

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

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

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

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

REPEAL AND REPLACE THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE PLAN

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

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

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

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

HONORING JIM SACKETT

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

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

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

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

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

RECESS

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

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

□ 1303

AFTER RECESS

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

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

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

□ 1304

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

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

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

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

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1310

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

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

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I ask my colleagues to closely consider these amendments.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

□ 1320

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

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

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

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

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

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

put money directly in the pockets of family farmers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)

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

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

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

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

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

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

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

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

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

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

□ 1330

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARR. I yield to the gentleman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1340

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1350

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

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

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

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

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

□ 1400

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. FARR. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1410

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Thank you, my friend.

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

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

P.L. 480 TITLE II

History

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

Current Need and Impact of Cuts

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

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

Title II Assists People Affected by Natural Disasters

PAKISTAN

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

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

HAITI

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

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

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

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

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

SUDAN

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

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

AFGHANISTAN

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

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

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

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

McGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAM BACKGROUND

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1420

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

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

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

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. All Members will suspend.

The Clerk will report the words.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The demand is withdrawn.

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

I appreciate him withdrawing his point of order.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

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

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

□ 1430

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of time.

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

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USAID bags of grains, beans, and lentils.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1440

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

I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Will the gentlewoman yield?

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1450

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So I ask my colleagues to support my amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FDA has implemented a more streamlined process by which medical

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

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

□ 1500

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

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

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

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

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

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

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

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

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

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING CANCELLATIONS, RECISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

I encourage people to vote for my amendment.

Mr. FARR. Will the gentleman yield?

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

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

Mr. BROUN, do you lease a car?

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

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I do, indeed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(1) FOOD DONATION PROGRAM.—

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

“(2) GUIDANCE.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) creates new programs;

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

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

(4) relocates an office or employees;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1510

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

Page 77, strike lines 16 through 17.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1520

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

supply is to prevent horse meat from entering the market.

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

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

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

So let's just summarize here.

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member seek recognition?

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

With that, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. DICKS. A point of order.

I think the gentlelady has already spoken on her amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1530

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield to the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESTORE THE HORSEMEAT INDUSTRY AND CREATE JOBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

The amendment offered by Ms. DELAURO of Connecticut.

The amendment offered by Mr. SESSIONS of Texas.

The amendment offered by Mr. FARR of California.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. BRUN of Georgia.

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

The amendment offered by Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Ms. RICHARDSON of California.

Amendment A by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment A by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment B by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment B by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

The amendment offered by Mr. STEARNS of Florida.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 420]

AYES—193

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

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

NOES—226

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

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

NOT VOTING—13

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

□ 1602

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

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

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

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

HONORING MISSOURI TORNADO VICTIMS

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

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

There was no objection.

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

[Roll No. 421]

AYES—226

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

NOES—199

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

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

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

NOT VOTING—7

Eshoo
Giffords
Rangel
Rokita
Slaughter
Stivers
Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1609

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FARR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

[Roll No. 422]

AYES—352

Ellmers
Engel
Farr
Fattah
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matsumi
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller (NY)
Smith (WA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (VA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Viscosky
Hanna
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Woodsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

Ackerman
Akin
Alexander
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggart
Billray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Harper
Hartzler
Bucshon
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capp
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison

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

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

NOES—70

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

NOT VOTING—10

Eshoo
Giffords
Herger
Markey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1613

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

Adams
Altmire
Amash
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Campbell
Cantor
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cooper
Cravaack
Davis (KY)
Dent
Doggett
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Garrett
Gibson

[Roll No. 423]
AYES—120

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

NOES—304

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

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

Griffin (AR)

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

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

NOT VOTING—8

Bilbray
Eshoo
Giffords

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1618

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CHAFFETZ

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

[Roll No. 424]

AYES—83

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

NOES—338

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

Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Nunes
Paul
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Rohrabacher
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Stearns
Stutzman
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
West
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Young (AK)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Hunter
Inlee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loehsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Maloney
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson

Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Oliver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Ellison
Eshoo
Gardner
Giffords
McHenry
Rangel
Rokita
Slaughter
Posey
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Shock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Viscosky
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Olson
Oliver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Ellison
Eshoo
Gardner
Giffords
McHenry
Rangel
Rokita
Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1621

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 125, noes 298, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 425]

AYES—125

Adams Graves (GA) Murphy (PA)
Amash Nugent
Bachmann Griffith (VA) Nunes
Bartlett Grimm Paul
Barton (TX) Harris Paulsen
Benishek Heinrich Pence
Bilirakis Hensarling Peters
Bishop (UT) Herger Petri
Black Herrera Beutler Pitts
Blackburn Hochul Polis
Bono Mack Huizenga (MI) Pompeo
Brady (TX) Hultgren Price (GA)
Broun (GA) Hunter Quayle
Bucshon Hurt
Buerkle Insee Rigell
Burgess Issa Roe (TN)
Burton (IN) Johnson (OH) Rogers (MI)
Calvert Johnson, Sam Rohrabacher
Campbell Jordan
Cantor King (NY) Roskam
Chabot Kline Ross (FL)
Chaffetz Labrador Royce
Coble Lamborn Ryan (WI)
Coffman (CO) Landry Scalise
Cooper Larsen (WA) Schweikert
Dent Lewis (CA) Scott (SC)
Doggett Long Scott, Austin
Duncan (SC) Lummis Sensenbrenner
Duncan (TN) Lungren, Daniel
Fitzpatrick E.
Flake Mack
Fleischmann Manzullo Matheson
Fleming Terry
Foxy McCarthy (CA) Walberg
Franks (AZ) McClintock Walsh (IL)
Gallegly Gallegly Westmoreland
Garrett Garrett Wilson (SC)
Gibson McHenry Wilson (SC)
Gingrey (GA) McKeon Woodall
Mica Miller (FL) Yoder
Goodlatte Miller, Gary Young (AK)
Gosar Miller, Gary Young (FL)
Gowdy Mulvaney Young (IN)

NOES—298

Ackerman Clyburn Gibbs
Aderholt Cohen Gohmert
Akin Cole Gonzalez
Alexander Conaway Granger
Altmire Connolly (VA) Graves (MO)
Andrews Conyers Green, Al
Austria Costa Griffin (AR)
Baca Costello Grijalva
Bachus Courtney Guinta
Baldwin Cravaack Guthrie
Barletta Crawford Gutierrez
Barrow Crenshaw Hall
Bass (CA) Critz Hanabusa
Bass (NH) Crowley Hanna
Becerra Cuellar Harper
Berg Culberson Hartzler
Berkley Cummings Hastings (FL)
Berman Davis (CA) Hastings (WA)
Biggart Davis (IL) Hayworth
Bilbray Davis (KY) Heck
Bishop (GA) DeFazio Higgins
Bishop (NY) DeGette Himes
Blumenauer DeLauro Hinchee
Bonner Denham Hinojosa
Boren DesJarlais Hirono
Boswell Deutch Holden
Boustany Diaz-Balart Holt
Brady (PA) Dicks Honda
Braley (IA) Dingell Hoyer
Brooks Dold Huelskamp
Brown (FL) Donnelly (IN) Israel
Buchanan Doyle Jackson (IL)
Butterfield Dreier Jackson Lee
Camp Duffy (TX)
Canseco Edwards Jenkins
Capito Ellison Johnson (GA)
Capps Ellmers Johnson (IL)
Capuano Emerson Johnson, E. B.
Cardoza Engel Jones
Carnahan Farenthold Kaptur
Carney Farr Keating
Carson (IN) Fattah Kelly
Carter Filner Kildee
Cassidy Fincher Kind
Castor (FL) Flores King (IA)
Chandler Forber Kingston
Chu Fortenberry Kinzinger (IL)
Cicilline Frelinghuysen Kissell
Clarke (MI) Fudge Kucinich
Clarke (NY) Garamendi Lance
Clay Gardner Langevin
Clever Gerlach Lankford

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

NOT VOTING—9

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1624

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLARKE OF MICHIGAN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

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

NOES—282

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

King (NY) Nugent Schakowsky
 Kingston Nunes Schilling
 Kline Nunnelee Schrader
 Labrador Olson Schweikert
 Lamborn Owens Scott (SC)
 Lance Palazzo Scott (VA)
 Landry Pastor (AZ) Scott, Austin
 Lankford Paul Sensenbrenner
 Latham Paulsen Sessions
 LaTourette Pearce Shimkus
 Latta Pence Shuler
 Levin Perlmutter Shuster
 Lewis (CA) Peters Simpson
 LoBiondo Peterson Smith (NE)
 Long Petri Smith (NJ)
 Lucas Pingree (ME) Smith (TX)
 Luetkemeyer Platts Southerland
 Lummis Poe (TX) Speier
 Lungren, Daniel Polis Stearns
 E. Pompeo Stutzman
 Lynch Price (GA) Sullivan
 Maloney Price (NC) Terry
 Manzullo Quayle Thompson (PA)
 Marchant Rahall Thornberry
 Marino Reed Tiberi
 Matheson Rehberg Tierney
 McCarthy (CA) Reichert Tipton
 McCarthy (NY) Ribble Turner
 McCaul Richardson Upton
 McClintock Richmond Vislosky
 McCollum Rigell
 McCotter Rivera Walberg
 McHenry Roby Walden
 McIntyre Roe (TN) Walsh (IL)
 McKeon Rogers (AL) Watt
 McKinley Rogers (KY) Webster
 McMorris Rogers (MI) West
 Rodgers Rohrabacher Westmoreland
 Meehan Rooney Whitfield
 Mica Ros-Lehtinen Wilson (SC)
 Miller (FL) Roskam Wittman
 Miller (NC) Ross (AR) Wolf
 Miller, Gary Ross (FL) Womack
 Miller, George Rothman (NJ) Woodall
 Moran Royce Woolsey
 Mulvaney Runyan Wu
 Murphy (PA) Ruppertsberger Yoder
 Myrick Ryan (WI) Young (AK)
 Neugebauer Sanchez, Loretta Young (FL)
 Noem Scalise Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—8

Cole Rangel Stivers
 Eshoo Rokita Weiner
 Giffords Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1628

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

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

[Roll No. 427]

AYES—107

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

NOES—318

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

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

NOT VOTING—7

Eshoo Rokita
 Giffords Slaughter
 Rangel Stivers

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1631

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. RICHARDSON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

[Roll No. 428]

AYES—200

Ackerman Baca
 Altmire Baldwin
 Andrews Barrow

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

NOES—224

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

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

Hurt	Miller (FL)	Scalise	Conaway	Johnson (OH)	Posey	McKeon	Reichert	Stark
Israel	Miller (MI)	Schilling	Cooper	Johnson, Sam	Quayle	McMorris	Reyes	Sutton
Issa	Miller, Gary	Schmidt	Cravaack	Jones	Reed	Rodgers	Ribble	Thompson (CA)
Jenkins	Miller, George	Schock	Duffy	Jordan	Renacci	McNerney	Richmond	Thompson (MS)
Johnson (IL)	Mulvaney	Schweikert	Duncan (SC)	King (IA)	Richardson	Meehan	Rigell	Thompson (PA)
Johnson (OH)	Myrick	Scott (SC)	Duncan (TN)	Kline	Rogers (MI)	Meeks	Rivera	Thornberry
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer	Scott, Austin	Ellmers	Lamborn	Rooney	Michaud	Roby	Tiberi
Jones	Noem	Sensenbrenner	Farenthold	Landry	Roskam	Miller (MI)	Roe (TN)	Tierney
Jordan	Nugent	Sessions	Flake	Lankford	Ross (FL)	Miller (NC)	Rogers (AL)	Tonko
King (IA)	Nunes	Shimkus	Fleischmann	Latta	Royce	Miller, George	Rogers (KY)	Towns
King (NY)	Nunnelee	Shuler	Fleming	Luetkemeyer	Ryan (WI)	Moore	Rohrabacher	Tsongas
Kingston	Olson	Flores	Luján	Luján	Scalise	Morán	Ros-Lehtinen	Turner
Kinzinger (IL)	Owens	Simpson	Lummis	Lummis	Schilling	Murphy (CT)	Ross (AR)	Upton
Kline	Palazzo	Smith (NE)	Mack	Mack	Schmidt	Myrick	Rothman (NJ)	Van Hollen
Labrador	Paul	Smith (NJ)	Manzullo	Manzullo	Schock	Nadler	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Lamborn	Paulsen	Smith (TX)	Marchant	Marchant	Schrader	Napolitano	Runyan	Visclosky
Lance	Pearce	Southerland	Marino	Marino	Schweikert	Neal	Ruppersberger	Walden
Landry	Pence	Stearns	Gingrey (GA)	McClintock	Scott (SC)	Noem	Rush	Walz (MN)
Lankford	Peterson	Stutzman	Gomert	McHenry	Scott, Austin	Nunnelee	Ryan (OH)	Wasserman
Latham	Petri	Sullivan	Gonzalez	McIntyre	Olver	Palazzo	Sánchez, Linda	Schultz
LaTourette	Pingree (ME)	Terry	Goodlatte	McKinley	Palazzo	Pallone	T.	Waters
Latta	Pitts	Thompson (PA)	Gosar	Mica	Pascrell	Pascrell	Sanchez, Loretta	Watt
Lewis (CA)	Poe (TX)	Thornberry	Gowdy	Miller (FL)	Pastor (AZ)	Pastor (AZ)	Sarbanes	Waxman
Loeback	Pompeo	Tiberi	Graves (GA)	Miller, Gary	Payne	Payne	Schakowsky	Welch
Long	Posey	Tipton	Griffith (VA)	Mulvaney	Perlmutter	Perlmutter	Schiff	West
Lucas	Price (GA)	Turner	Guinta	Murphy (PA)	Peters	Peters	Schwartz	Whitfield
Luetkemeyer	Quayle	Upton	Neugebauer	Murphy (PA)	Peterson	Peterson	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
Lummis	Reed	Walberg	Harris	Nugent	Pingree (ME)	Pingree (ME)	Scott, David	Wilson (SC)
Lungren, Daniel	Rehberg	Walsh (IL)	Hartzler	Nunes	Platts	Platts	Serrano	Wittman
E.	Reichert	Walz (MN)	Heinrich	Olson	Poe (TX)	Poe (TX)	Sewell	Wolf
Mack	Renacci	Webster	Hensarling	Owens	Polis	Polis	Sherman	Womack
McCarthy (CA)	Ribble	Hinojosa	Hinchey	Paul	Price (GA)	Price (GA)	Shuler	Woolsey
McCaul	Rigell	Hochul	Hinojosa	Paulsen	Price (NC)	Price (NC)	Sires	Wu
McClintock	Roby	Huizenga (MI)	Pearce	Pence	Quigley	Quigley	Smith (NE)	Yarmuth
McCotter	Roe (TN)	Hultgren	Pence	Petri	Rahall	Rahall	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)
McHenry	Rogers (AL)	Hunter	Pitts	Pitts	Rehberg	Rehberg	Smith (TX)	Young (FL)
McIntyre	Rogers (KY)	Hurt	Pompeo	Pompeo			Smith (WA)	Young (IN)
McKeon	Rogers (MI)						Speier	
McKinley	Rooney	Womack						
McMorris	Roskam	Woodall						
Rodgers	Ross (FL)	Woolsey						
Meeks	Royce	Yoder						
Mica	Runyan	Young (FL)						
Michaud	Ryan (WI)	Young (IN)						

NOT VOTING—8

Brady (TX)	Rangel	Stivers
Eshoo	Rokita	Weiner
Giffords	Slaughter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1634

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

[Roll No. 429]

AYES—139

Adams	Black	Burgess
Akin	Blackburn	Burton (IN)
Amash	Boren	Calvert
Bachmann	Boswell	Campbell
Barletta	Brady (TX)	Canseco
Bartlett	Brooks	Chabot
Barton (TX)	Broun (GA)	Chaffetz
Benishek	Buchanan	Coble
Bishop (UT)	Buerkle	Coffman (CO)

NOES—285

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

NOT VOTING—8

Eshoo	Rangel	Stivers
Giffords	Rokita	Weiner
Herger	Slaughter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1637

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 64, noes 360, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 430]

AYES—64

Amash	Duncan (SC)	Huelskamp
Bachmann	Duncan (TN)	Hunter
Bartlett	Flake	Hurt
Black	Fleming	Johnson, Sam
Blackburn	Fox	Jordan
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	King (IA)
Brooks	Garrett	Lamborn
Broun (GA)	Goodlatte	Long
Burton (IN)	Gowdy	Mack
Campbell	Graves (GA)	Manzullo
Cantor	Griffith (VA)	Marchant
Chabot	Hensarling	McClintock
Chaffetz	Herger	McHenry

Miller (FL) Rohrabacher
 Miller, Gary Ross (FL)
 Mulvaney Royce
 Paul Ryan (WI)
 Pence Scalise
 Petri Schweikert
 Poe (TX) Scott (SC)
 Pompeo Scott, Austin
 Price (GA) Sensenbrenner

NOES—360

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

Sessions
 Southerland
 Stearns
 Stutzman
 Walsh (IL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Woodall
 Kelly
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kline
 Kucinich
 Labrador
 Lance
 Landry
 Langevin
 Lankford
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourrette
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loebsack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Marino
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Olver
 Owens
 Palazzio
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts

King (IA)
 Kline
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Landry
 Lankford
 Latta
 Long
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Marchant
 McCarthy (CA)
 McClintock
 McHenry
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller, Gary
 Mulvaney
 Myrick
 Neugebauer
 Paul
 Pearce
 Shimkus
 Petri
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)
 Pompeo
 Price (GA)
 Quayle
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Roskam
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Ryan (WI)
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Pence
 Smith (NE)
 Southerland
 Stearns
 Stutzman
 Sullivan
 Terry
 Thornberry
 Walberg
 Walsh (IL)
 Webster
 Westmoreland
 Wilson (SC)
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (IN)

NOES—306

Ackerman
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Andrews
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachus
 Baldwin
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Bass (CA)
 Bass (NH)
 Becerra
 Berg
 Berkley
 Berman
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenauer
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boswell
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (FL)
 Buchanan
 Busch
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Camp
 Canseco
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardoza
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Castor (FL)
 Chandler
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke (MI)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Coffman (CO)
 Cohen
 Cole
 Conaway
 Connolly (VA)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Cravaack
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Critz
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Dold
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Duffy
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Emerson
 Engel
 Farenthold
 Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Fitzpatrick
 Flores
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gallegly
 Garamendi
 Gardner
 Gerlach
 Gibson
 Gohmert
 Gonzalez
 Gosar
 Granger
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffin (AR)
 Grijalva
 Grimm
 Guinta
 Guthrie
 Gutierrez
 Hanabusa
 Hanna
 Harper
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Heck
 Heinrich
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Hochul
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Insee
 Israel
 Issa
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson Lee
 Jenkins
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kucinich
 Dold
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourrette
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loebsack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Marino
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Olver
 Owens
 Palazzio
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Rangel
 Rokita
 Slaughter
 Stivers
 Weiner
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schilling
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Stark
 Sullivan
 Sutton
 Terry
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Tipton
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Webster
 Welch
 West
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—8

Eshoo
 Giffords
 McDermott
 Rangel
 Rokita
 Slaughter
 Stivers
 Weiner

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

□ 1641

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

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.
 The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 119, noes 306,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 431]
AYES—119

Adams
 Amash
 Bachmann
 Bartlett
 Barton (TX)
 Benishkek
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Campbell
 Canseco
 Cantor
 Carter
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Coble
 Cole
 Conaway
 Culberson
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Ellmers
 Fincher
 Flake
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Garrett
 Gibbs
 Gingrey (GA)
 Goodlatte
 Gowdy
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Griffith (VA)
 Hall
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson, Sam
 Jordan

Coffman (CO)
 Cohen
 Connolly (VA)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Cravaack
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Critz
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Denham
 Dent
 Dingrey (GA)
 Goodlatte
 Gowdy
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Griffith (VA)
 Hall
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly
 Kildee
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kucinich
 Dold
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourrette
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loebsack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Marino
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Olver
 Owens
 Palazzio
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Price (GA)
 Quayle
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Roskam
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Ryan (WI)
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Pence
 Smith (NE)
 Southerland
 Stearns
 Stutzman
 Sullivan
 Terry
 Thornberry
 Walberg
 Walsh (IL)
 Webster
 Westmoreland
 Wilson (SC)
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (IN)

Price (NC) Schakowsky
 Quigley Schiff
 Rahall Schilling
 Reed Schmidt
 Rehberg Schmitt
 Reichert Schrader
 Reyes Schwartz
 Richardson Scott (VA)
 Richmond Scott, David
 Rigell Serrano
 Rivera Sewell
 Roby Sherman
 Roe (TN) Shuler
 Rogers (AL) Shuster
 Rogers (KY) Simpson
 Rogers (MI) Sires
 Ros-Lehtinen Smith (NJ)
 Ross (AR) Smith (TX)
 Rothman (NJ) Smith (WA)
 Roybal-Allard Speier
 Runyan Stark
 Ruppertsberger Sutton
 Rush Thompson (CA)
 Ryan (OH) Thompson (MS)
 Sánchez, Linda Thompson (PA)
 T. Tiberi
 Sanchez, Loretta Tierney
 Sarbanes Tipton

Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 West
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (FL)

Pearce
 Pence
 Petri
 Price (GA)
 Quayle
 Ribble
 Rigell
 Roe (TN)
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Roskam

Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Ryan (WI)
 Scalise
 Schilling
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Stearns
 Stutzman

Terry
 Visclosky
 Walberg
 Walsh (IL)
 Webster
 Woodall
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Runyan
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuler

Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Southerland
 Speler
 Stark
 Sullivan
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Tipton
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton

Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Walden
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 West
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Yoder

NOES—324

Ackerman
 Adams
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Andrews
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachus
 Baldwin
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Bass (CA)
 Bass (NH)
 Becerra
 Berg
 Berkley
 Berman
 Biggert
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenauer
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boustany
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (FL)
 Bucshon
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Camp
 Canseco
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardoza
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Castor (FL)
 Chandler
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke (MI)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Cohen
 Cole
 Conaway
 Connolly (VA)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Cravaack
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Critz
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Deutsch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dicks
 Dingell

Doggett
 Dold
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Emerson
 Engel
 Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Berg
 Gallegly
 Garamendi
 Gardner
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gonzalez
 Granger
 Graves (MO)
 Green, Al
 Griffin (AR)
 Grijalva
 Grimm
 Guinta
 Guthrie
 Gutierrez
 Hanabusa
 Hanna
 Harper
 Hartzler
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Heck
 Heinrich
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Hochul
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hunter
 Inslee
 Israel
 Issa
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson Lee
 (TX)
 Jenkins
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kline
 Kucinich
 Labrador
 Lance
 Langevin
 Lankford
 Lansen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham

Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeback
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Marino
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorrow
 Rodgers
 McNerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Oliver
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Platts
 Poe (TX)
 Polis
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rivera
 Roby
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross (AR)

NOT VOTING—9

Eshoo
 Giffords
 Rangel
 Herger
 LaTourette
 Rangel
 Rokita
 Slaughter
 Stivers
 Weiner

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

□ 1647

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.
 Stated for:
 Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 432,
 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been
 present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment B offered by the
 gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR)
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the noes pre-
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.
 The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 124, noes 300,
 not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]
 AYES—124

Adams
 Amash
 Bachmann
 Bartlett
 Barton (TX)
 Benishek
 Bilbray
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Brady (TX)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Campbell
 Cantor
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Coffman (CO)
 Conaway
 Cravaack
 Culberson
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Eillers
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Flake
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Franks (AZ)
 Garrett
 Gibson
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Graves (GA)
 Griffin (AR)
 Griffith (VA)
 Guinta
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings (WA)
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hurt
 Issa
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jordan
 King (IA)
 Kline
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Landry
 Lankford

NOT VOTING—7

Eshoo
 Giffords
 Rangel
 Rokita
 Slaughter
 Stivers
 Weiner

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

□ 1644

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

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 99, noes 324,
 not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 432]
 AYES—99

Amash
 Bachmann
 Bartlett
 Barton (TX)
 Benishek
 Bilbray
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Brady (TX)
 Brooks
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Campbell
 Cantor
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Coffman (CO)
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Eillers
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Flake
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Garrett
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Graves (GA)
 Green, Gene
 Griffith (VA)
 Hall
 Harris
 Hensarling
 Hultgren
 Hurt
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jordan
 Lamborn
 Landry
 Latta
 Long
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Marchant
 McClintock
 McHenry
 Miller (FL)
 Miller, Gary
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paul

Latta	Pearce	Scott (SC)	Rogers (KY)	Sherman	Velázquez	Poe (TX)	Ryan (WI)	Stutzman
Long	Pence	Scott, Austin	Rohrabacher	Shimkus	Velosky	Pompeo	Scalise	Sullivan
Luetkemeyer	Petri	Sensenbrenner	Ros-Lehtinen	Shuler	Walz (MN)	Posey	Schmidt	Walberg
Lummis	Pitts	Sessions	Ross (AR)	Shuster	Wasserman	Price (GA)	Schweikert	Walsh (IL)
Lungren, Daniel E.	Pompeo	Southerland	Rothman (NJ)	Simpson	Schultz	Quayle	Scott (SC)	Webster
Mack	Posy	Stearns	Royal-Allard	Sires	Waters	Rohrabacher	Scott, Austin	Westmoreland
Manzullo	Price (GA)	Stutzman	Runyan	Smith (NE)	Watt	Rooney	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
Marchant	Quayle	Sullivan	Ruppersberger	Smith (NJ)	Waxman	Roskam	Sessions	Woodall
McCarthy (CA)	Reed	Terry	Rush	Smith (TX)	Welch	Ross (FL)	Southerland	Yoder
McClintock	Renacci	Tipton	Ryan (OH)	Smith (WA)	West	Royce	Stearns	Young (IN)
McHenry	Rogers (MI)	Upton	Sánchez, Linda T.	Speier	Whitfield			
Mica	Rooney	Walberg	Sanchez, Loretta	Stark	Wilson (FL)			
Miller (FL)	Roskam	Walden	Sanbaranes	Sutton	Wilson (SC)	Ackerman	Duffy	Loeb sack
Miller, Gary	Ross (FL)	Walsh (IL)	Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)	Wittman	Adams	Duncan (TN)	Lofgren, Zoe
Mulvaney	Royce	Webster	Schiff	Thompson (MS)	Wolf	Aderholt	Edwards	Lowey
Murphy (PA)	Ryan (WI)	Westmoreland	Schilling	Thompson (PA)	Womack	Akin	Ellison	Lucas
Neugebauer	Scalise	Woodall	Schock	Thornberry	Woolsey	Alexander	Ellmers	Luetkemeyer
Paulsen	Schmidt	Yoder	Schrader	Tiberi	Wu	Altmire	Emerson	Lujan
	Schweikert		Schwartz	Tierney	Yarmuth	Andrews	Engel	Lummis
			Scott (VA)	Tonko	Young (AK)	Austria	Farr	Lungren, Daniel E.
			Scott, David	Towns	Young (FL)	Baca	Fattah	
			Serrano	Tsongas	Young (IN)	Bachus	Filner	Lynch
			Sewell	Turner		Baldwin	Fincher	Maloney
				Van Hollen		Barletta	Fitzpatrick	Marino
						Barrow	Forbes	Marky
						Bass (CA)	Fortenberry	Matheson
						Bass (NH)	Frank (MA)	Matsui
						Becerra	Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)
						Berg	Fudge	McCaul
						Berkley	Gallegly	McCollum
						Berman	Garamendi	McCotter
						Biggert	Gardner	McDermott
						Bilirakis	Gerlach	McGovern
						Bishop (GA)	Gibbs	McIntyre
						Bishop (NY)	Gibson	McKeon
						Blumenauer	Gonzalez	McKinley
						Bonner	Granger	McMorris
						Boren	Graves (MO)	Rodgers
						Boswell	Green, Al	McNerney
						Boustany	Green, Gene	Meehan
						Brady (PA)	Grijalva	Meeks
						Braley (IA)	Grimm	Michaud
						Brown (FL)	Guthrie	Miller (MI)
						Buchanan	Gutierrez	Miller (NC)
						Bucshon	Hanabusa	Miller, George
						Butterfield	Hanna	Moore
						Calvert	Harper	Moran
						Camp	Hartzler	Murphy (CT)
						Capito	Hastings (FL)	Myrick
						Capps	Hastings (WA)	Nadler
						Capuano	Hayworth	Napolitano
						Cardoza	Heck	Neal
						Carnahan	Heinrich	Noem
						Carney	Herrera Beutler	Nunnelee
						Carson (IN)	Higgins	Olson
						Carter	Himes	Olver
						Cassidy	Hinchev	Owens
						Castor (FL)	Hinojosa	Palazzo
						Chandler	Hirono	Pallone
						Chu	Hochul	Pascarell
						Cicilline	Holden	Pastor (AZ)
						Clarke (MI)	Holt	Paulsen
						Clarke (NY)	Honda	Payne
						Clay	Hoyer	Pelosi
						Cleaver	Huelskamp	Perlmutter
						Clyburn	Hunter	Peters
						Coble	Inslee	Peterson
						Cohen	Israel	Pingree (ME)
						Cole	Jackson (IL)	Pitts
						Connolly (VA)	Jackson Lee	Platts
						Conyers	(TX)	Polis
						Cooper	Jenkins	Price (NC)
						Costa	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
						Costello	Johnson (IL)	Rahall
						Courtney	Johnson, E. B.	Reed
						Crawford	Jones	Rehberg
						Crenshaw	Kaptur	Reichert
						Critz	Keating	Renacci
						Crowley	Kelly	Reyes
						Cuellar	Kildee	Ribble
						Cummings	Kind	Richardson
						Davis (CA)	King (IA)	Richmond
						Davis (IL)	King (NY)	Rigell
						Davis (KY)	Kingston	Rivera
						DeFazio	Kinzing (IL)	Roby
						DeGette	Kissell	Roe (TN)
						DeLauro	Kucinich	Rogers (AL)
						Denham	Lance	Rogers (KY)
						Dent	Langevin	Rogers (MI)
						DesJarlais	Larsen (WA)	Ros-Lehtinen
						Deutch	Larson (CT)	Ross (AR)
						Diaz-Balart	Latham	Rothman (NJ)
						Dicks	LaTourette	Royal-Allard
						Dingell	Lee (CA)	Runyan
						Doggett	Levin	Ruppersberger
						Dold	Lewis (CA)	Rush
						Donnelly (IN)	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
						Doyle	Lipinski	Sánchez, Linda T.
						Dreier	LoBiondo	

NOES—300

Ackerman	Diaz-Balart	Latham
Aderholt	Dicks	LaTourette
Akin	Dingell	Lee (CA)
Alexander	Doggett	Levin
Altmire	Dold	Lewis (CA)
Andrews	Donnelly (IN)	Lewis (GA)
Austria	Doyle	Lipinski
Baca	Dreier	LoBiondo
Bachus	Duffy	Loeb sack
Baldwin	Edwards	Lofgren, Zoe
Barletta	Ellison	Lowey
Barrow	Emerson	Lucas
Bass (CA)	Engel	Lujan
Bass (NH)	Farr	Lynch
Becerra	Fattah	Maloney
Berg	Filner	Marino
Berkley	Forbes	Marky
Berman	Fortenberry	Matheson
Biggert	Frank (MA)	Matsui
Bishop (GA)	Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)
Bishop (NY)	Fudge	McCaul
Blumenauer	Gallegly	McCollum
Bonner	Garamendi	McCotter
Bono Mack	Gardner	McDermott
Boren	Gerlach	McGovern
Boswell	Gibbs	McIntyre
Boustany	Gonzalez	McKeon
Brady (PA)	Granger	McKinley
Braley (IA)	Graves (MO)	McMorris
Brown (FL)	Green, Al	Rodgers
Bucshon	Green, Gene	McNerney
Butterfield	Grijalva	Meehan
Calvert	Grimm	Meeks
Camp	Guthrie	Michaud
Cantor	Gutierrez	Miller (MI)
Capito	Hall	Miller (NC)
Capps	Hanabusa	Miller, George
Capuano	Hanna	Moore
Cardoza	Hastings (FL)	Moran
Carnahan	Hayworth	Murphy (CT)
Carney	Heck	Myrick
Carson (IN)	Heinrich	Nadler
Carter	Herrera Beutler	Napolitano
Cassidy	Higgins	Neal
Castor (FL)	Himes	Noem
Chandler	Hinchev	Nugent
Chu	Hinojosa	Nunes
Cicilline	Hirono	Nunnelee
Clarke (MI)	Hochul	Olson
Clarke (NY)	Holden	Olver
Clay	Holt	Owens
Cleaver	Honda	Palazzo
Clyburn	Hoyer	Pallone
Coble	Hunter	Pascarell
Cohen	Inslee	Pastor (AZ)
Cole	Israel	Payne
Connolly (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Conyers	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Cooper	(TX)	Peters
Costa	Jenkins	Peterson
Costello	Johnson (GA)	Pingree (ME)
Courtney	Johnson (IL)	Platts
Crawford	Johnson, E. B.	Poe (TX)
Crenshaw	Jones	Polis
Critz	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Crowley	Keating	Quigley
Cuellar	Kelly	Rahall
Cummings	Kildee	Rehberg
Davis (CA)	Kind	Reichert
Davis (IL)	King (NY)	Reyes
Davis (KY)	Kingston	Ribble
DeFazio	Kinzing (IL)	Richardson
DeGette	Kissell	Richmond
DeLauro	Kucinich	Rigell
Denham	Lance	Rivera
Dent	Langevin	Roby
DesJarlais	Larsen (WA)	Roe (TN)
Deutch	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)

NOT VOTING—8

Eshoo Rangel Stivers
Giffords Rokita Weiner
Paul Slaughter

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

□ 1651

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 108, noes 316, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 434]

AYES—108

Amash	Farenthold	Johnson, Sam
Bachmann	Flake	Jordan
Bartlett	Fleischmann	Kline
Barton (TX)	Fleming	Labrador
Benishek	Flores	Lamborn
Bilbray	Foxx	Landry
Bishop (UT)	Franks (AZ)	Lankford
Black	Garrett	Latta
Blackburn	Gingrey (GA)	Long
Bono Mack	Gohmert	Mack
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	Manzullo
Brooks	Gosar	Marchant
Broun (GA)	Gowdy	McCarthy (CA)
Buerkle	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Burgess	Griffin (AR)	McHenry
Burton (IN)	Griffith (VA)	Mica
Campbell	Guinta	Miller (FL)
Canseco	Hall	Miller, Gary
Cantor	Harris	Mulvaney
Chabot	Hensarling	Murphy (PA)
Chaffetz	Herger	Neugebauer
Coffman (CO)	Huizenga (MI)	Nugent
Conaway	Hultgren	Nunes
Cravaack	Hurt	Pearce
Culberson	Issa	Pence
Duncan (SC)	Johnson (OH)	Petri

NOES—316

Ackerman	Duffy	Loeb sack
Adams	Duncan (TN)	Lofgren, Zoe
Aderholt	Edwards	Lowey
Akin	Ellison	Lucas
Alexander	Ellmers	Luetkemeyer
Altmire	Emerson	Lujan
Andrews	Engel	Lummis
Austria	Farr	Lungren, Daniel E.
Baca	Fattah	
Bachus	Filner	Lynch
Baldwin	Fincher	Maloney
Barletta	Fitzpatrick	Marino
Barrow	Forbes	Marky
Bass (CA)	Fortenberry	Matheson
Bass (NH)	Frank (MA)	Matsui
Becerra	Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)
Berg	Fudge	McCaul
Berkley	Gallegly	McCollum
Berman	Garamendi	McCotter
Biggert	Gardner	McDermott
Bilirakis	Gerlach	McGovern
Bishop (GA)	Gibbs	McIntyre
Bishop (NY)	Gibson	McKeon
Blumenauer	Gonzalez	McKinley
Bonner	Granger	McMorris
Boren	Graves (MO)	Rodgers
Boswell	Green, Al	McNerney
Boustany	Green, Gene	Meehan
Brady (PA)	Grijalva	Meeks
Braley (IA)	Grimm	Michaud
Brown (FL)	Guthrie	Miller (MI)
Buchanan	Gutierrez	Miller (NC)
Bucshon	Hanabusa	Miller, George
Butterfield	Hanna	Moore
Calvert	Harper	Moran
Camp	Hartzler	Murphy (CT)
Capito	Hastings (FL)	Myrick
Capps	Hastings (WA)	Nadler
Capuano	Hayworth	Napolitano
Cardoza	Heck	Neal
Carnahan	Heinrich	Noem
Carney	Herrera Beutler	Nunnelee
Carson (IN)	Higgins	Olson</

Sanchez, Loretta Smith (TX)
 Sarbanes Smith (WA)
 Schakowsky Speler
 Schiff Stark
 Schilling Sutton
 Schock Terry
 Schrader Thompson (CA)
 Schwartz Thompson (MS)
 Scott (VA) Thompson (PA)
 Scott, David Thornberry
 Serrano Tiberi
 Sewell Tierney
 Sherman Tipton
 Shimkus Tonko
 Shuler Towns
 Shuster Tsongas
 Simpson Turner
 Sires Upton
 Smith (NE) Van Hollen
 Smith (NJ) Velázquez

Visclosky Walden
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 West
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

Prayle (GA)
 Qualey
 Ribble
 Rigell
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Roskam
 Ross (FL)
 Royce
 Ryan (WI)

Scalise
 Schmidt
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Southerland
 Stearns
 Stutzman

Terry
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walsh (IL)
 Webster
 Westmoreland
 Wilson (SC)
 Woodall
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Stark
 Sullivan
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)

Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Tipton
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—8

Eshoo Rangel Stivers
 Giffords Rokita Weiner
 Paul Slaughter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1655

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 120, noes 303,
 not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 435]

AYES—120

Adams Duncan (TN) Johnson (OH)
 Amash Ellmers Johnson, Sam
 Bachmann Farenthold Jordan
 Bartlett Flake Kline
 Barton (TX) Fleischmann Labrador
 Benishek Fleming Lamborn
 Bilbray Flores Landry
 Bishop (UT) Foxx Latta
 Black Franks (AZ) Long
 Blackburn Garrett Lummis
 Bono Mack Gingrey (GA) Mack
 Boustany Gohmert Manzanillo
 Brady (TX) Goodlatte Marchant
 Brooks Gosar McCarthy (CA)
 Broun (GA) Gowdy McClintock
 Buerkle Graves (GA) McHenry
 Burton (IN) Graves (MO) Mica
 Campbell Griffith (VA) Miller (FL)
 Canseco Guinta Miller, Gary
 Cantor Hall Mulvaney
 Cassidy Harper Murphy (PA)
 Chabot Harris Myrick
 Chaffetz Hastings (WA) Neugebauer
 Coble Hensarling Nugent
 Coffman (CO) Herger Nunes
 Conaway Huizenga (MI) Pence
 Cravaack Hultgren Petri
 Culberson Hunter Pitts
 Duffy Hurt Poe (TX)
 Duncan (SC) Issa Pompeo

Ackerman
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Andrews
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachus
 Baldwin
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Bass (CA)
 Bass (NH)
 Becerra
 Berg
 Berkley
 Berman
 Biggert
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenauer
 Bonner
 Boren
 Boswell
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (FL)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Burgess
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Camp
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardoza
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Castor (FL)
 Chandler
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke (MI)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Cole
 Connolly (VA)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Critz
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Dold
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Edwards
 Emerson
 Engel

NOES—303

Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gallegly
 Garamendi
 Gardner
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gonzalez
 Granger
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffin (AR)
 Grijalva
 Grimm
 Guthrie
 Gutierrez
 Hanabusa
 Hanna
 Hartzler
 Hastings (FL)
 Hayworth
 Heck
 Heinrich
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Hochul
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Huelskamp
 Inslee
 Israel
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson Lee
 (TX)
 Jenkins
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Renacci
 Reyes
 Kildee
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kissell
 Kucinich
 Lance
 Langevin
 Lankford
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loebsack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch

Maloney
 Marino
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Michaud
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (CT)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Noem
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Olver
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree (ME)
 Platts
 Polis
 Posey
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rivera
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross (AR)
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Runyan
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schilling
 Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell

Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Stark
 Sullivan
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)

NOT VOTING—9

Ellison Paul Slaughter
 Eshoo Rangel Stivers
 Giffords Rokita Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1659

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 164, noes 257,
 not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 436]

AYES—164

Adams Davis (KY) Hensarling
 Aderholt Denham Herger
 Amash DesJarlais Huelskamp
 Austria Duffy Huizenga (MI)
 Bachmann Duncan (SC) Hultgren
 Barletta Duncan (TN) Hunter
 Bartlett Ellmers Hurt
 Barton (TX) Farenthold Issa
 Benishek Fincher Jenkins
 Black Flake Johnson (OH)
 Blackburn Blackburn Fleischmann
 Boustany Boustany Flores Johnson, Sam
 Brady (TX) Forbes Jones
 Brooks Foxx Jordan
 Broun (GA) Gallegly Kelly
 Buchanan Gardner Kinzinger (IL)
 Bucshon Garrett Kline
 Buerkle Gibbs Labrador
 Burgess Gingrey (GA) Lamborn
 Calvert Gohmert Landry
 Camp Goodlatte Latta
 Campbell Gosar Lewis (CA)
 Canseco Gowdy Long
 Capito Granger Lucas
 Carter Graves (GA) Luetkemeyer
 Cassidy Graves (MO) Lummis
 Chabot Green, Gene Lungren, Daniel
 Chaffetz Griffin (AR) E.
 Coble Griffith (VA) Mack
 Coffman (CO) Grimm Manzanillo
 Cole Guinta McCarthy (CA)
 Conaway Guthrie McClintock
 Crawford Hall McHenry
 Crenshaw Harris McKinley
 Culberson Hartzler Mica

Miller (FL)	Rahall	Smith (NE)	Stark	Tsongas	Watt
Miller (MI)	Renacci	Smith (TX)	Sutton	Turner	Waxman
Miller, Gary	Ribble	Southerland	Terry	Van Hollen	Welch
Mulvaney	Rigell	Stearns	Thompson (CA)	Velázquez	West
Murphy (PA)	Roe (TN)	Stutzman	Thompson (MS)	Visclosky	Wilson (FL)
Neugebauer	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan	Thompson (PA)	Walden	Wolf
Nugent	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry	Tiberi	Walz (MN)	Woolsey
Nunnelee	Rohrabacher	Tipton	Tierney	Wasserman	Wu
Olson	Rooney	Upton	Tonko	Schultz	Yarmuth
Palazzo	Roskam	Walberg	Towns	Waters	Young (FL)
Pastor (AZ)	Ross (FL)	Walsh (IL)			
Pearce	Royce	Webster			
Pence	Ryan (WI)	Westmoreland	Burton (IN)	Paul	Stivers
Petri	Scalise	Whitfield	Eshoo	Rangel	Weiner
Pitts	Schmidt	Wilson (SC)	Giffords	Rokita	Young (IN)
Poe (TX)	Schweikert	Wittman	Keating	Slaughter	
Pompeo	Scott (SC)	Womack			
Possey	Scott, Austin	Woodall			
Price (GA)	Sensenbrenner	Yoder			
Quayle	Sessions	Young (AK)			

NOES—257

Ackerman	Farr	McCotter
Akin	Fattah	McDermott
Alexander	Filner	McGovern
Altmire	Fitzpatrick	McIntyre
Andrews	Fleming	McKeon
Baca	Fortenberry	McMorris
Bachus	Frank (MA)	Rodgers
Baldwin	Franks (AZ)	McNerney
Barrow	Frelinghuysen	Meehan
Bass (CA)	Fudge	Meeks
Bass (NH)	Garamendi	Michaud
Becerra	Gerlach	Miller (NC)
Berg	Gibson	Miller, George
Berkley	Gonzalez	Moore
Berman	Green, Al	Moran
Biggert	Grijalva	Murphy (CT)
Bilbray	Gutierrez	Myrick
Bilirakis	Hanabusa	Nadler
Bishop (GA)	Hanna	Napolitano
Bishop (NY)	Harper	Neal
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (FL)	Noem
Blumenauer	Hastings (WA)	Nunes
Bonner	Hayworth	Olver
Bono Mack	Heck	Owens
Boren	Heinrich	Pallone
Boswell	Herrera Beutler	Pascrell
Brady (PA)	Higgins	Paulsen
Braley (IA)	Himes	Payne
Brown (FL)	Hinchee	Pelosi
Butterfield	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Cantor	Hirono	Peters
Capps	Hochul	Peterson
Capuano	Holden	Pingree (ME)
Cardoza	Holt	Platts
Carnahan	Honda	Polis
Carney	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Carson (IN)	Inslee	Quigley
Castor (FL)	Israel	Reed
Chandler	Jackson (IL)	Rehberg
Chu	Jackson Lee	Reichert
Cicilline	(TX)	Reyes
Clarke (MI)	Johnson (GA)	Richardson
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (IL)	Richmond
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Rivera
Cleaver	Kaptur	Roby
Clyburn	Kildee	Rogers (AL)
Cohen	Kind	Ros-Lehtinen
Connolly (VA)	King (NY)	Ross (AR)
Conyers	Kingston	Rothman (NJ)
Cooper	Kissell	Roybal-Allard
Costa	Kucinich	Runyan
Costello	Lance	Ruppersberger
Courtney	Langevin	Rush
Cravaack	Lankford	Ryan (OH)
Critz	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	Larson (CT)	T.
Cuellar	Latham	Sanchez, Loretta
Cummings	LaTourette	Sarbanes
Davis (CA)	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Davis (IL)	Levin	Schiff
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Schilling
DeGette	Lipinski	Schock
DeLauro	LoBiondo	Schrader
Dent	Loeb sack	Schwartz
Deutch	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott (VA)
Diaz-Balart	Lowey	Scott, David
Dicks	Lujan	Serrano
Dingell	Lynch	Sewell
Doggett	Maloney	Sherman
Dold	Marchant	Shimkus
Donnelly (IN)	Marino	Shuler
Doyle	Markey	Shuster
Dreier	Matheson	Simpson
Edwards	Matsui	Sires
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Emerson	McCaul	Smith (WA)
Engel	McCollum	Speier

NOT VOTING—11

Burton (IN)	Paul	Stivers
Eshoo	Rangel	Weiner
Giffords	Rokita	Young (IN)
Keating	Slaughter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1702

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Nos. 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, and 436. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall vote Nos. 420, 422, 426, and 428. I would have voted “no” on rollcall vote Nos. 421, 423, 424, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, and 436. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the permanent RECORD immediately following this vote.

Mr. LANCE. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. MYRICK). The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANCE. The language of section 740 is within the jurisdiction of the Energy and Commerce Committee, on which I serve, and our committee is the appropriate forum for considering such language. Having said that, the House should know—and the Food and Drug Administration should know—that we agree with the spirit of the language and the goal of the members of the Appropriations Committee, who supported its inclusion in the bill.

After speaking with the sponsors of the language, we know that together we share a concern about what is happening at the FDA. We believe that policy decisions at the FDA should be based on science and not on any irrelevant consideration.

As much as officials at the FDA claim that their decisions are based on sound science, their recent actions give us pause. For example, 2 months ago, Chairman UPTON, along with Chairman LUCAS and Chairman GRAVES, sent a letter to the FDA regarding the potential ban of antimicrobial animal drugs and the lack of scientific support for that action. This potential ban has caused significant worry among our Nation’s producers, veterinarians, and consumers. The chairmen finally received a response from the FDA last Friday, and the FDA refused to answer the questions about the scientific basis of their action, claiming that the mat-

ter is still, quote, under consideration. This response is unacceptable and makes us wonder why the FDA refuses to discuss the scientific basis for its conclusions.

We pledge that the Energy and Commerce Committee will explore whether there are steps that Congress should take to prevent the FDA from pursuing regulatory actions that are not based on sound scientific analysis and fact. Those at the FDA should know that many in Congress are watching and carefully studying whether the FDA’s actions are justified.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Montana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REHBERG. I rise to speak briefly about the language that is about to be stricken from this bill, which has come to be called the “hard science amendment.” I offered this language in committee on behalf of ranchers in Montana. They sat across the table from me and shared the significant concerns they have over the lack of a scientific basis being used by the FDA in developing rules and regulations affecting their ranches and the livestock industry. For me, this isn’t faceless regulation. The consequences of these regulations have faces. They wear cowboy boots.

Agriculture is the number one industry in Montana. The State raises 2.6 million cows and calves annually, 180,000 hogs and pigs, 230,000 sheep, and I know of at least 600 goats. The cattle industry alone is responsible for \$1.4 billion in sales every year.

Ranchers in Montana and across the United States have a strong incentive to preserve a healthy food supply for the American public, and that means making sure their animals are healthy. The use of antibiotics in livestock significantly improves the health of animals, which in turn lowers the risk of food borne illnesses which may show up later in the process.

FDA has refused to release risk assessments on the impacts antibiotics may have on humans who consume these meats. And while they have not released any credible evidence to support their efforts, FDA bureaucrats are still pushing ranchers to remove these valuable antibiotics from livestock production. This is of grave concern to Montana ranchers, and I will keep fighting alongside Montana producers to get this problem addressed. In fact, I would like to submit letters from those organizations into the RECORD.

I hope to work with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee as well as the Energy and Commerce Committee to work with FDA in order to ensure that they examine the facts before moving forward with regulations that will significantly impact Montana’s number one industry.

NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S
BEEF ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, June 14, 2011.

Hon. DENNY REHBERG,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REHBERG: On behalf of the membership of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA), I want to thank you for your amendment during the House Appropriations Committee markup of the Fiscal Year 2012 Agriculture Appropriations Bill which would require the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to use hard science in its regulatory actions. For years now, the beef industry has seen many rules, regulations, and guidances that have been based on personal agendas and political science rather than hard facts and data. As such, NCBA supports your amendment and will work to keep it in the underlying bill.

The FDA has a huge impact on America's cattle producers. From drug approvals and regulation, to feed and some foods safety activities, our industry finds itself dealing more and more with FDA. We believe that FDA has a role to help our industry and to help keep our consumers safe, but we have seen repeated attempts to strip cattle producers of the use of fully tested and approved drugs and technologies. The attack on ranchers' use of antibiotics to prevent and treat disease in cattle is one of many instances.

It is time that Congress exercised its right to perform regulatory oversight of Federal agencies, and your amendment will go far in calling attention to the concerns we have with FDA. It is our hope that FDA will heed this message and return to using risk assessments, facts, and widely accepted peer reviewed data in its regulatory decisions, rather than allowing activist groups and some administration officials to drive their personal and skewed views of science, food production, and regulation.

Thank you for your efforts and we look forward to helping you work to maintain this language in the bill.

Sincerely,

BILL DONALD,
President.

MONTANA PORK,
PRODUCERS COUNCIL,
Jordan, MT, June 14, 2011.

Hon. DENNY REHBERG,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REHBERG: Montana's pork industry, including over 48 Hutterite colonies engaged in a wide range of agricultural operations, strongly support of your amendment to the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, which urges the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to give the greatest weight to readily available hard science data in making critical policy decisions. The Montana Pork Producers Council needs to science to come first in a wide range of jurisdiction involving food supply, especially when such determinations have the potential to affect Montana's agricultural communities.

Montana's growing isowean market is testament to the care provided to pigs here, in this case from birth to weaning, and their disease-free status. We currently have 3 large barns supplying pigs throughout the Midwest. The state's isolation plays a distinct role in this, but so does a responsible health program. Each year our producers have met with your staff to discuss issues affecting the care and well-being of their pigs, their communities and their consumers. We strongly feel your commitment to these concerns is expressed in your amendment to the FY12 Appropriations Bill.

Antibiotics have been used to treat, control, and prevent disease or promote growth in animals for more than 50 years. Existing FDA regulations ensure adequate safeguards against antibiotic resistance, and all of the animal drugs the pork industry can utilize today have undergone rigorous FDA review to ensure their safety for livestock, humans, and the environment. Any regulatory decisions or legislative action on antibiotic use in animals must be transparent and made based on sound science and scientific risk analysis. Recently, some in Congress and the FDA have attempted to dismantle long-standing and effective industry practices with regard to antibiotic use without a scientific and risk based approach, putting animal health and well-being and pork producers' livelihoods at risk without any proven benefit to human health.

As our Representative, we ask that you continue to fight for our industry and voice our concerns to FDA. We work daily to produce safe and wholesome pork products for the American consumer, and we do so using scientifically proven techniques and innovative technologies. Overly expansive regulation of antibiotics based on an unproven scientific theory promoted by certain advocacy groups not only will undo long-standing, effective production practices but will jeopardize the collaborative relationship the pork industry has with FDA.

MPPC appreciates your support of the U.S. pork industry and we thank you for championing this cause in the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies. Please let us know if there is anything we can do to move this issue forward.

Sincerely,

ANNE L. MILLER,
Executive Director.

NATIONAL PORK
PRODUCERS COUNCIL,
Washington, DC, June 2, 2011.

Hon. DENNY REHBERG,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC, 20515

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REHBERG: On behalf of America's 67,000 pork producers, I write in support of your amendment to the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, which urges the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to give the greatest weight to readily available hard science data in making critical policy decisions. The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) thanks you for your focus on the need to allow science to dictate this nation's policy decisions on antibiotic use in pork production.

As you know, America's pork producers are strongly committed to providing for the well-being of their animals and to raising them in a humane and compassionate manner. We depend on safe and effective animal health products to maintain animal health, prevent animal suffering, and ensure that consumers have access to safe and wholesome pork products.

Antibiotics have been used to treat, control, and prevent disease or promote growth in animals for more than 50 years. Existing FDA regulations ensure adequate safeguards against antibiotic resistance, and all of the animal drugs the pork industry can utilize today have undergone rigorous FDA review to ensure their safety for livestock, humans, and the environment. Any regulatory decisions or legislative action on antibiotic use in animals must be transparent and made based on sound science and scientific risk analysis. Recently, some in Congress and the FDA have attempted to dismantle long-

standing and effective industry practices with regard to antibiotic use without a scientific and risk based approach, putting animal health and well-being and pork producers' livelihoods at risk without any proven benefit to human health.

We urge you to take up this issue and communicate our concerns to FDA. Our industry works daily to produce safe and wholesome pork products for the American consumer, and we do so using scientifically proven techniques and innovative technologies. Overly expansive regulation of antibiotics based on an unproven scientific theory promoted by certain advocacy groups not only will undo long-standing, effective production practices but will jeopardize the collaborative relationship the pork industry has with FDA.

NPPC appreciates your support of the U.S. pork industry and we thank you for championing this cause in the FY12 Appropriations Bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, and we look forward to working with you on this important issue.

Sincerely,

DOUG WOLF,
President.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, I would like to express my thanks to the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee and to the gentleman from New Jersey for his comments in behalf of the committee of their willingness to help find a solution to the issue that serves as the basis for this point of order, these regulations.

We have cotton, peanuts and pecans in my district, and we also have poultry. We have pork, and we have cattle operations. The decisions of the FDA have an enormous impact on the farmers in my district at many levels. Many of the producers in my district are worried about some of the conclusions that FDA seems to have reached regarding antibiotics. They're worried about what will come next. They conduct themselves every day with the best interests of their animals in mind. A healthy animal means healthy food for consumers.

If there is scientific evidence that shows that current practices are not in the interest of public health, my farmers, of course, will change their practices, but there should and there must be clear evidence. Not unnecessary regulation. Certainly with the job situation today and the state of our economy, the FDA must be very careful, very precise, and very certain that any regulatory action they take is supported by scientific evidence. I very much welcome the involvement of the authorizing committee to help find a solution to this issue.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1710

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 740. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Food and Drug Administration to write, prepare, develop or publish a proposed, interim, or final rule, regulation, or guidance that is intended to restrict the use of a substance or a compound unless the Secretary bases such rule, regulation or guidance on hard science (and not on such factors as cost and consumer behavior), and determines that the weight of toxicological evidence, epidemiological evidence, and risk assessments clearly justifies such action, including a demonstration that a product containing such substance or compound is more harmful to users than a product that does not contain such substance or compound, or in the case of pharmaceuticals, has been demonstrated by scientific study to have none of the purported benefits.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LANCE. Madam Chair, I raise a point of order. Section 740 constitutes legislating on an appropriations bill because it requires a new determination and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI of the rules of the House and should be struck from the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this section includes language requiring a new determination. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

Mr. FINCHER. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FINCHER. Madam Chairman, the American taxpayers are crying out for commonsense spending of Federal tax dollars and urging Congress to review those rules and regulations which may stifle innovation and job creation.

I introduced House Resolution 98, along with my colleagues from North Carolina and Tennessee, to send a bipartisan, commonsense message to the Food and Drug Administration to rely on scientific facts in its development of rules and regulations.

We are supporting this resolution now because we understand that the FDA may be contemplating some regulations in the future that may ignore hard science when creating rules regulating food, drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics, among other products. These regulations may harm industry and hinder job creation in the future.

The FDA was set up to be a science-based agency; but American farmers, people I represent in Tennessee's Eighth Congressional District, are crying out for commonsense regulations and urging Congress to review those rules and regulations which may hamper innovation and American business.

I know that the FDA is well-intentioned in their efforts. However, today's FDA is not putting science first. Instead, they are picking and choosing which scientific studies they want to use to support their original theory.

The FDA has been slowly expanding their efforts to regulate, regardless if

the science is there to back up their efforts. Therefore, I also would hope that this body would be willing to investigate all efforts, guidelines, and rules by the FDA, and review whether they followed the science to get to their decisions.

The FDA is a needed agency, but Congress also needs to do its proper due diligence of oversight to ensure American industries prosper and the American population is safe.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 741. The Secretary of Agriculture shall reduce the payment rate for upland cotton under section 1103(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8713(b)) as necessary so that reductions in the amount of direct payments made to producers for upland cotton completely offset the costs incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide payments to the Brazil Cotton Institute.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against section 741 which begins on page 78, line 8, and ends on page 78, line 15, in that it violates House rule XXI, clause 2, by changing existing law and inserting legislative language in an appropriation bill.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this section includes language imparting direction. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted (or had an officer or agent of such corporation acting on behalf of the corporation convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal or State law within the preceding 24 months.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. I rise in opposition to this bill because it puts the interests of Brazilian farmers above the very real needs of American women and children. It leaves the very next section of this bill, section 743, subject to a point of order.

As everyone knows, the Women, Infants, and Children program provides nutrition assistance grants to States for low-income, pregnant, breast-feeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to the age of five. It serves 9 million mothers and young children nationwide, including 58,000 in my State of Connecticut.

Nearly half of the babies born in the United States every year participate in this program. It is a short-term intervention, but it can help to provide a lifetime of good nutrition and health behaviors.

While in our subcommittee, this appropriations bill slashed WIC funding by \$650 million. That means that as many as 300,000 women and children will be turned away and forced to go hungry; and, in fact, Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack has warned our subcommittee that this number could be as high as 750,000.

To alleviate this glaring shortfall, my amendment to restore \$147 million to the WIC program, paid for with \$147 million currently provided to the Brazilian Cotton Institute, passed with a bipartisan vote during full committee consideration. But the rule for this bill arbitrarily took away the pay-for and, instead, requires that \$147 million be cut out from WIC or other programs in this bill already woefully underfunded.

What are we doing here? We are giving the money back to Brazilian farmers. The majority has decided that is more important. Where is our sense of justice to women and children in the United States?

To be sure, there are many egregious cuts in this appropriations bill and not just to WIC. Other vital nutrition programs like the Commodities Supplemental Food Program and the Emergency Food Assistance Program, school lunches, food safety, the CFTC, international food aid—all of these basic, commonsense priorities of the American people take a huge hit in this legislation, mainly so the majority can preserve oil company subsidies and tax breaks for the rich.

To their credit, even the Republicans on our committee saw this \$147 million handout to Brazilian farmers as a bridge too far. So they and Democrats alike overwhelmingly approved the transfer of these funds to WIC—until the Republican leadership stepped in and negated our vote.

We cannot be taking food out of hungry people's mouths here at home in order to subsidize overseas cotton production. It makes no sense. As my colleague Mr. FLAKE noted at the committee markup, it is quite ironic that we would subsidize Brazilian agriculture so that we can continue to excessively subsidize agriculture here.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to abide by the overwhelming vote of our subcommittee, to stand up for American women and children, and to reject this bill. This is not what we voted for and not what the American people want.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 743. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to provide payments (or to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to provide payments) to the Brazil Cotton Institute.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against section 743 which begins on page 78, line 24, and ends on page 79, line 2, in that it violates House rule XXI, clause 2, by changing existing law and inserting legislative language in an appropriation bill.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chair, I wish to be heard.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Thank you, Madam Chair. Let me clarify what insisting on this point of order means.

It means that the amendment that Ms. DELAURO offered in committee, which was approved in the Appropriations Committee, is nullified, which means that Brazilian cotton farmers get subsidies and poor pregnant women and children do not get the money for WIC.

□ 1720

I have nothing against Brazilian cotton farmers, but Brazil's economy is doing pretty good right now.

The Rules Committee could have protected the money for WIC. The Rules Committee waived points of order against a whole bunch of stuff in this bill except for three provisions. So it wouldn't have been unusual or extraordinary for the Rules Committee to protect this provision. Many of us pleaded with the committee to do just that, to respect the work of the Appropriations Committee when it came to protecting WIC, when it came to protecting poor pregnant women and children.

Madam Chair, my friends on the other side of the aisle say all the time that they're with us in trying to cut excessive subsidies and putting the focus back on the people here in the United States who need help. This would have been an opportunity. If not now, when are we going to do this?

So, Madam Chair, I would hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would reconsider and not insist on their point of order. I think poor pregnant women and children in this country who benefit from WIC are more important right now than subsidizing Brazilian cotton farmers.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chair, I would like to speak to the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman says, If not now, when? It is our intention to restore this at the proper place in the bill, the DeLauro amendment. I wanted to clarify that because we've discussed that, and we intend to follow through with that.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this section addresses funds in other acts. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 744. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide any benefit described in section 1001D(b)(1)(C) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3a(b)(1)(C)) to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity exceeds \$250,000.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against section 744 which begins on page 79, line 3, and ends on page 79, line 10, in that it violates House rule XXI, clause 2, by changing existing law and inserting legislative language in an appropriation bill.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this section addresses funds in other acts. The section, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 745. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 746. The amount by which the applicable allocation of new budget authority made by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of proposed new budget authority is \$0.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CONAWAY) having assumed the chair, Mrs. MYRICK, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Due to my appointment to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I hereby resign my position with the House Committee on Small Business.

It has been an honor to serve as a Member of the Committee on Small Business, and I have been proud to work hard with my colleagues to find solutions to the problems that small businesses face in America. I look forward to representing the people of the 3rd Congressional District of Tennessee as a Member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I appreciate the opportunity to have served on the House Committee on Small Business, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

CHUCK FLEISCHMANN,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8 p.m.

□ 2005

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KINGSTON) at 8 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 300 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2112.

□ 2006

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. REED (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill had been read through page 80, line 2.