protecting our freedoms. They've done a job well done.

In addition, I rise today to honor the Unilever National Parks Congressional Internship program in partnership with the Student Conservation Association.

For 11 years, this program has engaged the next generation of conservation leaders by facilitating internships in national parks and on Capitol Hill for 63 top-notch young professionals. The program has served as an important stepping stone in their public policy and conservation careers.

It is with great sadness that this program has come to an end; but I have had the privilege, along with my colleagues, in working with seven of the Unilever congressional interns in my office.

I commend the Unilever and Student Conservation Association for sponsoring such an innovative program, and I thank all of the interns for their dedication and service. I wish them all the best in their future careers as they add value to the fabric of our Nation.

□ 1230

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED TAX CUT

(Ms. CLARKE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. For the third time this calendar year, we are facing the real likelihood of a government shutdown. And why? Because, Mr. Speaker, of all things, Republican opposition to a tax cut proposal. The Republican majority, which has spent the last 49 weeks of the American people's time protecting tax cuts for millionaires, multimillionaires, and billionaires, does not want to extend the same courtesy to the struggling middle class.

It's a shame, Mr. Speaker, that the people's House cannot agree to pass commonsense legislation that benefits the majority of the American people without including poison pills that ensure the air we breathe is clean, our water is safe to drink, and our seniors have access to quality health care.

Unfortunately, this should not come as a surprise to the American people who have watched the Republican-led 112th Congress unleash an all-out assault on our middle class and aspiring middle class and the most vulnerable amongst us.

Mr. Speaker, during these tough times, we cannot afford to pass partisan legislation that toys with and diminishes the livelihoods of the American people, that harms our economic recovery efforts, and removes environmental safeguards. We must put politics aside, pass commonsense legislation that helps the American people, and not use them as political bargaining chips.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome home America's service-women and -men and thank you for your service to our Nation.

EDUCATION

(Mrs. DAVIS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, first, I certainly want to thank our troops and their families for their sacrifice as we exit from Iraq.

It is my honor now to continue to bring the voices of my constituents to this floor. And the following is from Howard Tenenbaum. He is a science teacher in La Jolla, and I believe his class is watching today. He sent me his opinion on education:

''Weighing a pig every day doesn't get you a fatter pig. And annual testing of all students in all subject areas, without it impacting their grade, has not resulted in smarter students. It has made our students lose their intrinsic desire to learn and added an expensive layer of bureaucracy to an already administratively top-heavy system.

''This is especially true for science education. It is clear that the current accountability system has failed. Our students, parents, and their teachers are being held hostage to this failed system. When was the last time you were forced to take an exam, asked to do your 'best,' and knew that the result wouldn't affect how you were being evaluated?''

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Howard for bringing to the House his thoughts on education and this question to our floor.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 15, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 15, 2011 at 9:22 a.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 1892.

That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 515.

Appointments:

National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 1:15 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 1:15 p.m.

□ 1315

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND) at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

WELFARE INTEGRITY AND DATA IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3659) to reauthorize the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3659

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Welfare Integrity and Data Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Extension of program.
Sec. 4. Data standardization.
Sec. 5. Spending policies for assistance under State TANF programs.
Sec. 6. Technical corrections.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.

(a) FAMILY ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—Section 403(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(1) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking '' each of fiscal years 1996'' and all that follows through ''2003'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012'';

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting ''(as in effect just before the enactment of the Welfare Integrity and Data Improvement Act)'' after ''this paragraph'' the 1st place it appears; and

(B) by inserting ''(as so in effect)'' after ''this paragraph'' the 2nd place it appears; and

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2012''.

(b) HEALTHY MARRIAGE PROMOTION AND RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD GRANTS.—Section 403(a)(2)(D) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(2)(D)) is amended by striking ''2011'' and inserting ''2012''.

(c) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT.—Section 409(a)(7) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''fiscal year'' and all that follows through ''2013'' and inserting ''a fiscal year''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(A) by striking ''for fiscal years 1997 through 2012,''; and

(B) by striking ''407(a) for the fiscal year,'' and inserting ''407(a),''.

(d) TRIBAL GRANTS.—Section 412(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 612(a)) is amended in each of paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A) by striking ''each of fiscal years 1997'' and all that follows through ''2003'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012''.

(e) STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.—Section 413(h)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 613(h)(1)) is amended by striking ''each of fiscal years 1997 through 2002'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012''.

(f) CENSUS BUREAU STUDY.—Section 414(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 614(b)) is amended by striking ''each of fiscal years 1996'' and all that follows through ''2003'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012''.

(g) CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT.—Section 418(a)(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 618(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''appropriated'' and all that follows and inserting ''appropriated $2,917,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.''.

(h) GRANTS TO TERRITORIES.—Section 1108(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''for fiscal years 1997 through 2003'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012''.

(i) PREVENTION OF DUPLICATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.—Expenditures made pursuant to the Short-Term TANF Extension Act (Public Law 112–35) or section 403(b) of the Social Security Act for fiscal year 2012 shall be charged to the applicable appropriation or authorization provided by the amendments made by this section for such fiscal year.

(j) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. DATA STANDARDIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 411 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 611) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) DATA STANDARDIZATION.—

''(1) STANDARD DATA ELEMENTS.—

''(A) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with an interagency work group which shall be established by the Office of Management and Budget, and considering State and tribal perspectives, shall, by rule, designate standard data elements for any category of information required to be reported under this part.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In designating the standard data elements, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable—

''(i) ensure that the data elements are nonproprietary and interoperable;

''(ii) incorporate interoperable standards developed and maintained by an international voluntary consensus standards body, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, such as the International Organization for Standardization;

''(iii) incorporate interoperable standards developed and maintained by intergovernmental partnerships, such as the National Information Exchange Model; and

''(iv) incorporate interoperable standards developed and maintained by Federal entities with authority over contracting and financial assistance, such as the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council.

''(2) DATA REPORTING STANDARDS.—

''(A) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with an interagency work group established by the Office of Management and Budget, and considering State and tribal perspectives, shall, by rule, designate standards to govern the data reporting required under this part.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In designating the data reporting standards, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate existing nonproprietary standards, such as the eXtensible Business Reporting Language. Such standards shall, to the extent practicable—

''(i) incorporate a widely-accepted, nonproprietary, searchable, computer-readable format;

''(ii) be consistent with and implement applicable accounting principles; and

''(iii) be capable of being continually upgraded as necessary.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to information required to be reported on or after October 1, 2012.

SEC. 5. SPENDING POLICIES FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER STATE TANF PROGRAMS.

(a) STATE REQUIREMENT.—Section 408(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 608(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(12) STATE REQUIREMENT TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING OF BENEFITS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A State to which a grant is made under section 403 shall maintain policies and practices as necessary to prevent assistance provided under the State program funded under this part from being used in any electronic benefit transfer transaction in—

''(i) any liquor store;

''(ii) any casino, gambling casino, or gaming establishment; or

''(iii) any retail establishment which provides adult-oriented entertainment in which performers disrobe or perform in an unclothed state for entertainment.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

''(i) LIQUOR STORE.—The term 'liquor store' means any retail establishment which sells exclusively or primarily intoxicating liquor. Such term does not include a grocery store which sells both intoxicating liquor and groceries including staple foods (within the meaning of section 3(r) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(r))).

''(ii) CASINO, GAMBLING CASINO, OR GAMING ESTABLISHMENT.—The terms 'casino', 'gambling casino', and 'gaming establishment' do not include a grocery store which sells groceries including such staple foods and which also offers, or is located within the same building or complex as, casino, gambling, or gaming activities.

''(iii) ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER TRANSACTION.—The term 'electronic benefit transfer transaction' means the use of a credit or debit card service, automated teller machine, point-of-sale terminal, or access to an online system for the withdrawal of funds or the processing of a payment for merchandise or a service.''.

(b) PENALTY.—Section 409(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(16) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO ENFORCE SPENDING POLICIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, any State has not reported to the Secretary on such State's implementation of the policies and practices required by section 408(a)(12), or the Secretary determines, based on the information provided in State reports, that any State has not implemented and maintained such policies and practices, the Secretary shall reduce, by an amount equal to 5 percent of the State family assistance grant, the grant payable to such State under section 403(a)(1) for—

''(i) the fiscal year immediately succeeding the year in which such 2-year period ends; and

''(ii) each succeeding fiscal year in which the State does not demonstrate that such State has implemented and maintained such policies and practices.

''(B) REDUCTION OF APPLICABLE PENALTY.—The Secretary may reduce the amount of the reduction required under subparagraph (A) based on the degree of noncompliance of the State.

''(C) STATE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL VIOLATIONS.—Fraudulent activity by any individual in an attempt to circumvent the policies and practices required by section 408(a)(12) shall not trigger a State penalty under subparagraph (A).''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 409(c)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(c)(4)) is amended by striking ''or (13)'' and inserting ''(13), or (16)''.

SEC. 6. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) Section 404(d)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 604(d)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''subtitle 1 of Title'' and inserting ''Subtitle 1 of title''.

(b) Sections 407(c)(2)(A)(i) and 409(a)(3)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 607(c)(2)(A)(i) and 609(a)(3)(C)) are each amended by striking ''403(b)(6)'' and inserting ''403(b)(5)''.

(c) Section 409(a)(2)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(2)(A)) is amended by moving clauses (i) and (ii) 2 ems to the right.

(d) Section 409(c)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(c)(2)) is amended by inserting a comma after ''appropriate''.

(e) Section 411(a)(1)(A)(ii)(III) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 611(a)(1)(A)(ii)(III)) is amended by striking the last close parenthesis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3659, legislation to extend Temporary Assistance For Needy Families and related programs through the end of this fiscal year, as well as to ensure that these funds are spent appropriately.

Now, before describing the legislation in greater detail, I note that these same provisions were already approved by the House as part of H.R. 3630, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act, on Tuesday of this week. But given some of the uncertainty about that legislation, it makes sense to ensure that the TANF program continues to assist families past December 31, when its current authorization expires. That's the first and most important thing that this bill will do.

The TANF program has been generally successful at reducing welfare dependence and encouraging work. This success is partly evidenced by the fact that since it began in 1996, TANF caseloads have fallen by 56 percent through June of this year. And a key reason why this happened is because TANF is designed to promote and also support work. Unfortunately, it is one

of the only anti-poverty programs that actually does so, focusing on helping move people from government checks to paychecks.

And especially, given that the focus and the fact that this program helps so many single parents with children, we need to continue TANF so low-income parents have the dignity of working and supporting their family.

But we also can't stop there. Extending TANF will also provide us the opportunity to develop long-term solutions to some of the problems revealed in a subcommittee hearing earlier this year, such as making sure that work requirements apply in all the cases that they should.

In discussing this issue with Subcommittee Chairman GEOFF DAVIS, I know that that remains a key focus of the Human Resources Subcommittee agenda in the coming year.

Aside from extending TANF and related programs, this bill contains two important and bipartisan program integrity provisions. First, it requires that States apply specific data standards to the TANF information they use when administering benefits and reporting data to the Federal Government. This will help ensure that States have reliable data to use in matching within TANF and across other programs, to ensure that the right people are receiving the right benefits.

Unfortunately, today that is not always the case. The absence of such data standards undermine program integrity and results in the waste of taxpayer funds; and that needs to end. This data provision is identical to provisions affecting child welfare programs signed into law by the President in September as part of the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act. And I know Subcommittee Chairman DAVIS and the gentleman from Texas, my colleague, Mr. DOGGETT, have worked together throughout the year on this effort.

□ 1320

The second program integrity provision closes what some have dubbed the ''strip club loophole.'' This loophole currently allows individuals to access welfare benefits at ATMs in strip clubs, liquor clubs, and casinos. This provision insists that all States will take the necessary steps to end this abusive practice which has been highlighted in news stories across the country.

Some States have already implemented policies to close this loophole, ensuring that welfare benefits are spent to support children and families. This bill ensures that all States take action to close this loophole.

I note that this policy is the same as that introduced by Senators HATCH and BAUCUS, the ranking member and chairman, respectively, of the Senate Finance Committee, so it has strong bipartisan support in the other body as well.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, by continuing funding for TANF and related programs at their current levels, this bill does not add one penny to the deficit.

Again, this legislation continues TANF and related programs for 9 months, while making needed changes to improve program integrity. More does need to be done to further improve TANF, especially on how it helps parents go and get to work. This legislation will allow that process of reform to continue into next year, while ensuring that important TANF benefits remain available beyond their current December 31 expiration.

I want to thank Representative GEOFF DAVIS, the chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources, for his work and effort on this issue, as well as Dr. BOUSTANY and Mr. SCHOCK for their important efforts and cosponsoring this measure that we're bringing forward to the House today.

I ask all my colleagues to support it and pass it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in reluctant support of this measure, asking for its approval, because without approval, Federal funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families will expire on New Year's Eve. My reluctance centers on the incomplete nature of this extension.

It's incomplete, first, in terms of time. In September, Republicans declined to extend this necessary funding for more than 3 months. Now they extend it only for another 9 months, assuring that during the height of the 2012 campaign season next year they'll have an opportunity to blame the poor for whatever questionable anecdote arises in the meantime.

This type of short-term extension at a time of a budgetary crisis in many of our States reduces the ability to plan and to reform. It assures that direct assistance to our most vulnerable neighbors will just barely hang on. It postpones any meaningful action on responding to the Census Bureau report that more Americans were poor in 2010 than at any recent time.

In my home county in the capital of the State of Texas, the percentage of children living in poverty grew from 18.3 percent in 2007 to 24.5 in 2010—almost one in every four children, in our area, impoverished.

And today's bill is incomplete in terms of coverage. An important part of the 1996 reform of the welfare law, a reform that I personally supported, an important part is omitted today, the TANF supplemental grants. These are funds that are allocated to help those States like Texas that were negatively affected by the Federal formula in place at the time.

Without any good explanation or justification, Republicans allowed this initiative to expire last summer, and they continue to do so today. This means that a State government in Texas that is largely indifferent to the needs of its poor citizens has even less capacity to respond to those needs. Because of this deliberate and unjustified omission, Texas loses $500 million; and together with 16 other States, they lose a total of $3 billion over the next decade. This is money that will not be there to assist struggling families and to promote work. Termination of these grants is really a breach of the agreement of 15 years ago as a part of welfare reform.

But as we pass this bill, a few points need to be noted that are positive in nature.

First is the one my colleague refers to as bipartisan legislation that I have worked on with Chairman GEOFF DAVIS. It is designed to assure that Health and Human Services does have common data points so that we ferret out any waste and abuse among various programs and, at the same time, help eligible Americans to receive the assistance to which they are entitled. This has already been incorporated into the child welfare legislation that was also approved by our subcommittee on a bipartisan basis and has been signed into law.

A second provision that is described as ''program integrity'' certainly does sound good in speeches, and it probably does address a problem in Las Vegas and a few other areas that for speech purposes has been described as the so-called ''strip club loophole.'' I'm in favor of closing every loophole that takes public money that needs to go to needy children and diverts it for some other purpose, whether it's at a strip club or it is a pharmaceutical manufacturer who has milked Medicaid and Medicare for millions of dollars.

Earlier this week, we heard from TANF administrators across the country, Republicans and Democrats, questioning this provision, and we know that it is also the subject of a study by the Government Accountability Office. I think that we need to ensure no dollars are wasted here, and I certainly wouldn't let this newly added provision slow up a must-pass piece of legislation to assure that the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program is continued to next September.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana, a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. BOUSTANY.

Mr. BOUSTANY. I want to thank the gentleman from Minnesota for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Welfare Integrity and Data Improvement Act, and I want to thank Chairman DAVIS for his work on this as well as Ranking Member DOGGETT. But I also want to express my deep appreciation for the inclusion of my bill, the Welfare Integrity Now—WIN—for Children and Families Act, H.R. 3567, in this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Oversight, I am determined to continue to fight waste, fraud, and abuse on behalf of the taxpayer. This legislation ensures that taxpayer dollars in this program are being used in the manner that they are intended to be used, and that is to help those that need it most.

The abuse of funds on EBT cards has to stop. Prohibiting welfare funds on EBT cards from being accessible in strip clubs, liquor stores, and casinos, my bill, H.R. 3567, seeks to prevent the fraudulent misuse of funds within the TANF system.

Families across America will continue to receive the necessary assistance that they need during these very tough economic times.

The Win for Children and Families Act also holds States accountable for not complying with this provision. So I'm pleased that the provision has been included in this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this bill.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished member of this subcommittee and the full committee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT).

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. We surely need to ensure that the TANF program does not expire, which is the basic purpose of this extension, but we would be remiss if we didn't say that the status quo falls short of what is needed in these difficult times.

Nearly one out of every two Americans is scraping by in poverty or with very low income. We're talking about people below $44,000. That's the people who are just barely making it with a family of four in this country. That's what the Census Bureau found when they used the new supplemental poverty measure based on legislation I proposed in the Congress. That means about 150 million Americans are struggling to get by.

□ 1330

Just 2 days ago on this floor, the response to this epidemic of suffering from the Republicans was to just suggest that we ought to cut off unemployment benefits to millions of Americans. Now, imagine yourself in the middle class—and there are a lot of people who think they're in the middle class. Think about what that means when somebody says, We're going to make it harder for you to get unemployment benefits when you need them.

It is morally wrong and is terrible economic policy. We need to follow a much different path, one that focuses on reforming programs so that they better respond to Americans in need.

I was here when we did the reform of 1996. In 1996, this country was going like a bat. We were really making money, and anybody could find a job if he was willing to go in and ask, which is not the situation today. This welfare program is not meeting the needs of what's going on out there.

Now, if you've watched television recently, you could have seen on ''60 Minutes'' families who are living in cars. Now, how do you get to a car? Well, first you lose your job. Then you get on unemployment insurance. You lose your health care, too, by the way when you lose your job. Then your unemployment insurance runs out. You've got 99 weeks of that, and it's gone. Where are you now? Well, um, you've still got the house. You've been paying for that on the unemployment, but now your house is in foreclosure. The next thing you know, you're living in the car.

We've got thousands of people in this country who are in that circumstance. They are increasingly taking all of the money out of their IRAs and all the money out of their pension plans. Every single dime they've got is gone. They're losing their homes, and all they have, if they're usual families, are food stamps. That's what we offer them. In the richest country in the world, one in two people is in poverty or near it, and we're offering them food stamps, and are saying, Go find a job, when there are four people looking for every job out there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOGGETT. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Only one out of every five poor children in America receives any direct assistance from this program we're talking about today, and those few who do get helped receive very little. As more and more people lose their unemployment benefits, this hole in the TANF safety net is going to get bigger and bigger and bigger. We ought to start repairing that hole rather than ignoring it as it grows.

We are crushing the middle class in this country with our social policy at this point. The data show that our social safety net works but that the real problem is that we don't fund it and that we haven't kept it up to date with what the modern economy is doing. People used to go unemployed, and then in a while the job came back. The jobs are not coming back anymore. Technology is changing it all.

I support extending TANF, but today's bill is a Band-Aid of underfunding an outdated policy that hasn't kept up with the problems that struggling Americans are facing every day. We must do better by the middle class in this country—or Occupy Wall Street is going to be everywhere.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. I may have one additional speaker if the gentlelady makes it in time, but let me close on this note:

Mr. Speaker, at this time of year, we have largely a Norman Rockwell picture of American families gathered around the Christmas tables, with their turkeys and their gifts, and their Christmas trees are lit. That is the story of millions of American families, but it's not the story of many as well.

I've seen those families firsthand. I see them two doors down from my house in East Austin when they line up on a Saturday morning, in need of help, at the Olivet Baptist Helping Hand. I saw it last Saturday at the recreation center in southeast Austin, in Dove Springs, where parents were lined up for blocks to get their children one toy for Christmas. I've also seen it across the south and west sides of San Antonio—good families, hardworking people caught up in the worst recession since the Great Depression. They face great challenges, and our safety net in this country remains in tatters.

My concern is that this bill today does so little to address that tattered safety net, which is increasingly more hole than net. We see the statistics of homelessness for these families: 38 percent growth over 3 years of the recession. We see it in threadbare cupboards and church pantries and in food centers across the country. Yesterday we saw in a report in The New York Times that in 37 States families are worse off in terms of child care.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), to discuss the challenges that are faced by some of our most vulnerable neighbors. I know she shares many of these concerns about the unmet needs of those families who won't be fortunate enough to look like a Norman Rockwell painting this Christmas.

Ms. MOORE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3659.

This bill was taken out of the 360-page tax extenders bill, and essentially the authors of this bill have brought it up so that they could just have another kick at poor people. The bill sort of suggests that people who are poor are of very low moral character and that they can't be trusted to use their EBT cards in liquor stores or casinos, so therefore we need to make some restrictions on how they can use EBT cards.

But before we start kicking poor people yet another time, I just want to remind everyone of data that were just released today which indicate that one half of all Americans are poor and that these people may find themselves eligible for benefits under this Electronic Benefit Transfer card.

Earlier this week, Congressman JOHN LEWIS and I tried to strike this language from the bill—with no success.

The provision that blocks EBT cards from being used in liquor stores, casinos and strip clubs doesn't consider a couple of things. It doesn't consider the tremendous cost that this will have on financial institutions, which will have to reconfigure their cards. It also

doesn't consider the distance for many Americans. There are 23 million Americans who live in so-called ''food deserts'' where there is not access to a grocery store or to an EBT machine within walking distance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. DOGGETT. I yield the gentlelady an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. MOORE. Before I close, I would just like to mention one personal experience that I had just this last week.

After having suffered an aneurysm, one of my sisters was on her way back to the hospital this morning. Because I didn't have access to a vehicle, I went and purchased the last meal that I gave her before I journeyed back to Washington, D.C. I bought her 100 percent orange juice from a liquor store that was within walking distance of my home.

So it may be an unintended consequence, but this is just a mean-spirited effort to, one more time, kick the poor people who are now half of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, here we are once again. Like a broken record the Republican leadership continues to play the same sad song. One that claims to help the poor and middle class but in the end will only exacerbate our already weak economy.

As always, the devil is in the details. This so called Welfare Integrity and Data Improvement Act will only help to make an already broken program worse while also restricting access for our most vulnerable families.

But be careful.

New Census data released today reveals that 1 in 2 Americans have fallen into poverty. One half of all Americans are now either poor or low-income!!!

The rate at which women and children are being thrown under the bus is a strong indication that TANF has systematically failed to close the expanding poverty gap, build pathways to sustainable employment, and has done little to alleviate the problem of growing chronic poverty.

Now, as we go into TANF's third extension, Republicans want to impose additional barriers on families to further hinder their ability to access much needed benefits in these tough economic times.

This bill includes a harmful provision that blocks EBT cards from being used at liquor stores, casinos and strip clubs.

Mr. Speaker, this is an issue of access. In many neighborhoods, the closest ATM is located in a nearby liquor store.

We don't want to encourage people to go to liquor stores or casinos but what are low-income families supposed to do when they can't even access benefits to feed their families in their own neighborhoods?

There has been no consideration of the cost associated with implementing this policy, or to the kinds of burdens that it will undoubtedly place on states and financial institutions who will have to reconfigure thousands of ATMs.

Earlier this week, Congressman JOHN LEWIS and I attempted to strike this language from the tax extenders bill, but Republicans refused to consider any amendments both on the floor and in the Rules Committee.

Here we are. Up against many deadlines and someone took the time to pull this language out of a 370 page bill so that they could kick people who are down with further restrictions.

I hope that the American people can see that Republicans are simply playing political theater, trying to further humiliate and marginalize poor people while stonewalling any and all efforts for Democrats to pass meaningful legislation that will truly provide opportunities for all people.

[From the Economic Research Service, June 2009]

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

Measuring and Understanding Food Deserts and Their Consequences

REPORT TO CONGRESS

Increases in obesity and diet-related diseases are major public health problems. These problems may be worse in some U.S. communities because access to affordable and nutritious foods is difficult. Previous studies suggest that some areas and households have easier access to fast food restaurants and convenience stores but limited access to supermarkets. Limited access to nutritious food and relatively easier access to less nutritious food may be linked to poor diets and, ultimately, to obesity and diet-related diseases. Congress, in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, directed the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conduct a 1-year study to assess the extent of the problem of limited access, identify characteristics and causes, consider the effects of limited access on local populations, and outline recommendations to address the problem.

This report presents the findings of the study, which include results from two conferences of national and international authorities on food deserts and a set of commissioned research studies done in cooperation with the National Poverty Center at the University of Michigan. It also includes reviews of existing literature, a national-level assessment of access to supermarkets and large grocery stores, analysis of the economic and public health effects of limited access, and a discussion of existing policy interventions. A variety of analytical methods and data are used to assess the extent of limited access to affordable and nutritious food and characteristics of areas with limited access.

FINDINGS

Access to a supermarket or large grocery store is a problem for a small percentage of households. Results indicate that some consumers are constrained in their ability to access affordable nutritious food because they live far from a supermarket or large grocery store and do not have easy access to transportation. Three pieces of evidence corroborate this conclusion:

Of all U.S. households, 2.3 million, or 2.2 percent, live more than a mile from a supermarket and do not have access to a vehicle. An additional 3.4 million households, or 3.2 percent of all households, live between one-half to 1 mile and do not have access to a vehicle.

Area-based measures of access show that 23.5 million people live in low-income areas (areas where more than 40 percent of the population has income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty thresholds) that are more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. However, not all of these 23.5 million people have low income. If estimates are restricted to consider only low-income people in low-income areas, then 11.5 million people, or 4.1 percent of the total U.S. population, live in low-income areas more than 1 mile from a supermarket.

Data on time use and travel mode show that people living in low-income areas with limited access spend significantly more time (19.5 minutes) traveling to a grocery store than the national average (15 minutes). However, 93 percent of those who live in low-income areas with limited access traveled to the grocery store in a vehicle they or another household member drove.

These distance and time-based measures are national estimates that do not consider differences between rural and urban areas in terms of distance, travel patterns, and retail market coverage.

Urban core areas with limited food access are characterized by higher levels of racial segregation and greater income inequality. In small-town and rural areas with limited food access, the lack of transportation infrastructure is the most defining characteristic.

These area- or distance-based results are in line with a nationally representative survey of U.S. households conducted in 2001. Responses to direct questions about food access show that nearly 6 percent of all U.S. households did not always have the food they wanted or needed because of access-related problems. More than half of these households also lacked enough money for food. It is unclear whether food access or income constraints were relatively greater barriers for these households.

Supermarkets and large grocery stores have lower prices than smaller stores. A key concern for people who live in areas with limited access is that they rely on small grocery or convenience stores that may not carry all the foods needed for a healthy diet and that may offer these foods and other food at higher prices. This report examines whether prices of similar foods vary across retail outlet types and whether the prices actually paid by consumers vary across income levels. These analyses use proprietary household-level data that contain information on food items purchased by approximately 40,000 demographically representative households across the United States. Results from these analyses show that when consumers shop at convenience stores, prices paid for similar goods are, on average, higher than at supermarkets.

Low-income households shop where food prices are lower, when they can. Findings also show that food purchases at convenience stores make up a small portion of total food expenditures (2 to 3 percent) for low-income consumers. Low- and middle-income households are more likely to purchase food at supercenters, where prices are lower. Administrative data on SNAP benefit redemptions from 2008 show that 86 percent of SNAP benefits were redeemed at supermarkets or large grocery stores. Research that considers the prices paid for the same food across household income levels indicates that while some of the very poorest households—those earning less than $8,000 per year—may pay between 0.5 percent and 1.3 percent more for their groceries than households earning slightly more, households earning between $8,000 and $30,000 tend to pay the lowest prices for groceries, whereas higher income households pay significantly higher prices.

The study also examined food shopping behavior and the types of food purchased for SNAP participants and other low-income households. Data from the 1996/1997 NFSPS show that SNAP participants were, on average, 1.8 miles from the nearest supermarket. However, the average number of miles both SNAP participants and eligible nonparticipants traveled to the store most often used was 4.9 miles. These same data show that SNAP participants who did not shop at supermarkets purchased less noncanned fruit, noncanned vegetables, and milk than SNAP participants who shopped frequently at a supermarket.

Easy access to all food, rather than lack of access to specific healthy foods, may be a

more important factor in explaining increases in obesity. Many studies find a correlation between limited food access and lower intake of nutritious foods. Data and methods used in these studies, however, are not sufficiently robust to establish a causal link between access and nutritional outcomes. That is, other explanations cannot be eliminated as the cause of lower intake. A few studies have examined food intake before and after healthy food options become available (either within existing stores or because new stores opened). The findings are mixed—some show a small but positive increase in consumption of fruits and vegetables, while others show no effect.

The causal pathways linking limited access to nutritious food to measures of overweight like Body Mass Index (BMI) and obesity are not well understood. Several studies find that proximity of fast food restaurants and supermarkets are correlated with BMI and obesity. But increased consumption of such healthy foods as fruits and vegetables, low-fat milk, or whole grains does not necessarily lead to lower BMI. Consumers may not substitute away from less healthy foods when they increase their consumption of healthy foods. Easy access to all food, rather than lack of access to specific healthy foods, may be a more important factor in explaining increases in BMI and obesity.

Understanding the market conditions that contribute to differences in access to food is critical to the design of policy interventions that may be effective in reducing access limitations. Access to affordable and nutritious food depends on supply (availability) and consumer demand. Consumer behavior, preferences, and other factors related to the demand for some foods may account for differences in the types of foods offered across different areas. Food retailer behavior and supply-side issues such as higher costs to developing stores in underserved areas may also explain variation across areas in which foods are offered and what stores offer them.

If high development costs serve as a barrier to entry for supermarkets in some areas with low access, then subsidy programs or restructured zoning policies may be effective solutions. If consumer demand factors, such as inadequate knowledge of the nutritional benefits of specific foods, contribute to differences in access by reducing demand, then a public health campaign may be a preferred strategy. Several local and State-level efforts are underway that could provide the basis for a better understanding of the types of interventions that may work best.

Food has been used as a tool for community development. Projects such as farmers' markets, community gardens, promotion of culturally specific foods for ethnic minorities and Native Americans, local food production and promotion, youth agricultural and culinary training programs, and many other types of programs have all been implemented in a variety of settings, both urban and rural. USDA's Community Food Projects Competitive Grant program has much experience in funding and nurturing such programs.

The current state of research is insufficient to conclusively determine whether some areas with limited access have inadequate access. Future research should consider improved methods to measure access levels, availability, and prices of foods faced by individuals and areas. More research is needed to understand how access, availability and price affect the shopping and consumption behaviors of consumers.

Data linking information on the types of foods consumers purchase and eat with measures of consumers' levels of access and the prices they face could help explain the economic consequences of food access. Studies that use improved methods and data to determine how food access affects diet, obesity, and other health outcomes are also needed to help explain the health consequences of food access.

METHODS

To conduct the analysis of the extent of food deserts, a comprehensive database was developed that identified the location of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the continental United States. Food access was estimated as the distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store. The analysis was refined by examining households without vehicles and specific socio-demographic subpopulations drawn from the 2000 Census. Multivariate statistical analysis was applied to identify the key determinants of areas with low access to supermarkets and large grocery stores.

Research also examined national-level data on questions of household food adequacy and access from the 2001 Current Population Survey. This information was complemented with national-level data on time spent traveling to grocery stores from the 2003–07 American Time Use Survey. To consider the economic consequences of limited access, ERS also analyzed demand for certain nutritious foods for a sample of participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), using data from the National Food Stamp Program Survey (NFSPS) of 1996/1997. Variation in prices for similar foods purchased at different store types, as indicated by hedonic models and data from the 2006 Nielsen Homescan panel, was also estimated.

ERS collaborated with other agencies and institutions to complete this study. USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) compiled information on an extensive body of work examining food access for SNAP and other low-income households. USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) provided information on the Community Foods Projects and lessons learned in the administration of the projects.

The national-level food desert analysis was complemented by a review of existing literature and the commissioning of additional studies by experts in the field. A workshop held in October 2008 convened leading experts in the study of retail food and grocery store access, key stakeholders from community development organizations, grocery retailer organizations, other government agencies, congressional members and staff, and related public interest groups. The workshop included presentations and panel discussions of such topics as defining and describing dimensions of food deserts, implications of low access for food and nutrition assistance programs, consequences of food deserts, and programs and policies to mitigate the adverse effects of food deserts.

USDA, in cooperation with the National Poverty Center at the University of Michigan, commissioned several studies by experts in food access to better understand concepts of low access to affordable and nutritious foods and the degree to which access varies across different types of areas. The intent of these papers was to describe characteristics of the food environment and the demographic, economic, and health conditions that typify areas with low food access and to complement the national-level findings with more detailed and local-level information. Results from studies were presented in a conference.

USDA, in cooperation with the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, conducted a 2-day workshop in January 2009 on the public health implications of food deserts. Workshop presentations covered methods for assessing and research findings on the impacts of food deserts on such outcomes as diet (including examination of specific foods, such as fruit and vegetable consumption and intake of high-energy, low-nutrient foods), prevalence of obesity and overweight; and diseases associated with poor diets. In addition, presentations covered promising strategies for mitigating the impacts of food deserts that have been suggested, implemented, or are in the planning stages. The workshop provided the basis for the review of the public health literature.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to thank the gentleman for raising the issue about ensuring that TANF recipients can access their benefits in a variety of locations.

I will say the bill that we are considering here on the floor today requires States to block access to welfare benefits in casinos, liquor stores, and strip clubs, as we talked about earlier. However, we do understand that some grocery stores, convenience stores, and local markets may also sell groceries and alcohol or have gambling machines as well. That's why there is an exception in the bill to provide exactly for the concerns that the gentleman from Texas raised.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1340

Mr. DOGGETT. While I think it would have been better to await the full report from the Government Accountability Office, I support those program integrity provisions.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I rise in support of the extension of this legislative activity, and I want to be associated as closely as possible with the comments made by my colleague from Texas, who seems to have his hand on the pulse of where we need to go, what we need to do, and the unfortunate delays that we have experienced. So I thank Mr. DOGGETT for his leadership. I am in favor of extending this legislation.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would just yield myself such time as I may consume to say that I am pleased that we are moving forward to extend this program, at least until the end of next September. But there remains much work to do.

Many of our neighbors are in great need at the present time. Many are supported by churches, community nonprofits, and the like. It is a valuable service at a time of charity at Christmas when we all care about those who are the least among us.

But just caring in that fashion is not sufficient, given the extent of the problem. We need a stronger safety net with reference to health care, child care, the support that is offered through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, and to help those—yes, pull them up by their

boots; but for those who lack bootstraps, assist them as well. That should be the goal of our vision as we address the needs of the many impoverished people in this country.

Unfortunately, poor people have the least voice in this Congress. Their voice is not heard to the extent that some of those who have vested interests here in limousines and lobbyists are heard. But we need to speak up for them. And this is one of those rare opportunities to be able to do so and to say that this Congress has acted; but it's acted in a modest, limited, incomplete, and inadequate way. We would not hold up that little bit of help, but there is so much more that needs to be done.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, in closing, again, this legislation continues TANF and related programs for an additional 9 months—it was going to run out on December 31—while making both needed and also bipartisan reforms and changes that are going to improve program integrity.

I appreciate the comments of all of the Members here on the floor today who have joined us in support of the bill. I look forward to working with them to continually improve how TANF helps low-income adults work and also become self-sufficient in the months ahead.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3659, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order: approving the Journal, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 886, de novo; H.R. 2719, de novo; H.R. 443, de novo.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 330, nays 83, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 933]

YEAS—330

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amodei
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hultgren
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—83

Adams
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Benishek
Bishop (NY)
Brady (PA)
Burgess
Capuano
Cardoza
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Conyers
Costa
DeFazio
Dent
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Duffy
Farenthold
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Foxx
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibson
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Hanna
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Johnson (OH)
Kucinich
Lance
Latham
Lee (CA)
LoBiondo
Lynch
Markey
Matheson
McCotter
McDermott
Meehan
Miller (FL)
Moore
Mulvaney
Olver
Pearce
Peters
Peterson
Poe (TX)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Roe (TN)
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schilling
Stivers
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tipton
Towns
Velázquez
Visclosky
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Amash
Owens

NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman
Andrews
Bachmann
Coble
Davis (KY)
Diaz-Balart
Filner
Giffords
Gohmert
Granger
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Johnson, E. B.
McGovern
Myrick
Paul
Payne
Pence

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1408

Ms. BASS of California changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. RANGEL and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 933, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND CLASSIFIED ANNEX ACCOMPANYING INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FY 2012

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

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to all Members of the House that the Senate