

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the President has disparaged budget gimmicks and declared “a return to honest budgeting.” Yet his plan then goes on to claim \$1.5 billion in war “savings” that are nothing more than an illusion, just the kind of gimmick he has disparaged.

The President’s budget claims \$1.6 trillion in “savings” and \$1.5 trillion in “deficit reduction” by claiming the already determined drawdown in troops as a reduction in spending. Put another way, the administration budget assumes an elevated path of war spending that was never going to be followed, and then claims savings through a reduction that was going to occur anyway.

This war games budget gimmick ends up representing three-quarter of their so-called savings.

The President isn’t making any attempt to reduce spending. He has constructed an unrealistically high future spending projection, and then claimed as savings the difference between this fictional budget world and reality.

We need to get spending under control, not budget gimmicks.

HONORING MRS. MYRTIS DENSON MAYO

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

Mr. CHILDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of America’s most exceptional women. Today is indeed a grand day in Prentiss County, Mississippi, because today, Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Myrtis Denson Mayo and all who love her are celebrating 102 years of a life well-lived, one who has sewn every garment she has ever worn. A rich life rewarded by 6 children, 19 grandchildren, 31 great-grandchildren and 20 great-great-grandchildren. Her extraordinary life is one of a great faith in God, with a love and appreciation for all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor this humble and gentle lady and commend her on her 102nd birthday, and further, I am proud to be one of the thousands of people positively influenced by my wife’s grandmother, Mrs. Myrtis Denson Mayo.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT CONGRESS TO PUT ITS FISCAL HOUSE IN ORDER

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

Mr. PENCE. After years of runaway spending at the Federal level, the American people want this Congress to put our fiscal house in order. Instead, President Barack Obama has brought forward the most fiscally irresponsible budget in American history. The President’s budget spends too much, borrows too much, and taxes too much, and the American people know it.

The American people don’t want more spending, more government, and

more bailouts. They don’t want to see this President’s budget result in, as CBO projected, nearly \$1 trillion in annual deficits for the next 10 years.

The President’s budget would actually double the national debt in just 6 years, and even worse, the President’s budget pays for all this spending with higher taxes on virtually every American, small business, and a light-switch tax that would raise utility rates for every American household by more than \$3,000.

Today, Republicans will continue to offer better solutions, unveiling today a blueprint for recovery that’s built on fiscal discipline, growth, and reform.

Let the debate begin.

FEDERAL LAND ASSISTANCE, MANAGEMENT AND ENHANCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISRAEL). Pursuant to House Resolution 281 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. 1404.

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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. 1404) to authorize a supplemental funding source for catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities on Department of the Interior and National Forest System lands, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy, and for other purposes, with Mr. PASTOR of Arizona (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, March 25, 2009, all time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1404

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act” or “FLAME Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Flame Fund for catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities.
- Sec. 3. Cohesive wildland fire management strategy.
- Sec. 4. Review of certain wildfires to evaluate cost containment in wildland fire suppression activities.
- Sec. 5. Reducing risk of wildfires in fire-ready communities.

SEC. 2. FLAME FUND FOR CATASTROPHIC EMERGENCY WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the following:

(A) Public lands, as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(B) Units of the National Park System.

(C) Refuges of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(D) Lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indian tribes or individual Indians.

(E) Lands in the National Forest System, as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)).

(2) FLAME FUND.—The term “Flame Fund” means the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement Fund established by this section.

(3) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to Federal land described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of paragraph (1); and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(4) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting jointly.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF FLAME FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement Fund.

(2) CONTENTS.—The Flame Fund shall consist of the following amounts:

(A) Amounts appropriated to the Flame Fund pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (c).

(B) Amounts transferred to the Flame Fund pursuant to subsection (d).

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Subject to subsection (e), amounts in the Flame Fund shall be available to the Secretaries to pay the costs of catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities that are separate from amounts annually appropriated to the Secretaries for the predicted annual workload for wildland fire suppression activities, based on analyses of historical workloads and anticipated increased workloads due to changing environmental or demographic conditions.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Flame Fund such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this section. It is the intent of Congress that the amount appropriated to the Flame Fund for fiscal year 2010 and each fiscal year thereafter should be not less than the average amount expended by the Secretaries for emergency wildland fire suppression activities over the five fiscal years preceding that fiscal year.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DESIGNATION OF FLAME FUND APPROPRIATIONS AS EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the amounts appropriated to the Flame Fund should be designated as amounts necessary to meet emergency needs; and

(B) the new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom should not count for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(3) NOTICE OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDS.—The Secretaries shall notify the congressional committees specified in subsection (h)(2) whenever only an estimated two months worth of funding remains in the Flame Fund.

(d) TRANSFER OF EXCESS WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION AMOUNTS INTO FLAME FUND.—

At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary concerned shall transfer to the Flame Fund amounts appropriated to the Secretary concerned for wildland fire suppression activities for the fiscal year, but not obligated for wildland fire suppression activities before the end of the fiscal year.

(e) USE OF FLAME FUND.—

(1) DECLARATION REQUIRED.—Amounts in the Flame Fund shall be made available to the Secretary concerned only after the Secretaries issue a declaration that a wildland fire suppression activity is eligible for funding from the Flame Fund.

(2) DECLARATION CRITERIA.—A declaration by the Secretaries under paragraph (1) shall be based on the following criteria:

(A) In the case of an individual wildland fire incident—

- (i) the fire covers 300 or more acres;
- (ii) the severity of the fire, which may be based on incident complexity or the potential for increased complexity; and
- (iii) the threat posed by the fire, including the potential for loss of lives, property, or critical resources.

(B) Consistent with subsection (f), in the case of a firefighting season, when the cumulative costs of wildland fire suppression activities for the Secretary concerned are projected to exceed amounts annually appropriated for such activities.

(3) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO SECRETARY CONCERNED.—After issuance of a declaration under paragraph (1) and upon the request of the Secretary concerned, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the Flame Fund to the Secretary concerned such amounts as the Secretaries determine are necessary for wildland fire suppression activities associated with the declared suppression emergency.

(4) STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL LAND.—Use of the Flame Fund for catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities on State and private land and, where applicable, tribal land shall be consistent with existing agreements where the Secretaries have agreed to assume responsibility for wildland fire suppression activities on the land.

(f) TREATMENT OF ANTICIPATED AND PREDICTED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary concerned shall continue to fund anticipated and predicted wildland fire suppression activities within the appropriate agency budget for each fiscal year. Use of the additional funding made available through the Flame Fund is intended to supplement the budgeted and appropriated agency funding and is to be used only for purposes and in instances consistent with this section.

(g) PROHIBITION ON OTHER TRANSFERS.—All amounts in the Flame Fund, as well as all funds appropriated for the purpose of wildland fire suppression on Federal land, must be obligated before the Secretary concerned may transfer funds from non-fire accounts for wildland fire suppression.

(h) ACCOUNTING AND REPORTS.—

(1) ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING SYSTEM.—The Secretaries shall establish an accounting and reporting system for the Flame Fund compatible with existing National Fire Plan reporting procedures.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretaries shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate an annual report on the use of the funds from the Flame Fund, together with any recommendations that the Secretaries may have to improve the administrative control and oversight of the Flame Fund.

The annual report shall be made available to the public.

(3) ESTIMATES OF WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION COSTS TO IMPROVE BUDGETING AND FUNDING.—

(A) PERIODIC ESTIMATES.—Consistent with the schedule provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretaries shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (2) an estimate of anticipated wildfire suppression costs for the current fiscal year and the following fiscal year. The methodology for developing the estimates shall be subject to periodic peer review to ensure compliance with subparagraph (C).

(B) SUBMISSION SCHEDULE.—The Secretaries shall submit an estimate under subparagraph (A) during—

- (i) the first week of February of each year;
- (ii) the first week of April of each year;
- (iii) the first week of July of each year; and

(iv) if the bill making appropriations for operations of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service for the following fiscal year has not been enacted by September 1, the first week of September of each year.

(C) BASIS.—An estimate of anticipated wildfire suppression costs shall be developed using the best available—

- (i) climate, weather, and other relevant data; and
- (ii) models and other analytic tools.

**SEC. 3. COHESIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.**

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report that contains a cohesive wildland fire management strategy, consistent with the recommendations contained in recent Comptroller General reports regarding this issue.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall address the findings of the Comptroller General in the reports referred to in such subsection and include the following elements:

- (1) A system to identify the most cost effective means for allocating fire management budget resources.
- (2) An illustration of plans by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to reinvest in non-fire programs.
- (3) A description of how the Secretaries will employ appropriate management response.
- (4) A system for assessing the level of risk to communities.
- (5) A system to ensure that the highest priority fuels reduction projects are being funded first.

**SEC. 4. REVIEW OF CERTAIN WILDFIRES TO EVALUATE COST CONTAINMENT IN WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES.**

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a review, using independent panels, of each wildfire incident for which the Secretary concerned incurs expenses in excess of \$10,000,000.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary concerned shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report containing the results of each review conducted under subsection (a).

**SEC. 5. REDUCING RISK OF WILDFIRES IN FIRE-READY COMMUNITIES.**

(a) FIRE-READY COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “fire-ready community” means a community that—

- (1) is located within a priority area identified pursuant to subsection (b);

(2) has a cooperative fire agreement that articulates the roles and responsibilities for Federal, State and local government entities in local wildfire suppression and protection;

(3) has local codes that require fire-resistant home design and building materials;

(4) has a community wildfire protection plan (as defined in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502)); and

(5) is engaged in a successful collaborative process that includes multiple interested persons representing diverse interests and is transparent and nonexclusive, such as a resource advisory committee established under section 205 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393; 16 U.S.C. 500 note).

(b) FIRE RISK MAPPING.—As soon as is practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (in this section referred to as the “Secretaries”) shall develop regional maps of communities most at risk of wildfire and in need of hazardous fuel treatment and maintenance. The maps shall identify priority areas for hazardous fuels reduction projects, including—

(1) at-risk communities in fire-prone areas of the wildland-urban interface (as defined in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502));

(2) watersheds and municipal drinking water sources;

(3) emergency evacuation corridors;

(4) electricity transmission corridors; and

(5) low-capacity or low-income communities.

(c) LOCAL WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITY GRANTS.—

(1) GRANTS AVAILABLE.—The Secretaries may provide cost-share grants to fire-ready communities to assist such communities in carrying out activities authorized by paragraph (2).

(2) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Grant funds may be used for the following:

(A) Education programs to raise awareness of homeowners and citizens about wildland fire protection practices, including FireWise or similar programs.

(B) Training programs for local firefighters on wildland firefighting techniques and approaches.

(C) Equipment acquisition to facilitate wildland fire preparedness.

(D) Implementation of a community wildfire protection plan.

(d) WILDLAND FIRE COST-SHARE AGREEMENTS.—In developing any wildland fire cost-share agreement with a State Forester or equivalent official, the Secretaries shall, to the greatest extent possible, encourage the State and local communities involved to become fire-ready communities.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary.

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to the bill is in order except those printed in House Report 111-52. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent of the amendment, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be not subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. RAHALL  
The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. RAHALL:  
Page 5, beginning line 3, strike paragraph (2) (and redesignate the subsequent paragraph accordingly).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, the pending measure contains a sense of the Congress resolution regarding the budgetary treatment of the FLAME fund. We've been working with the Budget Committee on this matter and appreciate their interest in this legislation, and as such, I no longer see a need for the sense of Congress provision. My amendment simply strikes it from the bill, and I ask for adoption of the amendment.

I reserve my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I'm not in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, as introduced, this bill contained sense of Congress language that the chairman talked about.

Since the severity of wildfires and cost of suppressing them have grown enormously in recent years as a result of the tinderbox conditions we have allowed to develop in this country, I understand why the bill sought to deal with the requirements of the Budget Act this way because, after all, we really have no choice but to try to bring the fires under control and limit their destructiveness.

Although, I can understand how this amendment came to be, because apparently the Budget Committee must feel differently with the massive deficits that we face under the President's proposed budget, and I can see why the Budget Committee is concerned about taking the FLAME fund off budget.

Nevertheless, I think this is the right amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PERLMUTTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 111-52.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. PERLMUTTER:

Page 4, line 15, insert after the period the following new sentence: "Authorized suppression activities include containment activities in response to crisis insect infestations to reduce the likelihood of wildfires."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Chairman, I would begin by thanking the chairman of the committee, Mr. RAHALL, for bringing this critical bill to the floor today.

One of the most pressing dangers posed by wildfires is the thousands of acres of dead woods and dead trees caused by invasive species, particularly the bark beetle in my own State of Colorado and throughout the Rocky Mountain West.

These insects have created literally millions of square miles of dead forest which endanger thousands of communities should they ignite into flames.

This amendment simply clarifies that the FLAME fund can be used for containment activities to prevent a burning fire from reaching dangerously infested areas, which pose a higher risk of the intensification and spread of that wildfire.

While not regionally specific, my amendment is especially relevant to the Rocky Mountain West.

From Canada down to New Mexico, the bark beetle epidemic has been called "the largest known insect infestation in the history of North America." This epidemic has the potential to cripple our communities, our forests, our tourism sector, our economy, and our way of life in Colorado.

But heaven forbid a forest fire should start in an infested area; far more will be lost.

The effects of the bark beetle infestation are apparent in the transformation of our mountain landscape, which has been described as turning "a blanket of green forest into a blanket of rust red." To put this transformation into perspective, in my own State of Colorado and in Wyoming in 2006, there were 1 million acres of dead trees. In 2008, it is expected to total over 2 million. These acres of dead trees trigger and perpetuate catastrophic fire risk and scope.

The FLAME Act will play an instrumental role in helping to suppress these catastrophic wildfires.

My amendment will explain further and make clear the Secretary of the Interior's and the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to provide suppression activities in response to crisis insect infestations.

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I ask for the Members to support this important amendment.

With that, I yield to the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. RAHALL. I appreciate the gentleman from Colorado yielding. I'm happy to accept his amendment and appreciate his work on this legislation.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I'm not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado is intended, rightfully so, to clarify the fire suppression authority under this Act as it relates to the severe insect infestation problem in our national forests.

Although I support the amendment, I must point out that prevention is far more cost-effective than fire suppression, and until we in Congress act on measures that promote sound scientific forest management and allow the related industries to survive, we are really not comprehensively addressing this problem.

Nevertheless, this is a good amendment. I support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Chair, I just ask for an "aye" vote on amendment No. 2.

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

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk to the Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. POLIS:  
Page 11, after line 4, insert the following new subsection:

(c) REVISION.—At least once during every five-year period initially beginning on the date of the submission of the cohesive wildland fire management strategy under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a revised strategy that takes into consideration changes affecting

the elements of the strategy specified in subsection (b) during the five-year period, in particular changes with respect to landscape, vegetation, climate, and weather.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. POLIS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to thank Chairman RAHALL and his staff for their leadership on an intelligent and important bill that will do a world of good work for districts like mine in the West and other districts across the country where people live, work and play in and around our public lands.

With the establishment of the FLAME Fund, our Nation's land management agencies are freed from the overbearing costs of fighting wildfires and once again will be able to focus their efforts on the local communities and public land users they were created to serve, as well as fire prevention.

This bill also, finally, guarantees that a cohesive wildfire management strategy is completed and put into place, a strategy that is long overdue and the absence of which has already damaged wildfire suppression efforts across our country.

Mr. Chairman, this vital cohesive plan, which has been called for time and time again by the General Accountability Office, is kept up-to-date and remains an effective tool as years go by.

My district in Colorado is a prime example of why we need an ever-evolving fire management plan. We have been hit hard by the mountain pine beetle infestation, an epidemic that has killed millions of acres of trees, turning the area into a potential powder keg for fire risk, and brought the threat of wildfires into our backyards in ways that we could not have predicted prior to the outbreak.

Over the past 10 years, the outbreak has spread to more and more areas and is now hitting newer species of pine.

Climate modeling predicts that a large change in the frequency of precipitation and the intensity of droughts in the area could only add increasing wildfire risks. My district is already experiencing the effects of climate change, and any national wildfire plan needs to change in step with our environment.

My amendment ensures that the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture work to continually update the cohesive fire management plan by requiring that they provide a revised plan at least once every 5 years that takes into account community needs and our changing climate.

We owe it to our brave firefighters and the efficiency-minded taxpayers to ensure that this fundamental part of wildfire management policy stays up-to-date and doesn't let our communities fall by the way side.

Mr. Chair, this amendment and this bill are vitally important to ensuring responsible national wildfire policy. I urge passage of the amendment and the underlying bill.

I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. I appreciate the gentleman from Colorado yielding, and congratulate him for his superb leadership and work on this bill, and we accept the amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have no objection to the amendment of the gentleman from Colorado. I know that most Forest Service employers are very frustrated over the extent to which their time is spent producing the paperwork needed to defend against or head off lawsuits. I am sure many in Congress have heard me say that as a result of these lawsuits, they spend far more time developing forest plans than implementing them. But in the case of keeping the forest fire wildfire strategy current, it makes sense to revise them from time to time.

In a few short years, drought, beetle infestation or forest life cycle can transform a forest, and what may have once been a very appropriate fire management strategy may no longer be relevant.

I hope that the Forest Service will be able to update the cohesive wildlife management strategy in a timely manner, without delays or other challenges posed by irresponsible environmental lawsuits.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. I yield back the balance of my time and ask for approval of the amendment.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS  
OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

Page 11, after line 4, insert the following new subsection:

(c) NOTICE OF PRESCRIBED FIRES.—As part of the strategy required by subsection (a) for the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that, before any prescribed fire is used on National Forest System land, owners of adjacent private land are notified in writing of the date and scope of the prescribed fire.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment can best be described as a "good neighbor amendment." This amendment will require advanced notice in writing to land owners adjacent to National Forest system lands whenever the Forest Service sets a prescribed burn.

It is important for all of us who are government officials to treat every American with respect. We owe it to neighboring property owners to let them know what we are doing when our actions may affect them.

Fires, even prescribed burns, can be dramatic events. It is simply a courtesy to keep our neighbors informed.

This commonsense amendment was included in the version of the FLAME Act that passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote last year.

Some might say that the burden of notifying neighbors is too great. I suspect these are people who don't live next to national forests and they don't understand what challenges a prescribed burn can have. It is a lot more expensive to face lawsuits from private landowners who weren't given enough warning to prepare for possible problems than it might come from notifying them of a prescribed burn.

Mr. RAHALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. With that, Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RAHALL. I appreciate the gentleman's amendment, and thank him for it. We would be glad to accept it on this side.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS  
OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

Page 11, line 12, insert after the period the following new sentence: "The review of a wildfire incident shall include an assessment of what actions, if any, could have been taken in advance of the fire that may have prevented the fire or at least reduced the severity of the fire."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Einstein's definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different result. In order not to be a continuing example of Einstein's observation, this bill wisely requires the Secretaries to conduct a review of major wildlife incidents and report the results of the review to Congress.

My amendment simply directs that these reports include an assessment of what actions could have been taken before the fire that would have prevented or lessened the severity of the fire. I believe my amendment will increase the value and usefulness of the information gathered, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. RAHALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. We accept the amendment on this side.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I urge adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

Page 11, line 12, insert after the period the following new sentence: "The review of a wildfire incident shall include an assessment of the quantity of greenhouse gases produced as a result of the fire."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, the President has proposed that

the Federal Government impose a cap-and-trade system aimed at limiting and reducing carbon emissions in our country. This cap-and-trade system is really a national energy tax that could cost \$2 trillion. As a result of that, American families could pay up to \$3,100 per year in higher energy and fuel costs.

Let's set aside the fact that our economy can't afford such a massive new tax on such basic essential services as electricity. Let's also set aside the fact that we'd be handicapping the American worker and small business by imposing such a tax when China and India are unapologetically racing to expand carbon emissions in their country.

The President's cap-and-trade scheme aims to curb manmade carbon emissions, but the bill before us today is about wildfires—and the fact is that we know very little about the massive carbon emissions created by such fires.

Yet, what little information we do have on wildfires is absolutely astonishing. For example, the 2003 Hayman fire in Colorado produced more CO<sub>2</sub> than was produced by the entire population of the State of Colorado in a single year.

My amendment simply directs the Forest Service to gather information on the emissions of wildfires because such knowledge is an essential component in making national policy decisions on greenhouse gases that are based on facts and proven science and not conjecture and unproven consensus.

We can't afford to impose a \$2 trillion energy tax on our economy and on American families and small businesses, especially when we weren't even aware of the massive carbon outputs of wildfires that the Federal Government is doing enough to prevent right now.

So I urge support of my amendment. Mr. RAHALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the gentleman for yielding. We accept the amendment on this side.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. HEINRICH  
The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. HEINRICH:

Page 11, after line 4, insert the following new paragraph:

(6) A system to assess the impacts of climate change on the frequency and severity of wildland fire.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Thank you, Chairman RAHALL, for championing this legislation. I support the FLAME Act because it's critical to protecting the public safety of New Mexico's First Congressional District.

The forest fire season has begun earlier than ever in various areas of the Cibola National Forest in my congressional district, and specifically in the Mountainair Ranger District, where last year we saw the Trigo fire burn 14,000 acres over a period of a month. As you can imagine, being prepared for this year's fire season is a top priority for us.

The focus of this legislation is clearly the creation of a Catastrophic Wildfire Fund. But the bill also calls for a cohesive wildland fire management strategy. The amendment that I'm offering simply ensures that this strategy includes an assessment of the impacts of climate change on the frequency and severity of wildland fires.

Such an assessment is critical to our understanding of how the dynamics of fire seasons are dramatically affected due to changes in weather and temperature. Our forests are already experiencing climate change as we speak. I can see the effect on the forest when I hike through the Sandia Wilderness in my district. One of the primary consequences of these changes is the substantial increase in the forests' vulnerability to fire.

To put it simply, snow pack in our mountains is melting earlier in the season and at a much faster rate, resulting in dryer conditions earlier in the fire season on. This requires land managers to be prepared for fires much earlier than they have before, placing even more demands on the firefighters who make up our first line of defense.

In addition, warmer temperatures earlier in the year have allowed for more generations of insects like bark beetles to reproduce each summer. We've had serious bark beetle outbreaks in our Pinon and Ponderosa forests—and the damage that they do to trees contributes to significant deadwood on the forest floor, creating even more fuel for wildland fires.

Firefighters tell us that the conditions resulting from the bark beetle's impact create a different kind of fire—one that is more intense, more persistent, and more resistant to the tools that they have used to against them in the past.

□ 1045

This is why we must understand these trends resulting from our changing climate and the impact that they have on forest fire behavior. Moreover, forest fires have a compounding effect on climate change. Catastrophic forest fires release more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere than the carbon cycle can naturally process, which exacerbates the warming cycle and makes forests more vulnerable to fire.

Recognizing these changing conditions and being prepared to address them is essential to the safety of our firefighters and the communities that they risk their lives to protect. I strongly believe that my amendment will help every community threatened by wildfire to be better prepared for the fires that we will face in coming years.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico deals with what issues Federal agencies should take into account when preparing a cohesive wildland fire management strategy.

I will simply note the irony that Democrats on the Rules Committee made when they allowed this amendment to be made in order to require that the management strategy analyze how the world's atmosphere and climate might impact the frequency in severity of wildfires; and yet, my amendment to have the agencies include fire prevention practices on fire management was not made in order. Apparently, we prefer to dedicate our Federal firefighters' time to speculation about the weather and not on real on-the-ground, human-controlled actions that are proven to prevent fires from ever happening. So it seems to me our priorities, at least from the Rules Committee standpoint, might be a bit misplaced. But, nevertheless, this is a good amendment and we accept it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding. I want to thank him for his amendment, and we accept it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. MINNICK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today with an amendment to H.R. 1404, the Federal Land Assistance Management and Enhancement Act.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Mr. MINNICK: Page 7, after line 13, insert the following new paragraph:

(5) EFFECT OF INSECT INFESTATIONS.—For purposes of applying clauses (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (2)(A), the Secretaries shall take into account areas where insect infestation has created an extreme risk for wildfire.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. MINNICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Chairman, our Nation's forests are in a state of crisis. In Idaho and throughout the West, the bark beetle is wreaking havoc on our healthy forests and increasing the risk and intensity of wildfires. The FLAME Act addresses the escalating costs of wildfires by creating a government fund for devastating emergency wildfires. My amendment addresses the growing problem that the bark beetle has on our forests.

This beetle is killing millions of trees out West, and the dead and dying trees they leave in their wake create the kind of fuel that can feed major wildfires and threaten our communities.

My amendment directs the allocation of funding in this Act to account for forest areas, not only in Idaho, but throughout the country, that have been greatly damaged by the infestation of invasive insects. Those areas have high potential to burn quickly, and must be managed in an effective way for the benefit and protection of local communities.

Mr. RAHALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MINNICK. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. I appreciate the gentleman's amendment, thank him for his work, and we accept the amendment.

Mr. MINNICK. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased the majority has acknowledged with this amendment the importance of prevention.

Whether the risk be beetle infestation or other disease, we can prevent

forest fires if we manage our forests. I hope in the future we can take genuine strides to prevent catastrophic fire. This amendment is just one small piece of a much broader prevention strategy that is needed.

If the gentleman is prepared to yield back, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 9 offered by Mr. LUJÁN: Page 11, after line 4, insert the following new paragraph:

(6) A system to study the effects of invasive species on wildland fire risk.

Page 14, after line 7, insert the following new subparagraph:

(E) Implementation of fire-safety programs focused on the eradication or control of invasive species.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. RAHALL for his leadership on this issue.

All across New Mexico and the United States, wildfires are a growing hazard, posing a threat to life and property when woodland ecosystems meet developed areas.

In recent decades, invasive species have increased the wildfire threat to woodland ecosystems throughout the Southwest and other regions of the country. With my colleagues, Congresswoman MARKEY of Colorado and Congressman CONNOLLY of Virginia, I have proposed this amendment to limit fire risk resulting from the negative impacts of invasive species.

In my district, invasive species have become a problem. Increasing the threat of fire in woodland areas, several years of drought combined with high tree densities allowed pine bark beetle populations to reach outbreak levels between 2002 and 2004, killing

millions of pinyon and ponderosa pine trees in New Mexico and Arizona. Aerial survey data found that 3.4 million acres in the region were affected during that period. These dead trees have amplified the threat of fire in woodland areas by increasing the amount of dead and downed organic material, material that is just waiting for a spark.

This amendment will help decrease the threat of wildfires by identifying ways to reduce fire hazards through the study of invasive species and the increased fire vulnerability they cause.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, clearly invasive species have a role in destroying our valuable forests. My understanding is that the grants made available under this amendment would go towards programs focused on eradication of invasives.

Much like a weed infested, untended garden, our forests are being overtaken and destroyed. This condition is completely unnecessary, but our land managers now spend most of their time dealing with lawsuits, either preparing to be sued or being sued, while our forests go untreated. This is a good amendment, and I urge adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague.

This amendment adds a single element to section 3 of the FLAME Act, directing the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy.

As my colleague from New Mexico just indicated, invasive species really can be very destructive and, frankly, affect every part of the United States. For example, the gypsy moth defoliates and kills oak trees throughout the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic.

In my own region, the hemlock woolly adelgid has a similar range, but it infects and kills Eastern and Carolina hemlocks. Ninety percent of all of the hemlock trees in Virginia have been killed by this pest, and it is spreading, and it is spreading from the Southeast toward the Northeast and the Midwest. The southern pine beetle defoliates vast stands of pines in the South, wreaking havoc and creating tinderboxes in dry conditions.

The Forest Service recognizes these fire hazards. In 2002, in a report about the western bark beetle, the agency said that, "Extreme fuel loads pose a significant threat to property and life," and, "Mortality caused by bark beetles increases the risk of catastrophic fires."

This fire hazard is not limited to Western States. The Daniel Boone National Forest national managers, for example, said they "are concerned about the debris from dead and dying trees that are now covering the forest floor. This debris dramatically increases the fuel load in these areas, which may create severe conditions in the event of a wildfire."

Since invasive species can create conditions under which large fires are much more likely, it would be appropriate to try to prevent these hazardous fuels from accumulating by suppressing the pest in the first place.

I am delighted to join in this amendment. I thank my colleague from New Mexico and in advance my colleague from Colorado for joining in this effort, and I look forward to its adoption.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Mexico has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chairman, I would yield 1¼ minutes to the gentlelady from Colorado, Congresswoman MARKEY.

Ms. MARKEY of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of an amendment to the FLAME Act that I coauthored along with Congressman LUJÁN and Congressman CONNOLLY.

Our amendment would provide for a management plan that would study the effects on wildfire risk. This amendment would also expand eligibility to allow grants to focus their fire prevention by eradicating invasive species. One such invasive species is tamarisk.

Since the 1960s, Westerners have worked to rid the region's rivers of tamarisk, hoping to salvage scarce water, protect wildlife, or fend off wildfire. Millions of dollars and countless back-breaking hours are spent each year on efforts to hack down and poison the plants.

Tamarisk has displaced native vegetation on approximately 1.6 million acres of land in the West and continues to spread. Studies have shown that mature tamarisk can uptake nearly 200 gallons of water a day. Due to this, the West is losing 2 million to 4.5 million acre-feet of water per year because of tamarisk. In Southeastern Colorado, this has made the land more arid, which has made it susceptible to wildfire. Our amendment will help suppress growth by eradicating the problem before it starts.

I want to thank my colleagues for working with me on this amendment, and I want to thank Chairman RAHALL for his support of our amendment and for his leadership on this bill. I urge all Members to support our amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chairman, this is an important issue, and this issue needs to be dealt with in a manner that is timely and adequate. I urge passage of the amendment.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chair, thank you Mr. RAHALL for your leadership on this issue. All across New Mexico and the United States, wildfires are a growing hazard, posing a threat to life and property when woodland ecosystems meet developed areas. In recent decades, invasive species have increased the wildfire threat to woodland ecosystems throughout the southwest and other regions of the country. With my colleagues Congresswoman MARKEY of Colorado and Congressman CONNOLLY of Virginia, I have proposed this amendment to limit fire risk resulting from the negative impact of invasive species.

In my district, invasive species have become a problem—increasing the threat of fire in woodland areas. Several years of drought combined with high tree densities allowed pine bark beetle populations to reach outbreak levels between 2002 and 2004, killing millions of piñon and ponderosa pine trees in New Mexico and Arizona. Aerial survey data found that 3.4 million acres in the region were affected during this period.

These dead trees have amplified the threat of fire in woodland areas by increasing the amount of "dead and down" organic material—material that is just waiting for a spark. This amendment will help decrease the threat of wildfires by identifying ways to reduce fire hazards through the study of invasive species and the increased fire vulnerability they cause.

Mr. Chair, this is an important issue and an issue that is timely and adequate. With that Mr. Chair I urge the passage of my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN).

The amendment was agreed to.

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AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. RAHALL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mr. RAHALL. On behalf of Mr. MATHESON of Utah, Mr. Chairman, I offer his amendment No. 10.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 10 offered by Mr. RAHALL: Page 11, after line 4, insert the following new paragraph:

(6) A plan, developed in coordination with the National Guard Bureau, to maximize the use of National Guard resources to fight wildfires.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. This is a simple amendment, Mr. Chairman. It would allow the National Guard to participate in the fighting of wildfires.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. This amendment would direct better coordination of the National Guard with

wildfires. I think it is a good amendment, and we will accept it on this side.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield back.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MRS. KIRKPATRICK OF ARIZONA

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair has been notified that amendment No. 11 will not be offered.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 111-52.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 12 offered by Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona:

Page 11, line 25, strike "that—" and insert the following: "that satisfies the requirement of paragraph (1), and the requirements in at least two of the other four paragraphs, as follows:".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I yield to myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment to the FLAME Act to amend the definition of "fire-ready community." The overall bill is of great concern to my district, where 6 million acres of national forest provide access to unique natural resources, but also pose a great risk of fire.

We are just a few short weeks from the official beginning of wildfire season in the State of Arizona. In fact, there was a report in the Prescott Daily Courier yesterday of a start of a wildfire in the Skull Valley area. For the next 6 months, more than 7,000 professional firefighters and countless volunteers will be on constant alert. We have already begun fighting fires just miles from the site of the Rodeo-Chediski fire that devastated Arizona's First District 7 years ago. And we expect to be tested throughout the district very soon.

The drought that has been ravaging Arizona for many years makes us even more vulnerable to wildfires than we once were. Just last year, in Yavapai County, which is in my district, we lost almost 9,000 acres and nearly lost the historic community of Crown King when a hiker started a small signal fire. And that was just one of the 1,850 wildfires that ranged over our State, burning 85,000 acres. And that was a mild wildfire season.

Our firefighters have bravely contained fires year in and year out doing

outstanding work to keep our citizens safe. They have risked their lives combating wildfires in Arizona and across the country. With some of the best training in the world available at the Wildfire Academy in Prescott, which was started with the efforts of my cousin, Cory Kirkpatrick, I have no doubt they will come into this wildfire season as well prepared as ever to protect our homes and communities.

But with the millions of acres of national forest for them to protect in the First District of Arizona alone and the State Forestry Division responsible for more than 22 million acres, bravery and readiness may not be enough. They need our assistance to partner with local communities for the implementation of a community wildfire protection plan, along with a provision for training, education and equipment.

That is why I have offered this amendment, which changes the definition of "fire-ready community," the cities and towns that will receive Fire-fighting Capability Grants. Under my amendment, cities that have taken good-faith steps to prepare for wildfire and are in regions considered high priority will be eligible for these grants.

With so much at stake, we should be making it easier for towns to receive the help they need to prepare and protect against devastating wildfires. To that end, I urge support of my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I'm not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that this amendment makes it easier for communities to qualify for grants. These funds will be well spent if they actually go towards real fuel reduction. Neither taxpayers nor communities in harm's way of potential wildfires can afford to have funds used merely to nibble around the edges, avoiding tackling the real problem of fuel buildup.

This is a good amendment. I support it.

If the gentlelady is ready to close, I will yield back my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the gentlewoman from Arizona and commend her on her excellent amendment and rise in support of it.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. I yield back my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK).

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 111-52.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 13 offered by Mr. GOODLATTE:

Add at the end the following new section:

**SEC. 6. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PARTNERSHIPS TO REDUCE HAZARDOUS FUELS ON NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS TO PREVENT OR REDUCE THE SEVERITY OF WILDFIRES.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTRACT.—The term "contract" means any contracting authority available to the Secretary of Agriculture, including a sole source contract or other agreement for the mutual benefit of the Secretary and a State Forester.

(2) GOOD NEIGHBOR PROJECT.—The term "good neighbor project" means any project on National Forest System land that meets the requirements for hazardous fuels reduction projects under subsections (a), (d), (e), and (f) of section 102 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 6512).

(3) STATE FORESTER.—The term "State Forester" has the meaning given that term in section 4(k) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103).

(b) PARTNERSHIP AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with a State Forester to prepare and implement good neighbor projects on National Forest System land to complement any similar project being performed on bordering or adjacent non-Federal land. The decision to proceed with a good neighbor project is in the Secretary's sole discretion.

(c) STATE FORESTER OR EQUIVALENT OFFICIAL AS AGENT.—A cooperative agreement or contract under subsection (b) may authorize the State Forester to serve as the agent for the Secretary in providing all services necessary to facilitate the performance of good neighbor projects, except that any decision with respect to a good neighbor project required to be made under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) may not be delegated to a State Forester or any officer or employee of the State Forester.

(d) PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.—In implementing any good neighbor project, the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) the project is consistent with the applicable land and resource management plan developed under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604); and

(2) the project improves the cost efficiency of managing the National Forest System land covered by the project, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) PRIORITY FOR COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall give priority to good neighbor projects that are—

(1) developed in collaboration with non-governmental entities;

(2) consistent with a community wildfire protection plan (as defined in section 101 of

the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502)); or

(3) prepared in a manner consistent with the Implementation Plan for the Comprehensive Strategy for a Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment, dated May 2002, developed pursuant to the conference report to accompany the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (House Report No. 106-64), and subsequent revisions of the implementation plan.

(f) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Subsections (d) and (g) of section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a) shall not apply to a contract or other agreement under this subsection.

(g) SUBCONTRACTING BY A STATE FORESTER.—A State Forester may subcontract to the extent allowed by State and local law to prepare or implement a contract or other agreement under this section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 281, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I commend Chairman RAHALL for addressing this important issue over the last 2 years. The wildfire funding problems for the Forest Service are some of the most challenging issues the agency faces today. Wildfire funding costs have skyrocketed over the last decade and are consuming the Forest Service's budget, which means there is less funding for other Forest Service needs.

We will continue to see high costs and more damage to our forests and communities unless we take steps to reduce fire risk in our Federal forests. We must provide the Forest Service with additional tools to get our Federal forests in a healthy, more fire-resistant condition.

I support the underlying purpose of this legislation. However, the bill does not do enough to address the problem causing the increasing costs of fighting fires; that is, the unhealthy conditions of our forests.

My amendment to the FLAME Act will provide the Forest Service with an additional tool to address these problems that will ultimately leave our forests in a healthier condition and will yield a savings for the taxpayers.

My amendment creates a new contracting tool for the Forest Service to partner with States. This will give the Forest Service permanent authority to contract with States to reduce wildfire risks across boundary lines. This practice is commonly known as "good neighbor authority," and has been tested in States like Colorado and Utah, where it has proven to be effective. Currently, H.R. 1404 contains no such tool for the Forest Service.

The significance of this measure is that it will encourage both Federal and State agencies to work together to address unhealthy conditions in Federal forests. Fires know no boundaries.

They can start on Federal land and easily spread to State and private forestland. My amendment provides a more comprehensive approach to preventing dangerous fires and fighting them when they happen.

I'm pleased that my amendment has the support of several forestry groups, including the Society of American Foresters, the Council of State Foresters, the Forest Foundation and other forestry groups. I have also spoken with the Forest Service, and they have told me that they have no objections to this amendment.

Let me be clear. This amendment is meant to protect our forests from catastrophic fire. Like everyone else, I want to see our treasured national forests protected from fires. By allowing Federal and State agencies to work in tandem to reduce hazardous fuels, we are ensuring that our forests are protected for generations to come.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. RAHALL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Goodlatte amendment. The amendment would provide expansive new contracting authority to State foresters to perform so called "good neighbor projects" on national forest system lands. My concern here is not with these types of projects in and of themselves, but rather the way the amendment would allow these type of projects to proceed.

In effect, the amendment represents an unwarranted authority which could undermine current protections in the law that protect taxpayer interests, forest worker rights and which ensure adequate environmental review for activities occurring on forest lands.

Some supporters of this proposal are seeking to use the pending legislation to make wholesale changes in Federal forest management. Specifically, the amendment would eliminate existing requirements on public notification and advertising of timber sales. It would eliminate requirements separating the planning of projects from those with a financial interest in the project.

The transfer of contracting authority from the Federal Government to the States also has impacts on Federal worker-protection laws. Under existing law, the Forest Service must ensure that contracts adhere to Federal labor standards. These contract labor laws provide fair wage rates and compensation for overtime.

These Federal labor standards do not apply to contracts issued by individual States. As such, wage standards and overtime requirements that are required for any Federal contract would

not apply under this amendment, since a State would be the contracting agent.

The Obama administration has highlighted the risk to the taxpayer of the reliance of Federal agencies on sole-source contracting, for which this amendment provides. A March 4 memorandum on government contracting states clearly that it is the policy of the Federal Government that executive agencies shall not engage in non-competitive contracts, except where appropriate safeguards have been put in place to protect the taxpayer. We have seen what happens when the government turns over contracting to a sole-source entity.

The underlying measure before the House today is about ensuring firefighters have the resources they need to combat wildfires. We have had our fire drills on forest management battles in the past.

□ 1115

This is not the time or place to have another.

I would note that this amendment is opposed by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades. It's opposed by the Carpenters' Union as well. I have those communications in front of me.

And I would note that, while the gentleman from Virginia, as well-intentioned as he is in his efforts, and has noted that the Forest Service does not oppose the amendment, of course they don't. They cannot. And they are not for the amendment either. Of course they cannot be.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, at this time I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to speak in favor of this amendment.

This amendment simply gives the Secretary of Agriculture some flexibility to work in relationship with State directors to try and solve problems that exist.

In 2007, in my State of Utah, there was a half a million acres that were burned. Four-fifths of that was on Federal property. Unfortunately, fire, being stupid, didn't know enough to stop at the Federal line, and it actually did impinge on private property. There has been too much private property lost. There have been too many young lives that were lost in those fires. We need to have a solution to that.

The States of Colorado and Utah have been working on this program, and it has been effective. It's been effective in saving lives. It's been effective in saving property. It's been effective in alleviating the amount of fuel, the intensity of the fires and, over time, that simply helps our forest, it helps life, it helps the environment, it helps clean the air, and I thank the gentleman from Virginia for actually presenting this amendment. In Utah it

works. In Colorado it works. It can work in other places as well.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I am the last speaker. I am ready to close on my side.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, at this time I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the ranking member, the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this is an excellent opportunity, with this amendment, for us to insist that fire prevention activities be part of the overall wildland fire management equation. Mr. GOODLATTE's program to encourage cooperative management across Federal, State and private forest lands is, very simply, a positive step.

Wildfires do not read maps, and they do not respect boundaries. So by taking advantage of the non-Federal fuel reduction efforts, we can, in the long run, leverage more protection. And the one thing that this bill doesn't have enough of is protection. This is a positive step in that direction.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want to quote from the building and construction trades letter to me in opposition to the pending amendment. They state their opposition to the Goodlatte amendment to H.R. 1404, the FLAME Act, because it will deprive employees of private contractors of Federal labor standards protection otherwise applicable to them while working on Federal land. The protective labor standards in the McNamara-O'Hare Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act, which would otherwise apply if these contracts are awarded by the U.S. Forest Service or the BLM, will not be applied to this work, even though it will be performed on national forest system land for the benefit of the Federal Government. For this reason, we urge the House to reject the Goodlatte amendment.

A similar telecommunication this morning to our office from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America states that they are absolutely opposed to the Goodlatte amendment. Turning this work over to State governments deprives the workers on these projects of Federal labor law protections, and this is something we would never support.

That, again, is from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. So, for these reasons and the reasons I stated in my previous statement, Mr. Chairman, I would urge our colleagues to reject this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to, again, encourage my colleagues to support this amendment. I say to the chairman of the committee, I appreciate the concerns that he has raised, but as has

been correctly noted, we are having ever-increasing problems with fighting forest fires each season. They do not recognize boundaries.

I think some of the labor concerns that the gentlemen have raised will actually work to the benefit of the groups that have raised these concerns because it is more likely that more work will be done by Federal-contracted employees under Federal rules on private and State lands if this kind of partnership and cooperation is allowed, than the reverse will be taking place.

Nonetheless, we should not wait while we work through all those things and force people to dance on the head of a pin, when we have the opportunity to work cooperatively right now among all those who are affected by forest fires.

We should enable a good neighbor policy to help fight forest fires. It will save the taxpayer dollars. It will make our forest healthier, it will allow us to move forward.

And finally, I'd say to the gentleman that yesterday he conveyed to us his willingness to continue to work on these issues regarding the health of the forest, and I take him at his word, and look forward to continuing to do that. But I think this amendment should be passed.

Mr. RAHALL. Yes, we will continue to work on these, I would respond to the gentleman from Virginia, work on these issues, including, as I said yesterday, preventive measures that are so necessary to getting at the root of the problem.

Mr. Chairman, I have no more requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 111-52 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. PERLMUTTER of Colorado,

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington,

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. MINNICK of Idaho,

Amendment No. 12 by Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona,

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. GOODLATTE of Virginia.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote of this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PERLMUTTER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

#### RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 420, noes 0, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

AYES—420

Abercrombie	Cassidy	Gerlach
Ackerman	Castle	Giffords
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Gingrey (GA)
Adler (NJ)	Chaffetz	Gohmert
Akin	Chandler	Gonzalez
Altmire	Childers	Goodlatte
Andrews	Christensen	Gordon (TN)
Arcuri	Clarke	Granger
Austria	Clay	Graves
Baca	Cleaver	Grayson
Bachmann	Clyburn	Green, Al
Bachus	Coble	Green, Gene
Baird	Coffman (CO)	Grijalva
Baldwin	Cohen	Guthrie
Barrett (SC)	Cole	Gutierrez
Barrow	Conaway	Hall (NY)
Bartlett	Connolly (VA)	Hall (TX)
Barton (TX)	Conyers	Halvorson
Bean	Cooper	Hare
Becerra	Costa	Harman
Berkley	Costello	Harper
Berman	Courtney	Hastings (FL)
Berry	Crenshaw	Hastings (WA)
Biggert	Crowley	Heinrich
Bilbray	Cuellar	Heller
Bilirakis	Culberson	Hensarling
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Hergert
Bishop (NY)	Dahlkemper	Herseth Sandlin
Bishop (UT)	Davis (AL)	Higgins
Blackburn	Davis (IL)	Hill
Blumenauer	Davis (KY)	Himes
Blunt	DeFazio	Hinchey
Boccieri	DeGette	Hirono
Boehner	Delahunt	Hodes
Bonner	DeLauro	Hoekstra
Bono Mack	Dent	Holden
Boozman	Diaz-Balart, L.	Holt
Bordallo	Diaz-Balart, M.	Honda
Boren	Dicks	Hunter
Boswell	Dingell	Inglis
Boucher	Doggett	Inslee
Boustany	Donnelly (IN)	Israel
Boyd	Dreier	Issa
Brady (PA)	Driehaus	Jackson (IL)
Brady (TX)	Duncan	Jackson-Lee
Bralley (IA)	Edwards (MD)	(TX)
Bright	Edwards (TX)	Jenkins
Broun (GA)	Ehlers	Johnson (GA)
Brown (SC)	Ellison	Johnson (IL)
Brown, Corrine	Ellsworth	Johnson, E. B.
Brown-Waite,	Emerson	Johnson, Sam
Ginny	Engel	Jones
Buchanan	Eshoo	Jordan (OH)
Burgess	Etheridge	Kagen
Burton (IN)	Fallin	Kanjorski
Butterfield	Farr	Kaptur
Buyer	Fattah	Kennedy
Calvert	Filner	Kildee
Camp	Flake	Kilpatrick (MI)
Campbell	Fleming	Kilroy
Cantor	Forbes	Kind
Cao	Fortenberry	King (IA)
Capito	Foster	King (NY)
Capps	Fox	Kingston
Capuano	Frank (MA)	Kirk
Cardoza	Franks (AZ)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Carnahan	Frelinghuysen	Kissell
Carney	Fudge	Klein (FL)
Carson (IN)	Gallegly	Kline (MN)
Carter	Garrett (NJ)	Kosmas

Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick

NOT VOTING—17

Alexander  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (TN)  
Deal (GA)  
Doyle  
Faleomavaega

□ 1148

Mrs. TAUSCHER changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”  
So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.  
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.  
RECORDED VOTE  
The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.  
A recorded vote was ordered.  
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.  
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 420, noes 0, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 158]

AYES—420

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Adler (NJ)  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Beceerra  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bibray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Bocchieri  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boozman  
Bordallo  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Braley (IA)  
Bright  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Cao  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castle  
Castor (FL)  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Childers  
Christensen  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleaver

Maffei  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Fallin  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Granger  
Graves  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare

NOT VOTING—17

Berkley  
Blackburn  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (TN)  
Deal (GA)  
Doyle

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
Two minutes remain in the vote.

□ 1156

Mr. KING of Iowa changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”  
So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. MINNICK  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. MINNICK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.  
The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.  
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 422, noes 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 159]

AYES—422

Abercrombie	Cohen	Herseth Sandlin
Ackerman	Cole	Higgins
Aderholt	Conaway	Hill
Adler (NJ)	Connolly (VA)	Himes
Akin	Conyers	Hinchey
Alexander	Cooper	Hirono
Altmire	Costa	Hodes
Andrews	Costello	Hoekstra
Arcuri	Courtney	Holden
Austria	Crenshaw	Holt
Baca	Crowley	Honda
Bachmann	Cuellar	Hunter
Bachus	Culberson	Inglis
Baird	Cummings	Inslee
Baldwin	Dahlkemper	Israel
Barrett (SC)	Davis (AL)	Issa
Barrow	Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)
Bartlett	Davis (KY)	Jackson-Lee
Barton (TX)	DeFazio	(TX)
Bean	DeGette	Jenkins
Becerra	Delahunt	Johnson (GA)
Berkley	DeLauro	Johnson (IL)
Berman	Dent	Johnson, E. B.
Berry	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson, Sam
Biggert	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jones
Bilbray	Dicks	Jordan (OH)
Bilirakis	Dingell	Kagen
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Kanjorski
Bishop (NY)	Donnelly (IN)	Kaptur
Bishop (UT)	Dreier	Kennedy
Blackburn	Driehaus	Kildee
Blumenauer	Duncan	Kilpatrick (MI)
Blunt	Edwards (MD)	Kilroy
Boccieri	Edwards (TX)	Kind
Boehner	Ehlers	King (IA)
Bonner	Ellison	King (NY)
Bono Mack	Ellsworth	Kingston
Boozman	Emerson	Kirk
Bordallo	Engel	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Boren	Eshoo	Kissell
Boswell	Etheridge	Klein (FL)
Boucher	Fallin	Kline (MN)
Boustany	Farr	Kosmas
Boyd	Fattah	Kratovil
Brady (PA)	Filner	Kucinich
Brady (TX)	Flake	Lamborn
Braley (IA)	Fleming	Lance
Bright	Forbes	Langevin
Broun (GA)	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Brown (SC)	Foster	Larson (CT)
Brown, Corrine	Fox	Latham
Brown-Waite,	Frank (MA)	LaTourrette
Ginny	Franks (AZ)	Latta
Buchanan	Frelinghuysen	Lee (CA)
Burgess	Fudge	Lee (NY)
Burton (IN)	Gallegly	Levin
Butterfield	Garrett (NJ)	Lewis (CA)
Buyer	Gerlach	Lewis (GA)
Calvert	Giffords	Lipinski
Camp	Gingrey (GA)	LoBiondo
Campbell	Gohmert	Loebsack
Cantor	Gonzalez	Lofgren, Zoe
Cao	Goodlatte	Lowe
Capito	Gordon (TN)	Lucas
Capps	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Capuano	Graves	Lujan
Cardoza	Grayson	Lummis
Carnahan	Green, Al	Lungren, Daniel
Carney	Green, Gene	E.
Carson (IN)	Grijalva	Lynch
Carter	Guthrie	Mack
Cassidy	Gutierrez	Maffei
Castle	Hall (NY)	Maloney
Castor (FL)	Hall (TX)	Manzullo
Chaffetz	Halvorson	Marchant
Chandler	Hare	Markey (CO)
Childers	Harman	Markey (MA)
Christensen	Harper	Marshall
Clarke	Hastings (FL)	Massa
Clay	Hastings (WA)	Matheson
Cleaver	Heinrich	Matsui
Clyburn	Heller	McCarthy (CA)
Coble	Hensarling	McCarthy (NY)
Coffman (CO)	Herger	McCaul

McClintock	Platts	Slaughter
McCollum	Polis (CO)	Smith (NE)
McCotter	Posey	Smith (NJ)
McDermott	Price (GA)	Smith (TX)
McGovern	Price (NC)	Smith (WA)
McHenry	Putnam	Snyder
McHugh	Radanovich	Space
McIntyre	Rahall	Speier
McKeon	Rangel	Spratt
McMahon	Rehberg	Stark
McMorris	Reichert	Stearns
Rodgers	Reyes	Stupak
McNerney	Richardson	Sullivan
Meek (FL)	Rodriguez	Sutton
Meeks (NY)	Roe (TN)	Tanner
Melancon	Rogers (AL)	Tauscher
Mica	Rogers (KY)	Taylor
Michaud	Rohgers (MI)	Teague
Miller (FL)	Rohrabacher	Terry
Miller (MI)	Rooney	Thompson (CA)
Miller (NC)	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson (MS)
Miller, George	Roskam	Thompson (PA)
Minnick	Ross	Thornberry
Mitchell	Rothman (NJ)	Tiahrt
Mollohan	Roybal-Allard	Tiberi
Moore (KS)	Royce	Tierney
Moore (WI)	Ruppersberger	Titus
Moran (KS)	Rush	Tonko
Moran (VA)	Ryan (OH)	Towns
Murphy (CT)	Ryan (WI)	Tsongas
Murphy, Patrick	Sablan	Turner
Murtha	Salazar	Upton
Myrick	Sánchez, Linda	Van Hollen
Nadler (NY)	T.	Velázquez
Napolitano	Sanchez, Loretta	Visclosky
Neal (MA)	Sarbanes	Walden
Neugebauer	Scalise	Walz
Norton	Schakowsky	Walsh
Nunes	Schauer	Wamp
Nye	Schiff	Wasserman
Oberstar	Schmidt	Schultz
Obey	Schock	Waters
Olson	Schrader	Watson
Oliver	Schwartz	Watt
Ortiz	Scott (GA)	Waxman
Pallone	Scott (VA)	Weiner
Pastor (AZ)	Sensenbrenner	Welch
Paul	Serrano	Westmoreland
Paulsen	Sessions	Wexler
Payne	Sestak	Whitfield
Pence	Shadegg	Wilson (OH)
Perlmutter	Shea-Porter	Wilson (SC)
Perriello	Sherman	Wittman
Peters	Shimkus	Wolf
Peterson	Shuler	Woolsey
Petri	Shuster	Wu
Pierluisi	Simpson	Yarmuth
Pingree (ME)	Sires	Young (AK)
Pitts	Skelton	Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—15

Davis (CA)	Griffith	Murphy, Tim
Davis (TN)	Hinojosa	Pascrell
Deal (GA)	Hoyer	Poe (TX)
Doyle	Linder	Pomeroy
Faleomavaega	Miller, Gary	Souder

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1204

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MRS.

## KIRKPATRICK OF ARIZONA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 418, noes 2, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 160]

AYES—418

Abercrombie	Costello	Inslee
Ackerman	Courtney	Israel
Aderholt	Crenshaw	Jackson (IL)
Adler (NJ)	Crowley	Jackson-Lee
Akin	Cuellar	(TX)
Alexander	Culberson	Jenkins
Altmire	Cummings	Johnson (GA)
Andrews	Dahlkemper	Johnson (IL)
Arcuri	Davis (AL)	Johnson, E. B.
Austria	Davis (IL)	Johnson, Sam
Baca	Davis (KY)	Jones
Bachmann	DeFazio	Jordan (OH)
Bachus	DeGette	Kagen
Baird	Delahunt	Kanjorski
Baldwin	DeLauro	Kaptur
Barrett (SC)	Dent	Kennedy
Barrow	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kildee
Bartlett	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kilpatrick (MI)
Barton (TX)	Dicks	Kilroy
Bean	Dingell	Kind
Becerra	Doggett	King (IA)
Berkley	Donnelly (IN)	King (NY)
Berman	Dreier	Kingston
Berry	Driehaus	Kirk
Biggert	Duncan	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Bilbray	Edwards (MD)	Kissell
Bilirakis	Edwards (TX)	Klein (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Ehlers	Kline (MN)
Bishop (NY)	Ellison	Kosmas
Bishop (UT)	Ellsworth	Kratovil
Blackburn	Emerson	Lamborn
Blumenauer	Engel	Lance
Blunt	Eshoo	Langevin
Boccieri	Etheridge	Larsen (WA)
Boehner	Fallin	Larson (CT)
Bonner	Farr	Latham
Bono Mack	Fattah	LaTourrette
Boozman	Filner	Latta
Bordallo	Flake	Lee (CA)
Boren	Fleming	Lee (NY)
Boswell	Forbes	Levin
Boucher	Fortenberry	Lewis (CA)
Boustany	Foster	Lewis (GA)
Boyd	Fox	Lipinski
Brady (PA)	Frank (MA)	LoBiondo
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Loebsack
Braley (IA)	Frelinghuysen	Loebsack
Bright	Fudge	Lofgren, Zoe
Broun (GA)	Gallegly	Lowe
Brown (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Lucas
Brown, Corrine	Gerlach	Luetkemeyer
Brown-Waite,	Giffords	Lujan
Ginny	Gingrey (GA)	Lummis
Buchanan	Gohmert	Lungren, Daniel
Burgess	Gonzalez	E.
Burton (IN)	Goodlatte	Lynch
Butterfield	Gordon (TN)	Mack
Buyer	Granger	Maffei
Calvert	Graves	Maloney
Camp	Grayson	Manzullo
Campbell	Green, Al	Marchant
Cantor	Green, Gene	Markey (CO)
Cao	Grijalva	Markey (MA)
Capito	Guthrie	Marshall
Capps	Gutierrez	Matheson
Capuano	Hall (NY)	Matsui
Cardoza	Hall (TX)	McCaul
Carnahan	Halvorson	McCarthy (NY)
Carney	Hare	McCaul
Carson (IN)	Harman	McClintock
Carter	Harper	McCotter
Cassidy	Hastings (FL)	McDermott
Castle	Hastings (WA)	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Heinrich	McHenry
Chaffetz	Heller	McHugh
Chandler	Childers	McIntyre
Childers	Christensen	McIntyre
Christensen	Clarke	McKeon
Clarke	Clay	McMahon
Clay	Cleaver	McMorris
Cleaver	Clyburn	Rodgers
Clyburn	Coble	McNerney
Coble	Coffman (CO)	Meek (FL)
Coffman (CO)	Cohen	Meeks (NY)
	Cole	Melancon
	Conaway	Holden
	Connolly (VA)	Michaud
	Conyers	Miller (FL)
	Cooper	Miller (MI)
	Costa	Miller (NC)

Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Norton  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pierluisi  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Polis (CO)  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Rodriguez

Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sablan  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sestak  
Shadegg  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Space

Speier  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor  
Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz  
Wamp  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Westmoreland  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 148, noes 272, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 161]  
AYES—148

Aderholt  
Akin  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barrett (SC)  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blunt  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boozman  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Bright  
Brown (GA)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Crenshaw  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
Dent  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Ehlers  
Fallin  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry

NOES—272

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Adler (NJ)  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggart  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bocciari  
Bordallo  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown, Corrine  
Butterfield  
Cao  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castle

Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Luján  
Lynch  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McMahon  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Meeke (NY)  
Melancon  
Michaud  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Mitchell  
Mollohan

NOT VOTING—17

Davis (CA)  
Davis (TN)  
Deal (GA)  
Doyle  
Faleomavaega  
Griffith

NOES—2  
Issa  
Kucinich

NOT VOTING—17

Boren  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (TN)  
Deal (GA)  
Doyle  
Faleomavaega

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1211

Mr. KUCINICH changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”  
So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.  
A recorded vote was ordered.  
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1219

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”  
Messrs. POSEY and BRIGHT changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”  
So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:  
Mr. SIREs. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 161 I inadvertently miscast my vote. I intended to vote “no” on that question. I ask unanimous consent that this statement appear in the RECORD adjacent to that rollcall.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALTMIRE) having assumed the chair, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1404) to authorize a supplemental funding source

for catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities on Department of the Interior and National Forest System lands, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 281, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill 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 bill.

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

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 412, noes 3, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 162]

AYES—412

Abercrombie	Broun (GA)	Cummings
Ackerman	Brown (SC)	Dahlkemper
Aderholt	Brown, Corrine	Davis (AL)
Adler (NJ)	Brown-Waite,	Davis (IL)
Akin	Ginny	Davis (KY)
Alexander	Buchanan	DeFazio
Altmire	Burgess	DeGette
Andrews	Burton (IN)	Delahunt
Arcuri	Butterfield	DeLauro
Austria	Buyer	Dent
Baca	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bachmann	Camp	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bachus	Campbell	Dicks
Baird	Cantor	Dingell
Baldwin	Cao	Doggett
Barrett (SC)	Capito	Donnelly (IN)
Barrow	Capps	Dreier
Bartlett	Capuano	Driehaus
Barton (TX)	Cardoza	Duncan
Bean	Carnahan	Edwards (MD)
Becerra	Carney	Edwards (TX)
Berkley	Carson (IN)	Ehlers
Berman	Carter	Ellison
Berry	Cassidy	Ellsworth
Biggert	Castle	Emerson
Bilbray	Chaffetz	Engel
Bilirakis	Chandler	Eshoo
Bishop (GA)	Childers	Etheridge
Bishop (NY)	Clarke	Fallin
Bishop (UT)	Clay	Farr
Blackburn	Cleaver	Fattah
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Filner
Blunt	Coble	Fleming
Boccieri	Coffman (CO)	Forbes
Boehner	Cohen	Fortenberry
Bonner	Cole	Foster
Bono Mack	Conaway	Fox
Boozman	Connolly (VA)	Frank (MA)
Boren	Conyers	Franks (AZ)
Boswell	Cooper	Frelinghuysen
Boucher	Costa	Fudge
Boustany	Costello	Gallegly
Boyd	Courtney	Garrett (NJ)
Brady (PA)	Crenshaw	Gerlach
Brady (TX)	Crowley	Giffords
Braley (IA)	Cuellar	Gingrey (GA)
Bright	Culberson	Gohmert

Gonzalez	Mack
Goodlatte	Maffei
Gordon (TN)	Maloney
Granger	Manzullo
Graves	Marchant
Grayson	Markey (CO)
Green, Al	Markey (MA)
Green, Gene	Marshall
Grijalva	Massa
Guthrie	Matheson
Gutierrez	Matsui
Hall (NY)	McCarthy (CA)
Hall (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Halvorson	McCaul
Hare	McClintock
Harman	McCollum
Harper	McCotter
Hastings (FL)	McDermott
Hastings (WA)	McGovern
Heinrich	McHenry
Heller	McHugh
Hensarling	McIntyre
Herger	McKeon
Herseth Sandlin	McMahon
Higgins	McMorris
Hill	Rodgers
Himes	McNerney
Hinchey	Meek (FL)
Hirono	Meeke (NY)
Hodes	Melancon
Hoekstra	Mica
Holden	Michaud
Holt	Miller (FL)
Honda	Miller (MI)
Hunter	Miller (NC)
Inglis	Miller, George
Inslee	Minnick
Israel	Mitchell
Issa	Mollohan
Jackson (IL)	Moore (KS)
Jackson-Lee	Moore (WI)
(TX)	Moran (KS)
Jenkins	Moran (VA)
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (CT)
Johnson (IL)	Murphy, Patrick
Johnson, E. B.	Murtha
Johnson, Sam	Myrick
Jones	Nadler (NY)
Jordan (OH)	Napolitano
Kagen	Neal (MA)
Kanjorski	Neugebauer
Kaptur	Nunes
Kennedy	Nye
Kildee	Oberstar
Kilpatrick (MI)	Obey
Kilroy	Olson
Kind	Olver
King (IA)	Ortiz
King (NY)	Pallone
Kingston	Pastor (AZ)
Kirk	Paulsen
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Payne
Kissell	Pence
Klein (FL)	Perlmutter
Kline (MN)	Perriello
Kratovil	Kosmas
Kucinich	Peterson
Lamborn	Petri
Lance	Pingree (ME)
Langevin	Pitts
Larsen (WA)	Platts
Larson (CT)	Polis (CO)
Latham	Posey
LaTourette	Price (GA)
Latta	Price (NC)
Lee (CA)	Putnam
Lee (NY)	Radanovich
Levin	Rahall
Lewis (CA)	Rangel
Lewis (GA)	Rehberg
Lipinski	Reichert
LoBiondo	Reyes
Loeb sack	Richardson
Lofgren, Zoe	Rodriguez
Lowe	Roe (TN)
Lucas	Rogers (AL)
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)
Lujan	Rogers (MI)
Lummis	Rohrabacher
Lungren, Daniel	Rooney
E.	Ros-Lehtinen
Lynch	Roskam
	Ross

NOES—3

Flake	Paul	Sensenbrenner
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## NOT VOTING—16

Castor (FL)	Hinojosa	Poe (TX)
Davis (CA)	Hoyer	Pomeroy
Davis (TN)	Linder	Smith (WA)
Deal (GA)	Miller, Gary	Souder
Doyle	Murphy, Tim	
Griffith	Pascrell	

□ 1237

So the bill was passed.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall votes No. 157 through 162, I was on a leave of absence due to the funeral of a very close friend.

Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 157 on the Perlmutter amendment to H.R. 1404, to clarify that authorized suppression activities for the Flame Fund include containment activities in response to crisis insect infestations to reduce the likelihood of wildfires, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 158 on the Hastings amendment to H.R. 1404, to require advance notice, in writing, to adjacent landowners whenever the Department of Agriculture sets a prescribed fire on National Forest System land, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 159 on the Minnick amendment to H.R. 1404, to require that the Secretaries, in considering severity of and threat posed by a fire for the purposes of determining whether to declare that a wildland fire suppression activity is eligible for funding from the flame Fund, take into account areas where insect infestation has created an extreme risk for wildfire, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 160 on the Kirkpatrick amendment to H.R. 1404, to amend the definition of "fire-ready community" in the bill to provide that a community satisfies the definition if it is located within a priority area identified by the fire risk maps required by the bill, and meets two of the other four criteria listed in the bill for "fire-ready communities," I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 161 on the Goodlatte amendment to H.R. 1404, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into sole source contracts with States to prepare and implement "good neighbor" projects on National Forest System lands, I would have voted "no."

Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 162 on final passage of H.R. 1404, the Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act, I would have voted "aye."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to state for the RECORD that today, March 26th, I was detained in my district and therefore missed the six rollcall votes of the day. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 157 on agreeing to the Perlmutter of Colorado Amendment. Had I been present I would have also voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 158 on agreeing to the Hastings of Washington Amendment No. 4. Had I been present I would have also voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 159 on agreeing to