and thank him for his articulate remarks on this.

I failed to mention the breadth of support for this amendment in the outside community. Let me just read some of these names.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman.

Suffice it to say, there's a long list of organizations supporting this. Everyone on the right from Americans for Limited Government, Americans for Prosperity; on the left, Freedom Action, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace; then everyone in the middle, the Grocery Manufacturers Association, Milk Producers Council, National Chicken Council, National Council of Chain Restaurants, National Meat Association, National Turkey Federation, National Wildlife Federation, and on and on and on.

This is a great amendment and I urge its adoption.

This amendment is supported by the following organizations:

Action Aid USA; American Frozen Food Institute; American Meat Institute; Americans for Limited Government; Americans for Prosperity; California Dairies, Inc.; Clean Air Task Force; Competitive Enterprise Institute; Environmental Working Group; Friends of the Earth; Freedom Action; Greenpeace USA; Grocery Manufacturers Association; Milk Producers Council; National Chicken Council; National Council of Chain Restaurants; National Meat Association; National Restaurant Association; National Turkey Federation; National Wildlife Federation; Oxfam America; Southeast Milk, Inc.; Taxpayers for Common Sense.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Mrs. NOEM).

Mrs. NOEM. I appreciate the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, we talk a lot on the House floor recently about agriculture and about the fact that agriculture needs a haircut and that people are concerned about agriculture getting too many benefits provided by the taxpayers. I would certainly say that in the past, in the most recent, agriculture has been significantly cut, and under this bill here before us today, we also see significant cuts.

I rise in strong opposition to this amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona because this amendment is an attack on consumer choice, on the free market access, and on home grown American energy. He's trying to provide technology that would allow consumers to decide if they want to use an ethanol blend. We've seen the reports out there that have indicated that ethanol has reduced the price of gasoline up to 89 cents a gallon, and across this country consumers don't even have the option to purchase that right now if they would like to.

I have a plan that would modernize ethanol policy. It would send over a billion dollars to deficit reduction. It would make sure that we have infrastructure in place so that consumers can have relief from these high gas prices.

With everything that has been going on in the country today, one of the top two issues that I hear about every day in South Dakota and across this country is high gas prices. If we can reduce those high gas prices for people at home struggling with that today, the best thing we can do is give them a flex pump in their community where they can access that. Right now they have no choice if they want to use an American, domestically grown, renewable energy source which they can use to reduce their dependence on foreign sources of oil.

I'm a strong supporter of an all-of-the-above American energy plan, and that's truly what we need. We need to put Americans first. We need to stop relying on the Middle East to fuel our vehicles. We can grow that product right here in our country. We can provide the taxpayers with lower priced gasoline. We can renewably do that over and over and over again and give them that choice and that option. We just need to give them a pump. We need to give them a pump in their community so they have that option, and that's what this country is about is flexibility, by giving those people back home options.

That's why I am not a supporter of this amendment. I think that that is certainly a wise place for us to invest in making sure that we rely upon ourselves, that we use our own sources and we provide exactly what the American people need today.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlelady has expired.

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I also rise in opposition to this amendment, and I associate myself with the remarks of the gentlelady from South Dakota.

I believe that with the economic challenges that our country has felt, much of which is related to the cost of fuel, this is an amendment that I think undermines our ability to recover and to create jobs.

In our rural community down in Mitchell County, Georgia, we have an ethanol facility there which contributes a tremendous amount to the local economy. It hires people and it is, I think, the example of how we grow our rural economy. In fact, this amendment would stop that kind of job growth. It would not allow this facility to expand and to be prosperous, and I just think that it's the wrong way to go.

When America and the American economy gets sick and gets a cold, the rural economy has pneumonia and it's on life support, and we need to make sure that—we had some 30, 40, 50, 60 individuals in rural Georgia who decided that they wanted to invest their own money in a home grown industry for renewable energy, so that we would be in a position to contribute to our own energy self-sufficiency and we would be able to do it in a way where our local individuals would be able to create jobs and to increase the economy there in our local rural community. It has worked very well except for the fact that they don't have the facilities, don't have the pumps, and we need to make sure that they do.

This amendment I think is pennywise and pound foolish, and I think that we need to go ahead and move ahead to help our country become energy self-sufficient. How do we do that? By making sure that consumers do have access to the blends so that we will not continually have to fight with the Middle East for the cost of fuel. Oil prices really are battering our economy. Energy costs are battering our economy. It's also battering our national security. When you look at how many billions of gallons of fuel are spent for our national security with our military vehicles, our weapons, we need to have alternative energy sources, and I think this amendment undermines that.

I oppose it and I associate myself with all those who oppose this amendment. I think that we need to move forward with energy self-sufficiency, energy independence for our country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 1040

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARDNER

Mr. GARDNER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . The amount otherwise provided by this Act for "Integrated Activities" is hereby increased by, and the amount otherwise provided by this Act for "National Institute of Food and Agriculture-research and education activities" is hereby reduced (to be derived from amounts for competitive grants (7 U.S.C. 22 450i(b))) by, \$4,400,000, respectively.

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

Mr. GARDNER. Madam Chair, this amendment moves funding over to the integrated activities account. I am very concerned about our work when it comes to animal disease and food safety issues, especially when it relates to issues like FMD, chronic waste and disease, mad cow disease, other infectious animal diseases, prion-based diseases.

I want to make sure that we are not imperiling the U.S. livestock industry, especially when it comes to our livestock exports. If we were to delay even just 3 to 4 days in terms of finding or responding to an outbreak of FMD, it could cost our country \$135 billion in agriculture and possibly destroy our export markets.

Madam Chair, I would just ask for a "yes" vote on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. FLORES

Mr. FLORES. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 4 \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140; 42 U.S.C. 17142).

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

Mr. FLORES. I rise to offer my amendment, which would address another restrictive and misguided Federal regulation.

Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act prohibits Federal agencies from entering into contracts for the procurement of an alternative fuel unless its "lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions" are less than or equal to emissions from an equivalent conventional fuel produced from conventional petroleum sources. Simply put, my amendment would stop the government from enforcing the ban on the U.S. Department of Agriculture and all other Federal agencies funded by the Ag appropriations bill.

The initial purpose of section 526 was to stifle the Defense Department's plans to buy and develop coal-based, or coal-to-liquids, jet fuels, based on the opinion of environmentalists that coal-based jet fuel produces more greenhouse gas emissions than traditional petroleum. Earlier this week, I offered my similar amendment to the MILCON-VA approps bill, and it passed this House by a voice vote.

My friend from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY) also had language added to the defense authorization bill to exempt the Defense Department from this burdensome regulation. We must ensure that our military becomes energy independent and can efficiently rely on domestic and more stable sources of fuel. But section 526's ban on fuel choice applies to all Federal agencies, not just the Defense Department. This is why I am offering this amendment again today.

While we hope the USDA is not going to be fueling up any jets any time soon, the underlying bill does allow for the purchase of more than 400 new passenger vehicles. The Department of Agriculture's choice on fuel to power these vehicles to provide service to our Nation's farmers and agricultural producers will be limited without my amendment.

The USDA should not be burdened with wasting its time studying fuel emissions when there's a simple fix, and that's not to restrict their fuel choices based on extreme environmental views, policies, and regulations like section 526.

Madam Chairman, section 526 makes our Nation more dependent on Middle Eastern oil. And stopping the impact of section 526 would help us promote American energy, improve the American economy, and create American jobs. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FARR. I rise in opposition to the amendment, Madam Chair.

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

Mr. FARR. Madam Chair, look, if you like dirty air, you will love this amendment. If you like dirty fuel, you will love this amendment.

What this provision does is it strikes the requirement in law that says to the government, which is a big purchaser of fuel, look, don't buy dirty fuel. Buy something that is clean. I mean, that's what we're trying to do is stimulate clean air, fuel efficiency, alternative fuels. This strikes us down. This is going back to the old smokestack, fill the air full of dirty air. This goes back to all the traditional people that just don't like the fact that there's competition out there and that the Federal Government has to purchase that competition. I don't understand why in a competitive world, where fuel and efficiency and engine development, where we're going to have to lead that or have our clock cleaned, this is exactly what creates markets for that.

You look at venture capital, you look at all these people that go in and put private risk capital out. Then they have got to have a market. And fortunately, the government tries to be that market, whether we're buying healthy foods for children, whether we're buying food for our troops, whether we're trying to encourage alternative fuels, as we have under this program where the Navy planes have found a proven alternative to traditional aviation fuel that they've tested in supersonic speed jets.

This is a program that tells the American ingenuity, Get out there and invent something. Because guess what, if you invent it, we, as a purchaser of cleaner and better standards, are going to be your market. And this amendment just wipes that all out. It's really back to dirty smokestacks, dirty air, and no competition and no ability for America to succeed in the future.

I yield back the balance of my time.  
Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. KINGSTON. For clarification purposes, I yield to my friend from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Let me correct some of the comments made by my friend from California. First of all, this is a typical example of the way that the Federal Government operates, where the left hand does something that's entirely different from the right hand. On one hand, the left hand says, We want to have alternative fuel sources available for our economy. The right hand says, But we can do it for everybody, except the agencies of the Federal Government.

Let me give you an example. Oil sands from Canada. Production of oil from oil sands in Canada could completely displace our use of Middle Eastern oil. And yet, we're trying to block in this bill the use of oil sands from Canada. Virtually all the fuel in the United States has oil from some oil sands in Canada blended in as fuel. That would mean all that fuel is off limits to the United States Government and, in particular with this bill, to the United States Department of Agriculture.

We should reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, not increase our dependence on Middle Eastern oil. And my amendment to eliminate the impact of section 526 reduces that dependence on Middle Eastern oil. Remember also, Madam Chairman, this amendment was passed by a voice vote for the MILCON-VA bill.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide any benefit described in section 1001D(b)(1)(C) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3a(b)(1)(C)) to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity exceeds \$250,000.

Mr. FLAKE (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, much attention has been paid to making significant cuts in Federal spending. The first step in addressing the massive public debt that has accumulated, I would submit, is that all areas of spending need to be on the table. This includes spending on farm subsidies. We've already talked a lot about this today.

Over the last 15 years, almost three-quarters of farm payments have gone to just 10 percent of producers. The bottom 80 percent of recipients account for slightly more than a tenth of that money. Under current law, recipients are entitled to receive farm subsidies so long as their adjusted gross income, or AGI, is less than \$500,000 in nonfarm AGI and \$750,000 in farm AGI.

□ 1050

Thus, you can have an adjusted gross income of slightly less than \$1.25 million and still ask taxpayers to foot the bill for your Federal agriculture payment. Let me say that again. You can have an adjusted gross income of \$1.25 million, adjusted gross income, and still go to the trough here and ask the taxpayers for farm subsidy payments. I would ask anyone, how can they explain why a family earning more than \$1 million a year needs to receive a check from the government?

This amendment would lower that income limit to be eligible to receive farm payments from \$1.25 million to \$250,000 in adjusted gross income. I think a farmer has done well if they clear \$250,000. I think it's wonderful if they do that. They should try to take a day off from their hard work if they do. But don't come back to the Federal Government and say, we need more farm subsidy payments. Let's have some sanity in this program here.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I couldn't agree more with the gentleman from

Arizona when he says that we've got to put everything on the table in order to eliminate this deficit and to put us on a path toward balancing our budget. We've got a fiscal crisis.

But at the same time, we need to make smart choices. We need to establish priorities. We don't need to cut off our feet or cut off our hands. We need to empower ourselves and have the tools that we need. And I think that if we're going to have a strong agricultural community, if we're going to have American farmers be able to produce high quality, safe, economical food for the people of this country and for export, and to be able to compete in the global marketplace, we are going to have to have reasonable and smart farm support.

Our authorizing committee has done a great job. And Members of this body have done a tremendous job in trying to review over the years what we need to do to tighten up and make more efficient our farm support programs. And we've got to do that. And of course they do have to be on the table. But let's be smart. Let's not take a meat ax to it when we need to take a scalpel approach.

An individual or a legal entity must be actively engaged in farming rules that are administered by USDA in order to participate in farm programs. To receive the payments when they are available, individuals or legal entities determined to be actively engaged in farming must prove their average adjusted gross farm and nonfarm income are below the levels that are set by the statute. If an individual is determined to be eligible, the total benefits for all crops are limited to a specific amount as dictated by the statute.

Now, we can't have a cookie-cutter approach to this. Our farmers in the Midwest and other parts of the country other than the Southeast have a different need in terms of farm support and farm support programs. We have a diversity of crops. We have a multitude of crops in our portfolio in the Southeast, from Virginia all the way to Texas. And in order to be able to grow those crops effectively, a producer has to have versatile equipment. For example, if you grow cotton you've got to have a certain kind of equipment for cotton. If you grow corn and grain, you've got to have a different piece of equipment for that. There are three different kinds of equipment. And peanut growers, cotton growers, and grain growers all in the Southeast have to finance those various kinds of equipment.

Now, the 2008 farm law made the most comprehensive and far-reaching reforms of eligibility and limitations on farm programs in 20 years. It substantially reduced the level of the income test that was established in the 2002 farm bill by creating two new tests to determine eligibility. Individuals or entities with a 3-year average adjusted gross nonfarm income exceeding \$500,000 are not eligible for any commodity program benefits. Individuals

with a 3-year average adjusted gross farm income exceeding \$750,000 are ineligible for direct benefits.

While this amount may seem generous, the gross income is calculated before debt servicing and other expenses are met. Since a new cotton harvester can cost upwards of \$750,000, and investments in land and crop input such as fuel are escalating, you've still got to take into account the cost of the irrigation system, the labor cost, the rent on the land, the ad valorem taxes, and health insurance for the farmers and for their families. So you've really got a lot of expenses that are not taken into account when this statutory limitation on income is calculated.

It also, in '08, eliminated the three entity rule and replaced it with the direct attribution rule, which provides that each payment is attributed to a specific individual. That reduced the payment, since prior to 2008, individuals could participate in three entities receiving payments.

Congress thoroughly debated the level of income tax when we developed the 2008 farm bill so that the tests for farm income and the tests for nonfarm income were appropriate. The tests are administered by USDA, and the documents submitted to USDA by program participants are subject to rigorous review by USDA and IRS.

This is a bad, bad thing, and I suggest that we ought to let the authorizing committee do this in the farm bill and not do it now.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. This is clearly an attempt to legislate policy through an appropriation bill, contrary to the intent of regular order, and this is not the way that we should do business.

Arbitrarily changing eligibility requirements for farm programs outside of the farm bill is irresponsible. It seriously undermines farmers' ability to make long-term plans and investments, and it adds a dangerous element of uncertainty to the market. The result would be a reluctance to make investments in equipment and practices that increase productivity.

The process of developing the 2012 farm bill would begin in the Agriculture Committee next week. Our first step will be a comprehensive audit of current farm programs to determine which are working, which are not, and how to best insure that America's farmers and ranchers remain competitive and productive into the 21st century.

Our farm program audits are just the beginning of what will be a very transparent, inclusive, thorough process of developing the 2012 farm bill. During that process, we will be careful to consider how best to stabilize, how to provide stability and certainty to farmers

during lean years. Without appropriate risk management tools in place, a few bad seasons could put farming operations out of business permanently.

Proponents of this amendment makes it sound like the Agriculture Committee has done nothing on this issue. That couldn't be farther from the truth. As my colleague has just alluded, in 2008, the Agriculture Committee, under the leadership of my colleague, then-chairman PETERSON, meticulously debated the appropriate levels for farm program eligibility. The results were some of the most aggressive reforms in AGI in 2 decades.

Not only did we tighten eligibility, but in the implementation of those rules, USDA allows IRS to verify a farmer's AGI.

In 2012, we will once again review how to efficiently and effectively target farm policy. America's farmers, ranchers and taxpayers deserve an open and accountable policymaking process. This amendment not only precludes a transparent process, but it silences the voices of Americans who would like to contribute to comprehensive discussion of farm policy.

I urge you to oppose this amendment to prevent policy discussions from being shortchanged. Allow us to work through regular order in the open process that will be used in the coming year.

Once again, I oppose the amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. PETERSON. I rise in opposition to this amendment.

As Chairman LUCAS just indicated, we spent a lot of time working through this. This has a much bigger impact on my friends in the South than it does in our part of the world, although it does affect some of our folks. But one of the reasons is the way they finance and operate in the South, where they have a lot of shared rent. We are pretty much cash renting up in our part of the world now.

□ 1100

But you've got folks that have land that get caught up in this AGI, and it causes problems in terms of financing their operations and the way that they have structured agriculture in the South.

When I've been down there in Arkansas and other places—Mississippi, Georgia—the people that have been the most opposed to this are the bankers. And if you're concerned about having family farmers and keeping as many people on the land as possible, this is exactly the wrong way to go about it. You're going to upset the whole apple cart in doing this.

Having said that, why do we have an adjusted gross income limit on farmers? Why don't we have it on everybody? If this is such a good idea, why

don't we have anybody that gets any money from the government be subject to this AGI? If it's good enough for farmers, then anybody that makes \$250,000 doesn't get anything from the government, period, just like farmers. That's how much sense this makes.

The other thing that everybody talks about is that 80 percent of the people only get 10 percent of the payments. Well, people need to understand that we have a definition of "farmer" that is flawed and we should get rid of. They claim that we have 2 million farmers in this country. But do you know what it takes to be a farmer, the definition? If you could produce \$1,000 of farm income—you don't have to, just if you could produce \$1,000, you're considered a farmer. The true reality is we have 350,000 commercial farmers that produce over 90 percent of the food, and obviously they're going to get the payments because that's the way the system works.

We have worked through this on the committee. I didn't agree with these AGI limits and payment limits that we put in the bill, but it was something we had to work out and we worked it out. This should not be dealt with on the floor. Once again, people who have made decisions based on the 5-year farm bill—they've made a lot of investments, they've put a lot of money into their operations based on how this thing is structured—we should not come in and pull the rug out in the middle of the deal here. And we should do this in the regular order in the farm bill. That's where it needs to be done.

This is a bad amendment. I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chair, I want to make a couple of quick points.

The ranking member, the former chairman of the Ag Committee, made a good point, which is the percentages that get bandied about in this regard that seem to make the arguments a little more inflammatory are based on a skewed definition. You don't live on a farm that makes only \$1,000 of gross revenue. That's not a farmer who's in the business of farming, and that's who these Ag support safety nets should support.

I would like to make one comment about why the Ag Committee is the one that ought to be making these kinds of things. If you will read the gentleman's amendment, it says, "to a person, legal entity, if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity is \$250,000." Average of what, Madam Chairman? Average of 1 year? Average of 5 years? Average of a lifetime? Average of what? And so a poorly crafted amendment—I know the gentleman is working in good faith, he has been at this for a long time, I don't have any problem with that, but this is an example of a hastily drawn, poorly

drafted amendment that is unenforceable in effect and it skews up. So in addition to all the other things we have said about letting the Ag Committee do it, here's a good example of why.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Chair, I also rise today because I strongly oppose this amendment.

As I've listened to the debate, I think some folks are missing some fundamental principles of where our Nation's food supply comes from. I've seen many Members come to the floor to defend funding our nutrition programs—which is obviously a worthy cause—but at the same time many of those Members come down here and attempt to pull the rug out from under farmers by scrapping programs that provide an important safety net to our producers.

We have to be clear: We can't have a stable food supply for recipients of nutrition programs and all Americans unless our commodity producers have some stability. Through a deliberate and balanced approach, the Ag Committee has brought reform to the AGI means test by further targeting program benefits to those individuals that depend on farming for their livelihood. By setting the income level at an appropriate level, the committee recognized the production costs and the economies of scale that are necessary to be competitive in today's agriculture. An overly restrictive AGI ceiling disregards the financial reality of commercially viable farms.

Let's be clear about this: A farmer's AGI is not profit. There are still a number of expenses that must be covered. In addition to personal expenses, farmers must service the debt that, given the cost of today's machinery and land, can easily reach into the millions of dollars.

At a time when more and more people have to rely on the productivity and stability of American agriculture, now is not the time to pose a threat to the very food source on which they rely.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I know that \$250,000 sounds like a lot of money. It will buy you a third of a new John Deere cotton picker.

From our standpoint as a country, agriculture and manufacturing have been the foundations of our economy. The things that we need to get our economy back on track are access to capital and regulatory certainty. And when you make changes that are this drastic on the floor through an amend-

ment process instead of going through the committee process where it should be done, then you hinder those two things. Farmers lose confidence, and their lenders lose confidence in Federal policy, and that does away with the stability and predictability that some of these issues are designed to provide. The loans necessary to operate the business may become harder to come by if we start to make amendments like this and allow amendments like this on the floor.

I simply rise to say this: Agriculture has been strong. It's been one of the bright spots in America, and it will continue to be one of the bright spots in America because of the work ethic of the people involved in the agricultural industry.

I would ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment and allow us to deal with this in the Agriculture Committee in the farm bill that we will be starting over the next couple of weeks.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to alter contract no. GS-35F-4076D with respect to the location of data storage.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I applaud the administration's leadership in looking for ways to save money and simplify our Federal IT infrastructure by moving data to storage in cloud computing, but the critical question is where will this data actually be stored?

There is no reason for essential government data to be stored in offshore facilities, and the USDA has recognized that fact. In cloud computing contracts signed by the USDA, Secretary Vilsack and CIO Chris Smith have insisted that all data must be stored in the United States. This amendment seeks to reinforce and codify USDA contracts' terms specifically regarding where the data is stored. That is all that this speaks to. It says that this contract, in

regards to where the data is stored, will be codified with this amendment.

Now, why is this important? It's critical for security reasons. We shouldn't have to worry about another nation seizing the infrastructure where our data is stored. It's critical for reliability reasons. We don't want another country, either intentionally or accidentally, disconnecting us from the servers we need to run our government.

□ 1110

And it is critical because building, operating, and safeguarding this infrastructure here in the United States also means more American jobs.

So what this amendment seeks to do, as I said, is just look at this one part of the contract and say this data must be stored here in the United States, that this cannot be changed.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment. It is budget neutral. It supports the efforts of the USDA and keeps our data secure and accessible and supports American jobs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation—as I read the amendment, it looks like it is in order—and I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. I oppose the amendment, and do so out of caution.

What I want to say to my friend, who knows a lot about this and I know is a very careful steward of tax dollars and very deliberative in his legislation in general, I am not that familiar with the issue. I am not certain why location is that important, and I am very reluctant to tie the hands of the USDA in seeking the best contract. I want them to do what a business would do and be free from micromanagement by the U.S. Congress. If the location is outside of the United States or the location is in Illinois or in Georgia or in California, I want them to do what is best for the USDA and the best for the taxpayers. As I understand this amendment, it would limit that sort of flexibility.

So I oppose the amendment; but I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois, I certainly will continue a dialogue with you on this, because I do realize I need to learn more about it. But on that basis, I do not want to tie their hands based on location.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

Mr. LIPINSKI. I thank the ranking member very much for yielding.

I thank the chairman for his comments, but I think there has been a little bit of confusion, and I just want to clear this up. This speaks specifically

to a contract that the USDA has already entered into, and essentially it is just looking at that one piece of that contract that says all data must be stored in the United States and codifying that to say that that part cannot be changed.

This is one contract that has already been signed. It is not speaking to anything else in the future. But I think that it is important for security that I think this is a good move that the USDA made. So I just want to speak to that in this amendment specifically, and it is not in any way tying the hands of the USDA or any other agency in the future.

I would hope that the other agencies, USDA and other agencies, follow this lead in the future because I think it is good for the United States. But it doesn't any further tie the hands of the USDA. I just wanted to clear that up.

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

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

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. 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 Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a market access program under section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, administered by the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, the MAP program uses funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to aid the development, expansion and maintenance of foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and products. It does so by forming partnerships with nonprofit trade organizations and cooperatives, nonprofit State regional trade groups, small businesses and others to market our products overseas.

In a perfect world, if there is a lot of money hanging around to do something, this might be a good thing to do to help these small companies market their products overseas. I would argue that is really not the proper role and function of government, but people could argue when times are good, let's do that. But we are borrowing 40 cents on the dollar. Every dollar that we

spend on this kind of thing is borrowed. And we are borrowing money to subsidize companies, small and large, to market their products overseas.

A while ago, The New York Times shined some light on this program. They spotlighted the ridiculousness of a fashion show in India put on with taxpayer money in partnership with the cotton industry's Cotton Council International. Here we are subsidizing a fashion show in India in partnership with the Cotton Council International.

The article notes that "over the last decade, the program has provided nearly \$2 billion in taxpayer money to agricultural trade associations and farmer cooperatives. These promotions are as varied as a manual for pet owners in Japan and a class at a Mexican culinary school to teach aspiring chefs how to cook rice for Mexican customers." Come on. We are spending money that we are borrowing for this kind of activity.

You will hear arguments for every dollar we spend in this, it yields \$20 in returned income or whatever else. You always hear that when you hear about government spending that people want to protect. But let me say, when we are running debt and deficits like we are today, we shouldn't be running programs like this. We ought to save money where we can.

Time magazine also noted here that a lot of the money goes to large farmer-owned cooperatives. It will be portrayed it is just helping small businesses, that there have been reforms to make sure it doesn't go to corporations like McDonald's or whatever else.

But this article noted that corporations like Sunkist, Welch's and Blue Diamond, which grows and sells almonds, combined these three companies had over \$2 billion in sales in 2009. These aren't small companies, yet we are subsidizing them. We are subsidizing the promotion of their products overseas. I am glad they are exporting. I hope they continue to export. But they don't need to do it with taxpayer money.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, this is the kind of program that I think Mr. FLAKE pointed out that you wonder why we use taxpayer moneys to market American agriculture abroad, and you say, well, we don't need to do that. As he pointed out, he pointed out a couple of great big companies that take advantage of it.

But guess what? In this legislation we carve out so that the small businesses can take advantage of this. And why do we do that? I don't know how much you see in the advertising that goes on to buy products from other countries, but remember the Juan Valdez coffee ad for Colombian coffee,

"Wake up and smell the coffee"? Guess what? That was subsidized by the Colombian Government. It was very, very effective. Coffee prices actually went down and they lost their ability because it cost them about \$40 million a year to do that advertising.

What we have created in the United States is a matching program saying, you put up your money first, put up the private sector money, and we will match it, and we carve out and protect it.

□ 1120

And I'm just looking. California has a lot of congressional districts. You wouldn't think that districts in San Francisco or Los Angeles—we have 53 Members of Congress from California. There's only four congressional districts in California that don't take advantage of this program. I would imagine those are in the middle of Los Angeles. Because there are companies in it—and I can go through all of them. A lot of them are very small. In my county alone, we have Soy Vay, for example. Soy Vay, the sauce. That's a husband and wife company. They take advantage by putting some of their money up and then they get to advertise. I don't know what countries they choose to advertise in. They can't advertise their product per se. They have to advertise the generic of it. So you don't sell Sunkist oranges, you sell: You should buy more California oranges.

It's an easy program to attack, but when you get down to managing in a global market and world competition, this stuff makes sense. As long as other countries are going to do it to us to stay competitive, we've got to do it to them. I think our way of doing it protects the small producer, more than anybody else, and allows them to get—we do this in tourism promotion all the time. We just passed a bill to advertise United States abroad. We have a Tourism Promotion Board to do that. We're going to have to be globally competitive. And this is one of the programs that allows us to be globally competitive.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Thank you very much.

I couldn't agree with Mr. FARR more. The one thing that I think we need to understand that this program enhances is our trade deficit. We have been suffering with a global economy over the years. But the one aspect of the American economy in terms of our trade deficit that has kept us afloat has been agricultural exports. And it's programs like the Market Access Program that has allowed us to maintain a trade balance with our global competitors.

So I would think that this is a program that we ought to carefully protect. It's a program that works. And it's what has kept our trade deficit at



the level that it is. If we should take this away, we can look to have more products from China, fewer of our exports going overseas, and fewer of the smaller companies that benefit from this carve-out, being able to utilize the Internet marketing and to sell their products overseas. So I would think that this is, again, penny-wise, pound-foolish, and it should be defeated.

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

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

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

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ever so briefly say that I oppose the amendment. It, once again, is the process of cutting funding for the Market Access Program, in effect legislating farm policy through the appropriations process. It is not appropriate under regular order. It should not be occurring. We will consider this, along with other programs, in the 2012 Farm Bill program.

Let me note, I agree with my colleagues. Over the last 25 years MAP has boosted agriculture exports, it has increased American jobs, it has added to rural income. I know we have a lot of discussion these days on creation of jobs, and rightly so. Exports are one of the most surefire ways to increase American jobs. In fact, for every billion dollars in exports, approximately 8,400 jobs are created here at home. In 2010, agricultural exports alone supported nearly 1 million American jobs.

Please oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. SEWELL. I would have offered an amendment to actually control the cormorants, which are an invasive species that affect the catfish farmers. I understand that due to technical reasons, I can't. But I was hoping the chairman would allow me to engage in a colloquy regarding it.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, APHIS as it's known, is an agency within the USDA which plays a critical role in helping farmers to handle losses as a result of wolves, coyotes, birds, and other invasive species. This agency is especially important to our catfish farmers because it helps to protect and control the livestock from cormorants, which are birds that prey upon catfish.

In the South, especially in Alabama, the southern catfish production has seen phenomenal growth over the last 30 years. The continued growth of the catfish industry has really been limited by the growth of these cormorants and other invasive species that feed upon the livestock.

The State of Alabama has roughly 22,000 water acres of fish farms where nearly 200 commercial farmers produce 25 different species, most of which are catfish. In Alabama, farmers are quite concerned that in the committee record it looked as if the control of these invasive species would be limited only to the Southeast. I don't think that was the original intent of the committee report.

I really was hoping the chairman would address that issue and just clarify, if he would, whether or not the cormorants funding would be limited.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. SEWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and also to bring up the fact that the cormorants are a problem all over the country. And certainly, as one from Georgia, I know exactly that you in Alabama are having the problems that they have in the Northeast and in Mississippi and all the other places. I will absolutely work with the gentlewoman from Alabama to make sure that the USDA is addressing your cormorant problems. And I will work with the ranking member from California to make sure that it does not get forgotten.

I also appreciate your diligence on the cormorant issue. Realizing that the report is a little bit misleading as we have written it, I think you have underscored something that we all are behind you on. So we will work with you on it.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PETERSON. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. SEWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON).

Mr. PETERSON. I'm sorry, I was out of the Chamber. As I understand it, you're trying to get the cormorant animal damage extended to other parts of the country.

Ms. SEWELL. To make sure on the clarification of the language.

Mr. PETERSON. That is a very important thing. This is getting to be a bigger and bigger problem. We've had the problem in the Midwest. They have had the problem in the Northeast. But there's a lot of problems I know in Alabama and Mississippi and some of those States as well because these birds migrate.

As I said earlier, the reason we got into this problem is because we entered into this migratory bird treaty with Mexico and Canada back in 1973. In Mexico, blackbirds are sacred as part of their culture down there. And so

there's a prohibition in that treaty against any hunting of any blackbirds, whether it be crows or cormorant or whatever it is. So that has tied our hands in terms of trying to deal with these issues.

We've been able to make changes on kind of a pilot basis in certain areas, but we need to do this all over the country because these birds migrate. They go all the way from Canada, down to Mexico, and back and forth. They cause a lot of damage to fish farms. In my part of the world, it's sport fishing lakes. A cormorant will eat three times its weight in fish a day. They do tremendous damage when they get in there.

So I support the gentlewoman and hope we can extend this program around the country.

Ms. SEWELL. I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1130

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. I want to thank the ranking member for working with us on this bill. I want to thank all the minority and the majority staff for all their fine work. We would not be here today without them. At their request and because the hour is late and Members are eager to vote on this bill, I will submit the names of all the hard-working people who made this thing happen, but I wanted to say thank you on behalf of both of us.

I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I know we've been here almost 25 hours of debate. I appreciate the open rule and the fact that we've had a huge debate. I personally would like to thank you and all the staff. I wore my Father's Day tie for you because I know your children are in town and you've been spending a lot of time here on the floor, and I'd like to wish you a happy Father's Day.

Mr. KINGSTON. The same to you. I wore my organic cotton tie on your behalf. Thank you very much.

This legislation would not be possible without the great working relationship I enjoy with our ranking member Mr. FARR. Again, we don't always agree but we do try to communicate and put together a sound product. I also thank all the staffers who have averaged about 50-60 hours a week since December to make this happen. Matt Smith and Martha Foley with the Minority, and Rochelle Dornatt and Troy Phillips with Ranking Member FARR's office, our majority staff clerk of many years Martin Delgado and his team Tom O'Brien, Betsy Bina, and Andrew Cooper. From my personal office, Allie Thigpen, Michael Donnal, Adam Sullivan, Chris Crawford, Caroline Black, and Mary Carpenter. You might not see them on the House floor, but their fingerprints are all over the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

Amendment No. 1 by Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 25 by Mr. KIND of Wisconsin.

An amendment by Mr. DINGELL of Michigan.

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. GIBSON of New York.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 22 by Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 29 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana.

Amendment No. 28 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

An amendment by Ms. HIRONO of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 38 by Mr. HOLDEN of Pennsylvania.

An amendment by Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. LIPINSKI of Illinois.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. PINGREE OF MAINE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 238, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 437]

AYES—170

Ackerman	Barrow	Berkley
Andrews	Bass (CA)	Berman
Baldwin	Becerra	Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NY)	Gutierrez
Blumenauer	Hanabusa
Boswell	Hanna
Brady (PA)	Hastings (FL)
Braley (IA)	Heinrich
Brown (FL)	Higgins
Butterfield	Himes
Capps	Hinchey
Capuano	Hirono
Cardoza	Hochul
Carnahan	Holden
Carney	Holt
Carson (IN)	Honda
Castor (FL)	Hoyer
Chandler	Israel
Chu	Jackson (IL)
Ciциlline	Jackson Lee
Clarke (MI)	(TX)
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)
Clay	Johnson, E. B.
Clyburn	Kaptur
Coffman (CO)	Keating
Cohen	Kildee
Connolly (VA)	Kind
Conyers	Kissell
Cooper	Kucinich
Costa	Langevin
Costello	Larsen (WA)
Courtney	Lee (CA)
Crowley	Levin
Cuellar	Lewis (GA)
Cummings	Lipinski
Davis (CA)	Loebbeck
Davis (IL)	Loftgren, Zoe
DeFazio	Lowe
DeGette	Lujan
DeLauro	Lynch
Deutch	Maloney
Dicks	Markey
Dingell	Matsui
Doggett	McCarthy (NY)
Doyle	McCollum
Edwards	McDermott
Ellison	McGovern
Engel	McNerney
Farr	Meeks
Fattah	Michaud
Filner	Miller (NC)
Fortenberry	Miller, George
Fudge	Moore
Garamendi	Moran
Gibson	Murphy (CT)
Gonzalez	Nadler
Green, Al	Owens
Grijalva	Pallone

NOES—238

Adams	Cleaver
Aderholt	Granger
Akin	Graves (GA)
Alexander	Graves (MO)
Altmire	Griffin (AR)
Amash	Griffith (VA)
Austria	Grimm
Baca	Guinta
Bachmann	Guthrie
Bachus	Hall
Barletta	Harper
Bartlett	Harris
Barton (TX)	Hartzler
Bass (NH)	Hastings (WA)
Benishchek	Hayworth
Berg	Heck
Biggert	Hensarling
Bishop (UT)	Heger
Black	Herrera Beutler
Blackburn	Hinojosa
Bonner	Huelskamp
Bono Mack	Huizenga (MI)
Boren	Hultgren
Boustany	Hunter
Brady (TX)	Hurt
Brooks	Issa
Broun (GA)	Jenkins
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)
Buerkle	Johnson, Sam
Burgess	Jones
Burton (IN)	Jordan
Calvert	Kelly
Camp	King (IA)
Campbell	King (NY)
Canseco	Kingston
Cantor	Kinzinger (IL)
Capito	Kline
Carter	Labrador
Cassidy	Lamborn
Chabot	Lance
Chaffetz	Goodlatte
	Gossar
	Gowdy

Pascrell	Latham
Pastor (AZ)	LaTourette
Payne	Latta
Pelosi	Lewis (CA)
Perlmutter	LoBiondo
Peters	Long
Peterson	Lucas
Pingree (ME)	Luetkemeyer
Price (NC)	Lummis
Quigley	Lungren, Daniel
Rahall	E.
Reyes	Mack
Richmond	Manzullo
Rothman (NJ)	Marchant
Roybal-Allard	Marino
Runyan	Matheson
Ruppersberger	McCarthy (CA)
Ryan (OH)	McCaul
Sanchez, Linda	McClintock
T.	McHenry
Sanchez, Loretta	McIntyre
Sarbanes	McKeon
Schakowsky	McKinley
Schiff	McMorris
Schrader	Rodgers
Schwartz	Meehan
Scott (VA)	Mica
Serrano	Miller (FL)
Sewell	Miller (MI)
Sherman	Miller, Gary
Shuler	Mulvaney
Smith (WA)	Murphy (PA)
Speier	Myrick
Stark	Napolitano
Sutton	Neugebauer
Thompson (CA)	Noem
Thompson (MS)	Nugent
Tierney	Nunes
Tonko	
Towns	
Van Hollen	
Velázquez	
Visclosky	
Walz (MN)	
Wasserman	
Schultz	
Waters	
Watt	
Waxman	
Welch	
Wilson (FL)	
Woolsey	
Wu	
Yarmuth	

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

NOT VOTING—24

Bilbray	Larson (CT)	Rokita
Bilirakis	McCotter	Rush
Denham	Neal	Schweikert
Eshoo	Olson	Slaughter
Frank (MA)	Olver	Stivers
Giffords	Poe (TX)	Tsongas
Green, Gene	Polis	Weiner
Inslee	Rangel	Whitfield

□ 1158

Messrs. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, WEST, YOUNG of Indiana, HALL, and CULBERSON changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. JACKSON of Illinois, GUTIERREZ, CUMMINGS, COFFMAN of Colorado, Ms. BASS of California, Messrs. WELCH and COSTA changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 437, I missed the vote due to a hearing on Pipeline Safety in Energy & Commerce Subcommittee. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 437, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 201, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

AYES—212

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

NOES—201

Ackerman	Blumenauer	Clarke (MI)
Altmire	Boswell	Clarke (NY)
Andrews	Brady (PA)	Clay
Baca	Braley (IA)	Clyburn
Baldwin	Brown (FL)	Cohen
Barletta	Butterfield	Connolly (VA)
Barrow	Cantor	Conyers
Barton (TX)	Capps	Cooper
Bass (CA)	Capuano	Costa
Bass (NH)	Cardoza	Costello
Becerra	Carnahan	Courtney
Berkley	Carson (IN)	Critz
Berman	Castor (FL)	Crowley
Bilirakis	Chandler	Cuellar
Bishop (GA)	Chu	Cummings
Bishop (NY)	Cicilline	Davis (CA)

Davis (IL)	Kaptur	Reyes
DeFazio	Keating	Ribble
DeGette	Kildee	Richardson
DeLauro	Kind	Richmond
Dent	Kissell	Roe (TN)
Deutch	Kucinich	Ross (AR)
Dicks	Langevin	Rothman (NJ)
Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
Doggett	Lee (CA)	Runyan
Donnelly (IN)	Levin	Ruppersberger
Doyle	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Duffy	Lipinski	Ryan (OH)
Duncan (TN)	LoBiondo	Sanchez, Linda
Edwards	Loebsock	T.
Ellison	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanchez, Loretta
Engel	Lowey	Sarbanes
Farr	Lujan	Schakowsky
Fattah	Lynch	Schiff
Filner	Maloney	Schilling
Fortenberry	Markey	Schrader
Frank (MA)	Matheson	Blumenauer
Fudge	Matsui	Brady (PA)
Garamendi	McCarthy (NY)	Broun (GA)
Gerlach	McCollum	Scott, David
Gibson	McDermott	Serrano
Gonzalez	McGovern	Sewell
Green, Al	McIntyre	Sherman
Green, Gene	McMorris	Shuler
Grijalva	Rodgers	Sires
Gutierrez	McNerney	Smith (WA)
Hanabusa	Meehan	Speier
Hanna	Meeks	Stark
Hastings (FL)	Michaud	Sutton
Heinrich	Miller (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)
Higgins	Moore	Tierney
Himes	Moran	Tonko
Hinchey	Murphy (CT)	Towns
Hinojosa	Nadler	Van Hollen
Hirono	Napolitano	Velázquez
Hochul	Owens	Visclosky
Holden	Pallone	Walz (MN)
Holt	Pascrell	Wasserman
Honda	Pastor (AZ)	Schultz
Hoyer	Payne	Waters
Inslere	Perlmutter	Watt
Israel	Peters	Waxman
Jackson (IL)	Peterson	Welch
Jackson Lee	Pingree (ME)	Wilson (FL)
(TX)	Polis	Woolsey
Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)	Wu
Johnson (IL)	Quigley	Yarmuth
Johnson, E. B.	Rahall	

NOT VOTING—19

Cleaver	Olver	Stivers
Eshoo	Pelosi	Tsongas
Giffords	Pitts	Walberg
Larson (CT)	Poe (TX)	Weiner
McCotter	Rangel	Whitfield
Neal	Rokita	
Olson	Slaughter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1203

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

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. KIND

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 223, noes 197, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 439]

AYES—223

Adams	Ackerman	Gibson	Nugent
Amash	Adams	Gingrey (GA)	Pallone
Austria	Altmire	Gohmert	Pascrell
Bachmann	Amash	Gowdy	Paul
Bachus	Andrews	Graves (GA)	Payne
Baldwin	Baca	Graves (MO)	Pelosi
Barletta	Bachmann	Green, Al	Pence
Barrow	Baldwin	Green, Gene	Peters
Bartlett	Bass (CA)	Grimm	Petri
Barton (TX)	Bass (NH)	Guinta	Pingree (ME)
Bass (CA)	Becerra	Gutierrez	Platts
Bass (NH)	Benishek	Hall	Posey
Becerra	Berkley	Hanabusa	Price (GA)
Berkley	Bilbray	Harris	Price (NC)
Berman	Bilirakis	Heinrich	Quayle
Bilirakis	Bishop (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Quigley
Bishop (GA)	Bishop (UT)	Higgins	Rahall
Bishop (NY)	Blumenauer	Himes	Rehberg
	Brady (PA)	Hinchey	Richardson
	Broun (GA)	Hirono	Rogers (MI)
	Buerkle	Hochul	Rogers (WI)
	Burton (IN)	Holt	Ross (FL)
	Campbell	Honda	Rothman (NJ)
	Capps	Hunter	Roybal-Allard
	Capuano	Inslee	Royce
	Carnahan	Israel	Rush
	Carney	Jackson (IL)	Ryan (OH)
	Cassidy	Jackson Lee	Ryan (WI)
	Castor (FL)	(TX)	Sanchez, Linda
	Chabot	Johnson, E. B.	T.
	Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Sanchez, Loretta
	Chandler	Jordan	Sarbanes
	Chu	Kaptur	Scalise
	Cicilline	Keating	Schakowsky
	Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Schiff
	Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schrader
	Clay	King (NY)	Schweikert
	Cleaver	Kucinich	Scott (SC)
	Coble	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
	Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Serrano
	Cohen	Landry	Sherman
	Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Shuster
	Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sires
	Cooper	LaTourette	Smith (NJ)
	Crowley	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
	Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Speier
	Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Stark
	DeFazio	LoBiondo	Stearns
	DeGette	Lujan	Stutzman
	DeLauro	Lummis	Sutton
	Dent	Lynch	Terry
	Deutch	Maloney	Tiberi
	Dingell	Manzullo	Tierney
	Doggett	Marino	Tonko
	Donnelly (IN)	Markey	Towns
	Doyle	Matheson	Turner
	Dreier	McClintock	Upton
	Duffy	McCollum	Van Hollen
	Duncan (SC)	McDermott	Velázquez
	Duncan (TN)	McGovern	Visclosky
	Edwards	McKinley	Walberg
	Ellison	Meehan	Walsh (IL)
	Engel	Meeks	Waters
	Farr	Michaud	Watt
	Fattah	Miller (FL)	Webster
	Filner	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
	Fitzpatrick	Miller, Gary	Whitfield
	Flake	Miller, George	Wilson (SC)
	Frank (MA)	Moore	Wolf
	Franks (AZ)	Moran	Woodall
	Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Woolsey
	Fudge	Murphy (CT)	Wu
	Garamendi	Murphy (PA)	Yarmuth
	Garrett	Nadler	Yoder
	Gerlach	Napolitano	Young (AK)

NOES—197

Aderholt	Boustany	Conaway
Akin	Brady (TX)	Costa
Alexander	Braley (IA)	Costello
Austria	Brooks	Courtney
Bachus	Brown (FL)	Cravaack
Barletta	Buchanan	Crawford
Barrow	Bucshon	Crenshaw
Bartlett	Burgess	Critz
Barton (TX)	Butterfield	Cuellar
Berg	Calvert	Culberson
Berman	Camp	Davis (IL)
Biggert	Canseco	Davis (KY)
Bishop (GA)	Cantor	Denham
Black	Capito	DesJarlais
Blackburn	Cardoza	Diaz-Balart
Bonner	Carson (IN)	Dicks
Bono Mack	Carter	Dold
Boren	Clyburn	Ellmers
Boswell	Cole	Emerson

Farenthold Lankford Ribble  
 Fincher Latham Richmond  
 Fleischmann Latta Rigell  
 Fleming Levin Rivera  
 Flores Lewis (CA) Roby  
 Forbes Loeb sack Roe (TN)  
 Fortenberry Lofgren, Zoe Rogers (AL)  
 Foxx Long Rogers (KY)  
 Gallegly Lowey Rooney  
 Gardner Lucas Ros-Lehtinen  
 Gibbs Luetkemeyer Roskam  
 Gonzalez Lungren, Daniel  
 Goodlatte E.  
 Gosar Mack Runyan  
 Granger Marchant Ruppertsberger  
 Griffin (AR) Matsui Schilling  
 Griffith (VA) McCarthy (CA) Schmidt  
 Grijalva McCarthy (NY) Schock  
 Guthrie McCaul Schwartz  
 Hanna McHenry Scott (VA)  
 Harper McIntyre Scott, Austin  
 Hartzler McKeon Scott, David  
 Hastings (FL) McMorris Sessions  
 Hastings (WA) Rodgers Sewell  
 Hayworth Mc Nerney Shimkus  
 Heck Mica Shuler  
 Hensarling Miller (NC) Simpson  
 Herger Myrick Smith (NE)  
 Hinojosa Neugebauer Smith (TX)  
 Holden Noem Southerland  
 Hoyer Nunes Sullivan  
 Huelskamp Nunnelee Thompson (CA)  
 Huizenga (MI) Olson Thompson (MS)  
 Hultgren Owens Thompson (PA)  
 Hurt Palazzo Thornberry  
 Issa Pastor (AZ) Tipton  
 Jenkins Paulsen Walden  
 Johnson (GA) Pearce Walz (MN)  
 Johnson (IL) Perlmutter Wasserman  
 Johnson (OH) Peterson Schultz  
 Jones Pitts Waxman  
 Kelly Poe (TX) Welch  
 King (IA) Polis West  
 Kingston Pompeo Wilson (FL)  
 Kinzinger (IL) Reed Wittman  
 Kissell Reichert Womack  
 Kline Renacci Young (FL)  
 Lance Reyes Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Eshoo Neal Slaughter  
 Giffords Oliver Stivers  
 Larson (CT) Rangel Tsongas  
 McCotter Rokita Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1214

Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. BONO MACK,  
 and Mr. POE of Texas changed their  
 vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DINGELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 178, noes 241,  
 not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 440]  
 AYES—178  
 Ackerman Garamendi Napolitano  
 Altmore Pallone Ryan (NC)  
 Andrews Green, Al Pascrell  
 Baca Green, Gene Pastor (AZ)  
 Baldwin Grijalva Payne  
 Barrow Grimm Pelosi  
 Bass (CA) Gutierrez Perlmutter  
 Becerra Hanabusa Peters  
 Berkeley Hastings (FL) Pingree (ME)  
 Berman Heinrich Price (NC)  
 Biggert Higgins Ryan (OH)  
 Bishop (GA) Himes Quigley  
 Bishop (NY) Hinchey Johnson, Sam  
 Blumenauer Hinojosa Jones  
 Boren Hirono Richardson  
 Boswell Hochul Richmond  
 Brady (PA) Holt Rothman (NJ)  
 Braley (IA) Honda Roybal-Allard  
 Brown (FL) Hoyer Ruppertsberger  
 Burgess Inslee Rush  
 Butterfield Israel Ryan (OH)  
 Capps Jackson (IL) Sánchez, Linda  
 Capuano Jackson Lee T.  
 Carnahan (TX) Sanchez, Loretta  
 Carney Johnson (GA) Sarbanes  
 Carson (IN) Johnson, E. B. Schakowsky  
 Castor (FL) Kaptur Schiff  
 Chu Keating Schrader  
 Cicilline Kildee Schwartz  
 Clarke (MI) Kind Scott (VA)  
 Clarke (NY) Kissell Scott, David  
 Clay Kucinich Serrano  
 Cleaver Langevin Sewell  
 Clyburn Larsen (WA) Sherman  
 Cohen Lee (CA) Shimkus  
 Connolly (VA) Levin Shuler  
 Conyers Lewis (GA) Sires  
 Cooper Lipinski Smith (WA)  
 Courtney Loeb sack Speier  
 Crowley Lofgren, Zoe Stark  
 Cummings Lowey Sutton  
 Davis (CA) Luján Thompson (CA)  
 Davis (IL) Lynch Thompson (MS)  
 DeFazio Maloney Tierney  
 DeGette Markey Tonko  
 DeLauro Matsui Towns  
 Deutch McCarthy (NY) Van Hollen  
 Dicks McCollum Velázquez  
 Dingell McDermott Visclosky  
 Doggett McGovern Walz (MN)  
 Dold McIntyre Wasserman  
 Donnelly (IN) Mc Nerney Schultz  
 Doyle Meehan Waters  
 Edwards Meeks Watt  
 Ellison Miller (NC) Waxman  
 Engel Miller, George Welch  
 Farr Moore Wilson (FL)  
 Fattah Moran Woolsey  
 Filner Murphy (CT) Wu  
 Frank (MA) Murphy (PA) Yarmuth  
 Fudge Nadler

NOES—241

Adams Cantor Flake  
 Aderholt Capito Fleischmann  
 Akin Cardoza Fleming  
 Alexander Carter Flores  
 Amash Cassidy Forbes  
 Austria Chabot Fortenberry  
 Bachmann Chaffetz Foxx  
 Bachus Chandler Franks (AZ)  
 Barletta Coble Frelinghuysen  
 Bartlett Coffman (CO) Gallegly  
 Barton (TX) Cole Gardner  
 Bass (NH) Conaway Garrett  
 Benishek Costa Gerlach  
 Berg Cravaack Gibbs  
 Bilbray Crawford Gibson  
 Bilirakis Crenshaw Gingrey (GA)  
 Bishop (UT) Critz Gohmert  
 Black Cuellar Goodlatte  
 Blackburn Culberson Gosar  
 Bonner Davis (KY) Gowdy  
 Bono Mack Denham Granger  
 Boustany Dent Graves (GA)  
 Brady (TX) DesJarlais Graves (MO)  
 Brooks Diaz-Balart Griffin (AR)  
 Broun (GA) Dreier Griffith (VA)  
 Buchanan Duffy Guinta  
 Bucshon Burton (IN) Guthrie  
 Buerkle Ellmers Hall  
 Burton (IN) Emerson Hanna  
 Calvert Emerson Harper  
 Camp Farenthold Harris  
 Campbell Fincher Hartzler  
 Canseco Fitzpatrick Hastings (WA)

Hayworth McHenry Ros-Lehtinen  
 Heck McKeon Roskam  
 Hensarling McKinley Ross (AR)  
 Herger McMorris Ross (FL)  
 Herrera Beutler Royce  
 Holden Mica Runyan  
 Huelskamp Michaud Ryan (WI)  
 Huizenga (MI) Miller (FL) Scalise  
 Hultgren Miller (MI) Schilling  
 Hunter Miller, Gary Schmidt  
 Hurt Mulvaney Schock  
 Issa Myrick Schweikert  
 Jenkins Neugebauer Scott (SC)  
 Johnson (IL) Noem Scott, Austin  
 Johnson (OH) Nugent Sensenbrenner  
 Johnson, Sam Nunes Sessions  
 Jones Nunnelee Shuster  
 Jordan Olson Simpson  
 Kelly Owens Smith (NE)  
 King (IA) Palazzo Smith (NJ)  
 King (NY) Paul Smith (TX)  
 Kingston Paulsen Southerland  
 Kinzinger (IL) Pearce Stearns  
 Kline Pence Stutzman  
 Labrador Peterson Sullivan  
 Lamborn Petri Terry  
 Lance Pitts Thompson (PA)  
 Landry Platts Thornberry  
 Lankford Poe (TX) Tiberi  
 Latham Polis Tipton  
 LaTourette Pompeo Turner  
 Latta Posey Upton  
 Lewis (CA) Price (GA) Walberg  
 LoBiondo Quayle Walden  
 Long Reed Walsh (IL)  
 Lucas Rehberg Webster  
 Luetkemeyer Reichert West  
 Lummis Renacci Westmoreland  
 Lungren, Daniel Ribble Whitfield  
 E. Rigell Wilson (SC)  
 Mack Myrick Rivera Wittman  
 Manzullo Roby Wolf  
 Marchant Roe (TN) Womack  
 Marino Rogers (AL) Woodall  
 Matheson Rogers (KY) Yoder  
 McCarthy (CA) Rogers (MI) Young (AK)  
 McCaul Rohrabacher Young (FL)  
 McClintock Rooney Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Costello Neal Stivers  
 Eshoo Oliver Tsongas  
 Giffords Rangel Weiner  
 Larson (CT) Rokita  
 McCotter Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1218

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
 business is the demand for a recorded  
 vote on the amendment offered by the  
 gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON  
 LEE) on which further proceedings were  
 postponed and on which the noes pre-  
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 167, noes 252,  
 not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 441]

AYES—167

Ackerman Green, Al Pastor (AZ)  
 Andrews Green, Gene Payne  
 Baca Griffith (VA) Pelosi  
 Baldwin Grijalva Peters  
 Bass (CA) Gutierrez Petri  
 Becerra Hanabusa Pingree (ME)  
 Berkley Hastings (FL) Polis  
 Berman Heinrich Price (NC)  
 Bishop (GA) Higgins Quigley  
 Bishop (NY) Himes Reyes  
 Blumenauer Hinojosa Richardson  
 Boswell Hirono Richmond  
 Brady (PA) Hochul Rothman (NJ)  
 Braley (IA) Holden Roybal-Allard  
 Brown (FL) Holt Ruppertsberger  
 Butterfield Honda Rush  
 Capps Hoyer Ryan (OH)  
 Capuano Inslee Sánchez, Linda  
 Cardoza Israel T.  
 Carnahan Jackson (IL) Sanchez, Loretta  
 Carney Jackson Lee Sarbanes  
 Carson (IN) (TX) Schakowsky  
 Castor (FL) Johnson (GA) Schiff  
 Chu Johnson, E. B. Schwartz  
 Cicilline Kaptur Scott (VA)  
 Clarke (MI) Kildee Scott, David  
 Clarke (NY) Kind Sensenbrenner  
 Clay Kissell Serrano  
 Cleaver Kucinich Sewell  
 Cohen Langevin Sherman  
 Conyers Larsen (WA) Shuler  
 Cooper Lee (CA) Sires  
 Costello Levin Smith (WA)  
 Courtney Lewis (GA) Speier  
 Critz Lipinski Stark  
 Crowley Loeb sack Sutton  
 Cummings Lofgren, Zoe Thompson (CA)  
 Davis (CA) Lowey Thompson (MS)  
 Davis (IL) Luján Tierney  
 DeFazio Lynch Tonko  
 DeGette Maloney Towns  
 DeLauro Markey Van Hollen  
 Deutch Matsui Velázquez  
 Dicks McCarthy (NY) Visclosky  
 Dingell McDermott Walz (MN)  
 Doggett McGovern Wasserman  
 Donnelly (IN) McNerney Schultz  
 Doyle Meeks Waters  
 Edwards Michaud Miller (NC)  
 Ellison Miller (NC) Watt  
 Fattah Miller, George Waxman  
 Filner Moran Welch  
 Fitzpatrick Murphy (CT) West  
 Frank (MA) Nadler Wilson (FL)  
 Fudge Napolitano Woolsey  
 Garamendi Pallone Wu  
 Gonzalez Pascrell Yarmuth

NOES—252

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

Hinchev McKinley Roskam  
 Huelskamp McMorris Ross (AR)  
 Huizenga (MI) Rodgers Ross (FL)  
 Hultgren Meehan Royce  
 Hunter Mica Runyan  
 Hurt Miller (FL) Ryan (WI)  
 Issa Miller (MI) Scalise  
 Jenkins Miller, Gary Schilling  
 Johnson (IL) Moore Schmidt  
 Johnson (OH) Mulvaney Schock  
 Johnson, Sam Murphy (PA) Schrader  
 Jones Myrick Schweikert  
 Jordan Neugebauer Scott (SC)  
 Keating Noem Scott, Austin  
 Kelly Nunes Sessions  
 King (IA) Nunnelee Shimkus  
 King (NY) Olson Shuster  
 Kingston Owens Simpson  
 Kinzinger (IL) Palazzo Smith (NE)  
 Kline Paul Smith (NJ)  
 Labrador Paulsen Smith (TX)  
 Lamborn Pearce Southerland  
 Lance Pence Stearns  
 Landry Perlmutter Stutzman  
 Lankford Peterson Sullivan  
 Latham Pitts Terry  
 LaTourette Platts Thompson (PA)  
 Latta Poe (TX) Thornberry  
 Lewis (CA) Pompeo Tiberi  
 LoBiondo Posey Tipton  
 Long Price (GA) Turner  
 Lucas Quayle Upton  
 Luetkemeyer Rahall Walden  
 Lummis Reed Walsh (IL)  
 Lungren, Daniel Rehberg Webster  
 E. Reichert Westmoreland  
 Mack Renacci Whitfield  
 Manzullo Ribble Rigell  
 Marchant Rigell  
 Marino Rivera  
 Matheson Roby Wittman  
 McCarthy (CA) Roe (TN) Wolf  
 McCaul Rogers (AL) Womack  
 McClintock Rogers (KY) Woodall  
 McCollum Rogers (MI) Yoder  
 McHenry Rohrabacher Young (AK)  
 McIntyre Rooney Young (FL)  
 McKeon Ros-Lehtinen Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo Nugent Stivers  
 Giffords Oliver Tsongas  
 Larson (CT) Rangel Weiner  
 McCotter Rokita  
 Neal Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1222

So the amendment was rejected.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
 Stated against:  
 Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 441 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 221, noes 198, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 442]

AYES—221

Ackerman Gibson Murphy (PA)  
 Aderholt Gohmert Nadler  
 Akin Gonzalez Napolitano  
 Alexander Goodlatte Noem  
 Altmire Gosar Nugent  
 Austria Graves (MO) Nunes  
 Baca Green, Al Owens  
 Bachus Green, Gene Pastor (AZ)  
 Baldwin Griffin (AR) Pelosi  
 Bishop (VA) Griffith (VA) Petri  
 Grijalva Pingree (ME)  
 Hanabusa Hanabusa Polis  
 Hanna Pompeo  
 Harris Price (NC)  
 Hartzler Rahall  
 Hastings (FL) Reed  
 Heck Rehberg  
 Heinrich Renacci  
 Herrera Beutler Reyes  
 Higgins Hinchey Richardson  
 Hirono Hirono Richmond  
 Hochul Hochul Rigell  
 Holden Holden Rogers (AL)  
 Honda Rogers (MI)  
 Hoyer Ross (AR)  
 Huelskamp Ruppertsberger  
 Hurt Rush  
 Inslee Ryan (OH)  
 Issa Sanchez, Loretta  
 Jackson (IL) Schakowsky  
 Jackson Lee Schiff  
 (TX) Schilling  
 Jenkins Schock  
 Johnson (GA) Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (IL) Johnson (IL)  
 Johnson, E. B. Johnson, E. B.  
 Jones Jones  
 Jordan Jordan  
 Keating Keating  
 Kind Kind  
 King (IA) King (IA)  
 Costello Kinzinger (IL)  
 Crawford Kucinich  
 Critz Labrador  
 Crowley Landry  
 Cuellar Langevin  
 Cummings LaTourette  
 Davis (CA) Lee (CA)  
 Davis (IL) Lewis (CA)  
 DeFazio Lewis (GA)  
 DeLauro Loeb sack  
 Denham Lowey  
 DesJarlais Luetkemeyer  
 Deutch Luján  
 Dicks Lummis  
 Donnelly (IN) Lynch  
 Doyle Maloney  
 Duffy Manzullo  
 Edwards Markey  
 Ellison Emerson McCarthy (NY)  
 Emerson Emerson McCollum  
 Farr Farr McDermott  
 Fattah Filner McGovern  
 Filner McHenry  
 Fitzpatrick McIntyre  
 Forbes McKeon  
 Foe Fox McKinley  
 Frank (MA) McNerney  
 Franks (AZ) Franks (AZ)  
 Fudge Fudge  
 Gallegly Gallegly  
 Garamendi Garamendi  
 Gardner Gardner  
 Gibbs Gibbs

NOES—198

Adams Broun (GA) Conaway  
 Amash Buchanan Conyers  
 Andrews Bucshon Cooper  
 Bachmann Buerkle Costa  
 Barrow Burton (IN) Courtney  
 Bartlett Butterfield Cravaack  
 Becerra Camp Crenshaw  
 Biggert Campbell Culberson  
 Bilbray Canseco Davis (KY)  
 Bilirakis Cantor DeGette  
 Bishop (NY) Cardoza Dent  
 Black Carter Diaz-Balart  
 Blackburn Chabot Dingell  
 Blumenauer Chaffetz Doggett  
 Bonner Bonner Clay  
 Bono Mack Cleaver Dreier  
 Brady (PA) Clyburn Duncan (SC)  
 Brady (TX) Coffman (CO) Duncan (TN)  
 Brooks Brooks Cole Ellmers

Engel  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Frelinghuysen  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall  
Harper  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Himes  
Holt  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Israel  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Kaptur  
Kelly  
Kildee  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kissell  
Kline  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Lankford  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
Latta  
Levin  
Lipinski

LoBiondo  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Murphy (CT)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Reichert  
Ribble  
Rivera

Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schmidt  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Smith (NJ)  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Velázquez  
Walberg  
Walsh (IL)  
Waters  
Waxman  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Woodall  
Yoder

## NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo  
Giffords  
Hinojosa  
Larson (CT)  
McCotter

Neal  
Oliver  
Rangel  
Rokita  
Slaughter

Stivers  
Tsongas  
Weiner

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1227

Mrs. SCHMIDT changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. CLARKE of Michigan and LANDRY changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 442, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

## AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.  
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 154, noes 262, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 443]

## AYES—154

Ackerman  
Amash  
Andrews  
Bachmann  
Baldwin  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bishop (NY)  
Himes  
Hinchee  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
LoFazio  
Lofgren, Zoe  
DeGette  
Dent  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellison  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Garamendi  
Garrett

Graves (GA)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Heinrich  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchee  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
LoFazio  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Luján  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Markey  
Matheson  
Doyle  
McClintock  
McDermott  
McGovern  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Mulvaney  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Owens

Pallone  
Pascrell  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peters  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Reichert  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz  
Sensenbrenner  
Sherman  
Sires  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Sutton  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Towns  
Van Hollen  
Walsh (IL)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Waxman  
Wilson (FL)  
Woodall  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (IN)

## NOES—262

Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Clarke (NY)  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Cole  
Conaway  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (KY)  
DeLauro  
Denham  
DesJarlais

Dicks  
Donnelly (IN)  
Duffy  
Edwards  
Eilmers  
Emerson  
Engel  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fincher  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Critz  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (MO)  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Guinta  
Guthrie

Hall  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Herger  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hochul  
Holden  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Keating  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lewis (CA)  
Loeb sack  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino

Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Mica  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pastor (AZ)  
Pearce  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peterson  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Price (NC)  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Robby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam

Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southernland  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walz (MN)  
Watt  
Webster  
Welch  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woolsey  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—16

Diaz-Balart  
Eshoo  
Gibson  
Giffords  
Landry  
Larson (CT)

McCotter  
Neal  
Oliver  
Rangel  
Rokita  
Slaughter

Stivers  
Sullivan  
Tsongas  
Weiner

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1230

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

Stated against:

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 443, I would have voted “no.”

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.



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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 155, noes 262, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 444]

AYES—155

Adams	Gingrey (GA)	Olson
Akin	Gohmert	Palazzo
Bachmann	Goodlatte	Paul
Bartlett	Gosar	Paulsen
Barton (TX)	Gowdy	Pence
Benishkek	Granger	Petri
Berg	Graves (GA)	Graves (MO)
Bilbray	Graves (MO)	Platts
Bilirakis	Griffith (VA)	Pompeo
Bishop (UT)	Grimm	Posey
Black	Guinta	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Hall	Quayle
Bono Mack	Harris	Reed
Brady (TX)	Hartzler	Reichert
Brooks	Hastings (WA)	Ribble
Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Roe (TN)
Buerkle	Herger	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Huelskamp	Rogers (MI)
Burton (IN)	Hultgren	Rohrabacher
Camp	Hunter	Roskam
Campbell	Hurt	Ross (FL)
Canseco	Jenkins	Royce
Cantor	Jordan	Ryan (WI)
Carter	Kelly	Scalise
Chaffetz	King (IA)	Schilling
Coble	King (NY)	Schmidt
Coffman (CO)	Kingston	Schock
Conaway	Lamborn	Schweikert
Crenshaw	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Culberson	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Davis (KY)	Latta	Sessions
Denham	LoBiondo	Shuster
Dent	Lucas	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NJ)
Duffy	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	Mack	Southerland
Duncan (TN)	Manzullo	Stearns
Ellmers	Marchant	Stutzman
Farenthold	McCarthy (CA)	Sullivan
Fincher	McCaul	Thornberry
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Tipton
Flake	McHenry	Upton
Fleischmann	McKinley	Walberg
Fleming	Mica	Walden
Flores	Miller (FL)	Walsh (IL)
Foxx	Miller (MI)	Webster
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Wolf
Gardner	Myrick	Womack
Garrett	Neugebauer	Young (AK)
Gerlach	Nugent	Young (FL)
Gibbs	Nunnelee	

NOES—262

Ackerman	Cardoza	Diaz-Balart
Aderholt	Carnahan	Dicks
Alexander	Carney	Dingell
Altmire	Carson (IN)	Doggett
Amash	Cassidy	Dold
Andrews	Castor (FL)	Donnelly (IN)
Austria	Chabot	Doyle
Baca	Chandler	Dreier
Bachus	Chu	Edwards
Baldwin	Cicilline	Ellison
Barletta	Clarke (MI)	Emerson
Barrow	Clarke (NY)	Engel
Bass (CA)	Clay	Farr
Bass (NH)	Cleaver	Fattah
Becerra	Clyburn	Filner
Berkley	Cohen	Forbes
Berman	Cole	Fortenberry
Biggart	Connolly (VA)	Frank (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Conyers	Fudge
Bishop (NY)	Cooper	Galleghy
Blumenauer	Costa	Garamendi
Bonner	Costello	Gibson
Boren	Courtney	Gonzalez
Boswell	Cravaack	Green, Al
Boustany	Crawford	Green, Gene
Brady (PA)	Critz	Griffin (AR)
Brale (IA)	Crowley	Grijalva
Brown (FL)	Cuellar	Guthrie
Buchanan	Cummings	Gutierrez
Buchon	Davis (CA)	Hanabusa
Butterfield	Davis (IL)	Harper
Calvert	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Capito	DeGette	Hayworth
Capps	DeLauro	Heck
Capuano	Deutch	Heinrich

Herrera Beutler	McCarthy (NY)	Rush
Higgins	McCollum	Ryan (OH)
Himes	McDermott	Sanchez, Linda
Hinchev	McGovern	T.
Hinojosa	McIntyre	Sanchez, Loretta
Hirono	McKeon	Sarbanes
Hochul	McMorris	Schakowsky
Holden	Rodgers	Schiff
Holt	McNerney	Schrader
Honda	Meehan	Schwartz
Hoyer	Meeks	Scott (VA)
Huizenga (MI)	Michaud	Scott, Austin
Inslee	Miller (NC)	Scott, David
Israel	Miller, George	Serrano
Issa	Moore	Sewell
Jackson (IL)	Moran	Sherman
Jackson Lee	Murphy (CT)	Shimkus
(TX)	Murphy (PA)	Shuler
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Simpson
Johnson (OH)	Napolitano	Sires
Johnson, E. B.	Noem	Smith (WA)
Johnson, Sam	Nunes	Speier
Jones	Owens	Stark
Kaptur	Pallone	Sutton
Keating	Pascrell	Terry
Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	Thompson (CA)
Kind	Payne	Thompson (MS)
Kinzinger (IL)	Pearce	Thompson (PA)
Kissell	Pelosi	Tiberi
Kline	Perlmutter	Tierney
Kucinich	Peters	Tonko
Lance	Peterson	Towns
Landry	Pingree (ME)	Turner
Langevin	Poe (TX)	Van Hollen
Larsen (WA)	Polis	Velazquez
LaTourette	Price (NC)	Visclosky
Lee (CA)	Quigley	Walz (MN)
Levin	Rahall	Wasserman
Lewis (CA)	Rehberg	Schultz
Lewis (GA)	Renacci	Waters
Lipinski	Reyes	Watt
Loeb sack	Richardson	Waxman
Lofgren, Zoe	Richardson	Welch
Long	Rigell	West
Lowey	Rivera	Whitfield
Lujan	Roby	Wilson (FL)
Lungren, Daniel	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)
E.	Rooney	Wittman
Lynch	Ros-Lehtinen	Woodall
Maloney	Ross (AR)	Woolsey
Marino	Rothman (NJ)	Wu
Markey	Roybal-Allard	Yarmuth
Matheson	Runyan	Yoder
Matsui	Ruppersberger	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—15

Eshoo	Larson (CT)	Rokita
Giffords	McCotter	Slaughter
Hanna	Neal	Stivers
Johnson (IL)	Olver	Tsongas
Labrador	Rangel	Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1235

Mrs. SCHMIDT changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chair, on roll-call No. 444, I was taken from the floor by Agricultural staff to analyze certain issues, and inadvertently missed the first King amendment. I have been a strong supporter of ranch justice, including in the farm arena. However, the process of dealing with claims, and the fiscal impact, necessitate a “present” vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “present.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 240, noes 176, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 445]

AYES—240

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

NOES—176

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

NOT VOTING—16

Ellison	Meeks	Slaughter
Eshoo	Miller, George	Stivers
Giffords	Neal	Tsongas
Johnson (IL)	Olver	Weiner
Larson (CT)	Rangel	
McCotter	Rokita	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1238

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, on June 16, 2011, I inadvertently missed rollcall No. 445, and would have voted “no” on that rollcall vote.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 445, I was taken off the floor by agricultural staff to analyze certain agricultural issues, and inadvertently missed the vote. I am a strong pro-life Member, but this amendment addresses an issue simply not a part of the bill. Had I been present, I would have voted “present.”

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 231, noes 189, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 446]

AYES—231

Adams	Garrett	Mica
Aderholt	Gerlach	Miller (FL)
Akin	Gibbs	Miller (MI)
Alexander	Gingrey (GA)	Miller, Gary
Amash	Gohmert	Mulvaney
Austria	Goodlatte	Murphy (PA)
Bachmann	Gosar	Myrick
Bachus	Gowdy	Neugebauer
Barletta	Granger	Noem
Bartlett	Graves (GA)	Nugent
Barton (TX)	Graves (MO)	Nunes
Bass (NH)	Griffin (AR)	Nunnelee
Benishek	Griffith (VA)	Olson
Berg	Grimm	Palazzo
Biggert	Guinta	Paul
Bilbray	Guthrie	Paulsen
Bilirakis	Hall	Pearce
Hanna	Hanna	Pence
Harper	Harper	Petri
Harris	Harris	Pitts
Hartzler	Hartzer	Platts
Hastings (WA)	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Hayworth	Hayworth	Pompeo
Heck	Heck	Posey
Hensarling	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Henger	Henger	Quayle
Broun (GA)	Broun (GA)	Reed
Huelskamp	Huelskamp	Rehberg
Huizenga (MI)	Huizenga (MI)	Reichert
Hultgren	Hultgren	Renacci
Hunter	Hunter	Ribble
Hurt	Hurt	Rigell
Issa	Issa	Rivera
Jenkins	Jenkins	Roby
Johnson (IL)	Johnson (IL)	Roe (TN)
Johnson (OH)	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Johnson, Sam	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Jordan	Jordan	Rogers (MI)
Kelly	Kelly	Rohrabacher
King (IA)	King (IA)	Rooney
King (NY)	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Kingston	Kingston	Roskam
Kinzinger (IL)	Kinzinger (IL)	Ross (FL)
Kline	Kline	Royce
Labrador	Labrador	Runyan
Lamborn	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Lance	Lance	Scalise
Landry	Landry	Schilling
Lankford	Lankford	Schmidt
Latham	Latham	Schock
Latta	Latta	Schweikert
Lewis (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Scott (SC)
LoBiondo	LoBiondo	Scott, Austin
Long	Long	Sensenbrenner
Lucas	Lucas	Sessions
Luetkemeyer	Luetkemeyer	Shimkus
Lummis	Lummis	Shuster
Lungren, Daniel	Lungren, Daniel	Simpson
E.	E.	Smith (NE)
Mack	Mack	Smith (NJ)
Manzullo	Manzullo	Southerland
Marchant	Marchant	Stearns
Marino	Marino	Stutzman
McCarthy (CA)	McCarthy (CA)	Sullivan
McCaul	McCaul	Terry
McClintock	McClintock	Thompson (PA)
McHenry	McHenry	Thornberry
McIntyre	McIntyre	Tiberi
McKeon	McKeon	Tipton
McKinley	McKinley	Turner
McMorris	McMorris	Upton
Rodgers	Rodgers	Walberg
Meehan	Meehan	Walden

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

NOES—189

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

NOT VOTING—12

Eshoo	Neal	Slaughter
Giffords	Olver	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Rangel	Tsongas
McCotter	Rokita	Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1242

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The 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 237, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 447]

AYES—181

Ackerman Frank (MA) Murphy (CT)
Altmire Fudge Nadler
Andrews Garamendi Napolitano
Baca Gonzalez Pallone
Baldwin Green, Al Pascrell
Barrow Green, Gene Pastor (AZ)
Bass (CA) Grijalva Payne
Becerra Gutierrez Pelosi
Berkley Hanabusa Peters
Bertram Hastings (FL) Polis
Biggart Heinrich Price (NC)
Bishop (GA) Higgins Quigley
Bishop (NY) Himes
Blumenauer Hinchey
Boren Hinojosa
Boswell Hirono
Brady (PA) Hochul
Braley (IA) Holden
Brown (FL) Holt
Butterfield Honda
Capps Hoyer
Capuano Inslee
Carnahan Israel
Carney Jackson (IL)
Carson (IN) Jackson Lee
Castor (FL) (TX) Sanchez, Loretta
Chandler Johnson (GA) Sarbanes
Chu Johnson (IL) Schakowsky
Cicilline Johnson, E. B. Schiff
Clarke (MI) Kaptur Schrader
Clarke (NY) Keating Schwartz
Clay Kildee Scott (VA)
Cleaver Kind Scott, David
Clyburn Kissell Serrano
Cohen Kucinich Sewell
Connolly (VA) Langevin Sherman
Conyers Larsen (WA) Shuler
Cooper Lee (CA) Sires
Costello Levin Smith (WA)
Courtney Lewis (GA) Speier
Critz Lipinski
Crowley Loebstark Stark
Cuellar Lofgren, Zoe Sutton
Cummings Lowey Thompson (CA)
Davis (CA) Lujan Thompson (MS)
Davis (IL) Lynch Tierney
DeFazio Maloney Tonko
DeGette Markey Towns
DeLauro Matheson Van Hollen
Deutch Matsui Velázquez
Dicks McCarthy (NY) Visclosky
Dingell McCollum Walz (MN)
Doggett McDermott Wasserman
Dold McGovern Schultz
Donnelly (IN) McIntyre Waters
Doyle McNerney Watt
Edwards Meehan Waxman
Ellison Meeks Welch
Engel Michaud Wilson (FL)
Farr Miller (NC) Woolsey
Fattah Moore Wu
Filner Moran Yarmuth

NOES—237

Adams Bilirakis Calvert
Aderholt Bishop (UT) Camp
Akin Black Campbell
Alexander Blackburn Canseco
Amash Bonner Cantor
Austria Bono Mack Capito
Bachmann Boustany Cardoza
Bachus Brady (TX) Carter
Barletta Brooks Cassidy
Bartlett Broun (GA) Chabot
Barton (TX) Buchanan Chaffetz
Bass (NH) Bucshon Coble
Benishek Buerkle Coffman (CO)
Berg Burgess Cole
Bilbray Burton (IN) Conaway

Costa Johnson (OH) Price (GA)
Cravaack Johnson, Sam Quayle
Crawford Jones Reed
Crenshaw Jordan Rehberg
Culberson Kelly Reichert
Davis (KY) King (IA) Renacci
Denham King (NY) Ribble
Dent Kingston Rigell
DesJarlais Kinzinger (IL) Rivera
Diaz-Balart Kline Roby
Dreier Labrador Roe (TN)
Duffy Lamborn Rogers (AL)
Duncan (SC) Lance Rogers (KY)
Duncan (TN) Landry Rogers (MI)
Ellmers Lankford Rooney
Emerson Latham Ros-Lehtinen
Farenthold LaTourette Roskam
Fincher Latta Ross (FL)
Fitzpatrick Lewis (CA) Royce
Flake LoBiondo Runyan
Fleischmann Long Ruppertsberger
Fleming Lucas Ryan (WI)
Flores Luetkemeyer Scalise
Forbes Lummis Schilling
Fortenberry Lungren, Daniel Schmidt
Foxy E. Schock
Franks (AZ) Mack Schweikert
Frelinghuysen Manzullo Scott (SC)
Gallegly Marchant Scott, Austin
Gardner Marino Sensenbrenner
Garrett McCarthy (CA) Sessions
Gerlach McCaul Shimkus
Gibbs McClintock Shuster
Gibson McHenry Simpson
Gingrey (GA) McKeon Smith (NE)
Gohmert McGinley Smith (NJ)
Goodlatte McMorris Smith (TX)
Gosar Rodgers Southerland
Gowdy Mica Stearns
Granger Miller (FL) Stutzman
Graves (GA) Miller (MI) Sullivan
Graves (MO) Miller, Gary Terry
Griffin (AR) Mulvaney Thompson (PA)
Griffith (VA) Murphy (PA) Thornberry
Grimm Myrick Tiberi
Guinta Neugebauer Tipton
Guthrie Noem Turner
Hall Nugent Upton
Hanna Nunes Walberg
Harper Olson Walden
Harris Owens Walsh (IL)
Hartzler Palazzo Webster
Hastings (WA) Paul West
Hayworth Paulsen Westmoreland
Heck Pearce Whitfield
Hensarling Pence Wilson (SC)
Herger Perlmutter Wittman
Herrera Beutler Peterson Wolf
Huelskamp Petri Womack
Hultgren Pingree (ME) Woodall
Hunter Pitts Yoder
Hurt Platts Young (AK)
Issa Poe (TX) Young (FL)
Jenkins Posey Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Eshoo Neal Slaughter
Giffords Nunnelee Stivers
Larson (CT) Olver Tsongas
McCotter Rangel Weiner
Miller, George Rokita

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1245

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 179, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 448]

AYES—238

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

NOES—179

Ackerman Baca Barrow
Andrews Baldwin Bass (CA)

Bass (NH) Hanabusa  
 Becerra Hanna  
 Berkley Hastings (FL)  
 Berman Hayworth  
 Bishop (GA) Heinrich  
 Bishop (NY) Higgins  
 Blumenauer Himes  
 Brady (PA) Hinchey  
 Braley (IA) Hinojosa  
 Brown (FL) Hirono  
 Butterfield Hochul  
 Capps Holt  
 Capuano Honda  
 Cardoza Hoyer  
 Carnahan Inslee  
 Carney Israel  
 Carson (IN) Issa  
 Castor (FL) Jackson (IL)  
 Chandler Jackson Lee  
 Chu (TX)  
 Cicilline Johnson (GA)  
 Clarke (MI) Johnson, E. B.  
 Clarke (NY) Kaptur  
 Clay Keating  
 Cleaver Kildee  
 Clyburn Kind  
 Cohen Kissell  
 Connolly (VA) Kucinich  
 Conyers Langevin  
 Cooper Larsen (WA)  
 Costa Lee (CA)  
 Courtney Levin  
 Crowley Lewis (GA)  
 Cuellar Lipinski  
 Cummings Loeb sack  
 Davis (CA) Lofgren, Zoe  
 Davis (IL) Lowey  
 DeFazio Luján  
 DeGette Lynch  
 DeLauro Maloney  
 Deutch Markey  
 Dicks Matheson  
 Dingell Matsui  
 Doggett McCarthy (NY)  
 Donnelly (IN) McCollum  
 Doyle McDermott  
 Edwards McGovern  
 Ellison McIntyre  
 Engel McNerney  
 Farr Meeks  
 Fattah Michaud  
 Filner Miller (NC)  
 Frank (MA) Miller, George  
 Fudge Moore  
 Garamendi Moran  
 Gonzalez Murphy (CT)  
 Green, Al Nadler  
 Grijalva Napolitano  
 Gutierrez Owens

Pallone  
 Pascrell  
 Pastor (AZ)  
 Payne  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Pingree (ME)  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Reichert  
 Reyes  
 Richardson  
 Richmond  
 Rothman (NJ)  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruppenger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.  
 Sanchez, Loretta  
 Sarbanes  
 Schakowsky  
 Biggert  
 Bilbray  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Bishop (NY)  
 Blumenauer  
 Boren  
 Brady (PA)  
 Braley (IA)  
 Brown (FL)  
 Butterfield  
 Capps  
 Capuano  
 Carnahan  
 Carney  
 Carson (IN)  
 Castor (FL)  
 Chandler  
 Chu  
 Cicilline  
 Johnson (IL)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Kaptur  
 Kildee  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Kind  
 Kissell  
 Kucinich  
 Langevin  
 Cohen  
 Connolly (VA)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Cooper  
 Costello  
 Courtney  
 Critz  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis (IL)  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 Deutch  
 Dicks  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Donnelly (IN)  
 Doyle  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 Engel  
 Fattah  
 Filner  
 Forbes

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 182, noes 235, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 449]  
 AYES—182

Ackerman  
 Andrews  
 Baca  
 Baldwin  
 Barrow  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene  
 Grijalva  
 Gutierrez  
 Hanabusa  
 Hastings (FL)  
 Heinrich  
 Higgs  
 Himes  
 Hinchey  
 Hirono  
 Hochul  
 Holden  
 Holt  
 Honda  
 Hoyer  
 Inslee  
 Israel  
 Jackson (IL)  
 Jackson Lee  
 T.  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (IL)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Kaptur  
 Kildee  
 Kind  
 Kissell  
 Kucinich  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Levin  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Shuler  
 Sires  
 Smith (WA)  
 Speier  
 Stark  
 Sutton  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Tierney  
 Tonko  
 Towns  
 Van Hollen  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Walz (MN)  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watt  
 Waxman  
 Welch  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Woolsey  
 Wu  
 Yarmuth

Emmerson  
 Emerson  
 Farenthold  
 Fincher  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Flake  
 Fleischmann  
 Fleming  
 Flores  
 Fortenberry  
 Foy  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Gallegly  
 Gardner  
 Garrett  
 Gerlach  
 Gibbs  
 Gibson  
 Gingrey (GA)  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gowdy  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Griffin (AR)  
 Griffith (VA)  
 Grimm  
 Guinta  
 Guthrie  
 Hall  
 Hanna  
 Harper  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings (WA)  
 Hayworth  
 Heck  
 Hensarling  
 Herger  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Huelskamp  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Hurt  
 Issa  
 Jenkins  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jones  
 Jordan  
 Keating  
 Kelly  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kingston

Kinzing (IL)  
 Kline  
 Lamborn  
 Lance  
 Landry  
 Lankford  
 Latham  
 LaTourette  
 Latta  
 Lewis (CA)  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Long  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lummis  
 Lungren, Daniel  
 E.  
 Mack  
 Manzullo  
 Marino  
 McCarthy (CA)  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McHenry  
 McKeon  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 Meehan  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Miller (MI)  
 Miller, Gary  
 Mulvaney  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Myrick  
 Neugebauer  
 Noem  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 Nunnelee  
 Olson  
 Owens  
 Palazzo  
 Paulsen  
 Pearce  
 Pence  
 Perlmutter  
 Peterson  
 Petri  
 Pitts  
 Platts  
 Poe (TX)  
 Pompeo  
 Posey  
 Price (GA)  
 Quayle  
 Reed

NOT VOTING—15

Akin  
 Bilbray  
 Eshoo  
 Giffords  
 Larson (CT)

NOT VOTING—15

□ 1248

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

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

Stated for:  
 Mr. AKIN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 448, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”  
 Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 448, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

NOES—235

Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Akin  
 Alexander  
 Altmire  
 Amash  
 Austria  
 Bachmann  
 Bachus  
 Barletta  
 Barton (TX)  
 Bass (NH)  
 Benishek  
 Berg  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Bonner  
 Bono Mack

Eshoo  
 Giffords  
 Labrador  
 Larson (CT)  
 McCotter

□ 1251

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HIRONO  
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.  
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

Chaffetz  
 Coble  
 Coffman (CO)  
 Cole  
 Conaway  
 Costa  
 Cravaack  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Culberson  
 Davis (KY)  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dold  
 Dreier  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 288, noes 132, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 450]

AYES—288

Ackerman Fudge McDermott  
 Alexander Gallegly McGovern  
 Altmire Garamendi McIntyre  
 Andrews Garrett McKeon  
 Baca Gerlach McKinley  
 Bachus Gibson McNeerney  
 Baldwin Gingrey (GA) Meehan  
 Barletta Gohmert Meeks  
 Bartlett Gonzalez Mica  
 Barton (TX) Goodlatte Michaud  
 Bass (CA) Gosar Miller (FL)  
 Bass (NH) Graves (MO) Miller (MI)  
 Becerra Green, Al Miller (NC)  
 Berg Green, Gene Miller, George  
 Berkley Griffin (AR) Moore  
 Berman Griffith (VA) Moran  
 Bilbray Grijalva Mulvaney  
 Bilirakis Grimm Murphy (CT)  
 Bishop (GA) Guthrie Nadler  
 Bishop (NY) Gutierrez Napolitano  
 Bishop (UT) Hall Noem  
 Black Hanabusa Nunes  
 Blackburn Hanna Owens  
 Blumenauer Harper Pallone  
 Boren Harris Pascarell  
 Boswell Hartzler Pastor (AZ)  
 Boustany Hastings (FL) Paul  
 Brady (PA) Heck Paulsen  
 Braley (IA) Heinrich Payne  
 Brooks Herger Pelosi  
 Brown (FL) Herrera Beutler Perlmutter  
 Buchanan Higgins Peters  
 Butterfield Himes Peterson  
 Calvert Hinchey Petri  
 Camp Hinojosa Pingree (ME)  
 Capito Hirono Platts  
 Capps Hochul Polis  
 Capuano Holden Pompeo  
 Cardoza Holt Price (NC)  
 Carnahan Honda  
 Carney Hoyer Rahall  
 Carson (IN) Hultgren Rehberg  
 Cassidy Israel Renacci  
 Castor (FL) Jackson (IL) Reyes  
 Chaffetz Jackson Lee Richardson  
 Chandler (TX) Richmond  
 Chu Jenkins Rigell  
 Cicilline Johnson (GA) Rogers (MI)  
 Clarke (MI) Johnson (IL) Ros-Lehtinen  
 Clarke (NY) Johnson (OH) Ross (AR)  
 Clay Johnson, E. B. Rothman (NJ)  
 Cleaver Jones Roybal-Allard  
 Clyburn Jordan Ruppersberger  
 Cohen Kaptur Rush  
 Connolly (VA) Keating Ryan (OH)  
 Conyers Kelly Sánchez, Linda  
 Cooper Kildee T.  
 Costa Kind Sanchez, Loretta  
 Costello Sarbanes King (IA)  
 Courtney King (NY) Scalise  
 Cravaack Kissell Schakowsky  
 Crawford Kline Schiff  
 Critz Kucinich Schilling  
 Crowley Labrador Schrader  
 Cuellar Lance Schwartz  
 Cummings Landry Scott (VA)  
 Davis (CA) Langevin Scott, David  
 Davis (IL) Larsen (WA) Sensenbrenner  
 DeFazio Latham Serrano  
 DeGette LaTourette Sewell  
 DeLauro Lee (CA) Sherman  
 Dent Levin Shimkus  
 DesJarlais Lewis (GA) Shuster  
 Deutch Lipinski Sires  
 Dicks LoBiondo Smith (NJ)  
 Dingell Loeback Smith (WA)  
 Doggett Lofgren, Zoe Speier  
 Dold Lowey Stark  
 Donnelly (IN) Luetkemeyer Sutton  
 Doyle Luján Terry  
 Duncan (TN) Lungren, Daniel Thompson (CA)  
 Edwards E. Thompson (MS)  
 Ellison Lynch Thompson (PA)  
 Farr Maloney Tiberi  
 Fattah Marchant Tierney  
 Filner Marino Tonko  
 Fincher Markey Towns  
 Fitzpatrick Matheson Turner  
 Fleischmann Matsui Upton  
 Forbes McCarthy (CA) Van Hollen  
 Fortenberry McCarthy (NY) Velázquez  
 Frank (MA) McCollum

Visclosky  
 Walden  
 Walz (MN)  
 Wasserman  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Schultz  
 Waters

Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Akin  
 Amash  
 Austria  
 Bachmann  
 Barrow  
 Benishek  
 Biggert  
 Bonner  
 Miller (FL)  
 Brady (TX)  
 Broun (GA)  
 Buchson  
 Buerkle  
 Moran  
 Burgess  
 Burton (IN)  
 Campbell  
 Canseco  
 Cantor  
 Carter  
 Chabot  
 Coble  
 Owens  
 Coffman (CO)  
 Cole  
 Conaway  
 Crenshaw  
 Culberson  
 Davis (KY)  
 Denham  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dreier  
 Duffy  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Ellmers  
 Neugebauer  
 Nugent  
 Emerson  
 Engel  
 Farenthold  
 Flake  
 Fleming  
 Flores  
 Pence  
 Pitts  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Gardner

NOT VOTING—12

Eshoo  
 Giffords  
 Larson (CT)  
 McCotter

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

□ 1256

Mr. CHAFFETZ and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

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

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. HOLDEN  
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.  
 The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.  
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 84, noes 335, not voting 13, as follows:

Watt  
 Waxman  
 Welch  
 Whitfield  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wittman

Woolsey  
 Wu  
 Yarmuth  
 Young (AK)

Quayle  
 Reed  
 Reichert  
 Ribble  
 Rivera  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rooney  
 Roskam  
 Ross (FL)  
 Royce  
 Runyan  
 Ryan (WI)  
 Schmidt  
 Schock  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (SC)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sessions  
 Simpson  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Southerland  
 Stearns  
 Stutzman  
 Sullivan  
 Thornberry  
 Tipton  
 Walberg  
 Walsh (IL)  
 Webster  
 West  
 Westmoreland  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wolf  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Young (FL)  
 Young (IN)

Altire  
 Barletta  
 Bartlett  
 Berkley  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Boren  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brown (FL)  
 Cardoza  
 Carney  
 Chandler  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Coble  
 Coffman (CO)  
 Costa  
 Costello  
 Courtney  
 Critz  
 Davis (IL)  
 DeFazio  
 Doyle  
 Filner  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fox  
 Gerlach  
 Goodlatte  
 Griffith (VA)

Ackerman  
 Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Akin  
 Alexander  
 Amash  
 Andrews  
 Austria  
 Baca  
 Bachmann  
 Bachus  
 Baldwin  
 Barrow  
 Barton (TX)  
 Bass (CA)  
 Bass (NH)  
 Becerra  
 Benishek  
 Berg  
 Berman  
 Biggert  
 Bilbray  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (NY)  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Blumenauer  
 Bonner  
 Bono Mack  
 Boswell  
 Boustany  
 Brady (TX)  
 Braley (IA)  
 Brooks  
 Broun (GA)  
 Buchanan  
 Buchson  
 Buerkle  
 Burgess  
 Burton (IN)  
 Butterfield  
 Calvert  
 Camp  
 Campbell  
 Canseco  
 Cantor  
 Capito  
 Capps  
 Capuano  
 Carnahan  
 Carson (IN)  
 Carter  
 Cassidy  
 Castor (FL)  
 Chabot  
 Chaffetz  
 Chaffetz  
 Chu  
 Cicilline  
 Clarke (MI)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Cohen  
 Cole  
 Conaway  
 Connolly (VA)

[Roll No. 451]

AYES—84

Hall  
 Harper  
 Himes  
 Holden  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hurt  
 Johnson (IL)  
 Kelly  
 Kinzinger (IL)  
 Kissell  
 T.  
 Kucinich  
 Labrador  
 Long  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lummis  
 Manzullo  
 Marino  
 Matheson  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 Meehan  
 Mica  
 Moran  
 Murphy (CT)  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Owens  
 Palazzo  
 Paul  
 Peterson

NOES—335

Petri  
 Pingree (ME)  
 Platts  
 Quigley  
 Rahall  
 Renacci  
 Ribble  
 Rush  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.  
 Sanchez, Loretta  
 Schrader  
 Schwartz  
 Scott, David  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Shuler  
 Shuster  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Visclosky  
 Walsh (IL)  
 Walsh (MN)  
 Welch  
 West  
 Wittman

Conyers  
 Cooper  
 Cravaack  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis (KY)  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DesJarlais  
 Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dicks  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Dold  
 Donnelly (IN)  
 Dreier  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 Ellmers  
 Emerson  
 Engel  
 Farenthold  
 Farr  
 Fattah  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jones  
 Jordan  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Killdeer  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kline  
 Kucinich  
 Labrador  
 Lance  
 Landry  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Latham  
 LaTourette  
 Lee (CA)  
 Levin  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Loeback  
 Lofgren, Zoe  
 Lowey  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Luján  
 Lungren, Daniel  
 E.  
 Lynch  
 Maloney  
 Marchant  
 Marino  
 Markey  
 Matheson  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy (CA)  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 McCollum

Guinta  
 Guthrie  
 Gutierrez  
 Hanabusa  
 Hanna  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings (FL)  
 Hastings (WA)  
 Hayworth  
 Heck  
 Heinrich  
 Hensarling  
 Herger  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Higgins  
 Hinchey  
 Hinojosa  
 Hirono  
 Hochul  
 Holt  
 Honda  
 Hoyer  
 Huelskamp  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Insee  
 Israel  
 Issa  
 Jackson (IL)  
 Jackson Lee  
 (TX)  
 Jenkins  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jones  
 Jordan  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Killdeer  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kingston  
 Kline  
 Lamborn  
 Lance  
 Landry  
 Langevin  
 Lankford  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Latham  
 LaTourette  
 Latta  
 Lee (CA)  
 Levin  
 Lewis (CA)  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Loeback  
 Lofgren, Zoe  
 Lowey

Luján	Peters	Sewell	[Roll No. 452]	Kinzinger (IL)	Noem	Scott (SC)
Lungren, Daniel E.	Pitts	Sherman	AYES—132	Kissell	Nugent	Scott (VA)
Lynch	Poe (TX)	Shimkus		Kline	Nunes	Scott, Austin
Mack	Polis	Simpson		Labrador	Nunnelee	Scott, David
Maloney	Pompeo	Sires		Lamborn	Olson	Sessions
Markey	Posey	Smith (NJ)		Lance	Owens	Sewell
Matsui	Price (GA)	Smith (TX)		Landry	Palazzo	Shimkus
McCarthy (CA)	Price (NC)	Southerland		Lankford	Paulsen	Shuler
McCauley	Quayle	Speier		Larsen (WA)	Pearce	Shuster
McClintock	Reed	Stark		Latham	Pence	Simpson
McCollum	Rehberg	Stutzman		LaTourette	Peterson	Smith (NE)
McDermott	Reichert	Sullivan		Latta	Pitts	Smith (TX)
McGovern	Reyes	Sutton		Lewis (CA)	Platts	Southerland
McHenry	Richardson	Terry		Lewis (GA)	Poe (TX)	Stearns
McIntyre	Richmond	Tipton		LoBiondo	Pompeo	Stutzman
McKeon	Rigell	Thompson (CA)		Loeback	Posey	Sullivan
McKinley	Rivera	Thornberry		Long	Price (GA)	Terry
McMorris	Roby	Tiberi		Lucas	Quayle	Thompson (CA)
McMorris	Roe (TN)	Tierney		Luetkemeyer	Rahall	Thompson (MS)
Rodgers	Rogers (AL)	Tipton		Lujan	Reed	Thompson (PA)
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Tonko		Lummis	Rehberg	Thornberry
Meeks	Rogers (MI)	Towns		Lungren, Daniel E.	Renacci	Tiberi
Michaud	Rohrabacher	Turner			Ribble	Tierney
Miller (FL)	Rooney	Upton		Lynch	Richardson	Tipton
Miller (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Van Hollen		Manzullo	Richmond	Turner
Miller (NC)	Roskam	Velázquez		Marchant	Rigell	Upton
Miller, Gary	Ross (AR)	Walberg		Marino	Rivera	Visclosky
Miller, George	Ross (FL)	Walden		Matheson	Roby	Walberg
Moore	Rothman (NJ)	Wasserman		Matsui	Roe (TN)	Walden
Mulvaney	Roybal-Allard	Schultz		McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Walsh (IL)
Myrick	Royce	Waters		McCauley	Rogers (KY)	Walz (MN)
Nadler	Runyan	Watt		McIntyre	Rogers (MI)	Wasserman
Napolitano	Ruppersberger	Waxman		McKeon	Rooney	Schultz
Neugebauer	Ryan (OH)	Webster		McKinley	Ros-Lehtinen	Waters
Noem	Ryan (WI)	Westmoreland		McMorris	Roskam	Watt
Nugent	Sarbanes	Whitfield		Rodgers	Ross (AR)	Webster
Nunes	Scalise	Wilson (FL)		Meeks	Ross (FL)	West
Nunnelee	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)		Mica	Rothman (NJ)	Westmoreland
Olson	Schiff	Wolf		Michaud	Royce	Wilson (FL)
Pallone	Schilling	Womack		Miller (FL)	Runyan	Wilson (SC)
Pascarell	Schmidt	Woodall		Miller (MI)	Ryan (OH)	Wittman
Pastor (AZ)	Schock	Woolsey		Miller (NC)	Ryan (WI)	Wolf
Paulsen	Schweikert	Wu		Miller, Gary	Scalise	Womack
Payne	Scott (SC)	Yarmuth		Mulvaney	Schilling	Woodall
Pearce	Scott (VA)	Yoder		Murphy (PA)	Schmidt	Yoder
Pelosi	Scott, Austin	Young (AK)		Myrick	Schock	Young (AK)
Pence	Serrano	Young (FL)		Neugebauer	Schrader	Young (FL)
Perlmutter	Sessions	Young (IN)				

## NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo	Neal	Stivers
Giffords	Olver	Tsongas
Larson (CT)	Rangel	Weiner
Marchant	Rokita	
McCotter	Slaughter	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1300

Ms. WILSON of Florida changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. WEST. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 451, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 132, noes 287, not voting 13, as follows:

## NOES—287

Adams	Chabot	Gingrey (GA)
Aderholt	Chaffetz	Gohmert
Akin	Chandler	Gonzalez
Alexander	Clarke (NY)	Goodlatte
Altmire	Clay	Gosar
Amash	Cleaver	Gowdy
Andrews	Clyburn	Granger
Austria	Coble	Graves (GA)
Baca	Cole	Graves (MO)
Bachmann	Conaway	Green, Al
Bachus	Conyers	Green, Gene
Barletta	Costa	Griffin (AR)
Barrow	Costello	Griffith (VA)
Bartlett	Courtney	Guinta
Barton (TX)	Cravaack	Guthrie
Bass (NH)	Crawford	Gutierrez
Benishek	Crenshaw	Hall
Berg	Critz	Hanna
Berkley	Cuellar	Harper
Biggart	Culberson	Harris
Bilbray	Cummings	Hartzler
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Davis (KY)	Hastings (WA)
Bishop (NY)	Denham	Heck
Bishop (UT)	Dent	Hensarling
Black	DesJarlais	Herger
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Bonner	Dingell	Hinojosa
Bono Mack	Donnelly (IN)	Hochul
Boren	Dreier	Holden
Boswell	Duffy	Huelskamp
Boustany	Duncan (SC)	Huizenga (MI)
Brady (TX)	Edwards	Hultgren
Braley (IA)	Ellmers	Hunter
Broun (GA)	Emerson	Hurt
Brown (FL)	Farenthold	Issa
Buchanan	Fincher	Jackson Lee
Bucshon	Flake	(TX)
Buerkle	Fleischmann	Jenkins
Burgess	Fleming	Johnson (OH)
Burton (IN)	Flores	Johnson, E. B.
Butterfield	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Calvert	Fortenberry	Jordan
Camp	Frank (MA)	Kaptur
Canseco	Frelinghuysen	Kelly
Cantor	Fudge	Kildee
Capito	Garamendi	Kind
Cardoza	Gardner	King (IA)
Carter	Gibbs	King (NY)
Cassidy	Gibson	Kingston

## NOT VOTING—13

Eshoo	Olver	Slaughter
Giffords	Rangel	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Rokita	Tsongas
McCotter	Sánchez, Linda	Weiner
Neal	T.	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1306

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Messrs. COFFMAN of Colorado and CLARKE of Michigan, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. BERMAN changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

Messrs. FRANK of Massachusetts, FLAKE, SAM JOHNSON of Texas, ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and AMASH changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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



The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 109, noes 310, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 453]

AYES—109

Amash Hall Paul  
 Bachmann Hensarling Paulsen  
 Bartlett Herger Pence  
 Barton (TX) Huelskamp Petri  
 Biggert Huizenga (MI) Pitts  
 Bishop (UT) Hultgren Pompeo  
 Black Hunter Price (GA)  
 Blackburn Hurst Quayle  
 Bono Mack Issa Renacci  
 Brady (TX) Johnson (OH) Ribble  
 Broun (GA) Johnson, Sam Rigell  
 Buchanan Jordan Rogers (MI)  
 Buerkle King (NY) Rohrabacher  
 Burgess Kline Ross (FL)  
 Burton (IN) Labrador Royce  
 Campbell Lamborn Ryan (WI)  
 Chabot Landry Scalise  
 Chaffetz Latta Schweikert  
 Coble Long Scott (SC)  
 Coffman (CO) Lummis Sessions  
 Cooper Lungren, Daniel  
 Davis (KY) E. Southerland  
 Duncan (SC) Mack Stearns  
 Duncan (TN) Manzullo Stutzman  
 Flake Marchant Sullivan  
 Fleischmann McCarthy (CA) Terry  
 Fleming McClintock Tiberi  
 Foxx McHenry Upton  
 Franks (AZ) Mica Walberg  
 Garrett Miller (FL) Walsh (IL)  
 Gingrey (GA) Miller (MI) Wilson (SC)  
 Gohmert Miller, Gary Wittman  
 Goodlatte Mulvaney Woodall  
 Gowdy Murphy (PA) Yoder  
 Graves (GA) Myrick Young (FL)  
 Griffith (VA) Nugent Young (IN)  
 Grimm Nunnelee

NOES—310

Ackerman Clarke (NY) Frelinghuysen  
 Adams Clay Fudge  
 Aderholt Cleaver Gallegly  
 Akin Clyburn Garamendi  
 Alexander Cohen Gardner  
 Altmire Cole Gerlach  
 Andrews Conaway Gibbs  
 Austria Connolly (VA) Gibson  
 Baca Conyers Gonzalez  
 Bachus Costa Gosar  
 Baldwin Costello Granger  
 Barletta Courtney Graves (MO)  
 Barrow Cravaack Green, Al  
 Bass (CA) Crawford Green, Gene  
 Bass (NH) Crenshaw Griffin (AR)  
 Becerra Critz Grijalva  
 Benishek Crowley Guinta  
 Berg Cuellar Guthrie  
 Berkley Culberson Gutierrez  
 Berman Cummings Hanabusa  
 Bilbray Davis (CA) Hanna  
 Bilirakis Davis (IL) Harper  
 Bishop (GA) DeFazio Harris  
 Bishop (NY) DeGette Hartzler  
 Blumenauer DeLauro Hastings (FL)  
 Bonner Denham Hastings (WA)  
 Boren Dent Hayworth  
 Boswell DesJarlais Heck  
 Boustany Deutch Heinrich  
 Brady (PA) Diaz-Balart Herrera Beutler  
 Braley (IA) Dicks Higgins  
 Brooks Dingell Himes  
 Brown (FL) Doggett Hinchey  
 Bueshon Dold Hinojosa  
 Butterfield Donnelly (IN) Hirono  
 Calvert Doyle Hochul  
 Camp Dreier Holden  
 Canseco Duffy Holt  
 Cantor Edwards Honda  
 Capito Ellison Hoyer  
 Capps Ellmers Insee  
 Capuano Emerson Israel  
 Cardoza Engel Jackson (IL)  
 Carnahan Farenthold Jackson Lee  
 Carney Farr (TX)  
 Carson (IN) Fattah Jenkins  
 Carter Filner Johnson (GA)  
 Cassidy Fincher Johnson (IL)  
 Castor (FL) Fitzpatrick Johnson, E. B.  
 Chandler Flores Jones  
 Chu Forbes Kaptur  
 Cicilline Fortenberry Keating  
 Clarke (MI) Frank (MA) Kelly

Kildee Neugebauer Schwartz  
 Kind Noem Scott (VA)  
 King (IA) Nunes Scott, Austin  
 Kingston Olson Scott, David  
 Kinzinger (IL) Owens Serrano  
 Kissell Pallazo Sewell  
 Kucinich Pallone Sherman  
 Lance Pascrell Shimkus  
 Langevin Pastor (AZ) Shuler  
 Lankford Payne Shuster  
 Larsen (WA) Pearce Simpson  
 Latham Pelosi Sires  
 LaTourette Perlmutter Smith (NE)  
 Lee (CA) Peters Smith (NJ)  
 Levin Peterson Smith (TX)  
 Lewis (CA) Pingree (ME) Smith (WA)  
 Lewis (GA) Platts Speier  
 Lipinski Poe (TX) Stark  
 Rigell LoBiondo Polis  
 Loeb sack Posey Sutton  
 Lofgren, Zoe Price (NC) Thompson (CA)  
 Lowey Quigley Thompson (MS)  
 Lucas Rahall Thompson (PA)  
 Luetkemeyer Reed Thornberry  
 Lujan Rehberg Tierney  
 Lynch Reichert Tipton  
 Maloney Reyes Tonko  
 Marino Richardson Towns  
 Markey Richmond Turner  
 Matheson Rivera Van Hollen  
 Matsui Roby Velázquez  
 McCarthy (NY) Roe (TN) Visclosky  
 McCaul Rogers (AL) Walden  
 McCollum Rogers (KY) Walz (MN)  
 McDermott Rooney Wasserman  
 McGovern Ros-Lehtinen Schultz  
 McIntyre Roskam Waters  
 McKeon Ross (AR) Watt  
 McKinley Rothman (NJ) Waxman  
 Roybal-Allard Roybal-Allard Webster  
 Runyan Runyan Welch  
 Ruppertsberger Rush West  
 Meehan Ryan (OH) Westmoreland  
 Meeks Ryan (OH) Whitfield  
 Michaud Sanchez, Loretta Wilson (FL)  
 Miller (NC) Sarbanes Wolf  
 Miller, George Schakowsky Womack  
 Moore Schiff Woolsey  
 Moran Murphy (CT) Schmidt Wu  
 Nadler Nadler Schrock Yarmuth  
 Napolitano Schrader Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—13

Oliver Slaughter  
 Rangel Stivers  
 Rokita Tsongas  
 McCotter Sanchez, Linda Weiner  
 Neal T.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1309

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 283, noes 128, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 454]

AYES—283

Adams Frelinghuysen Neugebauer  
 Aderholt Fudge Nugent  
 Akin Gallegly Nunes  
 Alexander Garrett Nunnelee  
 Altmire Gerlach Olson  
 Amash Gibbs Pallone  
 Andrews Gibson Pascrell  
 Bachmann Pastore (AZ)  
 Bachus Gohmert Paul  
 Barletta Goodlatte Paulsen  
 Bartlett Gowdy Payne  
 Barton (TX) Granger Pearce  
 Bass (CA) Graves (GA) Pence  
 Bass (NH) Green, Gene Perlmutter  
 Becerra Griffin (AR) Peters  
 Benishek Griffith (VA) Petri  
 Berkley Grijalva Pingree (ME)  
 Berman Grimm Pitts  
 Biggert Guinta Platts  
 Bilbray Guthrie Poe (TX)  
 Bilirakis Hall Polis  
 Bishop (UT) Hanna Pompeo  
 Black Harper Posey  
 Blackburn Harris Price (GA)  
 Blumenauer Hayworth Quayle  
 Bonner Heinrich Quigley  
 Bono Mack Hensarling Rahall  
 Boren Herger Reed  
 Boustany Herrera Beutler Rehberg  
 Brady (PA) Higgins Reichert  
 Brady (TX) Himes Renacci  
 Brooks Hinchey Ribble  
 Broun (GA) Hinojosa Richardson  
 Buchanan Hirono Rigell  
 Bueshon Hochul Roe (TN)  
 Buerkle Honda Rogers (MI)  
 Burgess Huizenga (MI) Rohrabacher  
 Calvert Hunter Rooney  
 Camp Hurt Roskam  
 Campbell Issa Ross (FL)  
 Canseco Johnson, Sam Rothman (NJ)  
 Cantor Jordan Roybal-Allard  
 Capito Kelly Royce  
 Capps King (NY) Runyan  
 Capuano Kingston Ryan (WI)  
 Carney Klaine Sanchez, Loretta  
 Carter Kucinich Sarbanes  
 Cassidy Labrador Southernland  
 Castor (FL) Lamborn Schiff  
 Chabot Lance Schmidt  
 Chaffetz Landry Schrader  
 Chandler Lankford Schwartz  
 Clarke (NY) Larsen (WA) Schweikert  
 Clay LaTourette Scott (SC)  
 Coble Lee (CA) Scott, Austin  
 Coffman (CO) Levin Sensenbrenner  
 Cohen Lewis (GA) Sessions  
 Cole Lipinski Sherman  
 Conaway LoBiondo Shuler  
 Connolly (VA) Lofgren, Zoe Shuster  
 Cooper Long Simpson  
 Courtney Lujan Sires  
 Cravaack Lungren, Daniel  
 Crawford E. Smith (NJ)  
 Crowley Lynch Smith (TX)  
 Cuellar Mack Smith (WA)  
 Culberson Maloney Southernland  
 Davis (CA) Marchant Stearns  
 Davis (KY) Marino Stutzman  
 DeLauro Matheson Sullivan  
 Denham Matsui Sutton  
 Dent McCarthy (CA) Thompson (CA)  
 DesJarlais McCaul Thompson (PA)  
 Deutch McClintock Thornberry  
 Doggett McCollum Tipton  
 Dold McDermott Tonko  
 Doyle McGovern Upton  
 Dreier McHenry Van Hollen  
 Duffy McIntyre Walberg  
 Duncan (SC) McKeon Walden  
 Duncan (TN) McKinley Walsh (IL)  
 Edwards McMorris Webster  
 Ellison Rodgers Welch  
 Ellmers Emerson West  
 Farenthold Farr Westmoreland  
 Fitzpatrick Miller (FL) Wilson (SC)  
 Flake Miller (MI) Wittman  
 Fleischmann Miller, Gary Wolf  
 Fleming Moran Womack  
 Flores Mulvaney Woodall  
 Forbes Murphy (CT) Woolsey  
 Foxx Murphy (PA) Wu  
 Frank (MA) Myrick Young (AK)  
 Franks (AZ) Nadler Young (FL)  
 Young (IN)

## NOES—128

Ackerman Hastings (WA) Palazzo  
 Austria Heck Pelosi  
 Baca Holden Peterson  
 Baldwin Holt Price (NC)  
 Barrow Hoyer Reyes  
 Berg Huelskamp Richmond  
 Bishop (GA) Hultgren Rivera  
 Bishop (NY) Inslee Roby  
 Boswell Israel Rogers (AL)  
 Braley (IA) Jackson (IL) Rogers (KY)  
 Brown (FL) Jackson Lee Ros-Lehtinen  
 Burton (IN) (TX)  
 Butterfield Jenkins Ross (AR)  
 Cardoza Johnson (GA) Ruppberger  
 Carnahan Johnson (IL) Rush  
 Carson (IN) Johnson (OH) Ryan (OH)  
 Chu Johnson, E. B. Schakowsky  
 Cicilline Jones Schilling  
 Cleaver Kaptur Blumenauer  
 Clyburn Kildee Scott (VA)  
 Conyers Kind Scott, David  
 Costa King (IA) Serrano  
 Costello Kinzinger (IL) Sewell  
 Crenshaw Kissell Shimkus  
 Critz Langevin Smith (NE)  
 Cummings Latham Terry  
 Davis (IL) Latta Thompson (MS)  
 DeFazio Lewis (CA) Tiberi  
 DeGette Loebsock Tierney  
 Diaz-Balart Lowey Towns  
 Dicks Lucas Turner  
 Dingell Luetkemeyer Velazquez  
 Donnelly (IN) Lummis Vislosky  
 Emerson Manzullo Walz (MN)  
 Engel Markey Wasserman  
 Filner McCarthy (NY) Schultz  
 Fincher McNerney Waters  
 Fortenberry Meehan Watt  
 Gardner Meeks Waxman  
 Gonzalez Miller (NC) Whitfield  
 Graves (MO) Moore Wilson (FL)  
 Hanabusa Napolitano Yarmuth  
 Hartzler Noem Yoder  
 Hastings (FL) Owens

## NOT VOTING—21

Clarke (MI) Keating Sánchez, Linda  
 Eshoo Larson (CT) T.  
 Fattah McCotter Slaughter  
 Garamendi Neal Stark  
 Giffords Olver Stivers  
 Gosar Rangel Tsongas  
 Green, Al Rokita Weiner  
 Gutierrez

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1312

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 454,  
 I would have voted "aye" but was in an inter-  
 view and missed the vote.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 186, noes 228,  
 not voting 18, as follows:

## [Roll No. 455]

## AYES—186

Ackerman Gohmert Paul  
 Adams Gonzalez Paulsen  
 Amash Gowdy Payne  
 Andrews Graves (GA) Pelosi  
 Bachmann Green, Gene Peters  
 Baldwin Griffin (AR) Petri  
 Bartlett Grimm Pingree (ME)  
 Heck Pitts  
 Heinrich Hensarling  
 Hensarling Higgins  
 Himes Price (GA)  
 Hinchey Price (NC)  
 Honda Quayle  
 Hoyer Quigley  
 Hunter Reichert  
 Inslee Richardson  
 Israel Roe (TN)  
 Issa Rohrabacher  
 Johnson (GA) Ros-Lehtinen  
 Jordan Ross (FL)  
 Kaptur Rothman (NJ)  
 Kind King (NY)  
 King (NY) Kucinich  
 Capuano Labrador  
 Castor (FL) Langevin  
 Chabot Chaffetz  
 Chafetz Larsen (WA)  
 Chu Lee (CA)  
 Cicilline Levin  
 Clay Lipinski  
 Cleaver LoBiondo  
 Coble Loebsock  
 Coffman (CO) Schwartz  
 Cohen Loggren, Zoe  
 Connolly (VA) Long  
 Cooper Lynch  
 Courtney Mack  
 Cravaack Maloney  
 Crowley Markey  
 Cummings Matheson  
 Davis (CA) McCarthy (NY)  
 DeFazio McClintock  
 DeGette McDermott  
 DeLauro McGovern  
 Dent McHenry  
 Meeke McKinley  
 Meeke Mica  
 Michaud  
 Miller (FL) Miller, Gary  
 Miller, Gary  
 Moore Miller, George  
 Moran  
 Mulvaney  
 Murphy (CT) Murphy (PA)  
 Myrick  
 Nadler  
 Nugent  
 Pallone  
 Pascrell

## NOES—228

Aderholt Capito Ellison  
 Akin Cardoza Ellmers  
 Alexander Carnahan Emerson  
 Altmire Carney Engel  
 Austria Carson (IN) Farenthold  
 Baca Carter  
 Bachus Cassidy  
 Barletta Chandler  
 Barrow Clarke (MI)  
 Becerra Clarke (NY)  
 Berg Clyburn  
 Bilbray Cole  
 Bilirakis Conaway  
 Bishop (GA) Conyers  
 Bishop (UT) Costa  
 Black Costello  
 Bonner Crawford  
 Bono Mack Crenshaw  
 Boren Critz  
 Boustany Cuellar  
 Brady (TX) Culberson  
 Brooks Davis (IL)  
 Brown (FL) Davis (KY)  
 Bucshon Denham  
 Buerkle DesJarlais  
 Burgess Diaz-Balart  
 Burton (IN) Dicks  
 Butterfield Dingell  
 Calvert Donnelly (IN)  
 Camp Dreier  
 Canseco Duffy  
 Cantor Edwards

Hartzler Lungren, Daniel Roskam  
 Hastings (FL) E. Ross (AR)  
 Hastings (WA) Manzullo Rush  
 Hayworth Marchant Sanchez, Loretta  
 Herger Marino Scalise  
 Hinojosa Matsui Schilling  
 Hirono McCarthy (CA) Schmidt  
 Hochul McCaul Schock  
 Holden McCollum Scott, Austin  
 Holt McIntyre Scott, David  
 Huelskamp McKeon Serrano  
 Huizenga (MI) McMorris Sewell  
 Hultgren Rodgers Shimkus  
 Hurt McNerney Shuler  
 Meehan  
 Jackson (IL) Miller (MI)  
 Jackson Lee Miller (NC)  
 (TX) Napolitano  
 Jenkins Neugebauer  
 Johnson (IL) Noem  
 Johnson (OH) Stutzman  
 Johnson, E. B. Nunes  
 Johnson, Sam Nunnelee  
 Jones Olson  
 Owens  
 Keating Palazzo  
 Kelly Pastor (AZ)  
 Kildee Pearce  
 King (IA) Pence  
 Kingston Tierney  
 Kinzinger (IL) Perlmutter  
 Kissell Peterson  
 Kline Poe (TX)  
 Kline Pompeo  
 Lamborn Rahall  
 Lance Reed  
 Landry Rehberg  
 Lankford Renacci  
 Latham Reyes  
 LaTourette Ribble  
 Latta Richmond  
 Lewis (CA) Rigell  
 Lewis (GA) Rivera  
 Lowey Roby  
 Lucas Rogers (AL)  
 Luetkemeyer Rogers (KY)  
 Lujan Rogers (MI)  
 Lummis Rooney

## NOT VOTING—18

Eshoo Olver Tsongas  
 Garamendi Rangel Velázquez  
 Giffords Rokita Waters  
 Gutierrez Sánchez, Linda Watt  
 Larson (CT) T. Weiner  
 McCotter Slaughter  
 Neal Stivers

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1315

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair,  
 today I was unavoidably detained and missed  
 the vote on: Flake Amendment No. 2 to H.R.  
 2112. Prohibits the use of funds to be used for  
 the construction of any ethanol blender pump  
 or any ethanol storage facility. Had I been  
 present, I would have voted "no" on this bill.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 162, noes 254, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 456]

AYES—162

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Altmire  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Bartlett  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Billray  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blackburn  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Burgess  
Caputo  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Coble  
Conaway  
Cooper  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Critz  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
Dicks  
Doggett  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Duffy  
Duncan (TN)  
Engel  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy

Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibson  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Granger  
Graves (MO)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Hanna  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Hinojosa  
Hochul  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Johnson (IL)  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
King (NY)  
Kissell  
Langevin  
LaTourette  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Sires  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Stark  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Tiberi  
Tonko  
Turner  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Waxman  
Welch  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Wu  
Yarmuth

Miller (FL)  
Miller (NC)  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Nugent  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Paul  
Peters  
Platts  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Rigell  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Rothman (NJ)  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Scott (SC)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Stark  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Tiberi  
Tonko  
Turner  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Waxman  
Welch  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Wu  
Yarmuth

NOES—254

Adams  
Akin  
Alexander  
Amash  
Andrews  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cantor

Capps  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Costa  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Culberson  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (KY)  
Denham  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Dreier  
Duncan (SC)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Farr

Fattah  
Fincher  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Gibbs  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Graves (GA)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hirono  
Hoyer

Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Inslee  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
Payne  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lewis (CA)  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Maloney  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney

Meeks  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (CT)  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rivera  
Robby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush

Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Scalise  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (TX)  
Souterland  
Speier  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Towns  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Womack  
Woodall  
Woolsey  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—16

Brady (TX)  
Eshoo  
Garamendi  
Giffords  
Gutierrez  
Larson (CT)

McCotter  
Neal  
Oliver  
Rangel  
Rokita

Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Slaughter  
Stivers  
Tsongas  
Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1318

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 101, noes 314, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 457]

AYES—101

Amash  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Bass (NH)  
Benishek  
Berkley  
Black  
Blackburn  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Carney  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Cicilline  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Cooper  
Culberson  
Davis (CA)  
DeFazio  
Doggett  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Fleming  
Foxy

Franks (AZ)  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gowdy  
Graves (GA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hayworth  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Hunter  
Jordan  
Lamborn  
Lankford  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Mack  
Matheson  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McHenry  
Meehan  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Moran  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Nugent  
Pascrell

Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Peters  
Polis  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rohrabacher  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Smith (NJ)  
Southernland  
Speier  
Stearns  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Tiberi  
Tonko  
Van Hollen  
Walberg  
Walsh (IL)  
West  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Woodall  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

NOES—314

Ackerman  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Becerra  
Berg  
Berman  
Biggert  
Billray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canseco  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cole  
Conaway  
Conyers  
Costa

Costello  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeLauro  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Engel  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fincher  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffin (VA)  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler

Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Herger  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hochul  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hurt  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Lance  
Landry  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas

Luetkemeyer	Petri	Scott, Austin
Luján	Pingree (ME)	Scott, David
Lummis	Pitts	Serrano
Lungren, Daniel	Platts	Sewell
E.	Poe (TX)	Sherman
Lynch	Pompeo	Shimkus
Maloney	Posey	Shuler
Manzullo	Price (NC)	Shuster
Marchant	Rahall	Simpson
Marino	Reed	Sires
Markey	Rehberg	Smith (NE)
Matsui	Reichert	Smith (TX)
McCarthy (CA)	Renacci	Smith (WA)
McCarthy (NY)	Reyes	Stark
McCaul	Ribble	Sutton
McDermott	Richardson	Terry
McGovern	Richmond	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Rigell	Thompson (MS)
McKeon	Rivera	Thompson (PA)
McKinley	Roby	Thornberry
McMorris	Roe (TN)	Tierney
Rodgers	Rogers (AL)	Tipton
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Towns
Meeks	Rogers (MI)	Turner
Mica	Rooney	Upton
Michaud	Ros-Lehtinen	Velázquez
Miller (MI)	Roskam	Visclosky
Miller (NC)	Ross (AR)	Walden
Miller, George	Ross (FL)	Walz (MN)
Moore	Rothman (NJ)	Wasserman
Murphy (CT)	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Nadler	Runyan	Waters
Napolitano	Ruppersberger	Watt
Neugebauer	Rush	Waxman
Noem	Ryan (OH)	Webster
Nunes	Sanchez, Loretta	Welch
Nunnelee	Sarbanes	Westmoreland
Olson	Scalise	Whitfield
Owens	Schakowsky	Whitman
Palazzo	Schiff	Wolf
Pallone	Schilling	Womack
Pastor (AZ)	Schmidt	Woolsey
Payne	Schock	Wu
Pelosi	Schrader	Yarmuth
Perlmutter	Schwartz	Yoder
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—17

DeGette	Larson (CT)	Sánchez, Linda
Eshoo	McCotter	T.
Garamendi	Neal	Slaughter
Giffords	Olver	Stivers
Gutierrez	Rangel	Tsongas
Inslie	Rokita	Weiner

Ms. BASS of California changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

□ 1321

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012”.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) having assumed the chair, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, reported the bill back to the House with sundry

amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 300, the previous question is ordered.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Ms. HOCHUL. I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

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

Ms. Hochul moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2112 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 55, after line 23, insert the following: In addition, for carrying out section 4a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6a), including establishing limits to diminish, eliminate, or prevent excessive speculation, and as authorized by section 12(d) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 16(d)), \$11,800,000.

Page 6, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000)”.

Page 27, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,800,000)”.

Page 30, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I am here today as someone who very recently stood before the voters, and I can tell you that the constituents I represent are fed up with our inability to control the soaring price of gas in this country. In the diners, in the small businesses, and certainly at the gas stations, you can feel the incredible anger and helplessness of our consumers. And that is why I feel compelled to stand here today to offer this final amendment to restore critical funding to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The CFTC is like the sheriffs in town who protect us from the Wild West of oil speculators. Now if Republicans had their way, they would send these sheriffs packing, let the speculators drive up our gas prices and run wild, just shooting around town. But those who support my final amendment to the bill see it differently. We like law and order. We like it when people play by the rules. And we like having sheriffs around to make sure someone is keeping an eye on these speculators on behalf of our consumers.

The Agriculture appropriations bill under debate right now would hurt

every single person we represent. And among the many problems with this bill is the fact that it cedes regulation of the oil market back to Big Oil, and it pits consumers against speculators.

Today oil is trading at about \$100 a barrel. In my district, my constituents are paying over \$4 a gallon just to fill up, and that’s for regular. The price of diesel is really, really hurting my farmers, who pay a quarter more for every gallon.

You know, the worst part is that none of this is new for western New York. A few years ago, my region had the highest gas prices in America—not high prices, the highest. Even today, the village of Arcade, a tiny village in a farming community in Wyoming County, is listed as having among the highest gas prices in the Nation. How can that possibly be explained? What is so disturbing is that our area was just starting to climb out of recession when the price of gas skyrocketed, sending our recovery efforts backwards.

For all the Members who are concerned about the deficit, I hope you will support this amendment. The high cost of oil is not only bankrupting American families and businesses but is also bankrupting our country.

I know that the folks back home in my district are fed up with the deficit; they’re fed up with the poor economy; and they are fed up with high gas prices. And they want to know what we’re going to do to solve these problems. I’ll tell you, the answer does not lie in firing the regulators who watch and control the speculators who now make up over 70 percent of the market. And that’s exactly what this bill does.

Recently, several traders and firms were charged by the CFTC with price manipulation, trying to hoard crude oil and score a quick \$50 million. And I ask, how does gutting this agency, which protects our consumers from speculators, end up reducing the price of gas? The answer is, it doesn’t.

Even the CEO of Exxon-Mobil blames speculators for the high prices, saying that just last month, oil should be trading around \$60 to \$70 a barrel if it was governed by supply and demand. Can you imagine, \$60 a barrel? Also recently, the world’s largest commodity trader, Goldman Sachs, told their clients that the speculators had artificially driven up the price of oil by as much as \$27 a barrel.

The bottom line is, how do we justify slashing the budget for the only agency that can crack down on excessive speculation? I will tell you, it’s not by firing all the sheriffs just when Jesse James is coming to town. I don’t know about anyone else, but when I return home this weekend, I sure would not want to have to explain my support for a bill that would, in effect, make it easier for Big Oil companies and speculators to take advantage of our consumers, our drivers.

The choice is simple. Does this Congress stand with the consumers, our families, our small businesses, and our

farmers? Or does it stand with the speculators? I know where my constituents expect me to stand.

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to start off by saying, if this was a serious amendment, if this was a serious proposal—we have had 25 hours of debate—it would have been out on the House floor, and we could have taken a look at it. But let me say this: Very importantly, there is absolutely nothing in this bill that prohibits the CFTC from looking at oil speculation as it respects the supply or the cost of oil.

□ 1330

This amendment is not needed because of that alone. But let me also quote the Democrat Commissioner on the CFTC, Michael Dunn, a Democrat member of the CFTC. There has been a suggestion by some that once we set position limits, that's speculative limits, on physical derivatives, that the price we pay will inevitably drop. I believe this is a fallacy.

To date, the CFTC staff has been unable to find any reliable economic analysis to support the contention that excessive speculation is affecting the markets we regulate, or that position limits will prevent excessive speculation. The price volatility exists in our markets because of global supply and demand for physical commodities.

Now, why are the Democrats trying to get us bogged down in that the price of oil is going up because of speculation? Well, I can tell you. Go back to January 2009, and ask your constituents if they remember paying a 1.83 per gallon. And in that same month, who became President of the United States but President Obama, the Democrat.

The change you were asking for, the change we were promised was that gas went from \$1.83 per gallon to now \$3.80, a 90 percent increase. And the Democrats want us to believe it's because of speculators. You know why it's gone up? Because of more regulation, less permitting, more delays and more lawsuits.

Think about this. The President recently went down to Brazil and he told them, hey, we understand you're going to drill offshore. We encourage you to do so. We want to lend you the money, and we want to become your best customers.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I've got news for the President. I've got news for the Democrats. American technology and American engineers do not need to hold second place to Brazil or any other country in the world. We are America.

We need to have an all-of-the-above energy policy. We do need to look at solar. We do need to look at ethanol. We do need to look at wind. We need to

also look at nuclear and fossil fuels, and we need to do it here in the United States of America.

We are Americans. And if you want to bring down the price of gas at the pump, then let's increase our own domestic supply and quit playing games of blaming it on Wall Street.

I recommend a "no" vote on the motion to reconsider.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 2112; and approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 233, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 458]

AYES—185

Ackerman	Doyle	Matheson
Altmire	Edwards	Matsui
Andrews	Ellison	McCarthy (NY)
Baca	Engel	McCollum
Baldwin	Farr	McDermott
Barrow	Fattah	McGovern
Bass (CA)	Filner	McIntyre
Becerra	Frank (MA)	McNerney
Berkley	Fudge	Meeks
Berman	Garamendi	Michaud
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez	Miller (NC)
Bishop (NY)	Green, Al	Miller, George
Blumenauer	Green, Gene	Moore
Boren	Grijalva	Moran
Boswell	Gutierrez	Murphy (CT)
Brady (PA)	Hanabusa	Nadler
Bralley (IA)	Hastings (FL)	Napolitano
Brown (FL)	Heinrich	Owens
Butterfield	Higgins	Pallone
Capps	Himes	Pascrell
Capuano	Hinchee	Pastor (AZ)
Cardoza	Hinojosa	Payne
Carnahan	Hirono	Pelosi
Carney	Hochul	Perlmutter
Carson (IN)	Holden	Peters
Castor (FL)	Holt	Peterson
Chandler	Honda	Pingree (ME)
Chu	Hoyer	Polis
Ciциlline	Insole	Price (NC)
Clarke (MI)	Israel	Quigley
Clarke (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Rahall
Clay	Jackson Lee	Reyes
Cleaver	(TX)	Richardson
Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Cohen	Johnson, E. B.	Ross (AR)
Connolly (VA)	Jones	Rothman (NJ)
Conyers	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Cooper	Keating	Ruppersberger
Costa	Kildee	Rush
Costello	Kind	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Kissell	Sanchez, Linda
Critz	Kucinich	T.
Crowley	Langevin	Sanchez, Loretta
Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Levin	Schiff
Davis (IL)	Lewis (GA)	Schrader
DeFazio	Lipinski	Schwartz
DeGette	Loebsack	Scott (VA)
DeLauro	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott, David
Deutch	Lowe	Serrano
Dicks	Lujan	Sewell
Dingell	Lynch	Sherman
Doggett	Maloney	Shuler
Donnelly (IN)	Markey	Sires

Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tonko

Towns  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters

Watt  
Waxman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth

NOES—233

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

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

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

NOT VOTING—14

Eshoo  
Giffords  
Larson (CT)  
McCotter  
Neal

Olver  
Rangel  
Rokita  
Slaughter  
Stivers

Tsongas  
Weiner  
Westmoreland  
Yoder

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1352

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 203, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 459]

YEAS—217

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

NAYS—203

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

NOT VOTING—12

Eshoo	Neal	Slaughter
Giffords	Oliver	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Rangel	Tsongas
McCotter	Rokita	Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1401

Mr. GUTIERREZ changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Nos. 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, and 459. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall vote Nos. 437, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 447, 449, 450, 452, 454, 456, and 458. I would have voted “no” on rollcall vote Nos. 438, 444, 445, 446, 448, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

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

REAPPOINTMENT OF SHIRLEY ANN JACKSON AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 7) providing for the reappointment of Shirley Ann Jackson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 7

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Shirley Ann Jackson of New York, is filled by reappointment of the incumbent for a term of 6 years effective May 6, 2011.*

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REAPPOINTMENT OF ROBERT P. KOGOD AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 9) providing for the reappointment of Robert P. Kogod as a