

that run counter to the core values of that organization. Christian schools and pro-life organizations should not be required to cover “reproductive health decisions” in their health care plans that are counter to their core pro-life convictions.

This DC law amounts to coercion and should have no place in the nation’s capital, or any jurisdiction for that matter. This is a step too far and H.J. Res. 43 restores these fundamental conscience rights.

I rise in strong support of this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 192, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

YEAS—228

Abraham	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins (KS)
Aderholt	Duffy	Jenkins (WV)
Allen	Duncan (SC)	Johnson (OH)
Amash	Duncan (TN)	Johnson, Sam
Amodi	Ellmers (NC)	Jones
Babin	Emmer (MN)	Jordan
Barletta	Farenthold	Joyce
Barr	Fincher	Kelly (PA)
Barton	Fitzpatrick	King (IA)
Benishke	Fleischmann	King (NY)
Bilirakis	Fleming	Kinzinger (IL)
Bishop (MI)	Flores	Kline
Bishop (UT)	Forbes	Knight
Black	Fortenberry	Labrador
Blackburn	Fox	LaMalfa
Blum	Franks (AZ)	Lamborn
Bost	Frelinghuysen	Lance
Boustany	Garrett	Latta
Brady (TX)	Gibbs	Lipinski
Brat	Gohmert	LoBiondo
Bridenstine	Goodlatte	Long
Brooks (AL)	Gosar	Loudermilk
Brooks (IN)	Gowdy	Love
Buchanan	Granger	Lucas
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	Luetkemeyer
Burgess	Graves (LA)	Lummis
Byrne	Graves (MO)	MacArthur
Calvert	Griffith	Marchant
Carter (GA)	Grothman	Marino
Carter (TX)	Guinta	Massie
Chabot	Guthrie	McCarthy
Chaffetz	Hardy	McCaul
Clawson (FL)	Harper	McClintock
Cole	Harris	McHenry
Collins (GA)	Hartzler	McKinley
Collins (NY)	Heck (NV)	McMorris
Comstock	Hensarling	Rodgers
Conaway	Hice, Jody B.	Meadows
Cook	Hill	Messer
Cramer	Holding	Mica
Crawford	Hudson	Miller (FL)
Crenshaw	Huelskamp	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Huizenga (MI)	Moolenaar
Culberson	Hultgren	Mooney (WV)
Davis, Rodney	Hunter	Mullin
Denham	Hurd (TX)	Mulvaney
DeSantis	Hurt (VA)	Murphy (PA)
DesJarlais	Issa	Neugebauer

Newhouse	Rooney (FL)	Tipton
Noem	Ros-Lehtinen	Trott
Nugent	Roskam	Turner
Nunes	Ross	Upton
Olson	Rothfus	Valadao
Palazzo	Rouzer	Walberg
Palmer	Royce	Walden
Paulsen	Russell	Walker
Pearce	Ryan (WI)	Walorski
Perry	Salmon	Walters, Mimi
Peterson	Sanford	Weber (TX)
Pittenger	Scalise	Webster (FL)
Pitts	Schweikert	Wenstrup
Poe (TX)	Scott, Austin	Westerman
Pompeo	Sensenbrenner	Westmoreland
Posey	Sessions	Whitfield
Price, Tom	Shimkus	Williams
Ratcliffe	Shuster	Wilson (SC)
Reichert	Simpson	Wittman
Renacci	Smith (MO)	Womack
Ribble	Smith (NE)	Woodall
Rice (SC)	Smith (NJ)	Yoder
Rigell	Smith (TX)	Yoho
Roby	Stewart	Young (AK)
Roe (TN)	Stivers	Young (IA)
Rogers (AL)	Stutzman	Zeldin
Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)	Zinke
Rohrabacher	Thornberry	
Rokita	Tiberi	

NAYS—192

Adams	Foster	Moore
Aguilar	Frankel (FL)	Moulton
Ashford	Fudge	Murphy (FL)
Bass	Gabbard	Nadler
Beatty	Gallego	Napolitano
Becerra	Garamendi	Neal
Bera	Gibson	Nolan
Beyer	Graham	Norcross
Bishop (GA)	Grayson	O'Rourke
Blumenauer	Green, Al	Pallone
Bonamici	Green, Gene	Pascarell
Boyle, Brendan F.	Grijalva	Payne
Brady (PA)	Gutiérrez	Pelosi
Brown (FL)	Hahn	Perlmutter
Brownley (CA)	Hanna	Peters
Bustos	Hastings	Pingree
Butterfield	Heck (WA)	Pocan
Capps	Higgins	Polis
Capuano	Himes	Price (NC)
Cárdenas	Honda	Quigley
Carney	Hoyer	Rangel
Carson (IN)	Huffman	Reed
Cartwright	Israel	Rice (NY)
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Castro (TX)	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Chu, Judy	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Cicilline	Johnson, E. B.	Ruppersberger
Clark (MA)	Jolly	Rush
Clarke (NY)	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Clay	Katko	Sánchez, Linda T.
Cleaver	Keating	Sanchez, Loretta
Clyburn	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Coffman	Kennedy	Schakowsky
Cohen	Kildee	Schiff
Connolly	Kilmer	Schrader
Conyers	Kind	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Kirkpatrick	Scott, David
Costa	Kuster	Serrano
Costello (PA)	Langevin	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Crowley	Larson (CT)	Sinema
Curbelo (FL)	Lawrence	Sires
Davis (CA)	Lee	Slaughter
Davis, Danny	Levin	Speier
DeFazio	Lieu, Ted	Stefanik
DeGette	Loebsack	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	Lofgren	Takai
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Takano
DeBene	Lowey	Thompson (CA)
Dent	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Titus
Deutch	Lynch	Tonko
Dingell	Maloney,	Torres
Doggett	Carolyn	Tsongas
Dold	Maloney, Sean	Van Hollen
Doyle, Michael F.	Matsui	Vargas
Duckworth	McCollum	Veasey
Edwards	McDermott	Vela
Ellison	McGovern	Velázquez
Engel	McNerney	Visclosky
Eshoo	McSally	Walz
Esty	Meehan	Waters, Maxine
Farr	Meeks	Watson Coleman
Fattah	Meng	Welch
		Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Buck	Lewis	Wasserman
Cummings	Poliquin	Schultz
Herrera Beutler	Smith (WA)	Yarmuth
Hinojosa	Wagner	Young (IN)

□ 2308

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

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 223 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. 2028.

Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) kindly take the chair.

□ 2310

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. 2028) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 57, line 11.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The 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. MCCLINTOCK of California.

Amendment by Mr. RUIZ of California.

Amendment by Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.

Amendment by Mr. SWALWELL of California.

Amendment by Mr. BYRNE of Alabama.

Amendment by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California.

Amendment by Mr. ELLISON of Minnesota.

Amendment by Mr. SWALWELL of California.

Amendment by Mr. QUIGLEY of Illinois.

Amendment by Mr. GARAMENDI of California.

Amendment by Mr. HUDSON of North Carolina.

Amendment by Mr. SANFORD of South Carolina.

Amendment by Mr. BURGESS of Texas.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 126, noes 295, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 195]

AYES—126

- Allen Guthrie Pitts
Amash Harris Poe (TX)
Babin Hartzler Poliquin
Benishek Hensarling Pompeo
Bishop (MI) Hice, Jody B. Posey
Black Holding Price, Tom
Blackburn Hudson Ratcliffe
Brady (TX) Ribble
Brat Huizenga (MI) Rice (SC)
Bridenstine Hultgren Rohrabacher
Brooks (AL) Hunter Rokita
Burgess Hurt (VA) Rooney (FL)
Carter (GA) Issa Roskam
Carter (TX) Jenkins (KS) Ross
Chabot Johnson, Sam Rouzer
Clawson (FL) Jones Royce
Coffman Jordan Russell
Collins (GA) King (IA) Ryan (WI)
Conaway Knight Salmon
Cook Labrador Sanford
Cramer LaMalfa Scalise
Culberson Lance Scott, Austin
DeSantis Long Sensenbrenner
DesJarlais Loudermilk Sessions
Duffy Marchant Smith (MO)
Duncan (SC) Massie Smith (NE)
Duncan (TN) McCaul Smith (TX)
Emmer (MN) McClintock Stutzman
Farenthold McHenry Thornberry
Fleming Meadows Walberg
Flores Messer Walker
Forbes Mica Walorski
Franks (AZ) Miller (FL) Walters, Mimi
Garrett Miller (MI) Weber (TX)
Gohmert Mulvaney Webster (FL)
Gosar Neugebauer Westmoreland
Gowdy Noem Wilson (SC)
Granger Nugent Wittman
Graves (GA) Olson Woodall
Graves (LA) Palmer Yoder
Graves (MO) Paulsen Yoho
Grothman Perry Zinke

NOES—295

- Abraham Brown (FL) Collins (NY)
Adams Brownley (CA) Comstock
Aderholt Buchanan Connolly
Aguilar Bucshon Conyers
Amodei Bustos Cooper
Ashford Butterfield Costa
Barletta Byrne Costello (PA)
Barr Calvert Courtney
Barton Capps Crawford
Bass Capuano Crenshaw
Beatty Cardenas Crowley
Becerra Carney Cuellar
Bera Carson (IN) Curbelo (FL)
Beyer Cartwright Davis (CA)
Bilirakis Castor (FL) Davis, Danny
Bishop (GA) Castro (TX) Davis, Rodney
Bishop (UT) Chaffetz DeFazio
Blum Chu, Judy DeGette
Blumenauer Cicilline Delaney
Bonamici Clark (MA) DeLauro
Bost Clarke (NY) DeBene
Boustany Clay Denham
Boyle, Brendan Cleaver Dent
F. Clyburn DeSaulnier
Brady (PA) Cohen Deutch
Brooks (IN) Cole Diaz-Balart

- Dingell Langevin Rice (NY)
Doggett Larsen (WA) Richmond
Dold Larson (CT) Rigell
Doyle, Michael Latta Roby
F. Lawrence Roe (TN)
Duckworth Lee Rogers (AL)
Edwards Levin Rogers (KY)
Ellison Lieu, Ted Ros-Lehtinen
Ellmers (NC) Lipinski Rothfus
Engel LoBiondo Roybal-Allard
Eshoo Loeb sack Ruiz
Esty Lofgren Ruppertsberger
Farr Love Rush
Fattah Lowenthal Ryan (OH)
Fincher Lowey Sanchez, Linda
Fitzpatrick Lucas T.
Fleischmann Luetkemeyer Sanchez, Loretta
Fortenberry Lujan Grisham Sarbanes
Foster (NM) Schakowsky
Foxy Lujan, Ben Ray Schiff
Frankel (FL) (NM) Schrader
Frelinghuysen Lummis Schweikert
Fudge Lynch Scott (VA)
Gabbard MacArthur Scott, David
Gallego Maloney, Serrano
Garamendi Carolyn Sewell (AL)
Gibbs Maloney, Sean Sherman
Gibson Marino Shimkus
Goodlatte Matsui Shuster
Graham McCarthy Simpson
Grayson McCollum Sinema
Green, Al Sires
Green, Gene McGovern Slaughter
Griffith McKinley Smith (NJ)
Grijalva McMorris Speier
Guinta Rodgers Stefanik
Gutiérrez McNerney Stewart
Hahn McSally Stivers
Hanna Meehan Swallow (CA)
Hardy Meeks Takai
Harper Meng Takano
Hastings Moolenaar Thompson (CA)
Heck (NV) Mooney (WV) Thompson (MS)
Heck (WA) Moore Thompson (PA)
Higgins Moulton Tiberi
Hill Mullin Tipton
Himes Murphy (FL) Titus
Collins (GA) Murphy (PA) Castro (TX)
Conaway Knight Salmon Chu, Judy
Cook Labrador Sanford Kilmer
Cramer LaMalfa Scalise Schakowsky
Culberson Lance Scott, Austin Schiff
DeSantis Long Sensenbrenner Schrader
DesJarlais Loudermilk Sessions Scott (VA)
Duffy Marchant Smith (MO) Scott, David
Duncan (SC) Massie Smith (NE) Lee
Duncan (TN) McCaul Smith (TX) Levin
Emmer (MN) McClintock Stutzman Sherman
Farenthold McHenry Thornberry Sinema
Fleming Meadows Walberg Sires
Flores Messer Walker Slaughter
Forbes Mica Walorski Lofgren
Franks (AZ) Miller (FL) Walters, Mimi Lowenthal
Garrett Miller (MI) Weber (TX) Lowey
Gohmert Mulvaney Webster (FL) Takai
Gosar Neugebauer Westmoreland Takano
Gowdy Noem Wilson (SC) Thompson (CA)
Granger Nugent Wittman Thompson (MS)
Graves (GA) Olson Woodall Titus
Graves (LA) Palmer Yoder Torres
Graves (MO) Paulsen Yoho Tsongas
Grothman Perry Zinke Velázquez
Kline Kuster Reichert Visclosky
Lamborn Renacci Walden
Lewis Wasserman
Smith (WA) Schultz
Wagner Yarmuth
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

- Buck Lewis Wasserman
Cummings Smith (WA) Schultz
Herrera Beutler Wagner Yarmuth
Hinojosa Young (IN)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2314

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ

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

poned and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 249, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 196]

AYES—172

- Adams Gabbard Neal
Aguilar Gabbard Nolan
Amash Gallego Norcross
Bass Gibson O'Rourke
Beatty Grayson Pallone
Becerra Grijalva Payne
Bera Guinta Pelosi
Beyer Gutierrez Perlmutter
Bishop (GA) Hahn Peters
Blumenauer Hastings Pingree
Bonamici Heck (NV) Heck (WA)
Boyle, Brendan Heck (WA)
F. Higgins Quigley
Brady (PA) Brady (PA) Himes
Brown (FL) Brown (FL) Honda
Brownley (CA) Hoyer Rangel
Bustos Huffman Rice (NY)
Butterfield Butterfield Richmond
Capps Jackson Lee Roybal-Allard
Capuano Jeffries Royce
Cardenas Johnson (GA) Ruiz
Carney Johnson, E. B. Ruppertsberger
Carson (IN) Jones Rush
Cartwright Keating Sanchez, Linda
Castor (FL) Kelly (IL) T.
Castro (TX) Kennedy Sanchez, Loretta
Chu, Judy Kildee Sanford
Cicilline Kilmer Sarbanes
Clark (MA) Kind Schakowsky
Clarke (NY) Kuster Schiff
Clay Langevin Schrader
Cleaver Lawrence Scott (VA)
Clyburn Lawrence Lee
Cohen Levin Serrano
Connolly Lieu, Ted Sherman
Conyers Lipinski Sinema
Cooper Loeb sack Sires
Costa Lofgren Slaughter
Courtney Lowenthal Speier
Crowley Crowley Swallow (CA)
Davis (CA) Lujan Grisham Takai
Davis, Danny (NM) Takano
DeFazio Lujan, Ben Ray Thompson (CA)
DeGette (NM) Thompson (MS)
Delaney Lynch Titus
DelBene Maloney, Sean Tonko
DeSaulnier Matsui Torres
Deutch McCollum Tsongas
Doggett McDermott Van Hollen
Duckworth McGovern Vargas
Edwards McNerney Veasey
Ellison Meeks Velázquez
Engel Meng Walters, Mimi
Eshoo Moore Walz
Esty Moulton Waters, Maxine
Farr Mulvaney Watson Coleman
Fattah Murphy (FL) Welch
Foster Nadler Wilson (FL)
Frankel (FL) Napolitano Yoho

NOES—249

- Abraham Boustany Cole
Aderholt Brady (TX) Collins (GA)
Allen Brady (TX) Collins (NY)
Amodei Bridenstine Comstock
Ashford Brooks (AL) Conaway
Ashford Brooks (IN) Cook
Babin Buchanan Costello (PA)
Barletta Bucshon Cramer
Barr Bucshon Crawford
Barton Burgess Crenshaw
Benishek Byrne Cuellar
Bilirakis Calvert Culberson
Bishop (MI) Carter (GA) Carter (TX)
Bishop (UT) Carter (TX) Curbelo (FL)
Black Chabot Davis, Rodney
Blackburn Chaffetz DeLauro
Blum Clawson (FL) Denham
Bost Coffman Dent

DeSantis King (IA)  
DesJarlais King (NY)  
Diaz-Balart Kingzinger (IL)  
Dingell Kirkpatrick  
Dold Kline  
Doyle, Michael Knight  
F. Labrador  
Duffy LaMalfa  
Duncan (SC) Lamborn  
Duncan (TN) Lance  
Eilmers (NC) Larsen (WA)  
Emmer (MN) Larson (CT)  
Farenthold Latta  
Fincher LoBiondo  
Fitzpatrick Long  
Fleischmann Loudermilk  
Fleming Love  
Flores Lucas  
Forbes Luetkemeyer  
Fortenberry Lummis  
Foxy MacArthur  
Franks (AZ) Maloney,  
Frelinghuysen Carolyn  
Garamendi Marchant  
Garrett Marino  
Gibbs Massie  
Gohmert McCarthy  
Goodlatte McCaul  
Gosar McClintock  
Gowdy McHenry  
Graham McKinley  
Granger McMorris  
Graves (GA) Rodgers  
Graves (LA) McSally  
Graves (MO) Meadows  
Green, Al Meehan  
Green, Gene Messer  
Griffith Mica  
Grothman Miller (FL)  
Guthrie Miller (MI)  
Hanna Moolenaar  
Hardy Mooney (WV)  
Harper Mullin  
Harris Murphy (PA)  
Hartzler Neugebauer  
Hensarling Newhouse  
Hice, Jody B. Noem  
Hill Nugent  
Holding Nunes  
Hudson Olson  
Huelskamp Palazzo  
Huizenga (MI) Palmer  
Hultgren Pascrell  
Hunter Paulsen  
Hurd (TX) Pearce  
Hurt (VA) Perry  
Issa Peterson  
Jenkins (KS) Pittenger  
Jenkins (WV) Pitts  
Johnson (OH) Poe (TX)  
Johnson, Sam Poliquin  
Jolly Pompeo  
Jordan Posey  
Joyce Price (NC)  
Kaptur Price, Tom  
Katko Ratcliffe  
Kelly (PA) Reed

## NOT VOTING—10

Buck Lewis  
Cummings Smith (WA)  
Herrera Beutler Wagner  
Hinojosa Young (IN)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2317

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 244, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

AYES—177

Abraham Harper  
Aderholt Harris  
Allen Hartzler  
Amodei Hensarling  
Babin Hice, Jody B.  
Barletta Holding  
Barr Hudson  
Barton Huelskamp  
Benishek Rigell  
Bilirakis Hultgren  
Bishop (MI) Hunter  
Bishop (UT) Hurd (TX)  
Black Hurt (VA)  
Blackburn Issa  
Bost Jenkins (WV)  
Boustany Johnson (OH)  
Brat Johnson, Sam  
Bridenstine Jolly  
Brooks (IN) Jordan  
Bucshon Kinzinger (IL)  
Burgess Kline  
Byrne Knight  
Carter (GA) Labrador  
Carter (TX) LaMalfa  
Chabot Lamborn  
Clawson (FL) Latta  
Coffman Long  
Cole Loudermilk  
Collins (GA) Lucas  
Collins (NY) Luetkemeyer  
Comstock Lummis  
Conaway Marchant  
Cook Marino  
Costello (PA) Massie  
Cramer McCarthy  
Crenshaw McCaul  
Davis, Rodney McClintock  
Denham McHenry  
DesJarlais McKinley  
Duffy Meadows  
Duncan (SC) Meehan  
Duncan (TN) Messer  
Eilmers (NC) Mica  
Fleming Miller (FL)  
Flores Miller (MI)  
Moolenaar Moolenaar  
Forbes Mooney (WV)  
Frelinghuysen Mullin  
Garrett Nunes  
Gibbs Mulvaney  
Goodlatte Murphy (PA)  
Gosar Neugebauer  
Gowdy Nugent  
Granger Olson  
Graves (LA) Graves (MO)  
Graves (MO) Green, Gene  
Green, Gene Griffith  
Grothman Guthrie

## NOES—244

Adams Butterfield  
Aguilar Calvert  
Amash Capps  
Ashford Capuano  
Bass Cárdenas  
Beatty Carney  
Becerra Carson (IN)  
Bera Cartwright  
Beyer Castor (FL)  
Bishop (GA) Castro (TX)  
Blum Chaffetz  
Blumenauer Chu, Judy  
Bonamici Cicilline  
Boyle, Brendan F. Clark (MA)  
Brady (PA) Clarke (NY)  
Brady (TX) Clay  
Brooks (AL) Cleaver  
Brown (FL) Clyburn  
Brownley (CA) Cohen  
Buchanan Connolly  
Bustos Conyers  
Cooper Dold

Doyle, Michael King (IA)  
F. King (NY)  
Duckworth Kirkpatrick  
Edwards Kuster  
Ellison Lance  
Emmer (MN) Langevin  
Engel Larsen (WA)  
Eshoo Larson (CT)  
Esty Lawrence  
Farenthold Lee  
Farr Levin  
Fattah Lieu, Ted  
Fincher Lipinski  
Fitzpatrick LoBiondo  
Fleischmann Loeb sack  
Fortenberry Lofgren  
Foster Love  
Foxy Lowenthal  
Frankel (FL) Lowey  
Franks (AZ) Lujan Grisham  
Fudge (NM)  
Gabbard Lujan, Ben Ray  
Gallego (NM)  
Garamendi Lynch  
Gibson MacArthur  
Gohmert Maloney,  
Graham Carolyn  
Graves (GA) Maloney, Sean  
Grayson Matsui  
Green, Al McCollum  
Grijalva McDerrott  
Guinta McGovern  
Gutiérrez Sires  
Hahn McMorris  
Hanna Rodgers  
Hardy McNeerney  
Hastings McSally  
Heck (NV) Meeks  
Heck (WA) Meng  
Higgins Moore  
Hill Moulton  
Himes Murphy (FL)  
Honda Nadler  
Hoyer Napolitano  
Huffman Neal  
Israel Newhouse  
Jackson Lee Noem  
Jeffries Nolan  
Jenkins (KS) Norcross  
Johnson (GA) O'Rourke  
Johnson, E. B. Pallone  
Jones Pascrell  
Joyce Paulsen  
Kaptur Payne  
Keating Pelosi  
Katko Perlmutter  
Keating Peters  
Kelly (IL) Peterson  
Kelly (PA) Pingree  
Kennedy Pocan  
Kildee Polis  
Kilmer Pompeo  
Kind Price (NC)

## NOT VOTING—10

Buck Lewis  
Cummings Smith (WA)  
Herrera Beutler Wagner  
Hinojosa Young (IN)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2320

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SWALWELL OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 173, noes 248, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]
AYES—173

- Adams Garamendi Neal
Aguilar Gibson Nolan
Bass Grayson Norcross
Beatty Grijalva O'Rourke
Becerra Gutiérrez Pallone
Bera Hahn Pascarell
Beyer Hastings Payne
Blumenauer Heck (WA) Pelosi
Bonamici Higgins Perlmutter
Boyle, Brendan Himes Peters
F. Honda Pingree
Brady (PA) Hoyer Pocan
Brat Huffman Polis
Brownley (CA) Israel Price (NC)
Bustos Jackson Lee Quigley
Butterfield Jeffries Rangel
Capps Johnson (GA) Reichert
Capuano Johnson, E. B. Rice (NY)
Cárdenas Jones Roybal-Allard
Carney Kaptur Royce
Carson (IN) Katko Ruiz
Cartwright Keating Ruppertsberger
Castor (FL) Kelly (IL) Rush
Castro (TX) Kennedy Sánchez, Linda
Chu, Judy Kildee T.
Ciilline Kilmer Sanchez, Loretta
Clark (MA) Kind Sanford
Clarke (NY) Kirkpatrick Sarbanes
Clay Kuster Schakowsky
Cleaver Langevin Schiff
Cohen Larson (CT) Schrader
Connolly Lawrence Joyce
Conyers Lee Scott (VA)
Cooper Levin Scott, David
Courtney Lieu, Ted Serrano
Crowley Lipinski Sewell (AL)
Davis (CA) Loeb sack Sherman
Davis, Danny Lofgren Sires
DeFazio Lowenthal Slaughter
DeGette Lowey Speier
DeLauro Lujan Grisham Swalwell (CA)
DelBene (NM) Takai
DeSaulnier Luján, Ben Ray Takano
Deutch (NM) Thompson (CA)
Dingell Lynch Titus
Doggett Maloney, Tonko
Duckworth Carolyn Torres
Edwards Maloney, Sean Tsongas
Ellison Matsui Van Hollen
Engel McCollum Van Hollen
Eshoo McDermott Vargas
Esty McGovern Veasey
Farr McNerney Velázquez
Fattah Meeks Visclosky
Fortenberry Meng Walz
Foster Moore Waters, Maxine
Frankel (FL) Moulton Watson Coleman
Fudge Murphy (FL) Welch
Gabbard Nadler Wilson (FL)
Gallego Napolitano Yoho

NOES—248

- Abraham Brown (FL) Cuellar
Aderholt Buchanan Culberson
Allen Buchanan Curbelo (FL)
Amash Bucshon Curbelo (FL)
Amodei Burgess Davis, Rodney
Ashford Byrne Delaney
Babin Calvert Denham
Barletta Carter (GA) Dent
Barr Carter (TX) DeSantis
Barton Chabot DesJarlais
Benishek Chaffetz Diaz-Balart
Bilirakis Clawson (FL) Dold
Bishop (GA) Clyburn Doyle, Michael
Bishop (MI) Coffman F.
Bishop (UT) Cole Duffy
Black Collins (GA) Duncan (SC)
Black Collins (NY) Duncan (TN)
Blackburn Comstock Ellmers (NC)
Blum Conaway Emmer (MN)
Bost Cook Farenthold
Boustany Costa Fincher
Brady (TX) Costello (PA) Fitzpatrick
Bridenstine Cramer Fleischmann
Brooks (AL) Crawford Fleming
Brooks (IN) Crenshaw Flores

- Forbes Loudermilk Rooney (FL)
Foxy Love Ros-Lehtinen
Franks (AZ) Lucas Roskam
Frelinghuysen Luetkemeyer Ross
Garrett Lummis Rothfus
Gibbs MacArthur Rouzer
Gohmert Marchant Russell
Goodlatte Marino Ryan (OH)
Gosar Massie Ryan (WI)
Gowdy McCarthy Salmon
Graham McCaul Scalise
Granger McClintock Schweikert
Graves (GA) McHenry Scott, Austin
Graves (LA) McKinley Sessions
Graves (MO) McMorris Sensenbrenner
Green, Al Rodgers Shimkus
Green, Gene McSally Shuster
Griffith Meadows Simpson
Grothman Meehan Sinema
Guinta Messer Smith (MO)
Guthrie Mica Smith (NE)
Hanna Miller (FL) Smith (NJ)
Hardy Miller (MI) Smith (TX)
Harpers Mooleenaar Stefanik
Harris Mooney (WV) Stewart
Hartzler Mullin Stivers
Heck (NV) Mulvaney Stutzman
Hensarling Murphy (PA) Thompson (MS)
Hice, Jody B. Neugebauer Thompson (PA)
Hill Newhouse Thornberry
Holding Noem Tiberi
Hudson Nugent Tipton
Huelskamp Nunes Olson
Huizenga (MI) Palazo Trotter
Hunter Palmer Turner
Hurt (TX) Paulsen Upton
Hurt (VA) Pearce Valadao
Issa Perry Vela
Jenkins (KS) Peterson Walden
Jenkins (WV) Pittenger Walker
Johnson (OH) Pitts Walorski
Johnson, Sam Poe (TX) Walters, Mimi
Jolly Poliquin Weber (TX)
Jordan Pompeo Webster (FL)
Joyce Posey Wenstrup
Kelly (PA) Price, Tom Westerman
King (IA) Ratcliffe Westmoreland
King (NY) Reed Whitfield
Kinzinger (IL) Renacci Williams
Kline Ribble Wilson (SC)
Knight Rice (SC) Wittman
Labrador Richmond Womack
LaMalfa Rigell Woodall
Lamborn Roby Yoder
Lance Roe (TN) Young (AK)
Larsen (WA) Rogers (AL) Young (IA)
Latta King (IA) Rogers (KY) Zeldin
LoBiondo Rohrabacher Zinke
Long Rokita

NOT VOTING—10

- Buck Lewis Wasserman
Cummings Smith (WA) Schultz
Herrera Beutler Wagner Yarmuth
Hinojosa Young (IN)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2324

Mr. PAYNE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BYRNE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 139, noes 282, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]
AYES—139

- Aderholt Grothman Perry
Allen Guthrie Pittenger
Amash Hardy Pitts
Babin Harris Poe (TX)
Barr Hartzler Ratcliffe
Bilirakis Hensarling Ribble
Bishop (UT) Hice, Jody B. Posey
Black Holding Price, Tom
Blackburn Hudson Ratcliffe
Brady (TX) Huelskamp Ribble
Brat Huizenga (MI) Rice (SC)
Bridenstine Rigtgen Rigell
Brooks (AL) Hunter Roe (TN)
Burgess Hurd (TX) Rogers (AL)
Byrne Hurt (VA) Rogers (KY)
Carter (GA) Issa Rohrabacher
Carter (TX) Jenkins (KS) Rokita
Chabot Johnson, Sam Rooney (FL)
Chaffetz Jones Ross
Clawson (FL) Jordan Rothfus
Collins (GA) Knight Rouzer
Conaway Labrador Royce
Cook LaMalfa Ryan (WI)
Cramer Lamborn Salmon
Crenshaw Long Sanford
Culberson Loudermilk Scalise
DeSantis Love Schweikert
DesJarlais Lummis Scott, Austin
Duffy Marchant Sensenbrenner
Massie McCarthy Sessions
McCarthy McClintock Smith (MO)
McHenry McMorris Stutzman
McMorris Rodgers Walberg
Rogers (AL) Walorski
Webster (FL) Young (IN)

NOES—282

- Abraham Clarke (NY) Engel
Adams Clay Eshoo
Aguilar Cleaver Esty
Amodei Clyburn Farr
Ashford Coffman Fattah
Barletta Barletta Cohen Fitzpatrick
Barton Cole Fleischmann
Bass Collins (NY) Fortenberry
Beatty Comstock Poster
Becerra Connolly Frankel (FL)
Benishek Conyers Frelinghuysen
Bera Cooper Fudge
Beyer Costa Gabbard
Bishop (GA) Costello (PA) Gallego
Bishop (MI) Courtney Garamendi
Blum Crawford Gibson
Blumenauer Crowley Graham
Bonamici Cuellar Graves (MO)
Bost Curbelo (FL) Grayson
Boustany Davis (GA) Green, Al
Boyle, Brendan Davis, Danny Green, Gene
F. Davis, Rodney Griffith
Brady (PA) DeFazio Grijalva
Brooks (IN) DeGette Guinta
Brown (FL) Delaney Gutiérrez
Brownley (CA) DeLauro Hahn
Buchanan DelBene Hanna
Bucshon Denham Harper
Bustos Dent Hastings
Butterfield DeSaulnier Heck (NV)
Calvert Deutch Heck (WA)
Capps Diaz-Balart Higgins
Capuano Dingell Hill
Cárdenas Doggett Himes
Carney Dold Honda
Carson (IN) Doyle, Michael Hoyer
Cartwright F. Huffman
Castor (FL) F. Duckworth
Castro (TX) Edwards Jackson Lee
Chu, Judy Ellison Jeffries
Ciilline Ellmers (NC) Jenkins (WV)
Clark (MA) Emmer (MN) Johnson (GA)

Johnson (OH)	Meehan	Scott (VA)	[Roll No. 200]	Loeb sack	Payne	Slaughter
Johnson, E. B.	Meeks	Scott, David		Lofgren	Pearce	Smith (NE)
Jolly	Meng	Serrano	AYES—110	Lowenthal	Pelosi	Smith (NJ)
Joyce	Moolenaar	Sewell (AL)		Lowey	Perlmutter	Smith (TX)
Kaptur	Moore	Sherman		Lucas	Peters	Speier
Katko	Moulton	Shimkus		Luetkemeyer	Peterson	Stefanik
Keating	Mullin	Shuster		Lujan Grisham	Pingree	Stewart
Kelly (IL)	Murphy (FL)	Simpson		(NM)	Pittenger	Stivers
Kelly (PA)	Murphy (PA)	Sinema		Lujan, Ben Ray	Pocan	Swalwell (CA)
Kennedy	Nadler	Sires		(NM)	Poliquin	Takai
Kildee	Napolitano	Slaughter		Lynch	Polis	Takano
Kilmer	Neal	Smith (NE)		MacArthur	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Kind	Newhouse	Smith (NJ)		Maloney,	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
King (IA)	Noem	Smith (TX)		Carolyn	Rangel	Thompson (PA)
King (NY)	Nolan	Speier		Maloney, Sean	Reed	Tiberi
Kinzinger (IL)	Norcross	Stefanik		Marino	Reichert	Tipton
Kirkpatrick	Nugent	Stewart		Matsui	Renacci	Titus
Kline	O'Rourke	Stivers		McCaul	Rice (NY)	Tonko
Kuster	Pallone	Swalwell (CA)		McCollum	Richmond	Torres
Lance	Pascrell	Takai		McDermott	Rigell	Trott
Langevin	Paulsen	Takano		McGovern	Roby	Tsongas
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Thompson (CA)		McKinley	Rogers (AL)	Rogers (KY)
Larson (CT)	Pearce	Thompson (MS)		McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Upton
Latta	Pelosi	Thompson (PA)		McSally	Ros-Lehtinen	Valadao
Lawrence	Perlmutter	Tiberi		Meehan	Roskam	Van Hollen
Lee	Peters	Tipton		Meeks	Rothfus	Vargas
Levin	Peterson	Titus		Meng	Roybal-Allard	Veasey
Lieu, Ted	Pingree	Tonko		Mica	Ruiz	Vela
Lipinski	Pocan	Torres		Moolenaar	Ruppersberger	Velázquez
LoBiondo	Polis	Trott		Mooney (WV)	Rush	Visclosky
Loeb sack	Price (NC)	Tsongas		Moore	Russell	Walden
Lofgren	Quigley	Turner		Moulton	Ryan (OH)	Walker
Lowenthal	Rangel	Upton		Mullin	Sánchez, Linda	Walorski
Lowey	Reed	Valadao		Murphy (FL)	T.	Walters, Mimi
Lucas	Reichert	Van Hollen		Murphy (PA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Walz
Luetkemeyer	Renacci	Vargas		Nadler	Sarbanes	Watson Coleman
Lujan Grisham	Rice (NY)	Veasey		Napolitano	Schakowsky	Waters, Maxine
(NM)	Richmond	Vela		Neal	Schiff	Watson Coleman
Lujan, Ben Ray	Roby	Velázquez		Newhouse	Schrader	Webster (FL)
(NM)	Ros-Lehtinen	Visclosky		Noem	Scott (VA)	Welch
Lynch	Roskam	Walden		Nolan	Scott, David	Westerman
MacArthur	Roybal-Allard	Walters, Mimi	NOES—311	Norcross	Serrano	Whitfield
Maloney,	Ruiz	Walz		Nugent	Sewell (AL)	Williams
Carolyn	Ruppersberger	Waters, Maxine		Nunes	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Maloney, Sean	Rush	Watson Coleman		O'Rourke	Shimkus	Womack
Marino	Russell	Webster (FL)		Palazzo	Shuster	Young (AK)
Matsui	Ryan (OH)	Welch		Pallone	Simpson	Young (IA)
McCaul	Sánchez, Linda	Westerman		Pascrell	Sinema	Zeldin
McCollum	T.	Wilson (FL)		Paulsen	Sires	Zinke
McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta	Womack				
McGovern	Sarbanes	Young (AK)				
McKinley	Schakowsky	Young (IA)				
McNerney	Schiff	Zeldin				
McSally	Schrader	Zinke				

## NOT VOTING—10

Buck  
Cummings  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa

Lewis  
Smith (WA)  
Wagner

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Yarmuth  
Young (IN)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2327

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 110, noes 311, not voting 10, as follows:

Amash  
Babin  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Clawson (FL)  
Collins (GA)  
Conaway  
Cook  
Cramer  
Culberson  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fox  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gohmert

Abraham  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Agullar  
Allen  
Amodei  
Ashford  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barton  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Benishek  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (MI)  
Blum  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boustany  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cárdenas  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coffman  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper

Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Grothman  
Harris  
Hensarling  
Hice, Jody B.  
Holding  
Hudson  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Jenkins (KS)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
LaMalfa  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lummis  
Marchant  
Massie  
McCarthy  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meadows  
Messer  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Mulvaney  
Neugebauer  
Olson

Palmer  
Perry  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price, Tom  
Ratcliffe  
Ribble  
Rice (SC)  
Roe (TN)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney (FL)  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Smith (MO)  
Stutzman  
Thornberry  
Walberg  
Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho

## NOES—311

Costa  
Costello (PA)  
Courtney  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
Davis, Rodney  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Denham  
Dent  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellmers (NC)  
Emmer (MN)  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Gibson  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Graham  
Graves (MO)  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guinta

Guthrie  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hanna  
Hardy  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings  
Heck (NV)  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Hurd (TX)  
Hurt (VA)  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jolly  
Joyce  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kirkpatrick  
Kline  
Knight  
Kuster  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lee  
Levin  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo

## NOT VOTING—10

Buck  
Cummings  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa

Lewis  
Smith (WA)  
Wagner

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Yarmuth  
Young (IN)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2330

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 175, noes 246, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

AYES—175

Adams Grayson  
Amash Grijalva  
Bass Grothman  
Beatty Gutiérrez  
Becerra Hahn  
Bera Hastings  
Beyer Heck (WA)  
Blumenauer Higgins  
Bonamici Holding  
Boyle, Brendan F. Honda  
Brady (PA) Hoyer  
Brat Hudson  
Bridenstine Huelskamp  
Brownley (CA) Huffman  
Burgess Pompeo  
Capps Price, Tom  
Cárdenas Israel  
Carney Jackson Lee  
Carson (IN) Jeffries  
Cartwright Johnson (GA)  
Castor (FL) Jones  
Chabot Jordan  
Chaffetz Kaptur  
Chu, Judy Keating  
Cicilline Kelly (IL)  
Clark (MA) Kennedy  
Clarke (NY) Kildee  
Clay Kilmer  
Cleaver Kind  
Cohen Kirkpatrick  
Conyers Kuster  
Crowley Labrador  
Davis (CA) Langevin  
DeFazio Lawrence  
DeGette Lee  
Delaney Levin  
DelBene Lieu, Ted  
DeSantis Loebsock  
DeSaulnier Lofgren  
Deutch Love  
Dingell Lowenthal  
Doggett Lujan Grisham  
Edwards (NM)  
Ellison Lynch  
Engel Maloney, Carolyn  
Eshoo Massie  
Farr Matsui  
Fattah McCollum  
Frankel (FL) McDermott  
Franks (AZ) McGovern  
Fudge Meadows  
Gabbard Meeks  
Gallego Meng  
Garamendi Miller (FL)  
Garrett Moore  
Gibson Moulton  
Gohmert Mulvaney  
Gowdy Murphy (FL)  
Nadler Nadler

NOES—246

Abraham Clawson (FL)  
Aderholt Clyburn  
Aguilar Coffman  
Allen Cole  
Amodei Collins (GA)  
Ashford Collins (NY)  
Babin Comstock  
Barletta Conaway  
Barr Connolly  
Barton Cook  
Benishek Cooper  
Bilirakis Costa  
Bishop (GA) Costello (PA)  
Bishop (MI) Courtney  
Bishop (UT) Cramer  
Black Goodlatte  
Blackburn Gosar  
Blum Graham  
Bost Granger  
Boustany Graves (GA)  
Brady (TX) Graves (LA)  
Brooks (AL) Davis, Danny  
Brooks (IN) Davis, Rodney  
Brown (FL) Green, Al  
Buchanan DeLauro  
Bucshon Denham  
Bustos Dent  
Butterfield DesJarlais  
Byrne Hannas  
Calvert Dold  
Capuano Doyle, Michael F.  
Carter (GA) Duckworth  
Carter (TX) Duffy  
Castro (TX) Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN) Duncan (TN)

Hill Meehan  
Himes Messer  
Hultgren Mica  
Hunter Miller (MI)  
Hurd (TX) Moolenaar  
Hurt (VA) Mooney (WV)  
Issa Mullin  
Jenkins (KS) Murphy (PA)  
Jenkins (WV) Neal  
Johnson (OH) Neugebauer  
Johnson, E. B. Newhouse  
Johnson, Sam Noem  
Jolly Nugent  
Joyce Nunes  
Katko Olson  
Kelly (PA) Palazzo  
King (IA) Palmer  
King (NY) Pascrell  
Kinzinger (IL) Paulsen  
Kline Pearce  
Knight Perlmutter  
LaMalfa Perry  
Lamborn Peterson  
Lance Pittenger  
Larsen (WA) Poe (TX)  
Larson (CT) Posey  
Latta Price (NC)  
Lipinski Ratcliffe  
LoBiondo Reed  
Long Reichert  
Loudermilk Renacci  
Lucas Richmond  
Luetkemeyer Rigell  
Lujan, Ben Ray Roby  
(NM) Roe (TN)  
Lummis Rogers (AL)  
MacArthur Rogers (KY)  
Maloney, Sean Rooney (FL)  
Marchant Ros-Lehtinen  
Marino Roskam  
McCarthy Ross  
McCaul Rothfus  
McClintock Rouzer  
McHenry Ruppertsberger  
McKinley Russell  
McMorris Ryan (OH)  
Rodgers Ryan (WI)  
McNerney Salmon  
McSally Scalise

NOT VOTING—10

Buck Lewis  
Cummings Smith (WA)  
Herrera Beutler Wagner  
Hinojosa

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2332

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SWALWELL OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 202, noes 219, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

AYES—202

Adams Foster  
Aguilar Frankel (FL)  
Ashford Fudge  
Bass Gabbard  
Beatty Gallego  
Becerra Garamendi  
Benishek Gibson  
Bera Graham  
Beyer Grayson  
Bishop (GA) Green, Gene  
Blum Griffith  
Blumenauer Grijalva  
Bonamici Gutiérrez  
Boyle, Brendan F. Hahn  
Harris  
Brady (PA) Hastings  
Brooks (AL) Heck (NV)  
Brownley (CA) Heck (WA)  
Bustos Higgins  
Butterfield Himes  
Capps Honda  
Capuano Huffman  
Cárdenas Israel  
Carney Jackson Lee  
Carson (IN) Jeffries  
Cartwright Johnson (GA)  
Castor (FL) Jones  
Castro (TX) Kaptur  
Chu, Judy Katko  
Cicilline Keating  
Clark (MA) Kelly (IL)  
Clarke (NY) Kennedy  
Clay Kildee  
Cleaver Kilmer  
Clyburn Kind  
Cohen Kirkpatrick  
Connolly Kuster  
Conyers Lance  
Cooper Langevin  
Costa Larsen (WA)  
Costello (PA) Larson (CT)  
Courtney Lawrence  
Crowley Lee  
Cuellar Levin  
Curbelo (FL) Lieu, Ted  
Davis (CA) Lipinski  
Davis, Danny Loebsock  
DeFazio Lofgren  
DeGette Lowenthal  
Delaney Lujan Grisham  
DeLauro (NM)  
DelBene Lujan, Ben Ray  
Denham (NM)  
Dent Lynch  
DeSaulnier MacArthur  
Deutch Maloney, Carolyn  
Dingell Murphy (FL)  
Doggett Dold  
Dold Doyle, Michael F.  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fitzpatrick

NOES—219

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

Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nolan  
Norcross  
O'Rourke  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Reichert  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppertsberger  
Rush  
Sánchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schradler  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Sherman  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Speier  
Stefanik  
Stivers  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takai  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Waters, Maxine  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Woodall  
Yoho  
Zeldin

Grothman	McClintock	Rothfus	Boyle, Brendan	Griffith	Nolan	Long	Pearce	Smith (MO)
Guinta	McHenry	Rouzer	F.	Grijalva	Norcross	Loudermilk	Loudermilk	Smith (NE)
Guthrie	McKinley	Royce	Brady (PA)	Gutiérrez	O'Rourke	Love	Peterson	Smith (NJ)
Hanna	McMorris	Russell	Brownley (CA)	Hahn	Pallone	Lucas	Pittenger	Smith (TX)
Hardy	Rodgers	Ryan (OH)	Bustos	Hastings	Pascroll	Pitts	Pitts	Stefanik
Harper	Meadows	Ryan (WI)	Butterfield	Heck (WA)	Payne	Lujan Grisham	Poe (TX)	Stewart
Hartzler	Meehan	Salmon	Capps	Higgins	Pelosi	(NM)	Poliquin	Stivers
Hensarling	Messer	Sanford	Capuano	Himes	Perlmutter	Luján, Ben Ray	Pompeo	Stutzman
Hice, Jody B.	Mica	Scalise	Cárdenas	Honda	Peters	(NM)	Posey	Swalwell (CA)
Hill	Miller (FL)	Schweikert	Cárdenas	Hoyer	Pingree	Lummis	Price, Tom	Thompson (MS)
Holding	Miller (MI)	Scott, Austin	Carson (IN)	Huelskamp	Pocan	MacArthur	Ratcliffe	Thompson (PA)
Hoyer	Moolenaar	Sessions	Cartwright	Huffman	Polis	Maloney, Sean	Reed	Thornberry
Hudson	Mooney (WV)	Shimkus	Castor (FL)	Israel	Price (NC)	Marchant	Reichert	Tiberi
Huelskamp	Mullin	Shuster	Chu, Judy	Jackson Lee	Quigley	Marino	Renacci	Tipton
Huizenga (MI)	Mulvaney	Simpson	Cicilline	Jeffries	Rangel	McCarthy	Richmond	Tipton
Hultgren	Murphy (PA)	Smith (MO)	Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Ribble	McCaul	Rigell	Tonko
Hunter	Neugebauer	Smith (NE)	Clarke (NY)	Jones	Rice (NY)	McClintock	Roby	Trott
Hurd (TX)	Newhouse	Smith (NJ)	Clay	Kaptur	Rice (SC)	McHenry	Roe (TN)	Turner
Hurt (VA)	Noem	Smith (TX)	Cleaver	Keating	Rohrabacher	McKinley	Rogers (AL)	Upton
Issa	Nugent	Stewart	Cohen	Kelly (IL)	Roybal-Allard	McMorris	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
Jenkins (KS)	Nunes	Stutzman	Connolly	Kennedy	Royce	Rodgers	Rokita	Vela
Jenkins (WV)	Olson	Thompson (PA)	Conyers	Kildee	Ruiz	McSally	Rooney (FL)	Walberg
Johnson (OH)	Palazzo	Thornberry	Cooper	Kilmer	Rush	Meadows	Ros-Lehtinen	Walden
Johnson, E. B.	Palmer	Tiberi	Crowley	Kind	Ryan (OH)	Meehan	Roskam	Walker
Johnson, Sam	Paulsen	Tipton	Davis (CA)	Kirkpatrick	Sánchez, Linda	Messer	Ross	Walorski
Jolly	Pearce	Trott	Davis, Danny	Kuster	T.	Mica	Rothfus	Walters, Mimi
Jordan	Perry	Turner	Davis, Rodney	Langevin	Sanchez, Loretta	Miller (FL)	Rouzer	Weber (TX)
Joyce	Pittenger	Upton	DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Sanford	Miller (MI)	Ruppertsberger	Webster (FL)
Kelly (PA)	Pitts	Valadao	DeGette	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes	Moolenaar	Russell	Westrup
King (IA)	Poe (TX)	Walker	Delaney	Lawrence	Schakowsky	Mooney (WV)	Ryan (WI)	Westerman
King (NY)	Poliquin	Walorski	DeLauro	Lee	Schiff	Moulton	Salmon	Westmoreland
Kinzing (IL)	Pompeo	Weber (TX)	DelBene	Levin	Scott (VA)	Mullin	Scalise	Whitfield
Kline	Price, Tom	Webster (FL)	DeSaulnier	Lieu, Ted	Scott, David	Murphy (FL)	Schrader	Williams
Knight	Rangel	Wenstrup	DeSaulnier	Lipinski	Sensenbrenner	Murphy (PA)	Schweikert	Wilson (FL)
Labrador	Ratcliffe	Westerman	Dingell	Loeb	Serrano	Neugebauer	Scott, Austin	Wilson (SC)
LaMalfa	Reed	Westmoreland	Doggett	Sires	Speier	Newhouse	Sessions	Wittman
Lamborn	Renacci	Whitfield	Doyle, Michael	Lowe	Takai	Noem	Sewell (AL)	Womack
Latta	Ribble	Williams	F.	Lynch	Takano	Nugent	Sherman	Woodall
LoBiondo	Rice (SC)	Wittman	Duckworth	Malone	Thompson (CA)	Nunes	Shimkus	Yoder
Long	Rigell	Young (IN)	Duncan (TN)	Carolyn	Titus	Olson	Shuster	Young (AK)
Loudermilk	Roby	Young (IA)	Edwards	Massie	Torres	Palazzo	Simpson	Young (IA)
Love	Roe (TN)	Zeldin	Ellison	Matsui	Tsongas	Palmer	Sinema	Zeldin
Lucas	Rogers (AL)		Engel	McCollum	Van Hollen	Paulsen	Slaughter	Zinke
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)		Eshoo	McDermott	Vargas			
Lummis	Rohrabacher		Esty	McGovern	Veasey			
Marchant	Rokita		Farr	McNerney	Velázquez			
Marino	Rooney (FL)		Fattah	Meeks	Visclosky			
Massie	Ros-Lehtinen		Foster	Meng	Walz			
McCarthy	Roskam		Frankel (FL)	Moore	Waters, Maxine			
McCaul	Ross		Fudge	Mulvaney	Watson Coleman			
			Gallego	Nadler	Welch			
			Garamendi	Napolitano	Yoho			
			Grayson	Neal				

## NOT VOTING—10

Buck	Lewis	Wasserman
Cummings	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Herrera Beutler	Wagner	Yarmuth
Hinojosa		Young (IN)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2335

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 257, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

AYES—164

Adams	Beatty	Beyer
Amash	Becerra	Blumenauer
Bass	Bera	Bonamici

## NOES—257

Abraham	Cook
Aderholt	Costa
Aguilar	Costello (PA)
Allen	Courtney
Amodei	Cramer
Ashford	Crawford
Babin	Crenshaw
Barletta	Cuellar
Barr	Culberson
Barton	Curbelo (FL)
Benishek	Denham
Bilirakis	Dent
Bishop (GA)	DeSantis
Bishop (MI)	DesJarlais
Bishop (UT)	Diaz-Balart
Black	Dold
Blackburn	Duffy
Blum	Duncan (SC)
Bost	Ellmers (NC)
Boustany	Emmer (MN)
Brady (TX)	Farenthold
Brat	Fincher
Bridenstine	Fitzpatrick
Brooks (AL)	Fleischmann
Brooks (IN)	Fleming
Brown (FL)	Flores
Buchanan	Forbes
Bucshon	Fortenberry
Burgess	Fox
Byrne	Franks (AZ)
Calvert	Frelinghuysen
Carter (GA)	Gabbard
Carter (TX)	Garrett
Castro (TX)	Gibbs
Chabot	Gibson
Chaffetz	Gohmert
Clawson (FL)	Goodlatte
Clyburn	Gosar
Coffman	Gowdy
Cole	Graham
Collins (GA)	Granger
Collins (NY)	Graves (GA)
Comstock	Graves (LA)
Conaway	Graves (MO)

Green, Al	Green, Gene
Grothman	Guinta
Guthrie	Hanna
Hardy	Harper
Harris	Hartzler
Heck (NV)	Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.	Hill
Holding	Hudson
Huizenga (MI)	Hultgren
Hunter	Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)	Issa
Jenkins (KS)	Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)	Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam	Jolly
Jordan	Joyce
Katko	Kelly (PA)
King (IA)	King (NY)
Kinzing (IL)	Kline
Knight	Labrador
LaMalfa	Lamborn
Lance	Latta
Lofgren	LoBiondo

## NOT VOTING—10

Buck	Lewis	Wasserman
Cummings	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Herrera Beutler	Wagner	Yarmuth
Hinojosa		Young (IN)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2339

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 149, noes 272, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

AYES—149

Adams	Brownley (CA)	Clarke (NY)
Amash	Bustos	Clay
Bass	Capps	Cleaver
Beatty	Cárdenas	Cohen
Becerra	Carney	Conyers
Bera	Carson (IN)	Crowley
Beyer	Castor (FL)	Davis (CA)
Blumenauer	Chu, Judy	DeFazio
Bonamici	Cicilline	DeGette
Brady (PA)	Clark (MA)	Delaney

DeLauro Keating Price (NC) Miller (FL) Renacci Stewart Harper Meadows Ryan (WI)
DelBene Kelly (IL) Miller (MI) Rice (NY) Stivers Harris Messer Salmon
DeSaulnier Kennedy Ribble Mooleenaar Richmond Stutzman Hensarling Mica Sanford

Price (NC) Miller (FL) Renacci Stewart Harper Meadows Ryan (WI)
DelBene Kelly (IL) Miller (MI) Rice (NY) Stivers Harris Messer Salmon
DeSaulnier Kennedy Ribble Mooleenaar Richmond Stutzman Hensarling Mica Sanford

DeLauro Keating Price (NC) Miller (FL) Renacci Stewart Harper Meadows Ryan (WI)
DelBene Kelly (IL) Miller (MI) Rice (NY) Stivers Harris Messer Salmon
DeSaulnier Kennedy Ribble Mooleenaar Richmond Stutzman Hensarling Mica Sanford

NOES—272

Abraham Crawford Hultgren
Aderholt Crenshaw Hunter
Aguilar Cuellar Hurd (TX)
Allen Cullerson Hurt (VA)
Amodi Curbelo (FL) Israel
Ashford Davis, Danny Issa
Babin Davis, Rodney Jenkins (KS)
Barletta Denham Jenkins (WV)
Barr Dent Johnson (GA)
Barton DeSantis Johnson (OH)
Benishek DesJarlais Johnson, E. B.
Bilirakis Diaz-Balart Johnson, Sam
Bishop (GA) Dold Jolly
Bishop (MI) Duffy Jordan
Bishop (UT) Duncan (SC) Joyce
Black Ellmers (NC) Katko
Blackburn Emmer (MN) Kelly (PA)
Blum Farenthold King (IA)
Bost Fincher King (NY)
Boustany Fitzpatrick Kingzinger (IL)
Boyle, Brendan Fleischmann Kline
F. Fleming Knight
Brady (TX) Flores Labrador
Brat Forbes LaMalfa
Bridenstine Fortenberry Lamborn
Brooks (AL) Foxx Lance
Brooks (IN) Franks (AZ) Latta
Brown (FL) Frelinghuysen Lipinski
Buchanan Gabbard LoBiondo
Bucshon Garret Lofgren
Burgess Gibbs Long
Butterfield Gibson Loudermilk
Byrne Gohmert Love
Calvert Goodlatte Lucas
Capuano Gosar Luetkemeyer
Carter (GA) Gowdy Lujan Grisham
Carter (TX) Graham (NM)
Cartwright Granger Lujan, Ben Ray
Castro (TX) Graves (GA) (NM)
Chabot Graves (LA) Lummis
Chaffetz Graves (MO) MacArthur
Clawson (FL) Green, Al Maloney, Sean
Clyburn Guinta Marchant
Coffman Guthrie Marino
Cole Hanna McCarthy
Collins (GA) Hardy McCaul
Collins (NY) Harper McClintock
Comstock Harris McHenry
Conaway Hartzler McKinley
Connolly Heck (NV) McMorris
Cook Hensarling Rodgers
Cooper Hice, Jody B. McSally
Costa Hill Meadows
Costello (PA) Holding Meehan
Courtney Hudson Messer
Cramer Huizenga (MI) Mica

NOT VOTING—10

Buck Lewis
Cummings Smith (WA)
Herrera Beutler Wagner
Hinojosa

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2342

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HUDSON

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 143, noes 278, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 205]

AYES—143

Allen Carter (GA) Fleming
Amash Carter (TX) Flores
Babin Chabot Forbes
Bilirakis Chaffetz Franks (AZ)
Bishop (MI) Clawson (FL) Garrett
Bishop (UT) Coffman Gibbs
Black Collins (GA) Gohmert
Blackburn Conaway Goodlatte
Blum Cook Gosar
Brady (TX) Culberson Gowdy
Bridenstine DeSantis Granger
Brooks (AL) DesJarlais Graves (GA)
Brooks (IN) Duffy Graves (LA)
Buchanan Emmer (MN) Graves (MO)
Burgess Farenthold Guthrie
Byrne Fincher Hardy

Abraham Delaney Joyce
Adams DeLauro Kaptur
Aderholt DelBene Katko
Aguilar Denham Keating
Amodi Dent Kelly (IL)
Ashford DeSaulnier Kelly (PA)
Barletta Deutch Kennedy
Barr Diaz-Balart Kildee
Barton Dingell Kilmer
Bass Doggett Kind
Beatty Dold King (IA)
Becerra Doyle, Michael King (NY)
Benishek F. Kinzinger (IL)
Bera Duckworth Kirkpatrick
Beyer Duncan (SC) Kuster
Bishop (GA) Edwards Labrador
Blumenauer Ellison Langevin
Bonamici Ellmers (NC) Larsen (WA)
Bost Engel Larson (CT)
Boustany Eshoo Latta
Boyle, Brendan Esty Lawrence
F. Farr Lee
Brady (PA) Fattah Levin
Brown (FL) Fitzpatrick Lieu, Ted
Brownley (CA) Fleischmann Lipinski
Bucshon Fortenberry LoBiondo
Bustos Foster Loeb sack
Butterfield Foxx Lofgren
Calvert Frankel (FL) Lowenthal
Capps Frelinghuysen Lowey
Capuano Fudge Lucas
Cárdenas Gabbard Luetkemeyer
Carney Gallego Lujan Grisham
Carson (IN) Garamendi (NM)
Cartwright Gibson Lujan, Ben Ray
Castor (FL) Graham (NM)
Castro (TX) Grayson Lynch
Chu, Judy Green, Al MacArthur
Cicilline Green, Gene Maloney,
Clarke (MA) Griffith Carolyn
Clarke (NY) Grijalva Maloney, Sean
Clay Guinta Marino
Clever Gutiérrez Matsui
Clyburn Hahn McCollum
Cohen Hanna McDermott
Cole Hartzler McMorris
Collins (NY) Hastings McKinley
Comstock Heck (NV) McNeerney
Connolly Heck (WA) McSally
Conyers Higgins Meehan
Cooper Himes Meeks
Costa Honda Meng
Costello (PA) Hoyer Moolenaar
Courtney Huffman Moore
Cramer Cramer Gohmert Mulvaney
Crawford Israel Murphy (FL)
Crenshaw Issa Murphy (PA)
Cuellar Jackson Lee Nadler
Curbelo (FL) Jenkins (WV) Napolitano
Davis (CA) Johnson (GA) Neal
Davis, Danny Johnson (OH) Newhouse
Davis, Rodney Johnson, E. B. Noem
DeFazio Jolly Nolan
DeGette Jones Norcross

NOES—278



Nugent  
Nunes  
O'Rourke  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Roby  
Rogers (KY)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz

NOT VOTING—10

Buck  
Cummings  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa

Lewis  
Smith (WA)  
Wagner

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Yarmuth  
Young (IN)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2345

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANFORD

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 171, noes 250, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

AYES—171

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Babin  
Barletta  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bost  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Carter (GA)

Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Clawson (FL)  
Coffman  
Collins (GA)  
Conaway  
Cook  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Culberson  
Davis, Rodney  
DeSantis  
DeJarlais  
Duffy  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers (NC)  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Foxy

Franks (AZ)  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hardy  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hensarling  
Hice, Jody B.  
Hill  
Holding  
Hudson  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)

Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt (VA)  
Jenkins (KS)  
Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jolly  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kline  
Labrador  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lummis  
Marchant  
Marino  
Masse  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rogers  
McSally  
Meadows  
Messer  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)

NOES—250

Adams  
Aguilar  
Ashford  
Barr  
Barton  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Benishek  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blum  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cárdenas  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello (PA)  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Issa  
Crawley  
Cuellar  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Denham  
Dent

Mooney (WV)  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Neugebauer  
Newhouse  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palmer  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price, Tom  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rice (SC)  
Robby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney (FL)  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer

Royce  
Russell  
Ryan (WI)  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (TX)  
Stewart  
Stutzman  
Thornberry  
Walberg  
Walker  
Walorski  
Posey  
Walters, Mimi  
Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Ribble  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Zinke

NOT VOTING—10

Buck  
Cummings  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa

Lewis  
Smith (WA)  
Wagner

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Yarmuth  
Young (IN)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2347

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 232, noes 189, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

AYES—232

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Babin  
Barletta  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Bost  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert

Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Clawson (FL)  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Cook  
Costello (PA)  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Culberson  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davis, Rodney  
Denham  
Dent  
DeSantis  
DeJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)

Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers (NC)  
Emmer (MN)  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffith  
Grothman

Guinta	McHenry	Rouzer
Guthrie	McKinley	Royce
Hardy	McMorris	Russell
Harper	Rodgers	Ryan (WI)
Harris	McSally	Salmon
Hartzler	Meadows	Sanford
Heck (NV)	Meehan	Scalise
Hensarling	Messer	Schweikert
Hice, Jody B.	Mica	Scott, Austin
Hill	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Holding	Miller (MI)	Sessions
Hudson	Moolenaar	Shimkus
Huelskamp	Mooney (WV)	Shuster
Huizenga (MI)	Mullin	Simpson
Hultgren	Mulvaney	Smith (MO)
Hunter	Murphy (PA)	Smith (NE)
Hurd (TX)	Neugebauer	Smith (NJ)
Hurt (VA)	Newhouse	Smith (TX)
Issa	Noem	Stefanik
Jenkins (KS)	Nugent	Stewart
Jenkins (WV)	Nunes	Stivers
Johnson (OH)	Olson	Stutzman
Johnson, Sam	Palazzo	Thompson (PA)
Jones	Palmer	Thornberry
Jordan	Paulsen	Tiberi
Joyce	Pearce	Tipton
Katko	Perry	Trott
Kelly (PA)	Peterson	Turner
King (IA)	Pittenger	Upton
King (NY)	Pitts	Valadao
Kinzinger (IL)	Poe (TX)	Walberg
Kline	Poliquin	Walden
Knight	Pompeo	Walker
Labrador	Posey	Walorski
LaMalfa	Price, Tom	Walters, Mimi
Lamborn	Ratcliffe	Weber (TX)
Lance	Reed	Webster (FL)
Latta	Renacci	Wenstrup
LoBiondo	Ribble	Westerman
Long	Rice (SC)	Westmoreland
Loudermilk	Rigell	Whitfield
Love	Roby	Williams
Lucas	Roe (TN)	Wilson (SC)
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (AL)	Wittman
Lummis	Rogers (KY)	Womack
MacArthur	Rohrabacher	Woodall
Marchant	Rokita	Yoder
Marino	Rooney (FL)	Yoho
Massie	Ros-Lehtinen	Young (AK)
McCarthy	Roskam	Young (IA)
McCaul	Ross	Zinke
McClintock	Rothfus	

NOES—189

Adams	DeFazio	Johnson (GA)
Aguilar	DeGette	Johnson, E. B.
Ashford	Delaney	Jolly
Barr	DeLauro	Kaptur
Bass	DelBene	Keating
Beatty	DeSaulnier	Kelly (IL)
Becerra	Deutch	Kennedy
Bera	Dingell	Kildee
Beyer	Doggett	Kilmer
Bishop (GA)	Dold	Kind
Blumenauer	Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick
Bonamici	F.	Kuster
Boyle, Brendan	Duckworth	Langevin
F.	Edwards	Larsen (WA)
Brady (PA)	Ellison	Larson (CT)
Brown (FL)	Engel	Lawrence
Brownley (CA)	Eshoo	Lee
Bucshon	Esty	Levin
Bustos	Farr	Lieu, Ted
Butterfield	Fattah	Lipinski
Capps	Foster	Loebsack
Capuano	Frankel (FL)	Lofgren
Cárdenas	Fudge	Lowenthal
Carney	Gabbard	Lowe
Carson (IN)	Gallego	Lujan Grisham
Cartwright	Garamendi	(NM)
Castor (FL)	Graham	Luján, Ben Ray
Castro (TX)	Graves (LA)	(NM)
Chu, Judy	Grayson	Lynch
Cicilline	Green, Al	Maloney,
Clark (MA)	Green, Gene	Carolyn
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	Maloney, Sean
Clay	Gutiérrez	Matsui
Cleaver	Hahn	McCollum
Clyburn	Hanna	McDermott
Cohen	Hastings	McGovern
Connolly	Heck (WA)	McNerney
Conyers	Higgins	Meeks
Cooper	Himes	Meng
Costa	Honda	Moore
Courtney	Hoyer	Moulton
Crowley	Huffman	Murphy (FL)
Cuellar	Israel	Nadler
Davis (CA)	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Davis, Danny	Jeffries	Neal

Nolan	Ruppersberger	Takai
Norcross	Rush	Takano
O'Rourke	Ryan (OH)	Thompson (CA)
Pallone	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (MS)
Pascarella	T.	Titus
Payne	Sanchez, Loretta	Tonko
Perlousi	Sarbanes	Torres
Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Tsongas
Peters	Schiff	Van Hollen
Pingree	Schrader	Vargas
Pocan	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Polis	Scott, David	Vela
Price (NC)	Serrano	Velázquez
Quigley	Sewell (AL)	Visclosky
Rangel	Sherman	Walz
Reichert	Sinema	Waters, Maxine
Rice (NY)	Sires	Watson Coleman
Richmond	Slaughter	Welch
Roybal-Allard	Speier	Wilson (FL)
Ruiz	Swalwell (CA)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Buck	Lewis	Wasserman
Cummings	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Herrera Beutler	Wagner	Yarmuth
Hinojosa		Young (IN)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 2350

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BARTON

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In the Account "Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works." After the dollar amount, insert (increased by \$30,000,000) (decreased by \$30,000,000).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chairman, I had offered an amendment for the RECORD that was a very specific amendment, and I am going to read that:

The Secretary shall accept from the Trinity River Authority of Texas, if received by October 31, 2015, \$30,191,026 as payment in full of amounts owed to the United States, including any accrued interest, for water supply storage space in Joe Pool Lake, Texas, previously known as Lakeview Lake, under contract No. DACW63-76-C-0106.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment was approved by the Corps of Engineers, approved by the Trinity River Authority, and approved by the municipalities that are obligated to purchase water that is stored in this lake. However, only one of those municipalities is actually taking the water, and because of a very high interest rate, it would never be feasible for the water to be taken by the three municipalities that are not taking it. Under this agreement, the Trinity River Authority would pay all principal and accrued interest but at an interest rate of a little over 2 percent.

The Corps has accepted it. The municipalities have accepted it. The State of Texas has accepted it. It has all been accepted. The committee of authorizing jurisdiction is supportive of it, which is the Transportation Com-

mittee. In principle, on policy, the appropriators of the subcommittee on both sides of the aisle are supportive.

However, there is a point of order against the amendment as originally drafted. I respect that point of order. I respect the subcommittee chairman and the ranking member, and I respect the full committee chairman, so I have drafted the substitute amendment, which there is no point of order against. I am told that, if accepted, this will have an effect that, if the appropriators support it in principle, the Corps will accept it, and the municipalities will accept it, and we will get this problem solved.

I want to emphasize that the United States Government is going to get all of its money back with interest at the prevailing market rate of the little over 2 percent that exists today. This is not a giveaway. This is literally found money that goes back to the Corps of Engineers, and they, under the leadership of the subcommittee that Mr. SIMPSON and Ms. KAPTUR are responsible for, can designate that money however they think it is best to be obligated.

I ask for the chairman of the subcommittee to enter into a colloquy to see if he accepts this amendment in principle and is willing to work with me and Ms. JOHNSON to implement it in the appropriate fashion at the appropriate time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I understand what the gentleman would like to do and how it would be helpful to his constituents. I would be happy to continue the discussion of this issue to see if there is anything that this subcommittee can do. I will not oppose this amendment, and I will try to help accomplish this goal that the gentleman is trying to achieve. It is amazing to me that, when everybody agrees on something, how hard it can still be to get it done.

Mr. BARTON. In reclaiming my time, we are trying to give money to the Federal Government that your subcommittee can use. It is a good amendment. I appreciate your support, Mr. Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0000

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I seek time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Let me thank my friend and colleague from my home State of Texas (Mr. BARTON), who I share the lake with.

This is a commonsense amendment. I want to thank all of those who have

helped to arrive at this acceptable language for this amendment.

The language of the amendment has been scored by the Congressional Budget Office and has a zero score. More importantly, the amendment would provide a revenue for the government. It would make good on unintended consequences that came as a result of a now antiquated metric of calculating costs for such projects.

In the 1986 WRDA bill, Congress recognized this mistake in its formulas for rates and added a provision allowing for the recalculation of such project rates for ever 5 years, but it was not retroactive.

This amendment will enable the Trinity River Authority to make a final payment to the Corps of Engineers, begin providing water supply and storage, and allow the Federal Government to finally begin collecting revenue on this investment.

I will remind my colleagues these contracts are congressionally approved, but this contract was agreed to on terms no longer favorable to the U.S. Government.

The original formula has tripled the valuation of the project, and as it stands, the project will never be completed, and we will never collect on the contract. There is no existing obligation to pay for the completion of the project, so what we have now is a half-completed project and no path forward for the government to collect on its investment.

This is revenue for our government. It has a zero CBO score, and it is a commonsense amendment.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment, and I thank all those who helped us to arrive at this point.

Mr. BARTON. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTON. Is it not true there literally is an escrow account in Texas with \$30 million in it that they wish to send to the Federal Government?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. That is true. They are ready to pay it.

Mr. BARTON. Is it not true that this is what we would call found money?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Yes, indeed; \$30 million is a lot of money for the government these days.

Mr. BARTON. Is it also not true that, if Mr. SIMPSON and Ms. KAPTUR and their subcommittee and the full committee accepts this and works in good faith to actually implement it, that the subcommittee and the full committee can use these unobligated funds in whatever fashion they see best for programs within the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. That is true.

Mr. BARTON. I thank the gentlewoman.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. I thank the ranking member for yielding, and thank you to our ranking member and the chair for the good work that they have done on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to add my voice to those in support of water power and the Bonamici-Perry-Pingree amendment.

This amendment provides a modest increase in funding for the Department of Energy's Water Power Program, but that modest increase will make a big difference in developing new sources of clean energy, tidal power, and hydro-power from all across the country.

I have seen this program work firsthand in the State of Maine. Ocean Renewable Power Company has taken advantage of this program and leveraged these modest investments into a company that has created or retained over a hundred jobs in every part of our State and directly pumped over \$25 million into our economy.

Tidal and river power projects create jobs in areas where they are needed most, in Eastport, Maine, for example, or in rural villages in Alaska. These projects lower energy prices and create jobs. For some remote communities, creating these new forms of clean energy is a matter of survival.

These projects are examples of American technology and know-how at work. By creating homegrown solutions to our energy needs, we are investing in our communities and developing technology that the rest of the world wants to buy from us. Most importantly of all, this allows us to keep the money we spend on energy right here in America.

This Department of Energy program supports private sector research and development and implementation of water power technology that creates these jobs and these new sources of clean energy. This modest increase in funding will translate directly into jobs and an increase in the supply of clean renewable energy across the country.

Ms. KAPTUR. I want to thank Congresswoman PINGREE of Maine for her efforts here this evening and for her dedication to renewable energy, including in the tidal arena.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ABRAHAM

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, carry out, modify, revise, or enforce Executive Order 13690 (entitled "Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input").

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 233, the gentleman from Louisiana and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, we are here today because, with the stroke of a pen, President Obama has threatened decades of work by Americans and local governments to combat flooding.

Executive Order No. 13690 establishes a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard that greatly expands the area defined as flood plain and imposes unreasonable standards on any Federal activities in that expanded flood plain.

The administration crafted this policy in secret, without input on its merits from local officials or stakeholders, those stakeholders that will have to live with this policy.

The Office of Management and Budget predicts that this standard will significantly increase the cost of living and doing business in all areas that are at any risk of flooding.

This is just another case of the President imposing his climate change politics on hard-working Americans. This new standard will have a real devastating impact on communities throughout the country.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment that will prohibit funding for this woefully shortsighted executive order.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana, Dr. BOUSTANY, my good friend.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Chairman, the administration continues to rule using executive orders and a top-down approach without taking stakeholder voices into account. That is arbitrary, and it is just wrong.

This Federal Flood Risk Management Standard is a case in point established by executive order. The President solicited no public input on its merits before charging full speed ahead. This is horrible for Louisiana. It will be devastating for our coastal communities, inhibiting their ability to grow and develop.

This order affects critical programs like disaster preparedness assistance and Federal highway and housing aid; yet no cost-benefit analysis was ever undertaken. This is just not the way things are supposed to work around here.

I encourage all my colleagues who are concerned not only with the content of this, but the fly-by-night process by which this revision was proposed, to support our amendment and send a message to the administration that this will not stand.

Mr. ABRAHAM. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr.

SCALISE), our great friend and majority whip.

Mr. SCALISE. I want to thank my colleague, Mr. ABRAHAM, for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, if you look at this proposal, the way it came about, there was not the right kind of planning and the right kind of feedback, the right kind of working with people who have been working hard on flood protection structures.

Mr. Chairman, this proposal by the President, if it were implemented, would actually make it harder to build flood protection projects. Why would the President want to bring forward a proposal that is going to make it harder for people to protect their homes from flooding?

This isn't just a south Louisiana problem; this impacts the entire Nation. There are people all around the country that would not only be threatened by the inability to build stronger flood protection, but this would also lead to dramatic increases in insurance rates on homeowners.

This proposal by the President is not only a solution in search of a problem; this is going to be a dangerous proposal that will have dramatically devastating impacts on families all across this Nation.

This is a proposal that needs to be reversed. I support it.

□ 0010

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Congressman ABRAHAM for bringing this amendment up.

I strongly support resiliency efforts, making our communities more resilient and our ecosystem more resilient. In this case, we are taking a standard that is universally considered to be a 100-year standard and bumping it, in many cases, to a 500-year standard.

In the State of Louisiana, FEMA has gone through and tried to establish maps to determine a 100-year standard. We found areas where they are 6 feet off where they should be, yet we are going to try and go to a 500-year standard. I remind you, our Nation hasn't even been around that long.

Most concerning, Mr. Chairman, is when you combine this proposed executive order with the Waters of the U.S. proposal that clearly states that flood plains are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, you suddenly grossly expand the Federal Government's jurisdiction over private property and prevent or obstruct or increase the cost of development on that private property.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I just want to state that in December of last year, Congress raised strong concern about this, about the huge implications of this and, therefore, they put a provision in law that required that input from stakeholders occur before this executive order be put forth, and that was ignored.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

It doesn't take a mental giant to see that floods are among the most costly and frequent of all nature's hazards.

Between 1980 and 2013, the United States suffered more than \$260 billion worth of flood-related damages. Flooding accounts for approximately 85 percent of all disaster declarations in the country. And on average, more people die annually from flooding than any other natural disaster. I can tell you that even in the Midwest, which isn't one of the coastal communities, we have more significant storms of late and more rainfall and more flooding to deal with.

The costs borne by the Federal taxpayer by flooding exceed any other natural hazard. Losses caused by flooding impact our economic prosperity, public health and safety, and our national security by straining disaster response resources and increasing the frequency and cost of disaster relief.

When you look at the cost of what FEMA has to spend to try to clean up everything from basements to neighborhoods, oh, my goodness. The millions and millions of dollars that go out, the billions of dollars that go out the door because of these disasters around the country related to flooding is huge.

Flooding risks are anticipated to increase over time due to the continued occupation of flood-prone areas, the impacts of climate change, and other threats. That damage can be particularly severe to our Nation's infrastructure, including our buildings, roads, ports, industrial facilities, and even our coastal military installations.

I actually have traveled to Louisiana, and my heart goes out to the people of New Orleans and all of the surrounding areas for what they suffered. But I can tell you, I was shocked to see that there were decisions made for land planning to absolutely rebuild where all the damage had occurred. I even made suggestions in the Ninth Ward inside New Orleans. I said: Why don't you leave that open for agriculture, so that when you get another big threat from the ocean, you won't harm as many people? It was as though no one wanted to listen.

Well, God bless everyone, because nature we can't control. She does what she wants.

Federal agencies will be given the flexibility to select the best approach for establishing the flood elevation and hazard area they use in siting, design, and construction: utilizing the best available actionable data and methods that integrate current and future changes in flooding based on science and experience; 2 or 3 feet of elevation, depending on the criticality of the

building itself, above the 100-year, or 1 percent, annual chance flood elevation; or a 500-year, or 0.2 percent, annual chance flood elevation.

The new flood standard will help reduce the risk and costs and, frankly, loss of life of future flood disasters by providing a margin of safety so that federally funded structures, facilities, and infrastructure last as long as intended.

Why should we ask people who are living responsibly with the land and the forces of nature to pay for those who want to live irresponsibly with those same forces?

It seems to me that one of the most cost-effective things we can do is to be sensible about our land planning for the future, so that we avoid the harm to human life and our built environment. We are more intelligent, we hope, than we were a century ago. We have a lot more data. We have a lot more experience, and it should influence our decisions from now into the future.

I oppose the amendment and urge my colleagues to join me. Let's be responsible in this new century and minimize the harm, both to human life as well as taxpayers' pocketbooks.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, the good, hard-working people that live in these areas that would be affected now have not incurred floods in their lifetimes or in their generations of lifetimes before them, but this would impact some States up to 40 percent of their total landmass.

This is unacceptable. Cost of flood insurance would go astronomically high in some cases. Federal overburden would again be an issue, and businesses could not function. Even existing businesses would be put out of business.

This administration has violated the congressional intent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2015 by crafting the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard without consulting the necessary officials and basing it on some climate issues that have no scientific basis at this point.

This standard will affect both private and federally financed development in areas considered flood plain. This means certification and accreditation of new and improved levees, issuance of section 404 Clean Water Act permits, issuance of federally backed mortgages, issuance of grants, construction of new transportation projects, and on and on would be affected.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ABRAHAM).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act for "Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science" may be used in contravention of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentlewoman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me thank again the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member for their courtesy and, as well, for the work that they have done on this legislation.

This amendment was in this bill in the 113th in the FY 2013 Energy and Water Resources. It is a continuing effort to ensure that we focus on the need for science, technology, engineering, and math among minority populations in the United States.

The amendment prohibits the use of funds made available for science in title III of the Department of Energy programs to be used in contravention of the Department of Energy Organization Act, and addresses the need to increase programs that educate minorities in science, technology, engineering, and math.

Some almost 20 years ago, on February 11, 1994, President Clinton, in an executive order, directed Federal agencies to identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations.

The Department of Energy seeks to provide equal access in these opportunities for underrepresented groups in STEM, including minorities, Native Americans, and women.

Mr. Chairman, women and minorities make up 70 percent of college students but only 45 percent of undergraduate STEM degree holders. This large pool of untapped talent is a great potential source of STEM professionals.

As the Nation's demographics are shifting, as more and more of our children come of age, it is important that we continue to focus on improving the numbers of minorities who seek STEM opportunities. It is good for the country.

I applaud Energy Secretary Moniz' commitment, which will increase the Nation's economic competitiveness and enable our people to realize their full potential.

Mr. Chairman, there are still a great many scientific riddles to be solved, and the more people we have trained in the sciences, the more competitive our Nation will be; and the more we invest in underserved communities, the more competitive our Nation will be.

The larger point is that we need more STEM educators and more minorities to qualify for them. So I ask my colleagues to ensure that we continue this very important focus and emphasize the continued investment improving access to science, technology, engi-

neering, and math to, in essence, solve, or help solve, the scientific riddles that continue to be before us to improve the quality of life of all Americans.

□ 0020

I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, which invests in STEM in America for those who are underserved and whose lives could be enhanced by these programs.

Mr. Chair, thank you for this opportunity to describe my amendment, which simply provides that "None of the funds made available by this Act for 'Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science' may be used in contravention of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.)."

This amendment was approved and adopted in identical form on June 5, 2012, during the 112th Congress as an amendment to H.R. 5325, the Energy and Water Resources Appropriations Act of 2013.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank Chairman Simpson and Ranking Member Kaptur for their stewardship in bringing this legislation to the floor and for their commitment to preserving America's great natural environment and resources so that they can serve and be enjoyed by generations to come.

Mr. Chair, twenty years ago, on February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, directing federal agencies to identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations.

The Department of Energy seeks to provide equal access in these opportunities for underrepresented groups in STEM, including minorities, Native Americans, and women.

Mr. Chair, women and minorities make up 70 percent of college students, but only 45 percent of undergraduate STEM degree holders.

This large pool of untapped talent is a great potential source of STEM professionals.

As the nation's demographics are shifting and now most children under the age of one are minorities, it is critical that we close the gap in the number of minorities who seek STEM opportunities.

I applaud the Energy Secretary Moniz's commitment which will increase the nation's economic competitiveness and enable more of our people to realize their full potential.

Mr. Chair, there are still a great many scientific riddles left to be solved—and perhaps one of these days a minority engineer or biologist will come-up with some of the solutions.

The larger point is that we need more STEM educators and more minorities to qualify for them.

The energy and science education programs funded in part by this bill will help ensure that members of underrepresented communities are not placed at a disadvantage when it comes to the environmental sustainability, preservation, and health.

Through education about the importance of environmental sustainability, we can promote a broader understanding of science and how citizens can improve their surroundings.

Through community education efforts, teachers and students have also benefited by learning about radiation, radioactive waste management, and other related subjects.

The Department of Energy places interns and volunteers from minority institutions into

energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.

The DOE also works to increase low income and minority access to STEM fields and help students attain graduate degrees as well as find employment.

With the continuation of this kind of funding, we can increase diversity, provide clean energy options to our most underserved communities, and help improve their environments, which will yield better health outcomes and greater public awareness.

But most importantly businesses will have more consumers to whom they may engage in related commercial activities.

My amendment will help ensure that underrepresented communities are able to participate and contribute equitably in the energy and scientific future.

I ask my colleagues to join me and support the Jackson Lee Amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. ROTHFUS

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, printed as No. 5 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Energy to apply the report entitled "Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Perspective on Exporting Liquefied Natural Gas from the United States", published in the Federal Register on June 4, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 32260), in any public interest determination under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Pennsylvania and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that will keep America's energy economy growing and keep good-paying jobs coming to gas-producing regions across the country, including western Pennsylvania.

The natural gas boom is transforming local economies across the country, and it is creating a new wave of opportunity for hard-working Americans who want to earn a living and provide for their families.

American ingenuity has empowered us to safely harness our tremendous energy resources, turning the United States into a breakout success story as the world's top natural gas producer. Countries in Europe and Asia, many of which are our allies, are eager to tap this abundant supply of affordable American energy. They consider America to be a much more attractive business partner and a safer alternative to their reliance on belligerent, energy-rich countries, like Russia.

Given the abundance of domestic natural gas resources, especially in the

Marcellus shale region, American energy companies are eager to accept more business and stand ready to fulfill the global demand.

We must do everything we can to help energy producers succeed so they can continue to grow, hire more workers, and bring prosperity back to our American cities.

Congress must work to lift barriers to energy exports and help domestic energy producers cut through the bureaucratic red tape that threatens to put a stranglehold on continued economic growth.

My amendment seeks to eliminate unnecessary challenges to these increased energy exports on environmental grounds. Specifically, my provision would prevent the Department of Energy from using its report entitled "Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Perspective on Exporting Liquefied Natural Gas" in any public interest determination under the Natural Gas Act.

There are legitimate concerns that this DOE report and many of its arbitrary determinations may now be used to slow-walk or completely block much-needed liquefied natural gas export approvals. Identical language was proposed and included in last year's Energy and Water and Related Agencies appropriations bill by then-Representative BILL CASSIDY from Louisiana.

I thank Chairman SIMPSON for his hard work and support, and I urge all my colleagues who support an all-of-the-above approach to American energy independence to vote "yea" on this amendment so we can keep our energy sector booming.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, when a company wants to export liquefied natural gas, LNG, it has to submit an application with the Department of Energy. For export to countries with a free trade agreement with the United States, the Department of Energy must grant the applications without modification or delay. For export to countries without a free trade agreement, the Department of Energy must approve an export application unless it finds that the proposed export will not be consistent with the public interest.

To make this determination, the Department of Energy evaluates a range of factors when reviewing an application, including economic impacts, international considerations, U.S. energy security, and environmental effects.

The Rothfus amendment prohibits the Department of Energy from even considering one of the most important factors; that is, the impact of LNG exports on climate change.

The world's leading scientists are unequivocal: climate change is already happening on all continents and across

the oceans and will get much worse if we do not act to cut our emissions of carbon and other greenhouse gas gases. That means that we need to scrutinize the energy infrastructure decisions that we make today for their impacts on climate change in the future.

Every decision to build a new LNG export terminal has climate implications. We need to understand and weigh those effects.

Whether exporting LNG will have a positive or negative impact on global greenhouse gas emissions is a complex but critical question. Natural gas combustion for electricity emits less carbon pollution than coal. And that is good. Proponents of LNG exports argue that these exports will displace coal consumption in other countries, which could produce a climate benefit. That is good.

But LNG exports will raise natural gas prices in the United States, which could increase coal consumption and carbon pollution from coal-fired power plants. LNG exports also would drive new domestic natural gas production in the United States.

Coming from Ohio, I can guarantee you, this would increase emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas, unless we take measures to control that pollution at the wellhead and throughout the natural gas system. It is a great problem to have but one we need to meet.

In a carbon-constrained world, we need to understand and consider the climate impacts of key energy policy decisions, such as building new LNG export terminals and exporting America's natural gas.

The Rothfus amendment takes a head-in-the-sand approach, I am sorry to say. The Department of Energy has completed a report examining lifecycle carbon emissions from LNG. This amendment says that the Department of Energy can't consider those findings of climate impacts when making a public interest determination. Considering climate impacts is not going to slow down the review process. It makes no sense to require the Department of Energy to make a determination without the benefit of all the facts.

Let's make enlightened decisions. Ignoring climate change will not make it go away. Quite the opposite.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. Let's move to the future, not the past.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Chairman, it has been the practice of this administration to stall, stall, stall, delay, delay, delay. We have had tremendous growth in our economy in western Pennsylvania and in Ohio, for that matter, given the natural gas boom that is going on.

The price of gas is suppressed right now. We see drillers even slowing down, which is affecting jobs in the gas areas. Fewer wells are being drilled.

And to take a report that the DOE has, with its arbitrary determinations,

to, again, slow-walk approvals, which is what we have been seeing with the administration—meanwhile, allies in Eastern Europe are literally being held hostage to Russia—this natural gas will be used. Natural gas will be used by these countries in Eastern Europe. They are going to use Russia's natural gas or they want to use American natural gas.

So, again, I would encourage adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DELBENE

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are procured from a manufacturer that is part of the national technology and industrial base.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentlewoman from Washington and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a simple and straightforward amendment to this year's Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

Every year since 1991, Congress has included a provision in the Department of Defense Appropriations bill to require that military agencies purchase anchor and mooring chain from American manufacturers.

□ 0030

My amendment simply clarifies that this requirement also applies to anchor and mooring chain purchased by the Army Corps of Engineers. Everyone in this Chamber can agree that taxpayer dollars should be used to buy goods manufactured right here at home whenever possible.

While our economy continues to recover, it is imperative that we protect and support Americans' production capabilities. Doing so not only supports employment opportunities for Americans, but also reinforces our national security.

Both Congress and the Pentagon have long recognized the importance of maintaining a strong industrial base

right here in America. While I understand that we must balance our procurement needs with shrinking budgets, we should not be putting foreign workers ahead of Americans.

My amendment is a commonsense way to protect a critical production capability, support our manufacturing industry, and put American workers first. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the removal of any Federally owned or operated dam.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that will help prevent future floods, as well as protect valuable water storage and hydropower systems throughout the country.

Specifically, the Gosar-Newhouse amendment will prevent any funds in this bill from being used to remove any federally owned or operated dams. In recent years, extremist environmental groups have increased efforts to dismantle and remove Federal dams. These efforts defy common sense, particularly at a time of major water challenges across the West and with an increasing need for clean, renewable hydropower.

The gentleman from Washington has seen these attempts firsthand, and I am grateful for Congressman NEWHOUSE's leadership in coleading this amendment.

Electricity generated from the Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation operated dams is utilized by millions of Americans every day and represents the largest source of renewable energy in this country.

These dams are multiuse facilities that provide navigation, hydropower, and important recreational benefits. Fringe efforts to remove these dams are not only misguided, but extremely dangerous. Many of these dams are essential components for flood controls, strategic water storage, and life-sustaining irrigation for millions of acres of American agriculture.

Tens of millions of Americans rely on these dams to supply their drinking water and to support their livelihoods. The vital water, energy, economic, and ecological benefits provided by these federally owned and operated dams must be protected.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the Corps of Engineers infrastructure and to support this amendment. The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have both indicated they have no plans to remove any dams in fiscal year 2016, and both agencies don't have any issues with this amendment.

Both committees of jurisdiction have also signed off on and support the amendment. Any emergency removals will be made by a different authorization or appropriation.

With one of the worst droughts in 100 years currently transpiring in the West, there is no logical reason to oppose the commonsense Gosar-Newhouse amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), my friend.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the good gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Gosar-Newhouse amendment which would prohibit any funds in this act from being used for purposes of removing Federal dams, which are a vital component of the water infrastructure in the West.

I would like to thank my good friend and colleague Congressman GOSAR for his hard work on this issue which is so important, given the devastating drought conditions facing most of the Western United States. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor for March 31, 2015, all or significant portions of 11 Western States, including the State of Washington, are suffering from severe to exceptional drought.

Given the current drought conditions facing my State and many other States in the West, now is not the time to consider removing Federal dams. These dams provide important hydropower in my State and also have conservation, recreation, and navigation benefits.

Additionally, Mr. Chairman, these dams play a pivotal role in water storage, irrigation, and flood control. They also help ensure many rural and agricultural communities in the West have access to clean water supplies, providing critically important irrigation for countless agricultural operations and millions of acres of farmland.

We have fought these dam wars for decades; and, with the West facing a possible 100-year drought, now is not the time to destroy and remove these assets which benefit all of us. Removing this vital infrastructure would have a devastating impact on communities, farms, and businesses throughout the West.

This commonsense amendment will help ensure States like mine are not additionally burdened as we work to deal with impacts of mounting water shortages and drastic drought conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I would like to thank my good friend from Arizona for his hard work on this.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express the opinion, though I will not oppose the amendment, because there are no funds in the bill for dam removal, and I wanted to just clarify that for the RECORD, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract with any offeror or any of its principals if the offeror certifies, as required by Federal Acquisition Regulation, that the offeror or any of its principals:

(A) within a three-year period preceding this offer has been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against it for: commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) contract or subcontract; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property; or

(B) are presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity with, commission of any of the offenses enumerated above in subsection (A); or

(C) within a three-year period preceding this offer, has been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$3,000 for which the liability remains unsatisfied.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is identical to other amendments that were inserted by voice vote into every appropriations bill that was considered under an open rule during the 113th Congress, as well as one yesterday.

My amendment would expand the list of parties with whom the Federal Government is prohibited from contracting due to serious misconduct on the part of contractors.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Department of Energy's Climate Model Development and Validation program.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to save taxpayer money, help the Department of Energy avoid duplicative programs, and ensure the agency's limited resources are focused on programs directly related to its mission to ensure energy security for the United States.

This simple amendment would prohibit the use of funds to be used for the proposed Climate Model Development and Validation program within the Department of Energy. This exact same amendment passed this body by a voice vote last year, and this year, I am also proud again to offer this commonsense policy.

The duplicative and wasteful nature of this new program has been recognized by several outside spending watchdog groups. This amendment proposal has been supported in the past by the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, The American Conservative Union, Eagle Forum, and the Taxpayers Protection Alliance.

Mr. Chairman, the House of Representatives already declined to fund the proposed climate model program in fiscal years 2014 and 2015. In previous years, the committee has proactively included language in the committee report to prohibit funding for this new program. However, such language does not exist in this year's report, making this amendment even more necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I feel strongly that the House of Representatives must continue its firm position that we should not be wasting precious taxpayer resources on new programs that compete with the private sector and are funded by private investment.

If funded, this program would be yet another new addition to the President's ever-growing list of duplicative global programs that have been instituted and funded all over the Federal Government in recent years.

The nonpartisan Congressional Research Service estimates this administration has already squandered \$77 billion from fiscal year 2008 through fiscal

year 2013 studying and trying to develop global climate change regulations.

While research and modeling of the Earth's climate and how and why Earth's climate is changing can be of value, it is not central to the Department's mission and is already being done by dozens of government, academic, business, and nonprofit organizations across the globe.

□ 0040

Considering the extensive work that is being done to research, model, and forecast climate change trends by other areas in the government, in the private sector, and internationally, funding for this specific piece of President Obama's climate agenda is not only redundant, but is also inefficient.

I thank the chairman, ranking member, and committee for their work on this bill. This amendment is about effective use of taxpayer money, and I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment that passed this same body just last year.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. The Gosar amendment blocks funding for the Department of Energy's Climate Model Development and Validation program. This is climate science denial at its worst.

The world's top scientific institutions are telling us that we have a rapidly closing window to reduce our carbon pollution before the catastrophic impacts of climate change cannot be avoided.

So far, the world already warmed by 0.8 degrees Celsius, and we are already seeing the effects of climate change. Most scientists agree that 2 degrees Celsius is the maximum amount we can warm without really dangerous effects, although many scientists now believe that even 2 degrees is far too much, given the effects we are already seeing. But absent dramatic action, we are on track to warm 4 to 6 degrees Celsius by midcentury. That is more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

The International Energy Agency has concluded that if the world does not take action to reduce carbon pollution by 2017, just 3 years from now, then it will be virtually impossible to limit warming to 2 degrees Celsius.

How do we know all of this? There are multiple lines of evidence, including direct measurements. But scientists also use sophisticated computer models of how the atmosphere and oceans work and how they respond to different atmosphere concentrations of heat-trapping gases. For projections of future emissions and their impacts, scientists have made numerous advances by collaborating across academic fields, including climatology, chemistry, biology, economics, energy dynamics, agriculture, scenario building,

and risk management. These projections are critical, as they provide guideposts to understand how quickly and how steeply the world needs to cut carbon pollution in order to avoid the worst effects of climate change.

The goal of the Department of Energy's Climate Model Development and Validation program is to further improve the reliability of climate models and equip policymakers and citizens with tools to predict the current and future effects of climate change, such as sea level rise, which we know is happening, extreme weather events, and drought.

Mr. GOSAR's amendment scraps this program. It says no to enhancing the reliability of our climate models. It says no to improving our understanding of how the climate is changing. It says no to informing policymakers about the consequences of unmitigated climate change. That is absolutely irresponsible.

The amazing thing is the base bill already zeroes out funding for this program. But apparently that wasn't enough to satisfy the Republicans' climate denial. So Mr. GOSAR has offered this amendment to just reiterate the point that the House Republicans reject the overwhelming scientific evidence about climate change.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this redundant amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I find it interesting that we have numerous universities already doing this duplicative study, like the University of Michigan, like the University of Colorado Boulder, like Harvard University, the University of Arizona, the University of Chicago, the University of California—Berkeley—hardly squandering research.

This is a duplicative problem and program, and that is exactly what we are doing. I want to find out exactly this climate model change that we have been seeing over and over with time, but it is best to be done by those universities and those who are already there.

We have also got a dire emergency in regards to the finances that we find this country in. Duplicative services from the Department of Energy should be on their mission statement, and that is dependable energy for this country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

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



The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ (a) For an additional amount for "Corps of Engineers-Civil—Construction" for additional funding for ongoing work on authorized projects (except for Flood and Storm Damage Reduction, Navigation, and Environmental Infrastructure projects) there is appropriated, and the amount otherwise made available for such account is hereby reduced by, \$10,000,000.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act for "Corps of Engineers-Civil—Construction" in excess of \$276,117,000 may be used for additional funding for ongoing work on Flood and Storm Damage Reduction projects.

Mr. SIMPSON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the Army Corps of Engineers construction general account permits the Corps to enter into agreements with local governments and municipalities to reimburse these entities for certain funds. This allows cities across the country in both Republican and Democratic districts to take on public works projects and leverage the fact that they will later be reimbursed by the Federal Government.

The problem we face today is that millions, hundreds of millions of dollars are owed to localities across the country, and the account to pay them back this year is slated to have only \$10 million in it. Last year, that amount was \$25 million. It has gone down by \$15 million.

So for just a second, I want to give you an example of a wonderful public project in my hometown of San Antonio, Texas. The San Antonio River Authority, or SARA, recently undertook a sizable project along the San Antonio River, called the Mission Reach Ecosystem Restoration project. It has been an effort to extend, both to the north and the south, the wonderful San Antonio River Walk in San Antonio, Texas, one of the crown jewels for tourism and culture in our city. Despite the fact that this project was completed some-time ago, the city is still owed much money from the Corps.

This is just one example of a wonderful public project where the Federal Government owes our cities or local entities a substantial amount of money. There are other examples in Texas, in Harris County, the Brays Bayou project in Harris County, where \$146,885,000 is pending; the White Oak Bayou project in Harris County, where \$73 million is pending; also, the Lower

Colorado River Basin, Onion Creek, in Austin has \$5 million pending. I know there is a big project in Florida.

So my effort, my amendment, is an attempt to expedite getting these local agencies paid back because they are owed so much money. I know that as we do our budget and we do our appropriations, we are talking about doling out money in the future to fund programs, but these are projects that were already completed with the promise that they would be reimbursed. They have not been reimbursed to the tune of millions and millions of dollars.

I hope that as a gesture of good faith we can increase this account by \$10 million. Bear in mind, that would still be \$5 million less than was dedicated to this account in the last year.

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

□ 0050

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. I object. I am going to be opposed.

The CHAIR. Does the gentleman continue to reserve his point of order?

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes.

The CHAIR. Does the gentleman claim time in opposition?

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Does the gentleman have time remaining?

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. I reserved the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. You reserved your time. So you could yield time to the gentleman.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Absolutely.

Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me, I would be glad to yield time. How much time do I have?

The CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD).

Mr. HURD of Texas. I thank my colleague for yielding time.

Mr. Chairman, where I am from in Texas, when you make a deal with someone, you look him in the eye and shake his hand, honor the agreement, and keep your word.

For years, the United States Army Corps of Engineers has been making deals throughout the country. Yet, in many instances, despite project co-operation agreements, the Corps has failed to honor its end of the bargain. Many State, local, and municipal entities have advanced funding or paid out of their pockets to help better their communities with the understanding that the Federal Government would reimburse them. This is what happened in my hometown of San Antonio.

This amendment would limit expenditure on flood and storm damage reduction to \$10 million less and would add \$10 million to the "other authorized

purposes" item in the committee report. This is a matter of fairness to our communities, and if we cannot proceed with this bipartisan amendment, I hope the chairman will work with us going forward.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

The CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

First, let me assure my colleague that I am sympathetic to the intention of what he is trying to do here. The gentleman seeks to show support for additional funding for projects that are important to his district and to his constituents, and I understand that.

Unfortunately, although I know it is not the gentleman's intent, the amendment would limit all funding for the construction of flood control projects to no more than \$276 million. That is a cut of almost \$500 million in flood control projects. I would hope that we would all agree that that is unacceptable. Even as intended, though, I must oppose the amendment.

The President's budget request increased funding for environmental projects above the fiscal year 2015 level while slashing funding for flood control projects by almost \$300 million. In this bill, on the other hand, we were able to restore the flood control funding, and we did it without slashing the funding for environmental projects.

I would, respectfully, ask my colleagues to vote against this amendment even though I understand what the gentleman is trying to do. We would be more than willing to work with him—with both of you—in trying to address this issue as we move this process forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I know the appropriations process is a tough one. You are making difficult choices among many things.

I would just point out that, in this account, as you know, there have been funds that have gone unallocated in recent years in this very account from which I withdraw. Again, our local agencies in Republican and Democratic districts have already committed these funds with the promise that they would be reimbursed. A failure to reimburse them is essentially saying that we are going to stiff them on money that we said that we would pay them. This is a very small amount given the amount of money that is owed by the Corps to our local agencies.

I would ask you for your reconsideration now, and certainly, as I know how Congressman HURD feels and many others, I would ask for your help in remedying this situation.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, again, I understand what he is trying to do, and I sympathize with what you are trying to do. You are correct in that the funds remain unallocated in the

flood control account. That is because, for some reason, the administration is dragging its feet on allocating these funds. It is not because the funds are not needed or cannot be used. In fact, the bill includes language to try to correct this problem. But I can't support increasing funding for environmental projects at the expense of projects that improve public safety and protect our communities.

I would offer both of the gentlemen the opportunity to work with the committee, and I will work with you to try to address this issue as we move forward.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 507. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, promulgate, or enforce the Department of Energy's proposed rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Furnaces" (80 Fed. Reg. 48: March 12, 2015).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentlewoman from Tennessee and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, the Department of Energy has proposed new rulemaking that will eliminate the use of noncondensing natural gas home furnaces.

On average, condensing furnaces cost \$350 more than noncondensing furnaces and require as much as \$2,200 in additional installation costs. The DOE itself has estimated that it will cost the American consumer up to \$12 billion to install condensing furnaces nationwide. The upfront costs of installing a natural gas condensing furnace may force families to switch to alternative furnaces which are cheaper to install but that cost more to operate. Home furnaces fail and need to be replaced when people are most likely to use them—in the middle of the winter when it is cold outside. Families shouldn't have to face increased costs to replace their natural gas furnaces to get the heat flowing back into their homes.

Furthermore, the proposed rule creates a nationwide standard that fails to take into account the different climate zones throughout the country. The Department of Energy has proposed a one-size-fits-all approach that unfairly punishes Americans living in warmer climate zones such as the Southeast. This means that the payback period for

the installation of condensing furnaces in the warmer climate zones will be much longer than in the colder zones.

My amendment to this appropriations bill will prevent the Department of Energy from using funds to finalize, promulgate, or enforce the proposed rule.

My amendment has been supported by the American Gas Association, the American Public Gas Association, the Home Builders Association, the Indoor Environment and Energy Efficiency Coalition, the Air Condition, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute, and the heating and air-condition and refrigerating distributors.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Blackburn amendment because it would prevent the Department of Energy from issuing long-needed efficiency standards for residential furnaces. In the end, that will only hurt consumers and needlessly waste energy.

The current standards, which are essentially 25 years old, leave consumers with higher utility bills than are necessary. Further delays to the furnace rule will allow this situation to continue indefinitely. The new DOE standard would cut energy waste, saving consumers more than \$600 over the lifetime of their furnaces. On a national level, that will work out to savings between \$4 billion to \$19 billion. The proposed DOE standard does not apply to furnaces that are already in use. It grandfathers them or it doesn't apply to repairs that can be made to existing furnaces.

It is also worth mentioning that the Blackburn amendment would be especially negative for low-income households. Many low-income people who are renters do not get to choose the furnaces that heat their homes. Property owners will generally choose the lowest cost furnace even if that furnace will result in higher energy bills. In the end, it is the low-income renters who are stuck with the gas bills from the inefficient furnace. The DOE standard would help ensure all Americans can benefit from lower energy bills thanks to increased efficiency.

Finally, the proposed rule would save more natural gas than other rules to date and would, therefore, deliver large, cumulative greenhouse gas emission reductions at a cost savings to everyone. The Blackburn amendment would throw away that opportunity.

□ 0100

It is true that there are still some things to be worked out with the regulation, and we should move toward that end, but what the industry needs and what the consumers need is certainty going forward, so everyone can plan to build and install the latest and

most efficient technology. We should let the Department of Energy do its job.

Let's not waste time; let's not waste energy, and let's not waste money and consumer savings that will result.

I urge a "no" vote on the Blackburn amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I am so pleased that my friend and colleague mentioned cost because I want to point out, again, what it would cost. These furnaces cost \$350 more and require as much as \$2,200 additional in installation cost.

In addition to that, there are alterations that are needed to existing homes for venting purposes. Those cost estimates are \$2,550 per home just for the venting that is necessary for these.

This is one of those regulations, Mr. Chairman, that is too expensive to afford. The cost on this is astronomical. Even DOE itself says the cost to the American consumer is \$12 billion to install these furnaces.

Then you say that, maybe over the lifetime of this, you are going to save an amount. I think that this is one of those areas where you look at how much it is going to cost.

This is why this amendment is so widely supported. I encourage support for the Blackburn amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Each amount made available by this Act is hereby reduced by 1 percent.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentlewoman from Tennessee and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that I bring every year. I told Chairman SIMPSON that I knew he was delighted to see me back on the floor again this year with the amendment for the 1 percent across-the-board spending cut.

I do want to thank the committee for its hard work in cutting, and it is important to note that the proposed funding levels for this appropriations bill this year is \$35.4 billion, which is \$633 million below the President's budget request.

I have got to say, with the situation in our Nation with our debt, I think my 1 percent spending reduction, which will save taxpayers an additional \$356 million, is something that is necessary, and it is a step that we need to take.

I am really fully aware that some of the appropriators aren't standing in favor of the 1 percent across-the-board cuts. In fact, when I offered this amendment to last year's bill, I was told that cuts of this magnitude, quite honestly, go far too deep.

Well, I think that, when you look at the fact that we need to be cutting another penny out of a dollar, that is not too deep because our debt is something that is damaging our Nation's security.

Even Admiral Mullen has said that the greatest threat to our Nation's security is our growing national debt. Because of that, we need to do a little bit more every time we come to the floor for appropriations to get this \$18.2 trillion debt under control.

As I have said before, across-the-board spending cuts effectively control the growth and cost of the Federal Government. They not only give agencies flexibility to determine which expenses are necessary, but more importantly, they don't pick winners and losers.

Not only do I support the across-the-board cuts, many of our Governors support them, Republican and Democrat. When I was in the State senate in Tennessee, we couldn't adjourn that until we balanced the budget. That is why our States are controlling their debts, reining in their expenses, and our Federal Government is not.

We kick the can down the road, go print more money, run up more debt. It is time to get it under control. Saving another penny on a dollar is a necessary step.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Tennessee's consistency.

We have seen a lot of these amendments. The problem is with the debate. You would think that we were not doing anything to reduce this deficit, that we were not cutting spending. The reality is the only committee in Congress that is actually cutting spending is the Appropriations Committee, and we have been cutting spending for the last 4 years.

Now, this bill that we have before us today meets with and falls within the budget resolution that was just adopted earlier this day, and, if we had wanted to reduce everything by 1 percent again, then we should have adopted a different budget resolution.

It is easy to say let's just take one penny out of every dollar. Who can't do that? We have taken much more than one penny out of every dollar as we have cut spending more and more in the appropriations process by the Appropriations Committee.

It is not that we don't want to reduce spending; we are reducing spending, but, of course, we could cut one more cent out of every dollar we spend. Who couldn't do that? Then we will have a

new baseline. You know what? Then we ought to cut one penny out of every dollar at that baseline. You know what? Then we will have another baseline, and we can cut one more penny out of that.

We are trying to do it smarter. We are trying to look at the needs of the agencies that we fund, reduce spending, and set priorities.

While I commend my colleague for her consistent work to protect taxpayers dollars, this is not an approach that I can support.

While the President may have proposed a budget that exceeds this bill, the increases were paid for with proposals and gimmicks that would never be enacted. This bill makes the tough choices within an allocation that adheres to the current law.

While difficult tradeoffs had to be made—and difficult tradeoffs were made—there are accounts in this bill that I think we ought to be spending more money on. There are accounts in this bill that I think we ought to be spending less money on that are a higher priority to some other Members of Congress. That is kind of the nature of how the appropriations process works. Nobody gets everything they want.

One thing we have been consistent on for the fifth year in a row is that we have been reducing spending. We prioritize funding for critical infrastructure and our Nation's defense. Most of the increases that are in this budget this year that will be coming out of the overall 302(a)'s went to the national defense, the NNSA, our nuclear weapons programs.

We prioritize funding, as I said, for critical infrastructure. The President cut \$750 million—around that—out of the harbor maintenance trust fund. In trying to secure our inland waterways and our harbors for the commerce that our economy needs, we replaced that, which means we had to make even more difficult cuts in a lot of these agencies.

These tradeoffs were carefully weighed for their respective impacts and their responsibility; yet the gentlewoman's amendment would propose an across-the-board cut on every one of these programs.

This makes no distinction between where we need to be spending or investing our infrastructure, promote jobs, and meet our national security needs and where we need to limit spending to meet our deficit reduction goals.

I would urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Let me say again, I appreciate the gentlewoman's consistent effort in making sure that we keep focused on addressing what is the number one problem in this country, and that is the debt this country faces, and this committee has been doing that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment.

The way you balance budgets is to have a robust economy, where everybody is helping to pull the ship forward. That isn't the case right now.

What we have dug out since 2008 was the largest recession since the Great Depression. America's chief strategic vulnerability throughout this period of time—for actually over a quarter century now—and our largest area of economic loss is energy.

□ 0110

It rests in energy. Since 2003, just since 2003, our country has spent \$2.3 trillion importing foreign petroleum. That is just petroleum. That is not a country that is self-reliant. That is a country that deeply needs energy security here at home.

The result of this amendment will be less investment in the sector most critical to helping us right this hole that we have dug for ourselves.

Can you imagine if that \$2.3 trillion had been spent in this country, the number of jobs we would have, the greater amount of income and revenue we would have flowing into people's pockets and also into the public sector where we have to pay the bills?

In addition to moving us backwards on the energy front, this amendment will be less investment in water resources, and we have \$62 billion worth of Army Corps projects alone that have sat on the shelf. We have no new starts in this bill. That is not a country on the grow. That is a country in retrenchment.

So this amendment, it isn't a 50 percent cut. It is meant to send a signal. I say to the gentlewoman, as I said to the chair of the Ways and Means Committee today who turned away from me and walked to the back of the Chamber, you know, it is pretty hard to balance a budget when not everybody is at work, their wages have been cut, the middle class has shrunk, but then you don't put revenues on the table.

Some of those lucrative operations, these transnational corporations have operating offshore aren't bringing their money home. They are holding it over there.

Revenues need to be on the table and mandatory spending has to be on the table.

He walked away from me, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It was a rather interesting conversation.

The Appropriations Committee can't do this alone, and we certainly shouldn't do it in sectors where America truly is hurting.

At a time when unemployed Americans are losing jobless benefits and many young families struggle just to survive, we should be creating jobs and securing the American Dream, starting with a self-reliant energy future.

This bill underfunds that. The chairman has spoken eloquently to that. And it harms American economic

growth and energy growth and energy security, and it damages those portions of our budget that are critical to our national security: vital weapons programs, our Naval research reactor research, and nonproliferation funding.

We believe our bill builds America forward to achieve progress for our country again and not retrenchment.

So I oppose the gentlelady's amendment. I think she has the right spirit, but I think she is looking in the wrong place in terms of what we face as a country. I oppose her amendment.

I yield back my the balance of my time.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I am just so delighted that my friend mentioned what we need is a robust economy because I agree.

The Obama economy has been abysmal and has been terrible for our country. And you are exactly right. The middle class has shrunk. Wages have been cut. All that has happened.

I know the American people are sick and tired of it, and they would like to get this country moving again. And the Obama economy has caused many of the problems that are in front of us.

I am so pleased, too, that she mentioned the \$2.3 trillion that we have spent importing oil. If you look at who has been importing a lot of that oil, OPEC, exporting that to us. OPEC is one of the top five holders of our debt. That adds to both our energy security and our national security problems. Mr. Chairman, it is time to open up our lands and drill here and drill now.

Now, quite frankly, a penny on a dollar is another way to engage rank-and-file employees. I have seen it work at the State level. I know other States have used that, as I said. Both Democrat and Republican Governors have done it. My State of Tennessee did this as we reduced the size and growth of the budget in our State.

By the way, we had to do it because we were the test case for Hillary Clinton's healthcare plan, and that just threw our budget all out of whack.

So yes, we found ourselves cutting about 9 cents across the board per department.

Do across-the-board cuts work? Yes. Do they send the right message? Absolutely. Do they engage the rank and file? You better believe it. Are they a step toward getting out-of-control spending under control? Yes, they are, and we need to do that.

Every man, woman, and child in this country, right now, has over \$56,000 worth of debt that they would be responsible for. That is a per person load for our \$18.2 trillion worth of debt. We have got \$18.2 trillion worth of debt, and we can't cut another penny out of a dollar?

The chairman has done a great job. They have the right focus. I think that what we do is give them another little push, engage the bureaucracy—which, by the way, they are not having to make the cuts that men and women and small businesses are having to make. It is the fair thing to do.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. LUETKEMEYER

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to continue the study conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to section 5018(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-114).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Missouri and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, from extreme flooding to extreme drought, the Missouri River basin has been hit very hard over the past few years. The families who live and work along the Missouri River have endured great hardships, and these events serve to highlight the importance of maintaining effective flood control infrastructure.

Though it is one of our region's greatest resources, the Missouri River would produce extreme, erosive, regular flooding and be mostly unfit for navigation if not for aggressive long-term management by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Congress first authorized the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, BSNP, in 1912, with the intention of mitigating flood risk and maintaining a navigable channel from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of the river in St. Louis. Though the BSNP's construction was completed in the 1980s, the Corps' ability to make adjustments as needed remain crucial to this day.

President Obama, in his fiscal year 2015 budget, requested \$47 million for the Missouri River Recovery Program, which would primarily go towards the funding of environmental restoration studies and projects. This funding dwarfs the insufficient \$9 million that was requested for the entire operations and maintenance of the aforementioned BSNP.

It is preposterous to think that environmental projects are more important than the protection of human life. I do

not take for granted the importance of river ecosystems. I grew up near the Missouri River, as did so many of the people I represent, yet we have reached a point in our Nation in which we value the welfare of fish and birds more than the welfare of our fellow human beings. Our priorities are backwards, Mr. Chairman.

My amendment will eliminate the Missouri River Ecosystem Recovery Program, or MRERP, a study that has become little more than a tool of the environmentalists for the promotion of returning the river to its most natural state, with little regard for the flood control, navigation, trade, power generation, or the people who depend on the Missouri River for their livelihoods.

The end of the study will in no way jeopardize the Corps' ability to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. MRERP is one of no fewer than 70 environmental and ecological studies focused on the Missouri River.

The people who have had to foot the bill for these studies, many of which take years to complete and are ultimately inconclusive, are the very people who have lost their farms, their businesses, and their homes.

Our vote today will also show our constituents that this Congress is aware of the gross disparity between the funding for environmental efforts and the funding for the protection of our citizens. This exact amendment has been passed by voice vote during the debate in the last three fiscal year appropriations bills, which were ultimately signed into law by President Obama. It is supported by the American Waterways Operators, the Coalition to Protect the Missouri River, the Missouri Farm Bureau, and the Missouri Corn Growers.

□ 0120

It is time for Congress to take a serious look at the water bill and funding priorities, and it is time we send a message to our Federal entities that manage our waterways.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and support our Nation's river communities and encourage more balance and Federal funding for water infrastructure and management.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 57, after line 11, insert the following:  
SEC. 507. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to purchase water to supplement or enhance the instream flow requirements in the State of California that are mandated under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, or the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, hydrologists tell us that California is facing the worst drought in 1,200 years. With the rain season officially over, our snowpack is just 3 percent of normal, and many reservoirs are already drawn down perilously. Californians are now threatened with draconian fines if they take too long in the shower.

This amendment forbids the Bureau of Reclamation from purchasing scarce water in California in the midst of this catastrophic drought for the purpose of dumping it in rivers to adjust the water temperature to nudge baby fish to swim into the ocean.

As ridiculous as this sounds, that is exactly what the Bureau of Reclamation has been doing throughout this drought. It is using money taken from families' taxes in order to purchase water that is desperately needed by these same families and then literally dumping it down the drain in front of them.

This exacerbates an already perilous scarcity of water while forcing the price of our remaining supplies even higher. It also makes a mockery of the sacrifices that every Californian is making to stretch every drop of water in their homes. And it undermines the moral authority of the government to demand further conservation from the people when it is squandering water so outrageously itself.

We don't know exactly how much the Bureau is spending for this purpose because they don't account for how their purchased water is used.

This measure would forbid them from wasting any of our water on such frivolities as adjusting water temperatures.

Now if this sounds harsh for the fish, let's remember that in a drought like this one, there would be no water in our rivers. There would be no fish. The dams make it possible to save the water from wet years so that we can get through the dry years. That doesn't work if we open floodgates in an extreme drought like this to make the fish happy.

This month, the Bureau of Reclamation released nearly 30,000 acre-feet of water from the New Melones Dam in my district for that purpose. That is enough water to meet the annual residential needs of a population of nearly 300,000 human beings for the express purpose of encouraging the offspring of some 29 steelhead trout to swim toward the ocean—which, by the way, they tend to do anyway. And to add insult to injury, almost all of these smolts will be eaten by predators before they reach the ocean.

So let me put this again and quite bluntly. In order to benefit a handful of steelhead trout, the Bureau sacrificed

enough water to meet the annual needs of a human population of 300,000. At \$700 per acre-foot, the cost of this exercise amounted to \$21 million.

This is the lunacy of the environmental left and the policies they have imposed on our State and our country. It needs to stop now. And to the extent that we can do so through the power of the purse, we must.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this McClintock amendment because it sounds like a solution in search of a problem.

This amendment seeks to undermine the Endangered Species Act by restricting the Bureau of Reclamation from expending funds on water for the purpose of managing endangered fish populations.

While I oppose the spirit of the amendment, I must also object to it because it does absolutely nothing. The Bureau of Reclamation does not purchase water for the purpose of temperature management. The Bureau of Reclamation does not purchase water now, and they have no plans to do it in fiscal year 2016. In fact, due to water scarcity, the price of water is too high.

The extreme drought in the West presents significant management challenges, and Bureau of Reclamation biologists should have every tool possible to make decisions and provide a safety net for species nearing extinction.

Instead of attempting to undermine the judgment of those professionals, we should be working on solutions to grow the water supply in California. That involves water reuse; increased efficiencies, which have already started; conservation; storm water capture; agricultural practices.

The dry West faces very difficult choices, and we want to walk alongside them but with solutions that make sense and that are capable of being implemented.

I oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, perhaps from the damp State of Ohio, this might look like a solution in search of a problem. I would invite the gentlewoman to come to California in the midst of this drought to see the devastation it is causing.

The Bureau just released 10 billion gallons for this stated purpose, to adjust river water temperatures and to nudge steelhead trout smolts to the ocean. They weren't coy about it. They were very, very clear. They have been very clear in their budget requests for this practice.

But let me, just for the sake of argument, accept the gentlewoman's point that they have no plans to do so. Well, if that is the case, she should have no objections to this measure. The fact is, they not only have plans to do so, but

they have been doing so, and it is devastating what little precious water is remaining behind our precious reservoirs.

We will run out by the end of the summer if these practices continue. And if they continue and if we do, I think that the gentlewoman will need to make an apology to the 38 million suffering people of California.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the requirement in section 323.4(a)(1)(ii) of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, or section 232.3(c)(1)(ii)(A) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, that activities identified in paragraph (1)(A) of subsection (f) of section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344(f)(1)(A)) must be established or ongoing in order to receive an exemption under such subsection.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LAMALFA. I thank the gentleman from Idaho, Chairman SIMPSON.

Mr. Chair, the House has previously passed language to require the Army Corps of Engineers to apply the Clean Water Act as the Congress has passed it, not as the Corps may wish it to have been written. Unfortunately, the Corps has disregarded these efforts and imposed regulations that could actually prevent farmers from changing crops or fallowing fields during, especially, California's historic drought.

□ 0130

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act exempts from regulation the following: "Normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities such as plowing, seeding, cultivating, minor drainage, harvesting for the production of food, fiber, and forest products, or upland soil and water conservation practices."

No additional requirements are included, and these activities are specifically identified as exempt. However, the Corps and the EPA have used creative interpretations to drastically increase their jurisdiction beyond what Congress has intended.

In fact, the Corps states the following on their Web site:

If a property has been used for cattle grazing, the exemption does not apply if future activities would involve planting crops for food.

An operation is no longer established when the area on which it is conducted has been converted to another use or has lain idle.

Now, under this interpretation, a farmer switching from one crop to another, such as corn or tomatoes, would no longer be engaged in normal activities and could be subject to regulation.

As I mentioned earlier, in this time of record drought in California, a practice such as leaving a field fallow, as is happening now across California due to the historic droughts, means that replanting the following year, if possible, would be seen by the Corps as a new—not existing—activity triggering regulation and permitting requirements. This is not the intention of what Congress had years ago with the Clean Water Act.

This overreach could even prevent farmers from switching to less water-intensive crops, if they saw fit, during California's droughts for fear of an impossible morass of regulatory requirements or, with the involuntary cuts that have been underway, see that they would again be required to have new permits because of this misinterpretation by the Corps.

Mr. Chairman, the House has supported amendments I have sponsored on two other occasions. Language addressing this issue previously passed by voice vote and was included in the CR/Omnibus; yet the Corps has refused to recognize clear congressional intent and abandoned its interpretation.

My amendment, for the third time, will seek to prohibit funding for these creative interpretations. I urge your support of this effort to once again make clear the will of Congress.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. I rise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA). This amendment makes a significant change to the Clean Water Act regulations, one we should not be making late at night in an appropriations bill. It deserves thoughtful consideration. I think the gentleman probably would agree with that.

Mr. Chairman, under current law and regulation, activities that convert wetlands that occur as part of existing, ongoing farming, ranching, and silviculture activities do not require a section 404 wetlands permit.

Let me repeat that for my colleagues. The Clean Water Act explicitly exempts certain activities from regulation, and these include normal agricultural activities like plowing fields, planting and harvesting crops, and maintaining irrigation and drainage ditches.

Those exemptions were added by Congress in 1977. The 1977 law created the list of activity-based exemptions from normal farming, ranching, and forestry activities; but it also included safeguards to ensure that these exempted activities were not exploited by large-scale commercial interests. The regulations implementing those exemptions were completed in 1986 during the Reagan administration.

The underlying fiscal year 2016 Energy and Water Appropriations bill before us already includes language in section 106 affirming that these activities exempted by Congress 38 years ago continue to be exempt. It clearly states that none of the funds made available by this act may be used to require a permit when these activities are conducted.

The gentleman from California wants to go further than the language already in the bill with his amendment. In his view, wetlands should be able to be filled even when a farm has been converted to another use or farm fields have lain idle so long that modifications to the hydrology are necessary to conduct operations.

I say to my colleague from California, it is hard to understand how any discharge can be normal for an operation that isn't established.

Mr. Chairman, let me tell my colleague why this concerns me. According to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, in my home State, since the late 18th century, 90 percent of Ohio's wetland resources have been destroyed or degraded through draining, filling, or other modification. Because of the valuable functions the remaining wetlands perform, it is imperative to ensure that all impacts to wetlands are properly mitigated.

Wetlands help filter impurities from water. Sediment settles out of runoff, and contaminants bind to plant surfaces in wetlands resulting in improved water quality. Wetlands perform other valuable functions, including reducing flood flow and shoreline erosion control. They are almost like lungs. They are the lungs of the Earth and connect the land to the water.

In Ohio, we also depend upon our wetlands as haven for rare and endangered plants, and one-third of all the endangered species depends on wetlands for survival. Many wetlands are important fish spawning and nursery areas, as well as nesting, resting, and feeding areas for waterfowl.

We should make certain that any changes we make to wetlands policy that may result in the destruction of these remaining very important ecological areas are evaluated carefully and we do not overturn nearly 40 years of policy lightly.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Chairman, that I must respectfully oppose the gentleman's amendment. I urge my colleagues to do so as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMALFA. Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments by my

colleague from Ohio on that, but in practice in California, they are already moving well beyond established law in the 404 section that would indeed allow for normal activities to be exempted.

I say "normal activities." It is normal for farmers to change crops, to rotate crops as what fits the land, that fits available water supply, that fits what the farmer deems to do with his or her land. There is this thing called property rights in Ohio and California.

It is amazing to me that the Army Corps continues to misinterpret and creatively interpret the 404 exemptions because, in practice in northern California, we have seen that the ability to switch crops, to do as you see fit with your land within the permit, with the exemptions of the 404, are being violated.

We have attempted to work with the Army Corps in northern California on that when I was told recently that they would ignore this section and ignore the efforts we have made previously.

That is why this amendment is necessary, not only to send a message, but to remove the funding that they would try to use to stop the cultural practices of farmers across the country, especially as it seems to be affecting northern California, to do as they see fit within the exemptions that are already in the law, but seemingly outside of what the wishes of the Army Corps are.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask for the "aye" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to deliver water to the Trinity River above the minimum requirements of the Trinity Record of Decision or to supplement flows in the Klamath River.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chairman, as was discussed earlier, California is seeing the most severe drought in many, many years. Our own Governor has recently ordered a mandatory 25 percent water rationing across the State.

Despite these dire conditions which have idled hundreds of thousands of productive farmland and caused billions of dollars in economic damage, the Bureau of Reclamation has unnecessarily diverted water from the Central Valley Project which serves the entire State, 20 million or more people, to salmon habitat in the Klamath River. I say “unnecessarily” because the chinook salmon of the Klamath River are not threatened or endangered and have, in fact, been returning in near record numbers.

Mr. Chairman, the Bureau has misused over 100,000 acre feet of water over the last 2 years, which will be enough for up to 800,000 people or even 30,000 acres of cropland.

What is more, stakeholders have already reached an agreement. All the stakeholders in the area have a previous agreement to ensure enough water for both humans and for salmon, according to the Trinity Record of Decision.

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The Bureau’s actions go above and beyond the requirements of the agreement and negatively impact the very stakeholders that agreed to it, including my constituents.

Two years ago, a bipartisan group from this Congress sent a letter urging the Bureau of Reclamation not to carry out this activity. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply prohibits the Bureau of Reclamation from releasing water beyond the record of decision it is a party to and ensures that cities and farms have access to as much water as possible, especially during this acute drought period. It also maintains the river flows that stakeholders have agreed to and forces the Bureau of Reclamation to keep its promises to the people of California.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment but, believe me, with sympathy toward what the people of the West are facing. I just hope that we can get through this situation reasonably and seamlessly somehow. I oppose the amendment because it would lock in a specific operating regime, regardless of facts on the ground.

In 2014, the Bureau of Reclamation made the decision not to release water above the minimum requirement, clearly showing they are realistic and willing to change to meet the circumstances at hand. I hope the gentleman agrees. Reclamation monitored temperatures and fish health to balance risks.

Then last September, the Bureau of Reclamation did release flows because of a deadly detection of a parasite impacting salmon. Yet we must ensure that the massive fish kill of 2002 doesn’t happen again. This balancing act is really difficult, but we cannot

sacrifice the environment either. We must find a way to balance the needs of people and the environment in the West.

Further, in the Klamath Basin, we must meet our obligations to the tribes who have relied on the river. None of this will be easy. We should not be locking in an operating regime that ignores science and does not allow us to adapt to changing circumstances.

On this basis, I oppose the gentleman’s amendment and honestly hope, as a country, we can do what is necessary to help the West.

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chairman, well, I appreciate that sentiment on helping the West. Perhaps a pipeline from Ohio with all that excess water during flood flows would help us out. But short of doing that right now, indeed, coming back to what is happening with the fish we are speaking of in these systems, the salmon in the Klamath River that we are speaking of are not in danger and are near record numbers in that leg.

This amendment will assist actually downstream on the Sacramento River the endangered winter-run chinook with this additional flow. So even though there may have been detected a parasite, it is not affecting natively what we are talking about here.

And this goes beyond the Record of Decision with agreed water flow amounts of the stakeholders involved. So this is more by whim of BOR once again deciding that additional flows, based on no science beyond the Record of Decision, are taking valuable water away, and it could happen again in this record drought year.

We need not lose the opportunity to have these waters, or other ones talked about earlier tonight, based on the whim of a bureaucracy somewhere that really doesn’t seem to be paying attention to the needs of California’s farms, cities, and that the water is actually being used to the best benefit of the fish being debated in any one of these systems. So diverting more water away from this is not productive. It doesn’t fulfill any scientific goals.

With that, I ask the “aye” votes of this Chamber.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, before I make a motion, let me thank you for your excellent stewardship of this bill through general order, through the amendment debate in the wee hours of

the morning. We all appreciate it. It has been fair and helped move it along in an orderly manner.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAMALFA) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, 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. 2028) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### HONORING THE ARKANSAS TOWNS OF MAYFLOWER AND VILONIA

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday, April 27, marked the 1-year anniversary of the devastation that occurred when a tornado struck the Mayflower, Vilonia, and Paron communities in Arkansas, destroying more than 400 homes and costing 16 people their lives. The theme of this year’s anniversary is, “Remember our loss, celebrate our recovery.”

I have had the opportunity to visit with folks in these communities and to hear their stories of courage and resilience. While I mourn those that are lost, I am thankful for the health and safety of Martin and Kristin Patton and the miraculous survival of their family. Their home literally disintegrated around them.

I am thankful for the leadership of Vilonia Mayor James Firestone and Mayflower Mayor Randy Holland who, along with county and local leaders, are charting a course toward the future. In the face of this tragedy, they furnish us with an inspirational model of solidarity and hope.

I applaud the recovery efforts and dedication of these great Arkansas communities.

Mr. Speaker, the Paron Community in Pulaski County and the Faulkner County towns of Vilonia and Mayflower, Arkansas have experienced tragedy and disaster over these past years, but their resilience and determination to rebuild and recover has never been more prevalent.

Four years ago, on April 25, 2011, an EF2 tornado struck Vilonia, killing four of its 4,000 citizens.

Not two years after that, on March 29, 2013, the residents of Mayflower were left reeling after being flooded with 5,000 barrels of heavy crude oil that erupted from the burst Pegasus Pipeline.

The ability to bounce back after such misfortune is a testament to the great determination and toughness of the townspeople of Vilonia and Mayflower.

And that ability was put to yet another test when, on April 27, 2014, the Mayflower,