

The mental health needs of the generation of combat veterans that we are creating will face this country for decades to come. We must realize that the nature and scope of warfare has changed, bringing a level of stress to combat deployments that is fundamentally new.

Even the Green Zone in Baghdad is attacked regularly, and the lives of troops stationed there are literally at risk every single day of their deployments. The troops must cope with ongoing, severe stress for months on end. Experts tell us that extended periods of stress like this, with no way to alleviate it, create the conditions where PTSD is most likely to develop.

According to a recent report in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, 95 percent of troops in Army and Marine units report having been shot at during their deployment, and 95 percent report seeing dead bodies. Eighty-nine percent reported being ambushed or attacked.

One in five is suffering from depression, anxiety or stress while deployed. Twenty percent face marital problems including divorce or legal separation from their spouse.

The after-effect of extended and highly stressful combat deployments continues to affect military communities and families long after the service member has returned home.

I believe the most important shift is to move toward preventative care. What we know from decades of experience is that PTSD, left untreated, can begin a tragic downward spiral of addiction, isolation and despair.

This bill improves the mental health training for military case managers working with outpatients at facilities like Walter Reed, so they can identify potential problems early. This way, we can help provide treatment before returning servicemen are discharged and left to fend for themselves.

It authorizes critical new funding to identify best practices and build up our clinical knowledge of PTSD and how best to treat it. And it creates a mechanism to improve the transition from the DoD health system into the VA system, so that service members will not fall through the cracks.

Not every American chooses to wear the uniform and serve this country. Not every family stays up lonely nights and waits for a father, husband, mother, wife, or child to come home. Not everyone hears the call of their country and says 'send me.' But for those who do, we owe it to be there for them when they get back.

I will be proud to vote for this legislation that supports our troops and brings a new focus on critical mental health issues.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlelady from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, the Democrat leadership has blocked several important amendments on this bill, and I will oppose this rule. But there is one that they block that makes absolutely no sense, and it really calls into question the priorities of the majority on the Rules Committee.

There are 2 million women in this country's history who have served in uniform. All of them have been volunteers, and I was one of them. I am the only woman veteran serving in the United States Congress.

One in seven Americans serving in Iraq or Afghanistan are women, and the challenges that they face when they come home are often different than their male counterparts, particularly when accessing health care from both DOD facilities and VA facilities. Many women veterans don't even call themselves veterans and don't know that they are eligible for care, and care is not always available that is appropriate for women in the VA system.

I offered an amendment that was noncontroversial, and it wasn't even particularly aggressive. All it said was that we should have a bipartisan commission to make some recommendations to us to get a group of people together, including women veterans, to make recommendations to this House on how we can make this system better for women veterans so they can get the health care that they need, and all of us have seen the problems that women veterans are facing.

The amendment wasn't made in order.

Now, I know, like everyone else, that time on the floor is limited, and we can't do everything. But I would note that an amendment was made in order for a study in Ms. SLAUGHTER's district, the chairwoman of the Rules Committee, for a plan for Niagara Air Reserve Base in her district. So we have got time on the floor to have an amendment for a study for Ms. SLAUGHTER, but 2 million women veterans don't count as much.

So I would ask my colleague here from Florida, who is here defending the decision of the Rules Committee, why did you, in your committee, think it was more important to allow an amendment for a study of Niagara Air Reserve Base in Ms. SLAUGHTER's district and to turn your back on 2 million women veterans?

I yield 30 seconds to get an answer from the Rules Committee. Why is the Niagara Air Reserve Base study more important than helping 2 million women veterans get their health care? You didn't rule my amendment in order. What's your excuse?

Ms. CASTOR. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

We did have, in over 5 months of the Armed Services Committee, many opportunities to hear from Members across the aisle. I question why this wasn't brought up before the committee at that time.

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. I am not, as the gentlewoman knows, I am not a member of the Armed Services Committee. This is my opportunity to offer the amendment, and you have set your priorities.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I am so upset that the Democrat majority has denied my amendments. I am trying to protect America's veterans.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. 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 161, nays 253, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

YEAS—161

Aderholt	Flake	Mica
Akin	Fossella	Miller (MI)
Alexander	Fox	Miller, Gary
Bachmann	Franks (AZ)	Myrick
Bachus	Frelinghuysen	Neugebauer
Baker	Gallely	Nunes
Barrett (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Pastor
Bartlett (MD)	Gerlach	Paul
Barton (TX)	Gilchrest	Pearce
Biggart	Gingrey	Pence
Bilbray	Gohmert	Pitts
Bilirakis	Goode	Porter
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Granger	Pryce (OH)
Boehner	Graves	Putnam
Bonner	Hall (TX)	Radanovich
Bono	Hastert	Regula
Brady (TX)	Hastings (WA)	Rehberg
Brown-Waite,	Hayes	Reichert
Ginny	Heller	Renzi
Buchanan	Hensarling	Reynolds
Burgess	Hobson	Rogers (AL)
Burton (IN)	Hoekstra	Rogers (KY)
Buyer	Hooley	Rogers (MI)
Calvert	Hulshof	Rohrabacher
Camp (MI)	Inglis (SC)	Ros-Lehtinen
Campbell (CA)	Issa	Roskam
Cannon	Jindal	Royce
Cantor	Johnson (IL)	Ryan (WI)
Capito	Johnson, Sam	Sali
Carter	Jordan	Schmidt
Castle	King (IA)	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	King (NY)	Sessions
Coble	Kingston	Shadegg
Cole (OK)	Kirk	Shays
Conaway	Kline (MN)	Shimkus
Crenshaw	Knollenberg	Shuster
Culberson	Kuhl (NY)	Simpson
Davis (KY)	LaHood	Smith (NE)
Davis, David	Lamborn	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Tom	Latham	Smith (TX)
Deal (GA)	LaTourette	Tancredo
Dent	Lewis (CA)	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lewis (KY)	Tiahrt
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lucas	Upton
Doolittle	Lungren, Daniel	Walberg
Dreier	E.	Wamp
Duncan	Mack	Westmoreland
Ehlers	Manzullo	Whitfield
Emerson	Marchant	Wilson (NM)
English (PA)	McCarthy (CA)	Wilson (SC)
Everett	McCaul (TX)	Wolf
Fallin	McCotter	Young (AK)
Feeney	McHenry	
Ferguson	McKeon	

NAYS—253

Ackerman	Blunt	Carney
Allen	Boozman	Castor
Altmire	Boren	Chandler
Andrews	Boswell	Clarke
Arcuri	Boucher	Clay
Baca	Boustany	Cleaver
Baird	Boyd (FL)	Clyburn
Baldwin	Boyd (KS)	Cohen
Barrow	Brady (PA)	Conyers
Bean	Braley (IA)	Cooper
Becerra	Brown (SC)	Costa
Berkley	Brown, Corrine	Costello
Berman	Butterfield	Courtney
Berry	Capps	Cramer
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Crowley
Bishop (NY)	Cardoza	Cuellar
Blumenauer	Carnahan	Cummings

Davis (AL)	Langevin	Ross
Davis (CA)	Lantos	Rothman
Davis, Lincoln	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
DeGette	Lee	Rush
DeLauro	Levin	Ryan (OH)
Dicks	Lewis (GA)	Salazar
Dingell	Linder	Sánchez, Linda
Doggett	Lipinski	T.
Donnelly	LoBiondo	Sanchez, Loretta
Doyle	Loeb sack	Sarbanes
Drake	Lofgren, Zoe	Saxton
Edwards	Lowe y	Schakowsky
Ellison	Lynch	Schiff
Ellsworth	Mahoney (FL)	Schwartz
Emanuel	Maloney (NY)	Scott (GA)
Eshoo	Markey	Scott (VA)
Etheridge	Marshall	Serrano
Farr	Matheson	Sestak
Filner	Matsui	Shea-Porter
Forbes	McCarthy (NY)	Sherman
Fortenberry	McCollum (MN)	Shuler
Frank (MA)	McCrery	Skelton
Giffords	McDermott	Slaughter
Gillibrand	McGovern	Smith (WA)
Gillmor	McHugh	Snyder
Gonzalez	McIntyre	Solis
Gordon	McNerney	Souder
Green, Al	McNulty	Space
Green, Gene	Meehan	Spratt
Grijalva	Meek (FL)	Stark
Gutierrez	Meeks (NY)	Stearns
Hall (NY)	Melancon	Stupak
Hare	Michaud	Sutton
Harman	Miller (NC)	Tanner
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	Tauscher
Herger	Mitchell	Taylor
Herseth Sandlin	Mollohan	Terry
Higgins	Moore (KS)	Thompson (CA)
Hill	Moore (WI)	Thompson (MS)
Hinche y	Moran (KS)	Tiberi
Hinojosa	Murphy (CT)	Tierney
Hodes	Murphy, Patrick	Turner
Holden	Murphy, Tim	Udall (CO)
Holt	Murtha	Udall (NM)
Honda	Musgrave	Van Hollen
Hoyer	Napolitano	Velázquez
Hunter	Neal (MA)	Visclosky
Inslee	Oberstar	Walden (OR)
Israel	Obey	Walsh (NY)
Jackson (IL)	Olver	Walz (MN)
Jackson-Lee	Ortiz	Wasserman
(TX)	Pallone	Schultz
Jefferson	Pascrell	Waters
Johnson (GA)	Payne	Watt
Johnson, E. B.	Perlmutter	Waxman
Jones (NC)	Peterson (MN)	Weiner
Jones (OH)	Peterson (PA)	Welch (VT)
Kagen	Petri	Weller
Kanjorski	Pickering	Wexler
Kaptur	Platts	Wicker
Keller	Poe	Wilson (OH)
Kennedy	Pomeroy	Woolsey
Kildee	Price (NC)	Wu
Kilpatrick	Rahall	Wynn
Kind	Ramstad	Yarmuth
Klein (FL)	Rangel	Young (FL)
Kucinich	Reyes	
Lampson	Rodriguez	

NOT VOTING—18

Abercrombie	Fattah	Sires
Carson	Hirono	Sullivan
Cubin	McMorris	Towns
Davis (IL)	Rodgers	Watson
Davis, Jo Ann	Miller (FL)	Weldon (FL)
Delahunt	Moran (VA)	
Engel	Nadler	

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Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Messrs. LANTOS, BOOZMAN, KELLER of Florida, WALSH of New York, TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, SAXTON, SCHIFF, TIBERI, ANDREWS and CONYERS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

(Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as I stated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: “On Rollcall vote 340, I was recorded as a ‘yes’ vote when I intended to cast a ‘no’ vote.” I wish to clarify on the RECORD my miscast vote and my strong support for the National Drug Intelligence Center located in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, right outside of the 18th Congressional District. I was pleased to support funding for the NDIC in the Intelligence authorization bills in both the 108th and 109th Congress.

I look forward to continuing my work in support of the critical intelligence work of this agency.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1585, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BALDWIN). The time remaining in the debate on the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) controls 4 minutes, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) controls 9½ minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I'd ask my friend from Florida how many speakers she has on her side.

Ms. CASTOR. Madam Speaker, I have one remaining speaker before the close, so I'll reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak against this rule. There are two provisions in this bill regarding specialty metals that will make a bad situation worse. I offered two amendments to help correct this problem but, unfortunately, the majority did not allow either of the amendments. As a result, the Democrat majority will force high quality union jobs overseas.

My amendment would have also addressed the problems with the specialty metals and the country of origin specialty metals problem.

Can you believe that today we simply exempt foreign suppliers from the specialty metals provisions. If a product containing specialty metals comes from 18 other countries like France, Germany or Canada, they simply do not have to comply.

This provision is a competitive disadvantage for American industry and American workers. And here's how it works today. Caterpillar makes diesel engines for the Army. These are very common, commercially available engines that operate in civilian construction and trucking industry all over the world. This engine is manufactured by American workers in their Greenville, South Carolina plant.

But Caterpillar also manufactures the very same engine in Belgium. Because of the world demand, Belgium is also a qualifying country. That means that if Caterpillar makes an engine for the MRAP in South Carolina, they must go through the expensive process of documenting the nation of origin of the specialty metals content of every component in the engine. Or they could simply shift the production to Belgium and avoid the process and save money. This puts American jobs at risk because of this outdated legislation, and this rule denies us the ability to protect American workers in this bill.

It's simply unconscionable that we would legislate a competitive disadvantage upon American companies and American workers. And it's even more disheartening that Congress refuses to address the unintended consequences of this decade old problem.

DOD should be leveraging the industrial might of the United States to provide the best technology for our soldiers. But we're denied that ability in this rule.

Ms. CASTOR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule and the underlying bill. I know Chairman SKELTON and Ranking Member HUNTER have worked exceptionally hard on this bipartisan measure, and I thank them for their leadership.

Our operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have put great strain on our military, and this bill will reverse the decline in readiness. It adds funds for force protection programs such as mine resistant combat vehicles, IED countermeasures and body armor and a much deserved pay raise for the troops.

I'm also pleased that the measure recognizes the importance of submarines to our national security by adding \$588 million to construct a second Virginia-class submarine as early as 2009, 3 years earlier than planned. This is welcome news to the men and woman at Electric Boat in Rhode Island, as well as Groton, Connecticut, as well as our entire submarine industrial base, which is threatened by an insufficient workload. The Navy's current shipbuilding plan would have our submarine fleet drop to dangerously low levels in future years, just as other nations are increasing their naval capabilities.

I've been working exceptionally hard for 6 years to address this important national security issue, and I thank Chairman SKELTON and Seapower Chairman TAYLOR for their commitment to a robust submarine force.

This is a good bill and a good rule and, Madam Speaker, I urge its passage. And I thank my colleague for the time.

The rule before us makes in order an amendment I am offering with the gentleman from Maine, Mr. MICHAUD, that would require military pharmacies to include emergency contraception in the basic core formulary. Access