

the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152).

(2) MATTERS COVERED.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the projected costs of compliance for all health care contracts awarded during the preceding year, as disclosed in a bid or proposal in accordance with subsection (a)(1);

(B) for all other health care contracts, the incurred cost of compliance for the preceding year, as disclosed in accordance with subsection (a)(2); and

(C) any additional costs to the Department of Defense necessary to comply with such Acts.

(c) HEALTH CARE CONTRACT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “health care contract” means a contract in an amount greater than the simplified acquisition threshold for the acquisition of any of the following:

(1) Medical supplies.

(2) Health care services and administration, including the services of medical personnel.

(3) Durable medical equipment.

(4) Pharmaceuticals.

(5) Health care-related information technology.

Mr. SKELTON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was 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. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 417, noes 3, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 230]

AYES—417

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

Chandler	Hodes	Miller, George
Childers	Holden	Minnick
Chu	Holt	Mitchell
Clarke	Honda	Mollohan
Clay	Hoyer	Moore (KS)
Cleaver	Hunter	Moore (WI)
Clyburn	Inglis	Moran (KS)
Coble	Inslee	Moran (VA)
Coffman (CO)	Israel	Murphy (CT)
Cohen	Issa	Murphy (NY)
Cole	Jackson (IL)	Murphy, Patrick
Conaway	Jackson Lee	Murphy, Tim
Connolly (VA)	(TX)	Myrick
Conyers	Jenkins	Nadler (NY)
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Napolitano
Costa	Johnson (IL)	Neal (MA)
Costello	Johnson, E. B.	Neugebauer
Courtney	Johnson, Sam	Nunes
Crenshaw	Jones	Nye
Crowley	Jordan (OH)	Oberstar
Cuellar	Kagen	Obey
Culberson	Kanjorski	Olson
Cummings	Kaptur	Olver
Dahlkemper	Kennedy	Ortiz
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Owens
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pallone
Davis (KY)	Kilroy	Pascarella
Davis (TN)	Kind	Pastor (AZ)
DeFazio	King (IA)	Paulsen
DeLauro	King (NY)	Payne
Dent	Kingston	Pence
Deutch	Kirk	Perlmutter
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Perriello
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kissell	Peters
Dicks	Klein (FL)	Peterson
Dingell	Kline (MN)	Petri
Doggett	Kosmas	Pingree (ME)
Donnelly (IN)	Kratovil	Pitts
Doyle	Kucinich	Platts
Dreier	Lamborn	Poe (TX)
Driehaus	Lance	Polis (CO)
Duncan	Langevin	Pomeroy
Edwards (MD)	Larsen (WA)	Posey
Edwards (TX)	Larson (CT)	Price (GA)
Ehlers	Latham	Price (NC)
Ellison	LaTourette	Putnam
Ellsworth	Latta	Quigley
Emerson	Lee (CA)	Radanovich
Engel	Lee (NY)	Rahall
Eshoo	Levin	Rangel
Etheridge	Lewis (CA)	Rehberg
Farr	Lewis (GA)	Reichert
Filner	Linder	Reyes
Fleming	Lipinski	Richardson
Forbes	LoBiondo	Rodriguez
Fortenberry	Loebuck	Roe (TN)
Foster	Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (AL)
Fox	Lowey	Rogers (KY)
Frank (MA)	Lucas	Rogers (MI)
Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer	Rohrabacher
Frelinghuysen	Lujan	Rooney
Galleghy	Lummis	Ros-Lehtinen
Garamendi	Lungren, Daniel	Roskam
Garrett (NJ)	E.	Ross
Gerlach	Lynch	Rothman (NJ)
Giffords	Mack	Roybal-Allard
Gingrey (GA)	Maffei	Royce
Gohmert	Maloney	Ruppersberger
Gonzalez	Manzullo	Rush
Goodlatte	Marchant	Ryan (OH)
Gordon (TN)	Markey (CO)	Ryan (WI)
Granger	Markey (MA)	Salazar
Graves	Marshall	Sánchez, Linda
Grayson	Matheson	T.
Green, Al	Matsui	Sanchez, Loretta
Green, Gene	McCarthy (CA)	Sarbanes
Griffith	McCarthy (NY)	Scalise
Grijalva	McCaul	Schakowsky
Guthrie	McClintock	Schauer
Gutierrez	McCollum	Schiff
Hall (NY)	McCotter	Schmidt
Hall (TX)	McDermott	Schock
Halvorson	McGovern	Schrader
Hare	McHenry	Schwartz
Harper	McIntyre	Scott (GA)
Hastings (FL)	McKeon	Scott (VA)
Hastings (WA)	McMahon	Sensenbrenner
Heinrich	McMorris	Serrano
Heller	Rodgers	Sessions
Hensarling	McNerney	Sestak
Hergert	Meek (FL)	Shadegg
Herseht Sandlin	Meeks (NY)	Shea-Porter
Higgins	Melancon	Sherman
Hill	Mica	Shimkus
Himes	Michaud	Shuler
Hinchey	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Hinojosa	Miller (MI)	Simpson
Hirono	Miller (NC)	Sires
	Miller, Gary	Skelton

Slaughter	Thompson (MS)	Waters
Smith (NE)	Thompson (PA)	Watson
Smith (NJ)	Thornberry	Watt
Smith (TX)	Tiahrt	Waxman
Smith (WA)	Tiberi	Weiner
Snyder	Tierney	Welch
Souder	Titus	Westmoreland
Space	Tonko	Whitfield
Speier	Towns	Wilson (OH)
Spratt	Tsongas	Wilson (SC)
Stark	Turner	Wittman
Stearns	Upton	Wolf
Stupak	Van Hollen	Woolsey
Sullivan	Velázquez	Wu
Sutton	Visclosky	Yarmuth
Tanner	Walden	Young (AK)
Taylor	Walz	Young (FL)
Terry	Wasserman	
Thompson (CA)	Schultz	

NOES—3

Broun (GA)	Flake	Paul
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NOT VOTING—10

Barrett (SC)	Fattah	Teague
Davis (AL)	Fudge	Wamp
DeGette	Harman	
Fallin	Hoekstra	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1541

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and in which to insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill, H.R. 5013, just passed.

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

There was no objection.

UM RESEARCH DISCOVERY ON ALZHEIMER'S

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to the University of Miami researchers on their recent discovery that will lead toward a new understanding of Alzheimer's disease.

University of Miami researchers identified a gene that appears to double a person's risk of developing late-onset Alzheimer's. Alzheimer's, as we all know, is a debilitating disease that impacts 5 million Americans. As a daughter of a mother with Alzheimer's disease, I know how painful this disease can be for both the individual and the family.

I would like to thank Director Margaret Pericak-Vance and all of the staff of the John P. Hussman Institute for

Human Genomics at the University of Miami Medical School for their hard work and dedication to this valuable research.

The University of Miami will continue to take steps to improve our knowledge about Alzheimer's so that families will not have to feel the pain of watching their loved ones being slowly ravaged by this terrible affliction.

□ 1545

EXPIRATION OF 45G CREDIT

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, for 7 years now, my colleague Mr. POMEROY and I have worked to preserve transportation connections for communities that would be disconnected but for their short line and regional freight railroads. Our bill, H.R. 1132, which extends the section 45G short line railroad tax credit, is supported by 259 of our colleagues.

Unfortunately for Kansas businesses that depend upon rail service, the 45G credit expired last year. As a result, small railroads like the Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad, the Kyle Railroad, and the Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railway are unable to maximize their infrastructure investments to best serve their customers. The 45G tax credit generates nearly 7 million good-paying track worker hours each year. More importantly, the tax credit helps farmers and coops in rural communities of Kansas move grain to food processors in Kansas City and manufacturers in Wichita to move steel and their finished goods to market.

I rise today to express my hope that we can find a path forward to continue the economic development and sound transportation policy fostered by the tax provisions contained in H.R. 1132.

UNFUNDED MANDATES ON STATES

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from a member of the Pennsylvania State House explaining a resolution he has introduced to stop the Federal Government from imposing unfunded mandates on the State. The resolution cites the Urban Institute as estimating Pennsylvania will see an additional 818,390 people eligible for Medicaid under the health care reform law. The cost to the Commonwealth of that additional burden totals \$2.31 billion between 2014 and 2019. Some 12 percent of Pennsylvania is now enrolled in Medicaid, making welfare entitlements one of the top-spending categories in the budget.

The resolution states that on September 9, 2009, the President promised

that health legislation being considered by Congress would not add to the Federal deficit but was silent about States bearing the weight of unfunded mandates. The proposed legislation asks Congress to refrain from imposing unfunded mandates on the State and asks that every Member be given a copy.

We already have a law against unfunded mandates, but that did not stop the Democrat majority from adding a huge burden on the States with this new law. I agree with this resolution and will encourage Pennsylvania legislators to support it.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS MIA

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan group of Members representing all the southern border States today called for armed National Guard troops at the border. Our border State Governors have been specifically asking for troops over a year. Violence is escalating. Law enforcement lacks the manpower and equipment they need to protect the people on the border. National Guard troops must be armed and sent to the border, with clear and concise rules of engagement that allow them to defend themselves if fired upon.

Seventy-nine American citizens were murdered in Juarez, Mexico, just last year. Last month, an Arizona rancher was shot dead on his own property. His murderer was tracked to the border. Assaults against Border Patrol agents have increased 16 percent so far this year. Border Patrol Agent Robert Rosas was murdered in July—execution style.

Border States need help. The Federal Government has been missing in action. National Guard troops should be sent to the border to help the Border Patrol and local sheriffs protect the safety and security of the people.

And that's just the way it is.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

MORE NEWS FROM THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. I bring you news from the third front—that being the southern border of the United States with Mexico. The first front, of course, is that engagement in Iraq; the second, in Afghanistan; the third, on our violent southern border. People are com-

ing into the United States from all over the world through the country of Mexico. Because Mexico has a vast coastline in the Atlantic and the Pacific, people go to Mexico, sneak into Mexico, and then sneak into the United States through our southern border. Part of those people that are coming in are called drug cartels. They're coming in to sell narcotics—a profit of over \$40 billion a year to the drug cartels that smuggle dope into this country. But also other people are coming into the United States.

Here's a photograph that was taken in Zapata County, Texas. I'm sure you've never been there, Mr. Speaker, but it's down on the Texas-Mexico border. It's a small county. This is an RV parked near the border. But this happens to be a helicopter. It turns out it's a Russian-made helicopter with Mexican markings on it. It's about a mile and a half to two miles into the United States across the border.

Now, the border with Mexico and Texas is not a land border. There's a river there. So there is no way somebody can be mistaken when they accidentally, they say, come into the United States. We don't know the intentions of this helicopter. Two weeks before this photograph was taken, other photographs were taken of either this helicopter or a similar helicopter, once again, coming into the United States—intentions unknown. Are these folks guarding a shipment of drugs? Are they working with the drug cartels? Are they looking for bad guys, or what are they doing? We don't know.

The problem is the border is porous. The southern border of the United States is porous with that border of Mexico. The violence in Mexico is escalating. Of course, it comes into the United States. There are 14 border counties in Texas that border Mexico. I recently talked to the sheriffs of those counties on the same day and asked them this question: How many people in your local jail are foreign nationals charged with crimes that are not immigration violations? The total number was 37 percent. That's right, 37 percent of the people in border county jails in Texas are foreign nationals charged with misdemeanors and felonies. That's a lot of folks. That costs somebody a lot of money. And that is because the crime problem goes back and forth across the border. It's in Texas and it's also in Mexico. It's because the borders are porous.

We have down on the border with Mexico the Border Patrol. They're doing as marvelous a job as they possibly can, but they need some help. Here's a photograph, Mr. Speaker, that was also recently taken. This is a Border Patrol vehicle. It has been improvised. It's a pickup truck. They call these things the "war wagons." Now why do they do that? Because they think they may be in a war zone down on the border. If you notice, Mr. Speaker, there's a mesh steel wire across the windshield, across all of the windows.