months of Kentucky Kynect, the State exchange created by the law, we enrolled nearly 415,000 Kentuckians in new health coverage.

That is one in 10 Kentuckians and nearly half our previously uninsured population; but rather than help inform his constituents of life-saving options now available to them, Senator MITCH MCCONNELL has spent the past 4 years working to repeal that coverage while misleading Kentuckians about the law.

Now, he is suggesting Kynect's overwhelming success can remain, even if he succeeds in repealing the law that created it. That couldn't be more disconnected from the truth.

If the Affordable Care Act is repealed, more than 300,000 Kentuckians covered through the law's expansion of Medicaid would lose their coverage. Insurers would no longer be required to cover preexisting conditions, and private plans through Kynect would become unaffordable for most Kentucky families.

Mr. Speaker, health reform has been so successful in Kentucky that MITCH MCCONNELL now says we should keep Kynect, but his claim that we can keep Kynect and still repeal the Affordable Care Act is as absurd as it is disingenuous, and our constituents deserve to know that.

IMPROVING VA MEDICAL CENTERS

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, President Obama announced his plans to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan. As we prepare to welcome these men and women home, we must ensure that the VA medical centers are well-equipped to meet the needs of these returning heroes, in addition to those who are currently receiving care.

Like all of my colleagues here, I am outraged by the deaths and medical errors at VA medical centers around the country, including those in Memphis. As soon as the VA inspector general issued a report about preventable deaths at the Memphis VA, I wrote Secretary Shinseki expressing my concerns about the Memphis facility. I invited him to visit the center to assess what resources it needs to improve care for the nearly 200,000 veterans served by that facility.

I have been in close communication with the director at the Memphis medical center to discuss quality of care improvements for our veterans. I am committed to making sure that our VA medical centers have the resources that they need to deliver quality care to our Nation's veterans.

This is a serious matter, and it will become more critical as more heroes return home. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue.

NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS ACT

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the House Foreign Affairs Committee for adopting the North Korea Sanctions Act of 2014. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of that legislation and was very pleased the committee unanimously adopted an amendment of mine to strengthen the legislation even further.

This is an Orwellian regime. In fact, it is so much so that I think it would make George Orwell blush that he had not the imagination for the kind of suppression, oppression, and degradation that occurs in the North Korean regime today.

Mr. Speaker, 200,000 North Koreans are in gulags throughout the country—freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and freedom of political practice all repressed; and the terrible, terrible suffering, preventing the reunification of Korean families even to visit, the complete lack of humanitarian regard by this brutal regime is something we Americans cannot ignore, and we here in Congress have an obligation to address.

I commend the House Foreign Affairs Committee today for adopting unanimously this important piece of legislation and eagerly look forward to supporting it when it comes here to the floor.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 29, 2014.

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

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: In light of my recent appointment to chair the ''House Select Committee on the Events Surrounding the 2012 Terrorist Attack in Benghazi,'' I hereby resign my position on the House Education and Workforce Committee.

I thank my committee colleagues, the committee staff, and especially Chairman John Kline for their tireless work. The issues within the jurisdiction of the Committee are vitally important to our country. Chairman Kline has shown extraordinary leadership, and I am grateful for his stewardship and friendship.

Sincerely,

TREY GOWDY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING CERTAIN MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution (H. Res. 603) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 603

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE: Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, to rank immediately after Mr. Heck of Nevada.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr. Duffy.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 4660, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 585 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. 4660.

Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) kindly take the chair.

□ 1244

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. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

□ 1245

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 25, line 2.

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 23, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $8,000,000)''.

Page 44, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $8,000,000)''.

Page 48, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $8,000,000)''.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment which seeks to bolster an important program in the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. This an amendment is fully paid for by cutting wasteful spending, and specifically takes $8 million from the office space for the Department of Justice bureaucrats in order to bolster the prescription drug monitoring activities. This program is the HAROLD ROGERS Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.

The gentleman, Mr. ROGERS, is the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and he has spent years on the issue of combating prescription drug abuse in our great country. The problem is truly plaguing our streets, our youth, and our communities. Prescription drug abuse is contributing to addiction, health deterioration, and even untimely death amongst many of our friends and loved ones.

Prescription drug abuse also fuels demand for other illicit drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamines, ectasy, and heroine, much of which flows over our southwest border and into my home State of Arizona, along with human trafficking, gunrunning, and murder. I have seen drug abuse all over my State, and I know I am not the only Member who has been affected by the rampant drug abuse in my community.

As a dentist of 25 years, I am well aware of how easy it is and can be for doctors and patients to abuse the prescription drug system. With a background in chemistry and biology, I know how easy it can be for people, both young and old, to become addicted to these substances.

The primary purpose of the HAROLD ROGERS Prescription Drug Monitoring Program is to enhance the capability, the capacity, of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data through a centralized database administered by an authorized State agency. States that have implemented prescription drug monitoring programs can collect and analyze prescription data much more efficiently than States where the collection of the prescription information requires the manual review of pharmacy files.

It is this body's duty, through the annual appropriations process, to evaluate which programs are worthwhile and which ones are not. We must decide which programs should have their funding increased, which should be reduced, and which should have theirs zeroed out. It is not an easy job, but it is a job that each of us was elected to do.

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program has shown promising results, but we must not give up on it. It is easy to overlook these issues, but I think our families, our friends, and our future generations deserve it. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I accept the amendment and 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 amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, not to exceed $7,833,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $162,246,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection (and estimated to be $100,000,000 in fiscal year 2015), shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2015, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2015 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $62,246,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including intergovernmental and cooperative agreements, $1,970,000,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $7,200 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $25,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That each United States Attorney shall establish or participate in a United States Attorney-led task force on human trafficking.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized, $225,908,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the United States Trustee System Fund: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the Fund shall be available in such amounts as may be necessary to pay refunds due depositors: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $225,908,000 of offsetting collections pursuant to section 589a(b) of title 28, United States Code, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2015, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2015 appropriation from the Fund estimated at $0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $2,326,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For fees and expenses of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for private counsel expenses, including advances, and for expenses of foreign counsel, $270,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $16,000,000 is for construction of buildings for protected witness safesites; not to exceed $3,000,000 is for the purchase and maintenance of armored and other vehicles for witness security caravans; and not to exceed $11,000,000 is for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and upgrade of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure automated information network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Community Relations Service, $12,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities of the Community Relations Service, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to the Community Relations Service, from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

For expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, $20,514,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, $1,199,000,000, of which not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, $9,800,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013 of title 18, United States Code, $1,595,307,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $20,000,000 shall be considered ''funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance'' pursuant to section 4013(b) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances available from funds appropriated under the heading 'General Administration,

Detention Trustee' shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation under this heading.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the National Security Division, $94,800,000, of which not to exceed $5,000,000 for information technology systems shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking and affiliated money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, $515,000,000, of which $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States, $8,356,857,000, of which not less than $8,500,000 shall be for the National Gang and Human Trafficking Intelligence Center, and of which not to exceed $216,900,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $184,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That up to $1,000,000 shall be for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the recommendations related to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that were proposed in the report issued by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses, to include the cost of equipment, furniture, and information technology requirements, related to construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law; conversion, modification and extension of Federally-owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects; and operation and maintenance of secure work environment facilities and secure networking capabilities; $110,982,000, to remain available until expended.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character pursuant to section 530C of title 28, United States Code; and expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs, $2,053,320,000; of which not to exceed $75,000,000 shall remain available until expended and not to exceed $90,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

Mr. COHEN. I rise, Mr. Chairman, to greet my fellow Tennessean, and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 44, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 47, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, first, I would like to express my appreciation for the career of Chairman WOLF, in particular, his cochairmanship of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission. He has done tremendous work during his time in Congress on human rights issues that are of great import, and chairing that commission named for our great colleague Tom Lantos is impressive, and I thank you for that.

The amendment I have before us would increase by $5 million the bill's funding for grants to address the backlog of sexual assault kits at law enforcement agencies. DNA analysis has been revolutionary in helping to catch criminals and prevent crimes from occurring in the first place, but this evidence does us no good if it remains untested and sits on the shelf in a lab somewhere. Despite progress over the last few years, the number of untested rape kits continues to number in the hundreds of thousands in our Nation. That is hundreds of thousands of victims whose assailants have never been brought to justice, left to prey on yet more women.

A recent article in the Memphis Commercial Appeal highlighted the need to end this backlog once and for all. It described a serial rapist who was finally caught by the police in 2012. He could have been stopped nearly a decade earlier if only his first victim's rape kit had been tested. It was not, and instead he was able to and did attack five more women over the next 8 years.

Missed opportunities like this happen all across our country every day. The trauma inflicted on victims of rape can be compounded when they know their assailants roam free while critical evidence goes untested.

Sadly, I must say the city of Memphis leads the country in untested rape kits, with a backlog of over 12,000 built up over decades. The mayor and our city leadership have committed to addressing this problem and have devoted significant resources to eliminating the backlog, but they need our help. The estimates are that it would cost at least $6.5 million to test each rape kit, far beyond the means of a city forced to tighten its belt in these difficult times and deal with our economic problems. This makes the Federal assistance essential.

I appreciate the chairman's commitment to eliminating the backlog, and the funds in this bill are an important start. They put in $36 million, $1 million more than I think the President recommended. It is merely a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed.

This amendment would take $5 million from the Drug Enforcement Administration, which is a $2 billion agency that receives a $35 million increase in this bill, even though their work product will go down because of the lack of need to enforce marijuana laws in States where it has been legalized or medical marijuana has been legalized. With the growing number of States in that category, DEA can and will shift its resources from marijuana and still have plenty of money to prevent prescription drug abuse, stop major heroin and cocaine traffickers and the other drug trade that they should make as their priority.

DEA would barely notice these funds, but for a small investment we can make an even more significant cut in the rape kit backlog at law enforcement agencies. Women will be spared being raped, and justice will be served.

I think the choice should be clear. We should stand with the victims of this most heinous crime that we know in this Nation and ensure their assailants are brought to justice.

I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I have no objection to the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. This is an extraordinary and important amendment, and the issue is important not just in Tennessee, but throughout the country. So I also support the amendment, and I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,000,000)''.

Page 74, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $15,000,000)''.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, this amendment which I offer with Mr. QUIGLEY of Illinois, who is a champion of equal access to justice, would restore the bill's cuts, devastating cuts, to the Legal Services Corporation.

This Nation is justifiably proud of its legal system. In fact, when we visit with foreign folks or travel in foreign lands, the thing I hear most about America that they appreciate is our legal system. It can be impossibly complex, with a language all its own, unfamiliar to many people with its laws and procedures. It can be a bewildering maze even for highly educated people, even for lawyers.

Now imagine that you are poor, uneducated, scared, and trying to navigate the legal system by yourself. Without legal representation, too many people are simply unable to vindicate their rights under the law. Think about victims of domestic violence who need protective orders from abusive partners, homeowners facing foreclosure—and indeed we have had too much of that in the last few years—or seniors who have been victimized by fraudulent lenders. Legal assistance is vital to ensure that these parties are treated fairly and made aware of their rights. That is why I have been a champion of Legal Services, which helps fund legal aid programs throughout the country.

Unfortunately, this bill cuts $15 million from Legal Services Corporation, which will mean untold numbers of Americans will go unrepresented in court and unable to pursue justice. Even if this amendment passes and the funding is restored to the $365 million level, it will be a far cry from what is really needed.

Consider this statistic, Mr. Chair. In 1995, the Legal Services Corporation was funded at a $400 million level. That is higher than it was last year and higher than it would be if this amendment passes, by $35 million. In today's dollars, that $400 million figure would be $600 million, and all we are asking is to get it to $365 million.

Unfortunately, we have cut our commitment to this program, and it is having serious consequences. Nationally, nearly 50 percent of all eligible potential clients are turned away because of lack of funding. In the Memphis area, Legal Services lost 5 percent of its funding due to sequestration. When you add in State and local funds lost over recent years because of budget cuts, its funding was reduced by more than $300,000, and its staff was reduced from 50 to 38.

The attorneys do heroic work, but to further reduce its funding will have serious consequences for their ability to serve those in need. The rights we are guaranteed under the law mean nothing if they can't go to court to enforce those rights. With no money to hire a lawyer, no ability to navigate this system on their own, too many people are left without justice. Unless we ensure legal assistance, we effectively shut the courthouse doors to Americans who rely on attorneys to protect their rights.

This amendment would increase funding for LSC by reducing funds for the Drug Enforcement Administration, a $2 billion agency that receives a $35 million increase in this bill. This does not intend to stop DEA's important work to prevent prescription drug abuse or go after heroin and cocaine traffickers, but they can do their work with the funds that will be in this bill after this money is given to Legal Services.

□ 1300

DEA would barely notice this loss of funds, but in the hands of Legal Services it would change the lives of thousands of people who need legal representation.

We are still coming out of the Great Recession, and the disparity and wealth is greater than ever. So those people in the middle class, and those people who are poor particularly, which are greater than ever, have more and more and more need for Legal Services. It should not be cut at this time.

I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for cosponsoring this amendment. I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment. The gentleman's amendment would cut the DEA by $18 million to pay for a $15 million increase for LSC.

The DEA primarily targets high-level drug trafficking organizations, disrupting and dismantling them, attacking the economic basis of the drug trade and contributing to counterterrorism activities tied to and financed by drugs. It does not focus on low-level criminals nor on users.

It has seen a huge challenge not only internationally but from the cartels. Every drug area in the Nation now is controlled pretty much by the Mexican cartels.

Also, our funding level for LSC is $50 million above last year's House level. It is above the FY12 enacted level. The bill also includes an additional $43 million under the Violence Against Women program specifically for legal assistance for domestic violence victims. This amount is nearly 50 percent above the enacted level.

Lastly, later today, we will likely consider amendments that significantly reduce or eliminate LSC. I plan to oppose those amendments that are going to cut Legal Services. I oppose this amendment, and I ask for a ''no'' vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Chair, I rise to support the Cohen amendment. Legal aid programs are Federal, State, and private partnerships.

In Oregon and around the country, legal aid offices work hard to diversify funding, but cuts from a number of sources, including Federal cuts in recent years, have severely impacted their ability to serve low-income families.

Legal Services Corporation funds legal aid around the country, and they make a real difference for low-income and elderly Oregonians and Americans. Legal aid serves people with the most critical legal needs: food, shelter, medical care, income maintenance, and physical safety.

In my State of Oregon, about 40 percent of the cases handled by legal aid attorneys involve helping victims of domestic violence and their families, protecting them from abuse. About 80 percent of legal aid's clients are women, most with children to support.

Under current levels, legal aid is able to assist only a fraction of the eligible population. In Oregon, legal aid serves only about 20 percent of the civil legal needs of eligible Oregonians.

I was proud to work at legal aid. Early in my career I spent many years there, and I will never forget the people we were able to help. They desperately need legal assistance at a time in their lives when they can least afford it.

Not low-income by choice—and that was the most poignant message about helping low-income people—most had unexpected medical bills, had lost a job, or lost a spouse. Legal aid helps real people.

Today, I am here for people like Beth, who thought she had escaped her son's abusive father, only to have him turn up, kick in the door, and threaten her, all while she was pregnant. Legal aid was able to help her get a restraining order and custody of her son, who has asthma and only one kidney. Now Beth and her son are building safe and stable lives free from abuse.

I am here for people like Jennifer, a stage IV cancer survivor and Oregon Health Plan member, who got a bill from a medical center for a procedure performed years earlier. They threatened to shut her off from seeing her doctor, and took actions clearly illegal under Oregon law. Legal aid stepped in, and she was able to continue her followup visits with her doctor without collection agency harassment.

I am here for people like Natalie and her son, Zach, who has severe gastrointestinal disorder. When he was 3 years old, he was finally able to take food orally, but then Social Security cut off his disability benefits. Natalie tried to hire a lawyer but she couldn't afford the fees. Legal aid stepped in

and got those benefits restored, giving Zach a better chance at a normal, active life.

And today, I am here for people like Michael. He and his family lost everything in Hurricane Katrina and they came to Oregon to start over. Then the IRS penalized him for unpaid taxes. Legal aid helped him amend his tax return to fully account for his losses from Katrina, and instead of penalties, he was able to receive a refund.

These are the faces of legal aid. They are real people who have real needs who need real help. They need access to justice.

Low-income people can't just open up a phone book and pick out an attorney to take a case. These are not cases that lawyers take on a contingency fee basis. Lawyers don't help tenants who are wrongfully evicted on a contingency fee.

The President has asked for $80 million more than what this bill provides for. This amendment asks for just $15 million in addition. It is the least we can do.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on the Cohen amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, to establish justice, the Founders had embraced at the earliest moments the notion that access to our court system was a critically important, indispensable right of citizenship in our country. We had a Republican President, President Nixon, who created the Legal Services Corporation to provide access to our courts, notwithstanding the economic circumstances of Americans.

Legal Services operates in each of our States, and we have a responsibility as we consider this bill to think about where the gaps in justice exist. The chairman has been extraordinarily helpful in trying to focus on this question. However, I think that in terms of the numbers as presented, I side more with the author of the amendment inasmuch as that DEA we are funding—and it is critically important in a city like my own and in communities all across our country—but we are funding DEA at $35 million above the request. That is after OMB, after DEA walked through their numbers, looked at the budget, ascertained what was needed. The committee's mark at the moment, the chairman's mark, would provide more than what was requested, whereas, when we look at Legal Services, it is $80 million shy of what was requested.

So I think that if we are trying to balance the scales of justice here, the idea that thousands of active service military personnel have relied on Legal Services to protect their homes from foreclosure, to deal with other types of issues, that we have veterans who depend on access to community Legal Services or Legal Services as provided under this program, that the House at this moment should consider the author of the amendment and his point, which is that we should provide an additional—it is less than $20 million—is it $15 million?—for the Legal Services Corporation; and that in terms of the DEA we would still be funding it higher than the requested level, but we would be making sure that not only citizens could have access to the courts, but that Active Duty military and our veterans would have access to lawyers that they otherwise could not afford to protect their legal rights, given the fact that they wear or have worn the uniform to protect our due process rights.

I stand in support of this amendment, and I hope that the House would vote in favor of it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me take this moment to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. WOLF, for his longstanding service and commitment to so many issues that so many of us have worked on for such a very long period of time, helping the most vulnerable and helping those who often cannot help themselves.

Let me associate myself with the remarks that have been made by the author of this amendment, and also the ranking member, Mr. FATTAH, who spoke to the question of justice.

Mr. Chairman, I have served on the reiterations of the Legal Services Corporation in my own community way before coming to the United States Congress.

I am reminded of the early words of the Constitution that said that we organize to create a more perfect union. Then I matched that with our Bill of Rights that so many people, if they cannot recite all of them, they know issues like due process, right to a trial by jury, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of access and movement. All of those things are deprived to persons in many instances who cannot access the courts.

I remember, in particular, my Gulfcoast Legal Services Corporation, which worked extensively on issues dealing with housing, for good hardworking people sometimes come up against a brick wall, a hard wall, where they have done everything they could but they are facing eviction, they have come upon difficulty. There is relief for that eviction if they can get to the courthouse either to explain to their landlord or find some relief. Many have experienced housing discrimination, but they do not have access to the courts or to resources necessary to provide them with a lawyer to be able to address their injustice or their indignity.

I too am a strong supporter of the DEA. I sit on the House Judiciary Committee. I was hoping that we could find some pathway to move forward in recognizing that the numbers of those needing Legal Services Corporation dollars is mounting.

Lawyers in law firms have come to me who are members of the State Bar of Texas, the American Bar Association, and begged for the funding of the Legal Services Corporation. I believe that all of us on this floor have good intentions, and I know that we have a respect for the Legal Services Corporation.

I am hoping we can find a way to work with the gentleman's amendment and support it because I am, in essence, providing the documentation that I have seen firsthand, where people have stood under the scales of justice emptyhanded. They were not balanced, they did not receive support, because they could not access the courthouse, a vital and important part of democracy in America.

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

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

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

Mr. COHEN. 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 Tennessee will be postponed.

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:

Amendment by Mr. POMPEO of Kansas.

Amendment by Mr. MCNERNEY of California.

Amendment by Mr. BRIDENSTINE of Oklahoma.

Amendment by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

Amendment by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POMPEO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. POMPEO) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 129, noes 280, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

AYES—129

Amash
Bachmann
Bachus
Barton
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Byrne
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleming
Flores
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
Meadows
Messer
Miller (FL)
Mullin
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Paulsen
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—280

Aderholt
Amodei
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Granger
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Noem
Nolan
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Welch
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—22

Bera (CA)
Campbell
Capito
Cleaver
Dingell
Edwards
Esty
Green, Al
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Lankford
Lewis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Palazzo
Ros-Lehtinen
Shuster
Slaughter
Thompson (MS)
Waters

□ 1344

Mr. LUCAS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NUNNELEE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Messrs. FLEISCHMANN, TIERNEY, RUSH, Ms. GRANGER, Messrs. GIBBS, AMODEI, CAMP, RICHMOND, and CRAMER changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. BURGESS, ROONEY, FLORES, ROYCE, ISSA, YOUNG of Indiana, and ROTHFUS changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY DURING THE ALLIED INVASION OF JUNE 6, 1944

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

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Chairman, the Veterans' Affairs Committee Chairman JEFF MILLER and I rise to ask that the House pause to remember the courageous sacrifice that our men and women went through when they lost their lives on the beaches of Normandy, France, during the Allied invasion of June 6, 1944.

We request a moment of silence in honor of the brave Americans who were lost 70 years ago on D-day and the families who mourn their loss.

The Acting CHAIR. Will all Members rise for a moment of silence.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCNERNEY

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 California (Mr. MCNERNEY) 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 306, noes 106, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]

AYES—306

Amodei
Bachmann
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Honda
Horsford
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Jones
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn

Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—106

Aderholt
Amash
Bachus
Barton
Bentivolio
Blumenauer
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Byrne
Cantor
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Clay
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cummings
DeSantis
Doggett
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Farenthold
Fleming
Flores
Foxx
Gardner
Garrett
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Grijalva
Hensarling
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Hultgren
Hurt
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Latta
Long
Lucas
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
McClintock
McKeon
Meadows
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Nunnelee
Olson
Perry
Petri
Pitts
Pompeo
Rangel
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Scalise
Schakowsky
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Velázquez
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yoho

NOT VOTING—19

Campbell
Capito
Cleaver
Dingell
Esty
Green, Al
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Lankford
Lewis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Palazzo
Ros-Lehtinen
Shuster
Slaughter
Waters

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1353

Messrs. COLE, WESTMORELAND, PITTENGER, Mrs. ELLMERS, Messrs. LAMALFA and MCCAUL changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BRIDENSTINE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE) 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 340, noes 71, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

AYES—340

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Holding
Honda
Horsford
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—71

Amash
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Blumenauer
Brown (FL)
Capuano
Castro (TX)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Connolly
Conyers
Cummings
Davis, Danny
Deutch
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Farenthold
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Garrett
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hinojosa
Holt
Hoyer
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kelly (IL)
Kind
Labrador
Lee (CA)
Levin
Long
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Matheson
Matsui
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
O'Rourke
Payne
Rangel
Richmond
Rooney
Roybal-Allard
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schakowsky
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sires
Smith (WA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tsongas
Velázquez
Visclosky
Welch
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Bilirakis
Campbell
Capito
Cleaver
Dingell
Esty
Green, Al
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Lankford
Lewis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Palazzo
Ros-Lehtinen
Shuster
Slaughter
Waters

□ 1359

Messrs. ADERHOLT, SHERMAN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

AYES—218

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Paulsen
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—193

Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Campbell
Capito
Cleaver
Dingell
Esty
Green, Al
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Lankford
Lewis
McCarthy (NY)
McIntyre
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Palazzo
Ros-Lehtinen
Shuster
Slaughter
Waters

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1405

Mr. SHERMAN and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) 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 127, noes 282, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

AYES—127

Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Braley (IA)
Brownley (CA)
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Doggett
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gibson
Grayson
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Horsford
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Massie
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Quigley
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Speier
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—282

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Carney
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Denham

Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Doyle
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Holt
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—22

Campbell
Capito
Cleaver
Dingell
Esty
Green, Al
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Lankford
Lewis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Palazzo
Rangel
Ros-Lehtinen
Ryan (OH)
Shuster
Slaughter
Waters

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1409

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) 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 173, noes 238, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

AYES—173

Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Grayson
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoder

NOES—238

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—20

Campbell
Capito
Cleaver
Dingell
Esty
Green, Al
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Lankford
Lewis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Palazzo
Rangel
Ros-Lehtinen
Shuster
Slaughter
Waters

□ 1415

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1415

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

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

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with the gentleman from Virginia, Chairman WOLF, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

NOAA's habitat restoration programs yield substantial, long-term economic value and help create jobs, not only along the Jersey Shore, but among all coastal areas throughout this Nation. It is my understanding that the fiscal year 2015 Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill provides $25 million for habitat conservation and restoration, including sustainable habitat management, but it appears that no funding is specifically designated for the fisheries habitat restoration.

As you move forward with this bill, I ask that you try to fund NOAA's fisheries habitat restoration programs and thereby allow NOAA to continue supporting community-based restoration and provide expertise to the natural resource damage assessment restoration efforts. Fisheries habitat restoration directly supports the volunteer rebuilding of sustainable fisheries and recovery of these federally listed species.

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LoBIONDO. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey and also the gentleman from Virginia for addressing this important matter. I agree with my colleagues that habitat restoration programs are vital to coastal areas, including Massachusetts, and elsewhere throughout this country. In March, I led a letter with over 70 cosigners to the Appropriations Committee supporting funding for this important program.

NOAA's coastal programs serve as the front lines of defense in the fight to keep our communities resilient, create domestic jobs, and promote local economies while benefiting fish and wildlife and improving coastal ecosystems.

Further, each public-private partnership directly creates jobs and benefits local and regional coastal economies that generate more than half the Nation's GDP. These projects are improving lands that will benefit and be able to filter pollutants from storm water runoff, control flooding after storm events, provide vital nursery habitat for fish and shellfish, and create nesting and foraging habitat for coastal birds. The resulting clean water and more abundant habitats will benefit local economies by improving land values, supporting commercial fishing, improving tourism, and creating new business, and they also do beneficial work to enhance recreational opportunities.

I stand with my colleague from New Jersey in urging for adequate funding for NOAA's fisheries habitat restoration programs in order to allow NOAA to continue supporting community-based restoration programs that create jobs and help protect fragile communities like the ones in my district.

Mr. WOLF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LoBIONDO. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentlemen from New Jersey and Massachusetts. I recognize the importance of NOAA's restoration programs, especially the community-based restoration program, and we will work to address your concerns as the bill moves forward toward conference with the Senate.

Mr. LoBIONDO. I thank the chairman. I thank Mr. KEATING.

Mr. FATTAH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LoBIONDO. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, this is extraordinarily important, and I want to share that I also am interested in seeing what we can do. Our support of these coastal communities is vitally important. Woods Hole and its work in your great State, and the work of NOAA, have made a vital difference, and I share the chairman's concern on this matter, and we will work together on this issue.

Mr. LoBIONDO. I thank the chairman, I thank my colleagues, and I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

Mr. POLIS. 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 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $35,000,000)''.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to join my colleague from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) to offer this bipartisan and commonsense amendment.

The underlying CJS appropriations bill provides $2.42 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration's salaries and expenses. That is $35 million above last year's—fiscal year 2014—enacted level and above the President's budget request.

The report says the increase will ''help DEA offset its necessary pay and non-pay base costs'' and will also ''support DEA's growing enforcement workload.''

Again, a mysterious $35 million above and beyond what the agency requested that Congress is adding without any description of where it is even going that means anything besides bureaucratic gobbledygook, as if we have all the money in the world to hand out to every agency above and beyond what they want at a time of deficits, Mr. Chairman, when this body, like the American people, needs to tighten our belts and where we can try to save money. And here is an opportunity to save $35 million.

I have noticed that this same $35 million has been targeted by other Members of this body for their project that is important to their district. Why don't we just add it to the deficit reduction account? What has the DEA done to deserve a $35 million raise when many Americans are not getting raises? At a time when agencies across the board are being asked to tighten their belt, why are we singling out the DEA for receiving funds above what the DEA itself requested in the President's budget?

The DEA has demonstrated time and time again that it can't efficiently manage the resources that it already has. It is diverting funds to ridiculous things like impounding industrial hemp seeds which have no narcotic content, intimidating legal marijuana businesses in States like mine, and wasting money on marijuana infractions that are legal in States where they occur.

If they simply refocus those resources, frankly, Mr. Chairman, we should be talking about cutting their budget to better meet their limited scope. Instead, we are giving them a raise?

Although legal under federal law, the DEA recently seized and impounded harmless, non-narcotic industrial hemp seeds in Kentucky. To be clear, industrial hemp is an agricultural commodity, not a drug. Don't they know this?

In testimony before a committee of this body, DEA Administrator Michele Leonhart refused to acknowledge that drugs like heroin and cocaine are worse or more addictive than marijuana. This is the head of our chief Drug Enforcement Agency? This is the type of thinking that leads to this kind of continued misappropriation of tax dollars.

Examples like these demonstrate that the DEA doesn't have a growing enforcement workload—other than in their own minds—but rather the DEA has simply allocated its enforcement workload in pursuit of misguided priorities. When they should be focused on prescription drug abuses, and on the rising heroin problem, they continue to focus on harmless seeds that have no narcotic content to the point of actually impounding them. Is that what they are using this over $35 million more of taxpayer money for?

This amendment will ensure that DEA will have to tighten their belt just like agencies from DOD to the Department of Education. They have the money they need to complete their mission. We don't need to increase our deficit to fund misguided and misinformed priorities.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this simple, commonsense amendment that simply strikes $35 million from the DEA's budget, returns the DEA budget to the same funding levels as 2014 and the same funding levels as the President's budget.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. The reason the numbers are what they are, there was an indiscriminate cut by the administration of $75 million. Secondly—and I know the gentleman from Colorado didn't mean this—but you kind of just blew off the DEA agents. A number of DEA agents have died—a number of DEA agents died in Afghanistan. A number of DEA agents have risked their lives for us here.

The head of the DEA is a career civil servant who was a city of Baltimore police officer who has given her life to law enforcement for the last 30 years. So I don't think you meant it, but if I were a DEA agent somewhere back in some remote area maybe watching C–SPAN in Afghanistan, where there is a number of DEA agents who are risking their lives when we are in a very safe community surrounded by policemen, but maybe they are in Kabul right now where there were just some killings the other day—

So, I oppose the amendment. DEA is striving to cope with significant challenges. There is surging heroin. We have increased heroin. Members of Congress have come up, the committee has tried to address their needs—heroin Midwest, heroin Virginia, heroin all over, heroin, heroin. The DEA is dealing with that. The trafficking of prescription drugs, we just increased money for prescription drug abuse because it has the number one impact on young people.

DEA is the line of defense. DEA is the one that is fighting the Mexican drug cartels. Every community in the United States, the drug operations are impacted by the Mexican cartels, and it is the DEA that is doing this. This bill tries to help.

Also, it helps DEA out of the impact that they will hit with regard to sequester. So, I urge a ''no'' vote for the amendment.

Mr. POLIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. POLIS. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

The DEA folks on the ground in Afghanistan deal with opium and heroin production, not marijuana. My remarks were with regard to marijuana.

In addition, with regard to the head of the DEA, she may, in fact, have been a fine line officer and cop on this beat, but she is a terrible agency head, and she has repeatedly embarrassed her agency before this body in committee.

Mr. WOLF. Let me say she has not embarrassed herself before the body. If this institution is going to go criticizing people who have served us that way, I think she has done an honorable job. I think she has represented the DEA well.

Also, I think there has been an effort by some in the administration to attack her in a way, it almost reminds me of the Nixon administration. I was in the Nixon administration. They had policies whereby they would go after civil servants and career people—I think some of the things that have been done against her. So I think this is a very bad amendment.

If you want to allow the cartels to come in—you can't just take $35 million and say it has no impact on the agents that are working and giving their life and sacrificing their life in Afghanistan. This is a bad amendment, and I urge a ''no'' vote.

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

□ 1430

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. It is said that you need to be able to hold opposing, competing views all at once, so here we go.

First of all, I think that the DEA is one of our extraordinary law enforcement agencies under DOJ. I think the Attorney General has done a great job, and I definitely believe that the administrator of DEA has done a great job rounding up cartel members and doing all kinds of work, interfacing with Interpol in its efforts.

So on one level, I disagree with my colleague in his characterization. However, I also agree that the $35 million plus-up over the requested amount is too large, which is why I supported and will support the notion that some percentage of those dollars should go into legal services versus going to an agency that didn't need it or request it, so I don't think we should be plussing it up by $35 million, notwithstanding the fact that I don't agree with the gentleman, in terms of their performance, per se, on a host of issues.

Now, I think that the gentleman is really concerned about the underlying question about his home State and States similarly situated, and I agree with him there that the State has made a different decision and that there should not be unnecessary harassment relative thereto, but if we are going to repeal prohibition every 100 years or so—we did alcohol in 1933—maybe we are at the moment where we are going to do something similar on marijuana.

It does not mean, however, that we think every illegal narcotic in the world should be available without penalty or punishment for every single person who might desire it. So the country is trying to make some decisions, and we have to kind of parse through this as we work forward.

So I rise to say that I don't support the amendment in which we would take this $35 million and put it into what is called deficit reduction. I suggest that the 41,000 veterans who are able to fight off foreclosure and other challenges by using legal services last year, those dollars should go to legal services, so that our veterans can have the legal services that they need in order to interface with our civil court system and to have the rights that they fought for protected.

So I think the House will be able to work its will. I hope that we vote against this amendment and that we support the effort to put these dollars into legal services and that we continue to hold high the great courage and sacrifice of our law enforcement agencies as they fight crime here and abroad.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to engage in a colloquy with my chairman.

Mr. WOLF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CULBERSON. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to read, just briefly to the House, some of the names that are on the Wall of Honor of DEA agents who have given their life for our country, and I will put the whole list in the RECORD:

Special Agent James Terry Watson, June 21, 2013; Special Agent Michael E. Weston, October 26, 2009; Special Agent Chad L. Michael, October 26, 2009; Special Agent Forrest N. Leamon, October 26, 2009; FBI Special Agent Samuel S. Hicks, November 19, 2008; Special Agent Thomas J. Byrne, August 30, 2008; Task Force Officer Jay Balchunas, November 5, 2004; Special Agent Donald C. Ware, October 12, 2004; Special Agent Terry Loftus, May 28, 2004; Telecomm Specialist Elton Lee Armstead, March 18, 2003; Diversion Investigator Alice Faye Hall-Walton, March 1, 2001; Special Agent Royce D. Tramel, August 28, 2000; Pilot Instructor Larry Steilen, September 25, 1998; Special Agent Shaun E. Curl, December 12, 1997; Special Agent Kenneth G. McCullough, April 19, 1995; Carrie A. Lenz, April 19, 1995; Office Assistant Carrol J. Fields, April 19, 1995; Rona L. Chafey, April 19, 1995; Shelly Bland, April 19, 1995; Special Agent Frank S. Wallace, Jr., August 27, 1994; Special Agent Juan Vars, August 27, 1994; Special Agent Meredith Thompson, August 27, 1994; Special Agent Jay W. Seale, August 27, 1994; Special Agent Frank Fernandez, Jr., August 27, 1994; Special Agent Richard E. Fass, June 30, 1994; Detective Stephen J. Strehl, November 19, 1993; Special Agent Becky Dwojeski, October 21, 1993; Special Agent George D. Althouse, May 28, 1992; Special Agent Alan H. Winn, August 13, 1991; Special Agent Eugene T. McCarthy, February 2, 1991; Investigator Wallie Howard, Jr., October 30, 1990, and the list goes on.

I will put the whole list in the RECORD. This is to make up for what happened in sequestration. These people are literally giving their lives. We will also insert into the RECORD with regard to the helicopter crash that took the lives of those agents. For those reasons, I strongly oppose the amendment.

Mr. CULBERSON. Reclaiming my time, I join the chairman in strong opposition to this amendment. The last

thing we need to do is take resources away from our men and women in uniform on the front line defending us, enforcing our laws.

The date that the chairman mentioned, April 19, 1995, it is important to remember that was the Oklahoma City bombing, when a lot of law enforcement officers lost their lives in Oklahoma City. I urge all Members to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chairman, this has been an interesting discussion. I want to join Chairman WOLF in commending the DEA agents who have lost their lives, most of which I am sure lost their lives way before sequestration and whose lives would have been lost—they are good men and women, but it is not because we didn't give them enough money.

When we are cutting other areas of the government and we just saw legal services getting cut by $15 million, why are we giving DEA $35 million more?

They just did a book here, ''The Dangers and Consequences of Marijuana Abuse.'' I don't know how many of these were published, but it is almost a comic book when you read it.

They go so far as to have a section—and I love pets, I miss my cat, and I miss my dog—but they have a section that pets are also at risk. More dogs are being poisoned by marijuana.

They are really going to the bottom line, to try to find some rationalization for their work that they are protecting pets, and these pets are in areas where marijuana is not legal.

They also have a section in here about other consequences of marijuana use, and that is where they get the pet section. Then they have this section here, and they have this whole area about somebody breaking in and stealing cash from a marijuana dispensary and saying it is a problem.

Well, sure, it is a problem, just like people break into liquor stores and rob them. The reason they do is because there is a lot of cash money there, and the Federal Government hasn't allowed the marijuana dispensaries to use credit cards. Because of the fact that they have to use cash, they attract robbers and burglars.

That is not something that the marijuana causes. That is something that the government causes by requiring there to be a lot of cash there, and that is independent of the fact that it is marijuana. That is listed under other consequences of marijuana use.

That is not a consequence of marijuana use. That is a consequence of the government not allowing those people to use credit cards and, instead, having large amounts of cash on hand.

The director there has embarrassed herself time after time after time. She is the last supporter of the failed war on drugs. She refuses to accept the fact that President Obama said that alcohol has more damage to consumers than marijuana. She questioned the President on that, and she is wrong.

She also questioned mandatory minimums and thinks mandatory minimums are still the right thing to do. I think most all of us know mandatory minimums are a colossal failure and waste of time. It is $30,000 a year to put people in jail.

She criticized MITCH MCCONNELL. Senator MITCH MCCONNELL criticized her because they went and confiscated hemp seeds in Kentucky that were there for study. They are out of control, and the $35 million additional that we are intending to give them is throwing money away. It is not going to have anything to do with DEA agents being killed. In fact, it might save some.

The fact is that we have to prioritize where we spend our moneys, and this is not a spot. If we want to put that money into education, if we want to put it into health care, if we want to put it into other areas that are important—and probably the $35 million should go to the National Institutes of Health where we could find a cure for cancer or diabetes, find treatments for stroke or illnesses that deal with heart disease, AIDS, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, that is where money needs to go.

That is money that saves American people's lives, and giving money to DEA is not going to save a DEA agent, and more DEA agents are going to die from heart disease and cancer and diabetes and Parkinson's and AIDS than die because they have been shot, and that money would be better spent to save them by putting it into NIH in Bethesda, Maryland, and finding treatments and cures for the diseases that will kill us all, but we are not doing NIH, we are doing DEA. That is a mistake.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Chairman, I was going to submit an amendment today regarding surveys on the red snapper in the Gulf of Mexico, but instead, I rise to engage Chairman WOLF in a colloquy.

I am pleased that the committee has recognized in its committee report the shortcomings of current methods used by NOAA fisheries to conduct stock assessments, specifically affirming the inadequacy of generated data, infrequency of surveys, and the insufficient use of independent research in developing these stock assessments.

However, I am inclined to stress that further efforts must be taken to address the agency's faulty data. In the Gulf of Mexico, for example, stock assessments meant to provide data for the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council's Reef Fish Management Plan, which includes the red snapper, do not include data retrieved from reef structures on which these fish live and thrive, nor do they acknowledge that reef structures, both natural and artificial, are even relevant to conducting stock assessments.

I have personally spent time with scientists from the Gulf Coast, including scientists from the University of South Alabama and the Dauphin Island Sea Lab and have seen for myself the overabundance of fish which live on these reefs, of which there are 17,000 off the coast of Alabama alone.

Last Friday, Congressman SCALISE and I went out and fished in the Gulf of Mexico. It took us 45 minutes to go out. We fished for 15 minutes and caught our limit, and it took 45 minutes to go back. Those reefs are absolutely filled with fish.

Today, stock assessment data provided by NOAA fisheries has proven unreliable, and it has helped result in a broken management system. Just in March of this year, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia found that the NOAA survey process and the data is totally insufficient. That was a finding of a court in a court case.

In my district, we will experience, as a result of that, a 9-day red snapper season this year, starting June 1 and ending June 9, despite the fact that these fish are so abundant it is difficult to catch anything else.

In short, current stock assessments generated by NOAA fisheries lack the ability to adequately determine whether overfishing has occurred or to inform fishery managers how to prevent overfishing from occurring in the future.

I join the committee in calling for greater accountability over NOAA fishery stock assessments. It is simply insufficient, and they are not being responsive to the needs of the fisheries.

If NOAA fisheries are to receive a Federal appropriation at all for scientific data collection, it must prove that it will vastly improve the methods with which it conducts stock assessments, including taking into account the relevant habitats and biological features of the stock in question, and produce a stock assessment that can truly account for our fishery resources.

□ 1445

I appreciate the gentleman's attention to this matter, and I thank him for his time.

Mr. WOLF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. I appreciate the gentleman's concern, and we will continue to work on this. I thank the gentleman for his comments. We will work on this in an appropriate way for the people of your region.

Mr. FATTAH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FATTAH. I also will work on behalf of the red snapper.

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chair, first I would like to register my concern and support over the issues raised by Mr. POLIS. The question on the amendment that he offers has not to do with much of the policy, but the fact that we have to make budget decisions that are based on priorities. I think he is correct to raise the question as to whether a $35 million plus-up is the proper priority when compared to the other competing interests that we are all trying to facilitate.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

Mr. POLIS. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Chair, very clearly there are two issues here. Why are we plussing up an agency above their own request level for a vague bureaucratic purpose—that is question number one—when other agencies are being cut? That is what this amendment addressed. However, there has been a lot of discussion on the floor about some of the wasted efforts in DIA. I wanted to address the very moving testimony that my colleague from Virginia gave with regard to names of the brave agents of the Drug Enforcement Agency that have given their lives in service to this Nation.

I would like to inquire of him: How many of those whose names he read, who gave their lives, would be alive today, with their families today, if it weren't for the failed Federal policy of prohibition with regard to marijuana?

I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Virginia if he has an answer.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan controls the time.

Mr. POLIS. I am happy to further yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

How many of those agents would be alive today with their families?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan controls the time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chair, I would like to know if anybody in this body can answer the question and tell the surviving husband, the surviving wife, a 10-year-old child who lost their father to a failed Federal policy, how many of those agents would be alive today if it were not for the failed Federal policy on prohibition.

Does anybody have an answer?

I thought that might be the case, Mr. Chair.

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

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. I would like to speak on the amendment, and I yield to the chairman.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman.

Four agents have died since 2009. Four agents have died since 2009.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I would like to submit the full list of DEA agents who gave their lives to keep our communities safe.

Agent Stafford E. Beckett, March 22, 1921; Agent Charles Archie Wood, March 22, 1921; Agent Joseph W. Floyd, May 17, 1922; Agent Bert S. Gregory, October 25, 1922; Agent James T. Williams, October 16, 1924; Agent Louis L. Marks, October 24, 1924; Agent James E. Brown, June 7, 1928; Agent James R. Kerrigan, December 27, 1928; Agent John W. Crozier, November 16, 1934; Agent Spencer Stafford, February 7, 1935; Agent Andrew P. Sanderson, September 23, 1944; Agent Anker M. Bangs, September 24, 1950; Agent Wilson M. Shee, December 12, 1957; Agent Mansel R. Burrell, December 19, 1967; Agent Hector Jordan, October 14, 1970; Officer Gene A. Clifton, November 19, 1971; Special Agent Frank Tummillo, October 12, 1972; Special Agent George F. White, March 25, 1973; Special Agent Richard Heath, Jr., April 1, 1973; Special Agent Emir Benitez, August 9, 1973.

Detective Gerald Sawyer, November 6, 1973; Investigator Leslie S. Grosso, May 21, 1974; Special Agent Nickolas Fragos, August 5, 1974; Secretary Mary Keehan, August 5, 1974; Special Agent Charles H. Mann, August 5, 1974; Secretary Anna Mounger, August 5, 1974; Fiscal Assistant Anna Pope, August 5, 1974; Spvr Clerk-Typist Martha Skeels, August 5, 1974; Clerk-Typist Mary Sullivan, August 5, 1974; Special Agent Larry D. Wallace, December 19, 1975; Special Agent James T. Lunn, May 14, 1976; Special Agent Ralph N. Shaw, May 14, 1976; Special Agent Octavio Gonzalez, December 13, 1976; Office Assistant Susan Hoefler, August 16, 1986; Special Agent William Ramos, December 31, 1986; Special Agent Raymond J. Stastny, January 26, 1987; Special Agent Arthur L. Cash, August 25, 1987; Detective Terry W. McNett, February 2, 1988; Special Agent George M. Montoya, February 5, 1988; Special Agent Paul S. Seema, February 6, 1988.

Special Agent Everett E. Hatcher, February 28, 1989; Special Agent Rickie C. Finley, May 20, 1989; Investigator Joseph T. Aversa, March 5, 1990; Investigator Wallie Howard Jr., October 30, 1990; Special Agent Eugene T. McCarthy, February 2, 1991; Special Agent Alan H. Winn, August 13, 1991; Special Agent George D. Althouse, May 28, 1992; Special Agent Becky L. Dwojeski, October 21, 1993; Detective Stephen J. Strehl, November 19, 1993; Special Agent Richard E. Fass, June 30, 1994; Special Agent Frank Fernandez, Jr., August 27, 1994; Special Agent Jay W. Seale, August 27, 1994; Special Agent Meredith Thompson, August 27, 1994; Special Agent Juan C. Vars, August 27, 1994; Special Agent Frank S. Wallace, Jr., August 27, 1994; Shelly D. Bland, April 19, 1995; Rona L. Chafey, April 19, 1995; Office Assistant Carrol J. Fields, April 19, 1995; Carrie A. Lenz, April 19, 1995; Special Agent Kenneth G. McCullough, April 19, 1995.

Special Agent Shaun E. Curl, December 12, 1997; Pilot Instructor Larry Steilen, September 25, 1998; Special Agent Royce D. Tramel, August 28, 2000; Diversion Investigator Alice Faye Hall-Walton, March 1, 2001; Telecomm. Specialist Elton Lee Armstead, March 18, 2003; Special Agent Terry Loftus, May 28, 2004; Special Agent Francis J. Miller, March 5, 1977; Special Agent Robert C. Lightfoot, November 23, 1977; Special Agent Thomas J. Devine, September 25, 1982; Special Agent Larry N. Carwell, January 9, 1984; Detective Marcellus Ward, December 3, 1984; Special Agent Enrique S. Camarena, March 5, 1985; Deputy Sheriff James A. Avant, July 24, 1986; Investigator Charles M. Bassing, July 24, 1986; Investigator Kevin L. Brosch, July 24, 1986; Special Agent Donald C. Ware, October 12, 2004; Task Force Officer Jay Balchunas, November 5, 2004; Special Agent Thomas J. Byrne, August 30, 2008; FBI Special Agent Samuel S. Hicks, November 19, 2008; Special Agent Forrest N. Leamon, October 26, 2009; Special Agent Chad L. Michael, October 26, 2009; Special Agent Michael E. Weston, October 26, 2009; Special Agent James Terry Watson, June 21, 2013.

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

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

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

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

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chair, I rise to engage in a colloquy.

Mr. Chair, there is a situation right now that you and I have discussed several times already involving a former U.S. marine imprisoned in Mexico for making a wrong turn at the U.S.-Mexican border while in possession of three legally owned firearms.

Andrew Tahmooressi endured two combat tours in Afghanistan. He was meritoriously promoted to sergeant on the battlefield, a high honor for any serviceperson; and he, like others returning from war, has been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress. That is why he was in San Diego, so he could seek therapy at the high-level institutions we have for that disorder in San Diego.

For 2 months now, Andrew has been in jail in Mexico. He has been mistreated. We found out yesterday he had been beaten. He had been chained to the wall and beaten by his Mexican imprisoners. He has been threatened; and he has been looking for a way out since that night he was pulled over in secondary screening, he acknowledged his mistake and disclosed his firearms and wanted to come back to America. That was not good enough for Mexican authorities, and the legal proceedings in Andrew's case are only just beginning.

My problem, Mr. Chair, is that the State Department, beyond the consulate in Tijuana, has done nothing. Our Justice Department has done nothing, despite numerous appeals from me and a growing list of others, including yourself.

Mr. Chair, I know that we agree that Andrew served with honor and distinction, and an all-hands-on-deck approach is owed to him in return. I hope we can continue working together to ensure this Federal Government is doing all it can for Andrew. I hope you

can weigh in also with the Department of Justice, encourage their coordination with the Department of State and urge greater action to support Andrew's legal defense.

Mr. WOLF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman for his efforts on this. I want to personally tell you that I appreciate it.

I also appreciate the fact that Greta Van Susteren was down there. I watched one of the interviews. It is painful to watch, to see how a United States citizen—I appreciate the gentleman's service, too, in the Marine Corps. I know you were in Fallujah. Your dad was very proud of what you had done. I know you have to have a feeling for this, but why we cannot get someone out.

We will do everything we can to work with you, to help you. We will call the Attorney General's Office tomorrow. I will try to talk to Mr. Holder, who I know will be very sympathetic and help to see what we can possibly do to get the gentleman out. I thank the gentleman. We will do anything you ask us to do.

Mr. HUNTER. Thank you.

Mr. FATTAH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FATTAH. I also would like to join in in whatever we can do from our side to help in this matter so they can come to a positive resolution.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chair, my initial intention was to offer an amendment today, but after consultation with both the offices of the chair and the ranking member, I now rise for the purpose of entering into a colloquy with Chairman WOLF and with Ranking Member FATTAH.

Seven years ago when the House considered reauthorization of the America COMPETES Act, I offered an amendment at that time with my colleagues, Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords and Congressman JERRY MCNERNEY, to correct a longstanding inequity at the National Science Foundation.

Unlike their counterparts of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Tribal Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions have not benefited from a specific program at the NSF to provide them with the grants for research, curriculum, and infrastructure development. The amendment corrected this inequity, requiring the NSF to create a separate program for HSIs. It was adopted and it became law at that time. To this day, the NSF has not implemented the programs as codified in law and funding has yet to be provided.

Hispanic-Serving Institutions serve the majority of nearly 2 million Latino students enrolled in college today. My district alone has about 10,000 students attending Hispanic-Serving Institutions offering degrees in the field of science.

Without access to targeted grants, HSIs have difficulty increasing the ranks of Latinos in the STEM fields, where they have been historically underrepresented. We must ensure the Latinos, the youngest and fastest-growing ethnic group in our Nation, are prepared with the knowledge and skills that will contribute to our Nation's future, economic strength, security, and global leadership.

I would like to work with Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member FATTAH to aim for a dedicated stream of funding at the NSF to support STEM education programs at Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

At this time, I would be pleased to yield to Ranking Member FATTAH.

Mr. FATTAH. Let me thank the gentleman from the great State of New York, and I pledge to him that I would be more than willing to work with him to increase the number of Latino or Hispanic students who pursue STEM education and in support for Hispanic-Serving Institutions through the National Science Foundation.

I pledge to work with you on this matter.

Mr. CROWLEY. Thank you, Mr. FATTAH.

I would also like to yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

Mr. WOLF. Thank you.

I want to thank Mr. CROWLEY for raising this issue. Mr. SERRANO, I think, also raised it at one of the hearings, and also Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I will do everything I can to work with you and see if we can deal with this.

Thank you for raising the issue.

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank the chair and the ranking member for agreeing to work towards this funding stream, and with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and for provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, $1,200,000,000, of which not to exceed $36,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by section 924(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, and not to exceed $20,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments: *Provided further*, That the Federal Building at 99 New York Avenue, NE, Washington, DC, headquarters of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, shall hereafter be known and designated as the Ariel Rios Federal Building.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 33, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $15,000,000)''.

Page 63, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $23,000,000)''.

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment. I represent Flint, Michigan, and Saginaw, Michigan, two cities that have dealt with significant violence. There are cities across the country that are plagued with extreme violence and are unable themselves, these communities, to deal with the challenges, simply having the resources to deal with the sorts of crime that they are seeing every day.

On occasion, the ATF has been able to provide support to these communities through their Violent Crime Reduction Partnership program, so-called ''surge.'' What my amendment would do would be to provide an additional $15 million to the ATF's budget to conduct additional surge operations in America's most violent communities.

As I said, there is a high correlation between communities experiencing serious violence, high rates of murder and other violent crime, and cities that are experiencing enormous problems, significant financial stress, such that they simply don't have the resources to deal with the tidal wave of violence and in fact, in many cases, see the loss of police and prosecutorial capacity. This amendment would address that by allowing ATF to utilize the additional funding to support those communities, those most violent communities. It makes a difference. It pays off.

In 2012, when a surge was executed in my hometown of Flint, the murder rate, the homicide rate, was cut in half for that period. In Oakland, California, we saw violent crime go down, in just a 4-month period, by 14 percent.

These programs do work, because what they do is that they support those local law enforcement officials, local prosecutors to make cases against the most violent offenders. It is really an important thing.

The offset—and I know this will rankle some. I know the chairman is particularly concerned about this, as is

the ranking member. I completely understand it. The offset comes from the NASA exploration fund.

I understand and I support the work—don't get me wrong—and the important priority that this Congress places on the work that NASA is doing in this regard. From my perspective, I think it is important that we keep, for this conversation, a sense of priority and proportion.

In the case of NASA's budget for exploration, we see a $191 million increase over what was requested.

□ 1500

I understand if we could do that, and if we could do that and still deal with the other priorities I would be all for it. But when I see my hometown and other cities like it literally seeing their kids die because we don't have adequate resources to deal with the violence, it seems to me reasonable to take a small portion of a very large increase in funding to an important program—don't get me wrong, a very important program—but to take a small portion of an increase in order to support this kind of work that the ATF is doing when, if I could turn to the ATF and say: use your increased budget to fund this, I would certainly be willing to say that.

But in this case, what we see is the ATF with a modest reduction over what was being proposed, what was requested, and the budget within NASA that I am addressing seeing $191 million added. It is a question of competing important priorities, I understand.

Where I live and where I come from, it is very difficult for me to find a higher priority than getting resources to help make cases against the bad guys who are killing kids on the streets of America's most violent cities.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman raises a good point. I am going to oppose the amendment—and I will get into it—but we will be glad to work with them to see what we could. Because I think when you have—and Mr. FATTAH knows—when we have had different areas, we will be glad to meet with you and ATF to get them to do this.

The budget really hasn't been cut. It is flat. I think they are $1 million off. This is the only agency that didn't get a big hit in sequestration.

But the reason I oppose the amendment—and I will get to your issue at the end—is it would take a reduction from NASA's commercial crew. You have seen the stories where Putin said, and the head of their space program, their general, said: If we want to get their space station, we are going to have to use a trampoline.

Funds for this program are critical to allow NASA to name the development schedule and to end our reliance on the Russians so we can get up there. Right now we pay them roughly $60 million a ticket almost to get up there.

Less funding would mean fewer development testing activities being carried out, which in turn will put pressure on the overall program.

So for that reason, I oppose the amendment and ask for a ''no'' vote. But I would say, let's talk after this and we can have a meeting with you and Mr. FATTAH and myself with the ATF and see if we can get them, as we have in some communities, to kind of focus like a laser beam on your community because, rightly so, your people ought to know they can live in safe areas. We will be glad to do that no matter what the outcome of the amendment is.

But I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment because of where he takes it from and what the impact would have on the commercial crew.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, early one morning, I went over and visited the ATF and met with Todd Jones, the administrator, and met a large number of his critical leaders there at the agency. They are doing an extraordinary job under difficult circumstances.

The chairman points out that they have had success where they have been able to focus. I would be willing to work with the gentleman on his area of concern to try to get some focus.

But to deal with his broader point, it is true that we need to be doing more to make the lives of Americans safer. We have 1,000 marines off the coast of Libya today because we are going to evacuate Americans. We have had eight or so hearings, and we have a new investigation, over the tragic attack that took place that took the lives of our Ambassador and three others in Libya.

But we saw a shooting right here in America over the weekend in California, and you won't see a big clamor here for us to have hearings or to do a lot. And we do need to rebalance these issues. We need to be doing more. It is our responsibility to do more to protect the American people not just when they are abroad but here at home. The ATF and these other agencies play a critical role.

This amendment, its offset is problematic. I would hope, as the chairman said, that we can work with you on this so that we can try to provide more resources to ATF and not necessarily take it away from this particular activity in terms of what we have to do in terms of a commercial crew.

I hope that the gentleman will find a way to work with us on this rather than proceed forward with a vote. He would have my pledge that we would work with him and the chairman as we go forward into conference.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

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 33, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,000,000)''.

Page 44, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $6,000,000)''.

Page 48, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $6,000,000)''.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to stand with veterans throughout the country and offer a simple amendment that seeks to bolster funds in this act for the Veterans Treatment Court initiative.

My amendment pays for this modest increase for this critical initiative by reducing funds for salaries and expenses from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives by $6 million. The Bureau's salaries and expenses were increased by $21 million from fiscal year 2014 levels, with a proposed appropriation of $1.2 billion overall on this bill for the agency.

My amendment redirects funds from the bureaucrats in the mismanaged Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives agency of to a worthy treatment program for our Nation's veterans.

Veterans Court promotes sobriety and recovery through coordinated local partnerships among community corrections agencies, drug treatment providers, the judiciary, and other important community support groups. Veterans Treatment Courts have been extremely successful since they were first created in 2008 by a Buffalo judge to combat the growing number of veterans appearing before the court who were addicted to drugs and alcohol, as well as suffering from mental illness.

Many of our Nation's heroes returning from combat are traumatized due to the associated violence and pressure of war and often cope with such feelings with substance abuse. They need focused treatment and a helping hand, and these courts provide such an avenue.

The alternative to funding the Veterans Treatment Court initiative is jail. I think we would all agree that providing treatment for our veterans through a community partnership at the local level is a far better option.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the passage of my commonsense amendment and this worthwhile program.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, I want the House to take note that we have increased this account already in last night's action, so this would be duplicative. Plus, it would take away funds from the agency that we were just referring to, that is Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. It doesn't make sense for us to take money away from this agency at a time when we need to be providing more resources to it.

Therefore, I will stand in opposition to this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Prison System for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, $6,865,000,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to the Health Resources and Services Administration such amounts as may be necessary for direct expenditures by that Administration for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System, where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent or fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of the Federal Prison System, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of the Federal Prison System: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,400 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $50,000,000 shall remain available for necessary operations until September 30, 2016: *Provided further*, That, of the amounts provided for contract confinement, not to exceed $20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments in advance for grants, contracts and reimbursable agreements, and other expenses: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System may accept donated property and services relating to the operation of the prison card program from a not-for-profit entity which has operated such program in the past, notwithstanding the fact that such not-for-profit entity furnishes services under contracts to the Federal Prison System relating to the operation of pre-release services, halfway houses, or other custodial facilities.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 34, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

Page 38, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, again, let me offer my appreciation to Mr. WOLF and Mr. FATTAH for leading this appropriations legislation.

Commerce, Justice, Science—Commerce, Justice, Science—the reason I say it in that way is because many of us are on the authorizing committee that is impacted greatly by the appropriators. I sit on the Judiciary Committee and have sat on the Foreign Affairs Committee and now sit on Homeland Security, which has a very, very important commitment to fighting human trafficking.

Just a few weeks ago, on March 20, in Houston, Texas, we held a field hearing on human trafficking. Interestingly, the day before, 115 people were found in a stash house, women and children, all compounded, living in dire and devastating conditions. The witness testimony was overwhelming.

I know the leadership that both the chairman and ranking member have given to this issue. I want to thank them for their funding of the Violence Against Women Act, as it has grown to provide more resources for those who are impacted by domestic violence, but also by human trafficking.

My amendment is very straightforward. In the testimony given to us by law enforcement officers, one of the local law enforcement officers—in fact, local sheriff—indicated the importance of providing local law enforcement officers the training needed to ensure that these victims who are traumatized will be willing to testify against a perpetrator, and the perpetrators are vile, they are vile. This has become one of the largest businesses in this Nation, billions of dollars, human trafficking and sex trafficking. It is an ugly thing to say, but in sex trafficking the product can be used over and over again, as interpreted by the person who has the business.

Houston has been known to be called the epicenter of human trafficking, sex trafficking. But it is a scourge on this Nation.

My amendment strengthens the ability by providing a half a million dollars to the Violence Against Women Act. It strengthens the ability of State and local law enforcement to identify, apprehend, and prosecute domestic child traffickers by requiring the Attorney General to make available the training and education that will empower them to gain the cooperation and active assistance of victims of human trafficking, who would otherwise refuse for fear of reprisal.

This, in fact, as I indicated, was clear in all testimony that was given and explained by those who were victims who were witnesses in this hearing and others.

Just recently, in the Border Security markup, I added an amendment to address the question of human trafficking resources in another agency, Department of Homeland Security. But trafficking in humans, and especially domestic child trafficking, has no place in a civilized society. In fact, it has been called ''modern day slavery.''

Those who engage in this illicit trade should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. We need the cooperation of victims. Sometimes they are scared. There are various resources, such as visas for nonimmigrant persons who are fearful of their present condition.

That means we need to ensure that State and local law enforcement agencies have the tools, resources, and the training necessary to identify, apprehend, and prosecute criminals who ruthlessly traffic in children and young persons.

I think it is important that Commerce, Justice, Science is involved in this particular area and covers this particular area. As I said, my amendment would cover the education on the availability of certain nonimmigrant visas for victims trafficked who cooperate in the investigation or the prosecution of the crime which the individual was a victim of.

So, in essence, this helps the victims. It gives them time, it gives them the ability to understand. It starts sometimes with local law enforcement. In the instance of these 115 persons in Houston, the arrest came, the notice came, or the call came to the local law enforcement, who later called ICE and others.

I would hope that this amendment would be passed because it, again, adds to our commitment to eliminate human trafficking, and it commits us to recognizing the vileness of child trafficking and sexual abuse of these individuals who come and the repetitiveness of this. In the instance of Houston, 99 were men; 16 were women, one of whom was pregnant; and 19 were juveniles. This happens over and over again.

The Jackson Lee amendment does strengthen the idea of making sure we are linked to local law enforcement, and that we are committed not only in the Federal system but we are committed in the system that we are in locally.

Let me conclude, Mr. Chairman, by indicating that I hope that my colleagues will support this amendment.

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

Mr. Chair, let me offer my appreciation and thanks to Ranking Member FATTAH and to Chairman WOLF for their work on this legislation and decades long commitment and advocacy on behalf of victims of crime, especially child victims, who are the most vulnerable and innocent victims.

Trafficking in humans, and especially domestic child trafficking, has no place in a civilized society. Those who engage in this illicit

trade should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

That means we need to ensure that state and local law enforcement agencies have the tools, resources, and training necessary to identify, apprehend, and prosecute criminals who ruthlessly traffic in children and young persons.

And one of the most effective resources in bringing criminals to justice is the cooperation and assistance of their victims.

Perpetrators of crime know that they are more likely to evade detection and punishment when their victims refuse to assist or cooperate with law enforcement. That is why they make it a point to instill fear in their victims—for their own safety or that of family and loved ones.

My amendment strengthens and complements the bill by providing another tool in law enforcement's arsenal to tip the balance in favor of victims.

The Jackson Lee Amendment will help ensure that: The U.S. Attorney General shall provide training for State and local law enforcement agencies on the immigration law that may be useful for the investigation and prosecution of crimes related to trafficking in persons, including education on the availability of certain nonimmigrant visas for victims of trafficking who cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of the crime of which the individual was a victim.

In 2007, Congress passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA), which created the T–Visa, and reserved it for those who are or have been victims of human trafficking.

The Nonimmigrant Status (''T–Visa'') protects victims of human trafficking and helps law enforcement by allowing victims to remain in the United States to assist in the investigation or prosecution of human traffickers.

Unfortunately, many victims of crime and victims of human trafficking are unaware of the existence and availability of this temporary relief.

And that is in part because many local and state law enforcement officers are not fully aware of the legal requirements governing this relief.

The Jackson Lee Amendment is intended to help fill this information gap by providing the informational resources to local law enforcement who will be able in turn to share that information with the victims.

On March 20, the Homeland Security Committee, of which I am a senior member, held a field hearing in my home city of Houston on ''Combating Human Trafficking in Our Major Cities.''

It was a fitting venue because, regrettably, Houston is the human trafficking capital of the United States.

Ninety-nine were men, 16 were women, one of whom was pregnant, and 19 were juveniles.

All of them had been kidnapped or smuggled into the United States.

Who knows what those women and children may have faced had they not been rescued and the perpetrators caught?

The Jackson Lee Amendment strengthens the bill by strengthening the hand of state and local law enforcement in combating the scourge of human trafficking.

By helping them, we will catch more human trafficking criminals. And we help rescue and save children from becoming victims.

I urge my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee Amendment.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

□ 1515

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, the gentlelady makes a very powerful case, and I think she is absolutely right. I support the amendment. I will accept it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. I enthusiastically support the chairman's decision to accept it.

I thank the gentlelady from Texas, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DELANEY

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 34, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 44, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 49, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

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

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Chairman, my amendment increases funding for Pay for Success within the existing evidence-based Justice program account by a modest $1 million.

While it is a modest number, it does increase the account by 5 percent, which we think is important, and we think it is important for two reasons—first, as it relates to the merits of the program; but, secondly, as we think the government should be embracing the Pay for Success framework across all aspects of government services. We believe this for three reasons.

First, the Pay for Success model has been proven—and we believe it will continue to prove out—that it delivers a better service to our citizens. It does that by encouraging innovation and best practices within government.

The method it uses to do that is a unique partnership model within which the government partners with the private sector or with the philanthropic sector in developing specific programs that are designed to have better outcomes at lower costs. That is the first reason we like the Pay for Success model.

The second reason we like the Pay for Success model is that the model encourages the development of better metrics and of the better tracking of outcomes, which encourages creativity and the advancement of best practices within the government sector.

The third reason that we like the Pay for Success model is that it is very taxpayer friendly. By definition, under a Pay for Success framework, the government is only paying when certain predetermined outcomes are, in fact, delivered.

In addition to putting the government in a position in which it is only paying when outcomes are, in fact, met, it also encourages, through the process of the development, not only more effective methods, but more cost-effective methods.

For all of these reasons, we encourage Pay for Success generally across government services. In this particular program, we think the additional $1 million, while modest, will encourage the development of innovative programs that are designed to reduce the burdens on our prisons. I encourage the passing of my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. I have no objection to the amendment, and I support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak in favor of the amendment offered by my colleague Congressman DELANEY.

This amendment would increase funding for Pay for Success programs within the Department of Justice to reduce recidivism and improve reentry services for individuals returning to their communities after incarceration. It shifts funds from the federal prison system to support these programs because if we can reduce recidivism, we will reduce the number of people in our criminal justice system.

The Pay for Success model allows the government to use limited resources wisely. We can invest in innovative social programs intended to improve lives while only paying for those that actually make a difference.

The United States releases 700,000 prisoners every year. Most of these individuals struggle to find a job or a place to stay. Within three years, two-thirds of them are back in prison. We need to do more to help them turn their lives around and stop this vicious cycle, but we also need to ensure that our efforts are effective. This amendment will help us do both.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and constructing, remodeling, and

equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, $115,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $25,000,000 shall be available only for costs related to construction of new facilities, of which not less than $76,000,000 shall be available only for modernization, maintenance and repair, and of which not to exceed $14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 35, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,200,000)''.

Page 35, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,200,000)''.

Page 44, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 48, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. I want to thank Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member FATTAH and their staffs for working with me and my staff and with other Members on a bipartisan basis to support this and similar amendments.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would increase funding for Veterans Treatment Courts by $1 million. It does not cut the Census Bureau, however, to do it. With the additional funds provided by the amendment, a total of $6 million would be available for Veterans Treatment Courts in fiscal year 2015.

Our Nation's heroes are returning home from more than a decade of war, including from the longest war in American history, in Afghanistan. Upon their return, they bear the visible and the invisible wounds of deployment.

Substance abuse, posttraumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury—various disabilities—and various mental health disabilities can lead our returning heroes often down a difficult and lonely road in their attempts to transition to civilian life.

Twenty percent of Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder or from major depression. One in six battles with substance abuse. Left undiagnosed or untreated, these illnesses can result in an encounter with the justice system. Worse yet, these illnesses can also lead to suicide, which veterans commit at twice the rate of the civilian population.

Fortunately, specialized Veterans Treatment Courts are being developed across the country to assist veterans who do find themselves in the justice system and who suffer from substance addiction or mental health disorders, so that they can alter their courses and find the assistance they deserve. The first such court was established in Buffalo, New York, in 2008.

Virginia, which is my home State and that of the distinguished manager of the bill, is home to the six largest veterans' populations in the United States, with nearly 850,000 veterans, a large number of whom live in my district and in that of Mr. WOLF's, the distinguished manager.

I am pleased that, locally, our State and local leaders in Fairfax County have had preliminary conversations about creating their own Veterans Treatment docket, and that is great. We have 76 veterans in our local detention centers today—that is just in Fairfax County—more than half of whom are there for nonviolent violations. Of course, those are just the veterans who have self-identified themselves as veterans.

Clearly, we need to look at our intake process to ensure we are identifying these veterans who are in need of assistance. By bringing veterans service organizations, State veterans services departments, and volunteer mentors into the courtroom, Veterans Treatment Courts promote community collaboration and can connect veterans with the programs and benefits they have not only earned, but need.

Having a veteran-only court docket ensures that everyone—from the judge to the volunteers—specializes in veterans' care, and the involvement of fellow veterans allows the defendant to experience the camaraderie to which he or she became accustomed in the military itself.

We know this model works, and it is our hope that this amendment provides Veterans Treatment Courts with some of the resources they are going to need in order to help veterans who fall into the justice system get back on the right track and transition back into the society they swore to defend, as we swore to protect them when they came home.

Mr. Chairman, finally, let me take a moment of personal privilege to congratulate my friend and colleague, FRANK WOLF, on shepherding what is probably his last appropriations bill in the Congress.

Frank has been a leader on gang prevention in our community, on transportation—the Silver Line going to Dulles Airport—and on human rights all across the world.

Our community and Congress are very grateful for his service and especially for the integrity he brings to this institution. I am proud to call him a colleague. I am even prouder to call him my friend. I will miss him.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the gentleman's amendment.

As he stated better than I could, as more veterans return from combat, we are seeing their increased involvement in the justice system. The committee established the Veterans court program in fiscal year 2013, and it has increased its funding.

I thank the gentleman for offering an amendment. I urge an ''aye'' vote for it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed $2,700,000 of the funds of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance for the prevention and prosecution of violence against women, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) (''the 1968 Act''); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (''the 1994 Act''); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) (''the 1974 Act''); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386) (''the 2000 Act''); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (''the 2013 Act''); and for related victims services, $425,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided by law, not to exceed 5 percent of funds made available under this heading may be used for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided—

(1) $195,000,000 is for grants to combat violence against women, as authorized by part T of the 1968 Act;

(2) $25,000,000 is for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual assault as authorized by section 40299 of the 1994 Act;

(3) $3,000,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women, which shall be transferred to ''Research, Evaluation and Statistics'' for administration by the Office of Justice Programs;

(4) $10,000,000 is for a grant program to provide services to advocate for and respond to youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; assistance to children and youth exposed to such violence; programs to engage men and youth in preventing such violence; and assistance to middle and high school students through education and other services related to such violence: *Provided*, That unobligated balances available for the programs authorized by sections 41201, 41204, 41303 and 41305 of the 1994 Act, prior to its amendment by the 2013 Act, shall be available for this program: *Provided further*, That 10 percent of the total amount available for this grant program shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of the 1968 Act: *Provided further*, That the definitions and grant conditions in section 40002 of the 1994 Act shall apply to this program;

(5) $50,000,000 is for grants to encourage arrest policies as authorized by part U of the 1968 Act, of which $4,000,000 is for a homicide reduction initiative;

(6) $29,500,000 is for sexual assault victims assistance, as authorized by section 41601 of the 1994 Act;

(7) $31,000,000 is for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants, including as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;

(8) $11,500,000 is for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus, as authorized by section 304 of the 2005 Act;

(9) $42,500,000 is for legal assistance for victims, as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act;

(10) $4,250,000 is for enhanced training and services to end violence against and abuse of women in later life, as authorized by section 40802 of the 1994 Act;

(11) $16,000,000 is for grants to support families in the justice system, as authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act: *Provided*, That unobligated balances available for the programs authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act and section 41002 of the 1994 Act, prior to their amendment by the 2013 Act, shall be available for this program;

(12) $5,750,000 is for education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of the 2000 Act;

(13) $500,000 is for the National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic violence, as authorized by section 41501 of the 1994 Act;

(14) $1,000,000 is for analysis and research on violence against Indian women, including as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be transferred to ''Research, Evaluation and Statistics'' for administration by the Office of Justice Programs; and

(15) $500,000 is for a national clearinghouse that provides training and technical assistance on issues relating to sexual assault of American Indian and Alaska Native women.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 38, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert: ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

On page 39, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert: ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

On page 44, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert: ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

On page 45, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert: ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

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

Mr. GALLEGO. I, too, want to start by thanking Chairman WOLF for his service and by wishing him the best of luck on his next steps after retirement.

I would also like to take a moment to thank Representative JOHN CULBERSON and Representative CORY GARDNER for their help on this amendment and for making this effort bipartisan.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to add additional revenue to the Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Assistance Program. It is a rural program that enhances the safety of children, youth, and adults who are victims of domestic violence or who are victims of stalking or of dating violence or of sexual assault.

Frankly, in rural areas across the 23rd District and in much of the country, domestic violence shelters survive on grant programs of various kinds, and money like this is the lifeblood of many of these shelters.

This amendment provides additional revenue to keep those shelters open and operating and protecting these victims of crimes, victims who so desperately need protection.

It also adds additional revenue to the Violence Against Women prevention and prosecution programs, which are programs that also help to assist the victims of crime. In addition to that, it helps to make sure that we put these people behind bars.

I have had a long history of being involved with the criminal justice movement, and I have had the opportunity in the Texas legislature to serve as chairman of the committee with jurisdiction over crime victims and crime victims' rights, and I can think of no better way to spend revenue than to make sure that victims are protected and taken care of, particularly the victims who are children, who are so in need of our assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be adopted.

Again, I thank my colleagues, Mr. CULBERSON and Mr. GARDNER and Chairman WOLF and our ranking member as well for their help in drafting the amendment and in making sure that all of the i's were dotted and the t's were crossed.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman for the amendment. I think it helps those who need help, particularly in the rural areas. I accept the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, in rural areas, a lot of times, these challenges go without the same notice that they might bring in a large, metropolitan area. I think it is so useful that the gentleman has brought this matter to our attention, and I am glad that we were able to work through this.

I indicate our support for this amendment, and I thank the gentleman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1530

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

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

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment to H.R. 4660.

This amendment transfers $2.5 million to the Office on Violence Against Women. The amendment provides additional resources for domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants.

My colleague from Texas and I each represent significantly rural and large geographic districts. In fact, my district is the size of South Carolina.

I appreciate the gentleman's willingness to bring this bill to the floor today, and I ask for its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (''the 1974 Act''); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (''the Adam Walsh Act''); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (''the 2002 Act''); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (''the 2013 Act''); and other programs, $124,250,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $47,250,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act:

Provided, That beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, as part of each National Crime Victimization Survey, the Attorney General shall include statistics relating to honor violence;

(2) $42,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act; and

(3) $35,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act.

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 42, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,250,000)''.

Page 42, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,250,000)''.

Page 42, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 44, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,250,000)''.

Page 44, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,250,000)''.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment which seeks to bolster a critical law enforcement program within the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. That program is the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, also known as Byrne-JAG.

My amendment is fully paid for by cutting unnecessary spending elsewhere in the bill. Specifically, the Office of Justice Programs, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics budget was increased by $4.25 million from the FY14 levels. This amendment takes that increase and redirects those funds to the Byrne-JAG Grant Program to bolster law enforcement nationwide.

As we all know, one of the Federal Government's core responsibilities is to secure the peace.

The government establishes a National Guard and a standing military for security purposes, but it can also assist local law enforcement with funding, critical information, and joint efforts between local, State, and Federal officials, or any of these combined.

My home State of Arizona, in particular, has some serious issues and needs when it comes to law enforcement. Being that Arizona shares an international border with Mexico, we have seen increased amounts of illegal trafficking operations—from noncitizens to illicit drugs to illegal firearms.

I believe the Federal Government, in conjunction with State and local law enforcement, has a duty to uphold the rule of law and to combat these activities in the best ways possible.

My State of Arizona uses multijurisdictional task forces, or MJTFs.

It also funds probation-based drug monitoring programs and other probation-related services, including drug courts, pro bono defense services, and other metrics-based programs aimed at curbing drug abuse.

In the 2010 fiscal year, Byrne-JAG contributed to 58 worthwhile Arizona programs. This local investment assisted Arizona's 16 multijurisdictional drug task forces with arresting over 6,000 drug offenders. These same drug task forces seized over 847,000 grams of cocaine, nearly 50,000 grams of heroin, more than 200,000 grams of methamphetamine, over 300,000 pounds of marijuana, and more than 40,000 marijuana plants.

Finally, and perhaps most satisfying, the combined efforts of these drug task forces and tandem prosecution resulted in over $23 million in forfeited assets.

These Byrne-JAG programs nationwide have proven themselves worthy of sustained Federal resources.

As a member of the Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus, I will strive to keep American homes and communities safe by providing important resources to worthwhile law enforcement programs that protect local communities.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my commonsense amendment.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. I have no objection to the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my fame

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. I rise to object to the amendment, not because of the purpose thereof, but because of the offset.

The Byrne-JAG Grant Program has enjoyed a great deal of support in the chairman's mark, and obviously we need to do more, if we could. But the gentleman seeks to take money away from the research efforts at DOJ, and I want to make a point about this.

The notion that we should continue to do what we have been doing as a country flies in the face of all the facts. We imprison more people than any other country on the face of the Earth on a per capita basis. We have created a circumstance in which we have violent crimes at levels that are not seen in any other developed country on Earth.

We need to be thinking anew about this. That is what the Criminal Justice Task Force that the chairman and I have worked on has been created to do. That is why we moved to evidence-based justice investment activities, so that we can measure safety of communities based on what is being done.

The idea that being tough on crime is going to make our families safer hasn't worked out all that well. What we need to do is to be smart on crime.

So the idea that we want to take money away from researching and understanding what works and what doesn't work works against—normally—the position of the other team. The other team usually is here on the floor saying that we should fund those things that work and not fund those things that don't work.

The research efforts at DOJ are designed exactly for that purpose. They are designed to determine what is actually working.

I met with the heads of court systems and criminal justice efforts throughout our country, Democrat and Republicans alike. They say that this research effort has enabled them to focus in on what can make communities safer in terms of policing in criminal justice and prison-related activities.

So I support his goal, but I reject his offset. I would ask for Members to 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 Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (''the 1994 Act''); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (''the Adam Walsh Act''); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (''the 2002 Act''); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (''the 2013 Act''); and other programs, $1,235,615,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) $376,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, $2,500,000 is for an initiative to improve the quality of juvenile indigent defense services, $15,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), $4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention, and $3,000,000 is for competitive

grants to distribute firearm safety materials and gun locks;

(2) $210,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;

(3) $8,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

(4) $45,365,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, and for programs authorized under Public Law 109–164;

(5) $41,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

(6) $9,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);

(7) $12,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(8) $2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(9) $10,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

(10) $21,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities, of which $1,000,000 is for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

(11) $22,250,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act;

(12) $58,500,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180);

(13) $125,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) $117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);

(B) $4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and

(C) $4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;

(14) $36,000,000 for grants to address backlogs of sexual assault kits at law enforcement agencies;

(15) $6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

(16) $35,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;

(17) $62,500,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act;

(18) $5,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

(19) $1,000,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act);

(20) $8,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

(21) $15,000,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79);

(22) $2,000,000 to operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety;

(23) $30,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, of which not less than $1,000,000 is for a task force on Federal corrections;

(24) $75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, described in the report accompanying this Act: *Provided*, That section 213 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph; and

(25) $20,000,000 for existing evidence-based criminal justice programs as described in the report accompanying this Act:

Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

Mr. CICILLINE. 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 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $8,500,000)''

Page 66, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $8,500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I want to begin by acknowledging the extraordinary leadership of Chairman WOLF, who, as I was recounting earlier, I remember as a young law student arriving in Washington, and hearing about his work.

So much of his work has been longstanding. I particularly want to acknowledge his work on gang violence and gang violence reduction. I know this will be his last appropriations bill, so I thank him for his many years of service to our country.

I also want to thank and recognize our ranking member, Congressman FATTAH, for his great work.

I rise today to offer an amendment that will invest in making our communities safe from gangs and gun violence.

This amendment restores $8.5 million in funding for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program, also known as Project Safe Neighborhoods. It provides the same level of funding that was provided for this critical program in fiscal year 2014.

Project Safe Neighborhoods is a proven, effective program for intervening in communities in order to enhance public safety and combat gang violence.

Today, this competitive grant program invests in partnerships led by U.S. attorneys and allows local and State law enforcement, community leaders, and prosecutors to collaborate together on efforts to fight gang crime and reduce gun violence—and to do it in a strategically thoughtful way and to bring resources to this important work.

Project Safe Neighborhoods provides communities across the country with the resources they need to coordinate effectively and to prevent violence. Most importantly, this program employs a multifaceted approach to address the ongoing problem of gang and gun violence. Many communities use this funding for both prevention and enforcement efforts.

Stakeholders have used fund from Project Safe Neighborhoods to scale up efforts related to prosecuting and investigating gang activity. They have also used these resources to engage at-risk populations with innovative outreach and intervention strategies.

The positive results of this initiative have been very well documented. A 2009 National Institute of Justice evaluation demonstrated that communities receiving Project Safe Neighborhoods funding saw a four times greater decline in crime than those in cities that did not receive funding.

When I was mayor of Providence, I saw firsthand the importance of this approach to prevent and stop gang crime and gun violence.

Together, we targeted gangs by both prosecuting criminals and also dispatching street outreach workers through community leaders like the Institute for the Study and Practice of Nonviolence. These street workers could successfully convince our young people to end the cycle of violence. This is a program that has a proven record of saving lives by preventing gun violence and proactively working in the community to prevent violence.

Importantly, this has always been a bipartisan experience. I know my colleagues, many of whom are former prosecutors, community activists, and local and State-elected officials, have seen the tremendous benefit of Project Safe Neighborhoods.

In fiscal year 2013, 16 communities from Nebraska and Tennessee to Rhode Island and Maine received funding. Since its inception in 2001, dozens of other communities have also relied on funding from Project Safe Neighborhoods to make communities safer and to reduce gun violence.

So I am asking my colleagues to support this proven program. This is literally about saving the lives of young people in this country. I urge my colleagues to support the critical investments in this very collaborative public safety approach led by our U.S. attorneys and to support funding for Project

Safe Neighborhoods. The safety of our communities and our ability to help reduce gun violence and gang violence depends on it.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. I rise in opposition to the amendment, but I do appreciate what the gentleman said. As we move on and we get to conference, there may be something we can do. I know Mr. FATTAH feels the same way with regard to gang violence in the inner city.

The underlining bill has already reduced NASA's construction budget by $69 million. Further reductions—which this would do—would negatively impact NASA's ability to meet mission critical construction needs for the human spaceflight program, address urgent safety-related repairs at centers around the country—which certainly need them—and discharge legal requirements to remediate environmental damage.

Construction projects are, by definition, long lead items that must be started early in order to be ready. By cutting these funds now, we will create a programmatic ripple effect that will be felt in our high-priority space program for the years to come.

So for these reasons—and where the money is taken from—I urge a ''no'' vote.

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

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. There is no one in this House that has been more focused on the problems of gangs and has talked about it more than Chairman WOLF. So when he says that this is a matter he is concerned about, he has shown that over the years.

This is an important effort. It is a program that, if we can find a way to fund it, we should.

My colleague, who served as mayor of one of America's great cities and is now a Member of the Congress, is right to point this out. I look for an opportunity where, perhaps as we move to complete this bill in conference, we can see if there are other resources available.

I think in the offset there probably is some wiggle room, but we need to pay a little bit closer attention to it.

So I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment, but I may have some concerns about the offset. And whatever the result of the amendment, you have heard the chairman say—and I join in—that we would be glad to work with you on this effort.

Thank you for offering the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 1545

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

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me, again, express my appreciation for this appropriation and make a statement regarding some of the jurisdiction that comes under Commerce and Justice that is not particularly being discussed at this moment, but I thought it was appropriate because we do have discussions regarding civil rights.

I wanted to mention that, over the last couple of months, we have had some unfortunate discussions around the National Basketball Association regarding issues of discriminatory conversations that were not responsible to the vastness of the NBA or its regulatory scheme.

We regulate, on Judiciary, the National Basketball Association, the NFL, and Major League Baseball and many other sports. Over the years, we have had the opportunity to raise questions about diversity and about the outreach into minority communities.

Today, in Houston, Major League Baseball is having what they call the civil rights weekend. I will be looking forward to calling in Major League Baseball to address some of the questions of diversity and race in their particular support.

It is interesting that they are having an event in Houston now, with not one local elected official present, or respected or asked to be present. To me, that raises the question of whether or not Major League Baseball even gets it.

We are delighted that they have chosen to honor some icons, and I honor them as well and will, hopefully, have the opportunity to recognize them by way of my office tomorrow.

Again, as we talk about justice questions, as I sit on the Judiciary Committee, over the years, have dealt with players' associations and antitrust issues, questions of discrimination that cross the gamut of sports organizations, it is really disturbing that we come to the 21st century and 2014 and have these same issues being raised again.

Just as I turn, for a moment, to the NBA, I just want to make the point that, as there is a decision to look at options for the Clippers, I am not from the area, but I would hope that, as there are options to look at a purchase of the Clippers, that it is not done without opportunities for minority purchasers to be involved—investors.

We are not where we need to be, and, again, the Justice Department deals with civil rights, and Major League Baseball is not where it needs to be when it comes to a city, has an event on civil rights, and has no local elected officials that are engaged, no outreach programs that are extensive the way they need to be.

I thank the chairman for allowing me to raise this point regarding the question of civil rights that falls under the jurisdiction of this committee, the funding of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, but also, under my authorizing committee, and raise a concern that we have work to do, not only in this Congress, but we have work to do into these major sports organizations that represent diversity, but they don't really have diversity.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KILMER

Mr. KILMER. 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 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 46, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 62, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order. We are just looking at the amendment, so, in order to protect the time, Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would increase funding for the Economic High-Tech and Cyber Crime Prevention grant program by $2 million.

In my home State of Washington, we develop some of the Nation's most advanced software and aircraft and tools for our men and women in uniform. We need to be ready to help our private sector partners protect their intellectual property, competitive edge, and the capabilities of our warfighters.

The Economic High-Tech and Cyber Crime Prevention program is one of the best opportunities for the Federal Government to assist State and local law enforcement entities to address cyber crimes through the funding of training and technical assistance projects.

Specifically, the program was designed to leverage State and local support to help national agencies involved in protecting our homeland security through the prevention of law enforcement against cyber crimes.

Cyber crime is not new, but it is becoming an even greater threat to our

families, our businesses, and to our national security. As far back as 2012, the Federal Bureau of Investigation made headlines for arresting dozens of cyber criminals worldwide who were involved in a complicated scheme.

Recently, the Director of the FBI testified before the other Chamber that state-sponsored cyber crime is ''an enormous challenge,'' noting the Department of Justice recently issued a 31-count indictment against hackers backed by the Chinese Government.

As a member of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence, Emerging Threats, and Capabilities, I know that we need to double down on protecting our intellectual property from electronic theft and intrusion.

We cannot have innovation stifled out of fear of protection, loss of intellectual property, and future profits. After all, innovation is the engine behind our economy and our national defense. It is what keeps small businesses and large conglomerates devising the next tools to protect our servicepeople and keep shipping lanes open.

This amendment would help State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with technical assistance, training, and outreach activities. It would provide training in the investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes, increasing the odds that those that seek to do harm are brought to justice.

Moreover, it gives the Federal Government a greater opportunity to leverage their counterparts' abilities to attain our national goals.

One month ago, I was privileged to join representatives of local utilities, the Washington State Military Department, academia, and law enforcement to discuss ways to protect our Nation's critical infrastructure from cyber attacks.

This summit provided an opportunity for us to bring all of the stakeholders into a room and discuss known vulnerabilities and how we can help each other.

One of the most important outcomes of that summit was the need to work together at the local, State, and Federal level, hand in hand with our private sector partners to fully address this threat. That is what this amendment does. It would provide Federal assistance to complement such efforts and would increase our security.

With my brief time remaining, I would just like to thank the ranking member and echo the good words of the previous speakers thanking the gentleman, the chairman, for his excellent work and partnership.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. WOLF. I think we have—we never saw the amendment, and it is really pretty tough to really—but just looking at it quickly, I think we are at a record level for cyber, ever, in the history of this great body.

The gentleman has a good point. He takes away from aeronautics, and aeronautics is our number one export, if we were not exporting even aircraft from the gentleman's home State, our balance of payment, so to take away from aeronautics, when we have plussed up aeronautics, so America can continue to be number one, and put it in an area that is ill-defined.

Secondly, we have given more for cyber than any other time—cyber money in NIST, cyber money in the FBI, national security business, cyber money in the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Criminal Division; so, because of that, I would urge a ''no'' vote.

Cyber is important. Every major company in this country has been hit by the Chinese Government. Law firms in this town are being hit by the Chinese Government. Seventeen Members of Congress had their computers stripped by the Chinese Government. A committee had their computers stripped by the Chinese Government.

So I think we should focus the cyber where we have it and not go after aeronautics. Because of that, I think the gentleman is well-intentioned. Obviously, Boeing has been hit, but Boeing is better served by what we are doing with regard to aiding the FBI to deal with this and the U.S. attorney.

I commend and did a letter to the Attorney General last week, thanking him and thanking the FBI for their cyber cases that they are bringing against the People's Liberation Army.

In light of where we are, I would oppose the amendment. I think it is bad to take it from aeronautics, and I think we should focus on the cyber the way that we have done in the bill with the FBI, the National Security Division, the U.S. attorneys.

Again, I want to thank the Justice Department and the FBI for the great work they have done with regard to the People's Liberation Army and that we expect them to do in the future.

I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, when you listen to our highest law enforcement officials in the country and our national security officials, they join the Chairman's very early point.

When he was saying it, no one was paying attention, I think, that cyber attacks are the greatest threat in terms of our economic infrastructure and some of our national military infrastructure is challenged by cyber attacks also.

There is an account in DOJ that is the target of affection for this amendment; that is cyber and high economic crimes. This is a very important area.

We remember the fiasco with the retailers being attacked by cyber attacks, mainly centered from Ukraine, and the disaster that occurred over the holiday shopping season.

This is a very important area. I would be glad to work with the gentleman to see whether we can do something to make sure that this account has the resources it needs.

Aeronautics, on the other hand, we are well above $100 million or so than the requested level, but it is a very important area, and I join with the chairman in prioritizing it.

I went out to Washington State. I visited Everett, a plant of almost 100 acres under one roof, the largest and widest building anywhere in the country, and saw them constructing these Dreamliners, tens of thousands of Americans working every day.

We don't want those secrets stolen either, however, through cyber attacks; so we need to find a happy medium that meets the country's interests.

I don't know that we want to cut that account. The chairman is right. Our balance of trade in aeronautics is well over $200 billion. It is our most significant export on the manufacturing side, so we have to be careful as we proceed.

I thank the gentleman for offering the amendment, and whatever the result of the amendment, I think that the chairman and I want to work to make sure that we are doing everything we can do to protect against cyber attacks.

In the economic atmosphere that the country is in and the competition that we face, we don't need to be innovative and then have our innovation stolen by others.

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

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

The amendment was rejected.

□ 1600

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

Mr. GRAYSON. 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 44, line 24, strike ''$3,000,000'' and insert ''$6,000,000''.

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

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would increase from $3 million to $6 million the amount of funds appropriated for competitive grants to distribute firearm safety materials and gun locks under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program. The Edward Byrne program is funded at $376 million total, as recently amended up to $380 in this appropriations bill. The $3 million increase that I am seeking is less than 1

percent of the total allocation of the program and has received a budget-neutral score from the Congressional Budget Office.

I think that increasing the level of gun safety in America is a priority, and I hope that my colleagues would agree. Nothing in this amendment would restrict any American citizen's Second Amendment rights. The only thing that this amendment seeks to do is to achieve greater gun literacy, safety, and avoid accidents.

This amendment makes good sense, it will save lives, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WOLF. I have no objection to the amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (''the 1974 Act''); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (''the Adam Walsh Act''); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (''the 2013 Act''); and other juvenile justice programs, $223,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) $45,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act;

(2) $90,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) $19,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(4) $68,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act); and

(5) $1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act:

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through (3) and (5) may be used for training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the two preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and $16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to ''Public Safety Officer Benefits'' from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''), $96,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any balances made available through prior year deobligations shall only be available in accordance with section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading—

(1) $10,000,000 is for anti-methamphetamine-related activities, which shall be transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration upon enactment of this Act;

(2) $16,500,000 is for improving tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, and anti-methamphetamine activities; and

(3) $70,000,000 is for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such title notwithstanding subsection (i) of such section: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding section 1704(c) of such title (42 U.S.C. 3796dd–3(c)), funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer may not exceed $125,000 unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants a waiver from this limitation: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $16,500,000 shall be transferred to the Tribal Resources Grant Program: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $10,000,000 is for regional anti-gang task forces.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JEFFRIES

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 53, line 22, after the period insert: ''Provided further, That no less than $5,000,000 is allocated to establish and implement innovative programs to increase and enhance proactive crime control and prevention programs involving law enforcement officers and young persons in the community (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(b)(11)).''

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Chairman, let me first just thank the chairman and the ranking member for their tremendous effort in connection with this bill. As well, I thank the chairman for his distinguished service and work as it relates to the issue of gun violence prevention, to which this amendment relates.

In order to address the growing problem of youth gang violence, this amendment sets a minimum allocation amount with respect to funds issued under the Department of Justice's authority to make public safety and community policing grants. It would do so by requiring that no less than $5 million of funding for COPS grants be used ''to establish and implement innovative programs to increase and enhance proactive crime control and prevention programs involving law enforcement officers and young persons in the community.''

This category is presently one of 17 uses of grant amounts authorized under law. However, there is no funding minimum set in law to ensure that these program grants are being allocated to address youth violence. With the growing amount of gang activity that involves young people throughout our country, funding in this particular area is essential.

There are currently at least 1.4 million criminal street gang members and 33,000 street gangs in the United States. This represents a 40 percent increase since 2009. Much of this rapid expansion of criminal street gang activity is caused by the active recruitment of juveniles. According to the FBI, almost 40 percent of gang members presently are young people under the age of 18.

In a report issued by the National Gang Threat Assessment report, criminal street gangs cause 48 percent of violent crime in most jurisdictions. Consequently, there are neighborhoods throughout our country, including many in New York City, that continue to be plagued by violence attributed to rising street gang activity. This, of course, has led to increased drug trafficking, gun violence, human trafficking, and the prostitution of minors, as well as school-based assaults, robberies, and thefts.

The COPS grant program has been a tremendous success, but more must now be done in the area of gang-related youth violence. This issue presents a discreet problem that requires targeted law enforcement solutions. Accordingly, this amendment is designed to ensure that additional funding under the COPS program is allocated to proactive law enforcement programs targeted at the reduction of criminal street gang activity and youth violence.

By setting a funding floor of $5 million in total grants connected to a category already authorized under law, we can take an additional step toward providing State and local law enforcement with the resources needed to protect communities throughout America. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan objective by voting in favor of this amendment.

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

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it provides an appropriation for an unauthorized program and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

Clause 2 of rule XXI states in pertinent part:

''An appropriation may not be in order as an amendment for an expenditure not previously authorized by law.''

Madam Chair, the amendment proposes to appropriate funds for a program that has not been reauthorized. It was last authorized in 2009. The amendment, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

I ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. BLACK). Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FATTAH. I would like to be heard, Madam Chair, if the gentleman would reserve his point of order.

Mr. WOLF. Out of courtesy to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I will reserve my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, this program has not been reauthorized by the Congress. So let's go back to that.

This is a program that was created to provide support to local communities to be able to hire 1 million additional police officers nationwide, and it was put into place. It has operated well, and ever since this became the law of the land in the Clinton administration, the crime rate nationwide has gone down.

We have not reauthorized it, but we have funded it each and every year because it is the right thing to do. On one level, the American public is paying taxes, and safety, to them, is having police officers in their communities and that when they dial 911, there is someone there to respond.

At the same time that we have had this back and forth about the COPS program, we have provided well over $6 billion of the American taxpayers' money for police officers and training in Iraq and in places like Afghanistan to provide police officers in communities in countries far away from the streets of the gentleman's city, New York City, or my hometown of Philadelphia.

Now, it is true that the Congress has not done its work. We haven't reauthorized the transportation bill or the education bill or the COPS program. There is a whole line of bills that we have not found the ability to come together around, and there are a host of programs in these appropriations bills that are being funded, even though the authorization has lapsed.

So I think that in this particular instance, even though the point of order is correct and proper, it moves aside what should be the primary concern, which is to have cops on the street and connecting young people up with cops, which is the point of this amendment, to say that law enforcement officers are paid for under this grant program.

I want to let every Member know that when this bill is finished, when it comes out of conference, there will be money for the COPS program. The only thing that this amendment seeks to say is that some of those cops should have, as their primary responsibility, interacting and intervening in the development of youth gangs because we know that if we can grab ahold of these young people while the concrete has not yet hardened, we can prevent them from taking on a life of criminal or antisocial activity.

So I thank the gentleman for offering the amendment. I think it is correctly on point, and I appreciate the chairman reserving his point of order so that I can make the point that, even though unauthorized, we have the authority to appropriate this money—and we will, as we did last year and the year before and the year before that. Because at the end of the day, cops on the street, when someone dials 911, they are not dialing in the hopes of help. They are dialing because they really need help, and we need to have police officers who can respond.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, before I make a point of order, I do want to say that I do share what the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) said.

I would like to tell the gentleman from New York, it isn't only the law enforcement. We had a similar problem. We had MS–13 and violent gangs. It is law enforcement. It is also the mentoring that Mr. FATTAH mentioned. It is after-school programs.

So, if we were to just go after the gang issue as a law enforcement issue, you will never solve the problem. It has to be law enforcement. The schools have to be involved. There have to be after-school programs. It is almost like a three-legged stool.

But as we move ahead, we can look to see because I think everyone who lives in these areas that have been impacted by gangs, that is as much of terrorism for them as it is for somebody that is faced with terrorism from al Qaeda.

Having said that, I do agree with what Mr. FATTAH said.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I now make a point of order against the amendment because it provides an appropriation for an unauthorized program and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

Clause 2 of rule XXI states, in pertinent part:

''An appropriation may not be in order as an amendment for an expenditure not previously authorized by law.''

Madam Chair, the amendment proposes to appropriate funds for a program that has not been reauthorized. And I agree with the gentleman; it probably should have been reauthorized. It was last authorized in 2009. The amendment, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

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

If not, the Chair will rule.

The proponent of an item of appropriation carries the burden of persuasion on the question whether it is supported by an authorization in law.

Having reviewed the amendment and entertained argument on the point of order, the Chair is unable to conclude that the item of appropriation in question is authorized in law.

The Chair is, therefore, constrained to sustain the point of order under clause 2(a) of rule XXI.

□ 1615

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 201. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed $50,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape: *Provided*, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam 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 54, line 8, after the word ''rape'' add ''or incest''.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Chair, I would like to state at the outset of offering this particular perfecting amendment that I really wish that this section 202 of this bill located on page 54 didn't appear in it. It reads as follows:

None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape.

Again, I disagree with this section of the bill and its limiting principle, but I feel that we should, at the very least, perfect it in the manner that also includes the words ''or incest.''

In short, there is an allowance here for abortions in the case of endangering the mother, and there is an allowance in the case of rape, but somehow or other this bill forbids abortions in the case of incest.

Throughout the U.S. Code, whether it be in 10 U.S.C. 1093 pertaining to abortions for armed services personnel, 42 U.S.C. 1397ee or jj, dealing with exceptions to abortion limitations within the State Children's Health Insurance Program, known as SCHIP, or 42 U.S.C. 18023, a section containing provisions of the Affordable Care Act, Federal law is clear: abortion exceptions consistently include protections to the life of the mother in cases of rape and cases of incest.

Were one to examine comprehensively the statutes and regulations of this Nation, there are numerous similar occasions referred to colloquially as the Hyde Amendment. I think that this amendment itself is explanatory. I believe it is perfecting in nature. I think it is quite possible that the drafters inadvertently omitted ''incest'' from this bill, and I think that it carries the protection necessary for all American women, whether incarcerated or not.

I don't think that the purpose of this bill was inadvertently or through silence to narrow the protections that are afforded to women under our Constitution. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I recognize that there may be a point of order to be raised here. I would specifically urge my colleague to think twice before raising that point of order. We are talking here about incest, a vile crime. Even if there is a point of order to be raised here, it is optional. I would hope that my colleagues would recognize that it is optional and that a higher important principle is involved here.

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

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Chairman, I make a point of order against the Grayson amendment on the ground that it constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The amendment does seek to change existing statutory law in a bill designed to appropriate money by amending an existing provision, adding the word ''or incest'' to the list of exceptions contained in the statute.

Making a determination whether incest has occurred is not currently required by this statutory provision and would result in a requirement that the new determination be made. So, therefore, the amendment falls outside of the standard of ''merely perfecting'' precisely because it requires a new determination that is not required under the current provision.

The amendment expands the universe of exceptions, Madam Chairman, provided for in this section, and the existing determinations of whether the life of the mother is in danger or there has been a rape do not provide the information that would allow the determination that incest has occurred.

As a result, the amendment violates clause 2 of rule XXI which states:

''An amendment to a general appropriations bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.''

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Yes.

The Acting CHAIR. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania seek recognition?

Mr. FATTAH. If the gentleman would reserve his point of order.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, I would be glad to reserve the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. In every single instance and when we deal with this question in law, we provide an exception for incest, and for some reason in the language, that is missing in this instance. So I thank the gentleman for pointing that out.

I do realize that we are probably not on the right side of the point of order, but I do think that it is an important point and that none of us would want to create a circumstance where someone's choices were limited if they were the victim of incest. So, hopefully, we will find a way to deal with this notwithstanding the point of order. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Chairman, I do insist on the point of order and ask the Chair for a ruling.

Mr. GRAYSON. I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas insists on the point of order that he argued earlier. The gentleman from Florida is recognized on the point of order.

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Chair, laws have consequences. The scenario that we are describing here is one where a female prisoner is the victim of incest. If this law passes as currently written that female prisoner will be forced to carry to term the child of an incestuous relationship. I regard this as absolutely indefensible.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. CULBERSON. Parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CULBERSON. If I could ask the gentleman to confine his remarks to whether or not his amendment changes existing law.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair reminds Members to reserve their remarks to the point of order.

Mr. GRAYSON. I would ask the gentleman to consider the consequences of his action and withdraw the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. Are there any other Members who wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The gentleman from Texas makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida proposes to change existing law in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

Under settled precedent, where legislative language is permitted to remain in a general appropriation bill, a germane amendment merely perfecting that language and not adding further language is in order, but an amendment effecting further legislation is not in order.

The Chair finds that section 202 of the bill contains a legislative limitation on the use of funds in the bill for abortion. Section 202 exempts from the limitation on funds those abortions involving rape and those involving endangerment of the life of the mother were the fetus carried to term. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida seeks to expand the exemptions to include cases of incest.

The Chair finds the ruling of July 16, 1998, instructive. On that date, the Committee considered a general appropriation bill prescribing legislative exceptions to a limitation on certain funding for abortion. Those legislative exceptions included rape, incest, and the life of the mother. In response to a point of order under clause 2 of rule XXI, the exceptions were ruled out as requiring new determinations not required by existing law.

While the exceptions in section 202 require certain determinations by the agencies funded in the bill, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida requires an additional determination, to wit: whether the pregnancy to be terminated by abortion was the result of incest.

As such, the amendment does not merely perfect the legislative limitation in section 202.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained. The amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 204. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services necessary for a female inmate to receive such service outside the Federal facility: *Provided*, That nothing in this section in

any way diminishes the effect of section 203 intended to address the philosophical beliefs of individual employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. The Attorney General is authorized to extend through September 30, 2015, the Personnel Management Demonstration Project transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to section 1115 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 28 U.S.C. 599B) without limitation on the number of employees or the positions covered.

SEC. 207. None of the funds made available under this title may be used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons or the United States Marshals Service for the purpose of transporting an individual who is a prisoner pursuant to conviction for crime under State or Federal law and is classified as a maximum or high security prisoner, other than to a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

SEC. 208. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by Federal prisons to purchase cable television services, or to rent or purchase audiovisual or electronic media or equipment used primarily for recreational purposes.

(b) Subsection (a) does not preclude the rental, maintenance, or purchase of audiovisual or electronic media or equipment for inmate training, religious, or educational programs.

SEC. 209. None of the funds made available under this title shall be obligated or expended for any new or enhanced information technology program having total estimated development costs in excess of $100,000,000, unless the Deputy Attorney General and the investment review board certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the information technology program has appropriate program management controls and contractor oversight mechanisms in place, and that the program is compatible with the enterprise architecture of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 210. The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act shall apply to deviations from the amounts designated for specific activities in this Act and in the report accompanying this Act, and to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this title in previous years.

SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to plan for, begin, continue, finish, process, or approve a public-private competition under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 or any successor administrative regulation, directive, or policy for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

SEC. 212. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be available for the salary, benefits, or expenses of any United States Attorney assigned dual or additional responsibilities by the Attorney General or his designee that exempt that United States Attorney from the residency requirements of section 545 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 213. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings ''Research, Evaluation and Statistics'', ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', and ''Juvenile Justice Programs''—

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; and

(2) up to 2 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.

SEC. 214. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 20109(a) of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709(a)) shall not apply to amounts made available by this or any other Act.

SEC. 215. None of the funds made available under this Act, other than for the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note), may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel, unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 216. (a) None of the income retained in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102–140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2015.

(b) Not to exceed $30,000,000 of the unobligated balances transferred to the capital account of the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102–140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation in fiscal year 2015, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(c) Not to exceed $10,000,000 of the excess unobligated balances available under section 524(c)(8)(E) of title 28, United States Code, shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2015, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(d) Of amounts available in the Assets Forfeiture Fund in fiscal year 2015, $154,700,000 shall be for payments associated with joint law enforcement operations as authorized by section 524(c)(1)(I) of title 28, United States Code.

(e) The Attorney General shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the planned distribution of Assets Forfeiture Fund joint law enforcement operations funding during fiscal year 2015.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015''.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed $2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, $5,555,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 60, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 100, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chairman, this amendment would reduce the Office of Science and Technology Policy by $1 million and apply that amount to the spending reduction account.

As chairman of the House Science Oversight Subcommittee, it has come to my attention that there is, or at least was, an Affordable Care Act Information Technology Exchanges Steering Committee, chaired by White House officials and established in May 2012, almost a year and a half before the rollout of healthcare.gov.

That White House Steering Committee's charter explicitly directed the formulation of working groups, including one on security. It also turns out that a cochairman of this ObamaCare Web site Steering Committee is the U.S. Chief Technology Officer in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, Mr. Todd Park.

Upon learning this, I, as chairman of the Oversight Subcommittee, along with full committee Chairman SMITH, and Research and Technology Subcommittee Chairman Dr. BUCSHON, sent a December 20, 2013, letter to the White House requesting that Mr. Park make himself available to the committee to answer questions regarding the security issues with healthcare.gov by January 10.

As we stand here today, OSTP has ignored the committee's request for Mr. Park to testify and has done so three times. Don't the American people deserve answers from those who are in charge of overseeing the implementation of the ObamaCare Web site's security protocol? After all, Mr. Park is a deputy to OSTP Director Holdren.

But when asked at a March 26, 2014, hearing before the Science Committee about Mr. Park's refusal to testify, Director Holdren stated that Todd Park ''doesn't report to me. I can't compel him to come and testify.''

Well, if he does not report to the OSTP director, why are he and his Office of the Chief Technology Officer an

official part of the Office of Science and Technology Policy that the OSTP director supposedly directs, manages, and supports?

If Mr. Todd Park does not, in fact, report to OSTP, then his office should not be funded by OSTP, and I seek now, through this amendment to make that correction immediately.

I offered a similar amendment, which passed by a voice vote, during the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology markup of H.R. 4186, the FIRST Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. WOLF. I rise in opposition to the amendment, but I would hope that we can work it out. If you wanted to offer a different amendment with regard to the health care issue, I will support it, if we can find a way, but the concern I have is OSTP is a small office.

This is roughly cutting 20 percent of their entire budget. In the last 2 years alone—and I agree with what the gentleman said on the health care aspect—our subcommittee has tasked OSTP with coordinating a major interagency effort on neuroscience, overseeing the implementation of policy across the government on public access to Federally funded research results, cochairing an effort to streamline and prioritize Federal STEM education and spending, and assessing the American supply chain vulnerability stemming from the lack of domestic access to rare earth elements, which is another problem that we are beginning to have with China.

If we reduce the OSTP by 20 percent and if the gentleman would offer another amendment to reduce it by, you know, $50,000, I would accept the amendment or take the amendment, I can't speak for the other side, but to cut it by 20 percent, that is just too much.

So until there is a different amendment that would meet the gentleman's need, as I agree with him on health care, we would accept it, but to take 20 percent out, particularly since—and I know Mr. FATTAH has been working with the whole issue of neuroscience and the brain, I would oppose the amendment.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I appreciate the chairman's willingness to work this out. Of course, we don't have time to come back with another amendment. I suspect, as soon as we finish with this one, we will move forward, but I would like to work with you, Mr. Chairman, as well as the ranking member, to try to find something.

Mr. Holdren says Mr. Park doesn't answer to him, and supposedly, this guy is a member of the OSTP staff, and he has refused to come before our Oversight Committee. We just have to find some way. If he is not part of OSTP, why should we fund anything dealing with what he is doing there? That is the point of this.

Mr. WOLF. Reclaiming my time, I completely agree. What I will do is we will call the OSTP and ask Mr. Holdren to come up with the gentleman and get him, and you can come to the meeting, too.

Quite frankly, if he doesn't come, I will offer, when we go to conference, to take a chunk out of this to make sure that you get answers. We would like to bring Mr. Holdren up so that Chairman BROUN will have an opportunity to talk to the individual. I will help him get the individual up.

It will be in your office, not in mine. We will ask Holdren to come up the week we come back in.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Would you agree to a $150,000 cut?

Mr. WOLF. Yes. If he doesn't come up, I would. If he does not come up, I would. I will.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, OSTP is doing enormously important work on behalf of our country, and Congress also has an oversight role, and if the chairman of the Oversight Committee is having difficulty getting an answer to a question, I would be glad to try to help facilitate that and work with the chairman.

We do have some arcane rules here in Washington about advisers to the President not being in a position to be able to talk directly to Congress, but the head of the agency, as the chairman said, could be brought up with his subordinate, Mr. Park, to answer whatever questions there may be.

I kind of think that we are closing the door on that particular issue relative to the Affordable Care Act, but you deserve answers, no matter what, on this question, but when we talk about the budget of this agency, when there are 50 million Americans suffering from brain-related diseases, when China has almost an absolute monopoly on rare earth elements that we need to find our way around for national security and other reasons, OSTP is doing some vitally important work, and we can't take 20 percent of their budget, but we can get to the point where you can get the answers that you desire and rightfully.

You are the anchor of the Thursday prayer group, and you are someone who is a responsible Member of Congress, and we want to make sure that you get your answers. I will work with the chairman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FATTAH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I appreciate that. The question we have—we have asked Mr. Park to come three times, and then we had Mr. Holdren come to the full committee, and Mr. Park is in OSTP, and Mr. Holdren is chairman of OSTP, and he said Mr. Park doesn't work for him.

So if he doesn't work for him, then why should we be paying salary and expenses and things like that? That is the point.

Mr. FATTAH. What the chairman offered—he said $150,000 if we can't get you Holdren or someone to give you a satisfactory answer to your question. There are some rules about executive branch agents, individuals, and advisers to the President not being compelled to testify, but when you have line staff people running an agency, Holdren is available, and we can have him come with his staff and answer these questions.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chair, I appreciate the offer of both gentlemen to work with me. It is our responsibility in Congress to have oversight. I am the chairman of the Oversight Committee on Science, Space and Technology. We have had tremendous problems with not only this department, but many others, in getting people to come and just tell us what is going on, to testify before our committee.

We have been rebuffed and rebuffed time and time again, ignored time and time again by this administration. This is the only way I see to get at these people.

Mr. FATTAH. Reclaiming my time, let me say: Let's work through it. We can work together.

The chairman has given you his assurances that he will work with you, but there is no possibility that we can afford to cut this agency by 20 percent. I need to oppose this amendment.

We would love to work with you to get you the answers because you are not trying to punish OSTP, you are trying to get legitimate answers to legitimate questions, and we want to help you and facilitate that.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I appreciate that.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I think we have resolved this, and 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.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) having assumed the chair, Mrs. BLACK, 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. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITING AMENDMENT DEBATE DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4660, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 4660 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 585:

(1) each amendment (other than pro forma amendments addressed in this order) shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent;

(2) each amendment shall not be subject to amendment except that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations (or a respective designee) each may offer one pro forma amendment to an amendment for the purpose of debate; and

(3) the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies thereof may offer pro forma amendments to the bill at any point in the reading for the purposes of debate but that no other pro forma amendments to the bill will be in order.

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

There was no objection.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 585 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. 4660.

Will the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1641

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. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mrs. BLACK (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, an amendment by Mr. BROUN of Georgia had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 60, line 22.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SCIENCE

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $5,193,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That the formulation and development costs (with development cost as defined under section 30104 of title 51, United States Code) for the James Webb Space Telescope shall not exceed $8,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That should the individual identified under subsection (c)(2)(E) of section 30104 of title 51, United States Code, as responsible for the James Webb Space Telescope determine that the development cost of the program is likely to exceed that limitation, the individual shall immediately notify the Administrator and the increase shall be treated as if it meets the 30 percent threshold described in subsection (f) of section 30104: *Provided further*, That $100,000,000 shall be for pre-formulation and/or formulation activities for a mission that meets the science goals outlined for the Jupiter Europa mission in the most recent planetary science decadal survey.

AERONAUTICS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aeronautics research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $666,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space research and technology development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $620,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 63, line 8, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $7,000,000)''.

Page 64, line 22, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $7,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to shift $7 million in funding from the NASA space operations account to NASA's space technology mission. I strongly support and urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I strongly support the improvements to the overall NASA budget, but I am concerned that we are missing a critical opportunity in the space technology account.

The space technology mission supports game-changing research and development that enhances our current missions and expands the opportunity for future missions.

For example, at NASA Glenn in Ohio, space technology research supports the Solar Electric Propulsion project, developing critical energy technologies to enable cost-effective trips to Mars and across the inner solar system to enrich a variety of next-generation journeys and to do so more energy effectively and efficiently.

□ 1645

This transformative work advances not only our space exploration program, but our economy and our national well-being, with spin-off benefits to advanced manufacturing, our commercial energy sector, defense, automotive, and commercial aviation industries and countless other applications.

The Space Technology Mission Directorate's focus on partnerships and strategic integration promotes technology transfer and commercialization within private sector companies, sprouting new businesses and the important jobs that accompany the future. This exciting work challenges our brightest minds, including many of our young people, to excel and create a pipeline of innovation driving our economy into the future.

I understand limitations of the constrained budget we are working with and want to thank Ranking Member FATTAH and our esteemed chairman, FRANK WOLF, to better fund NASA's Space Technology Program and other critical research and development efforts.

My amendment merely shifts $7 million in funding to the space technology account from the space operations account. It is a small but important step in the right direction, and space operations has been given quite a substantial increase. In addition, my amendment would actually reduce outlays by $2 million for fiscal year 2015.