

particularly for low-income children who need to be healthy and ready to learn to succeed in school.

The passage of S. 3307 is the first step in addressing child nutrition. The second step is restoring cuts to future SNAP benefits.

I urge my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to vote for S. 3307, an investment of \$4.5 billion over 10 years that supports our children in thriving physically and academically and in leading healthy lives.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, as food insecurity and obesity rates grow in Oregon and around the country, increasing access to affordable and nutritious meals for our children inside and outside of school could not come at a better time. Unfortunately, S. 3307, The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, is partially offset by cutting future Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP, benefits. While I believe this is important legislation, cutting SNAP benefits for families to pay for a hunger prevention programs is illogical, and isn't something that I could support. Today, a staggering 20 percent of Oregonians rely on SNAP benefits to pay for their basic food needs, which is the fourth-highest participation rate amongst all states.

I wasn't alone in opposing the cuts to SNAP benefits included in S. 3307. I signed a letter to House leadership, with over 100 of my colleagues, expressing our opposition to these cuts. I was hopeful, that by postponing a vote in the House of Representatives on S. 3307, Congress, along with the Administration, could renegotiate the SNAP offset. While the Administration has promised to work to restore lost SNAP benefits, staggering deficits along with new Leadership in the House of Representatives, has created no clear path to reinstating future SNAP benefits.

Meal programs inside and outside of school serve as a direct line to prevent hunger for needy children. I will continue to support child nutrition legislation that doesn't cut critical SNAP benefits.

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support of S. 3307, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. This legislation has been a priority of the Obama Administration, and in particular the First Lady, because it is the right thing to do. Together the President and the First Lady have started a national conversation about why reducing child hunger and childhood obesity are laudable goals and I commend them for this. While this is not a perfect bill, today the House has the opportunity to send to the President a bill which will make historic investments and significant improvements to child nutrition programs.

For far too many students, the only quality meal they can count on is the one they receive during the school day, which is why I believe this legislation is critical to pass before the end of the 111th Congress. Last year in Michigan, more than 911,000 students counted on the National School Lunch Program to provide them with a meal. With one in five children living in poverty, the need to provide an affordable, healthy meal at school is greater than ever.

Furthermore, at a time when we are facing a growing child obesity epidemic, it is often difficult to find healthful foods in our nation's schools. That is why I support this legislation's goal to raise nutritional standards, increase the federal reimbursement rate for school lunch programs, and reduce availability of

high-calorie junk food which crowds out healthier food options. Our students deserve access to more fresh, local food and healthy options during the school day.

If enacted, this legislation would provide Michigan with \$8,391,000 to improve the nutritional quality of school lunches for low-income children across our State, as well as improve access to programs for school meals. Our schools will now receive an additional 6 cents per meal to help meet new meal standards. In addition, this legislation will help ensure the safety of the meals we are serving our students, by improving recall procedures and extending food safety requirements.

I am, however, gravely concerned though about the Senate's decision to pay for this legislation by using \$2.2 billion in future cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or food stamp program. With 1.75 million Michigan residents relying on SNAP to put dinner on the table, this cut is irresponsible. It is my hope that President Obama will follow through on his commitment to replace this offset before these SNAP cuts slash food budgets for needy Michigan families.

Madam Speaker, I have often said that we cannot let the perfect be the enemy of the good, which is why I lend my support to today's bill. I hope my colleagues will join with me in passing the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, sending it to President Obama's desk before Christmas.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of this bill is postponed.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 101) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 239, nays 178, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 593]

YEAS—239

Ackerman  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bocchieri  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)

Braley (IA)  
Brown, Corrine  
Butterfield  
Cao  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Childers  
Chu  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa

Costello  
Courtney  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (TN)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Driehaus  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ellison

Ellsworth  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Foster  
Frank (MA)  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gonzalez  
Gordon (TN)  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Heinrich  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee (TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kosmas  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin

Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loebsock  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lujan  
Lynch  
Maffei  
Maloney  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McMahon  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (NY)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Richardson

Rodriguez  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sánchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sestak  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Space  
Stark  
Stupak  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Teague  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Viscosky  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wilson (OH)  
Woolsey  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)

NAYS—178

Aderholt  
Adler (NJ)  
Akin  
Alexander  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Biggert  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blunt  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boozman  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Bright  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (SC)  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Capito  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castle  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)

Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Crenshaw  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Djou  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Ehlers  
Emerson  
Fallin  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxx  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffith  
Guthrie  
Hall (TX)  
Harper  
Heller  
Hensarling

Herger  
Hoekstra  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kline (MN)  
Kratovil  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (NY)  
Lewis (CA)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McKeon  
Mica

Miller (FL)	Rehberg	Smith (NJ)
Miller (MI)	Reichert	Smith (TX)
Miller, Gary	Roe (TN)	Stearns
Moran (KS)	Rogers (AL)	Stutzman
Murphy, Tim	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan
Myrick	Rogers (MI)	Taylor
Neugebauer	Rohrabacher	Terry
Nunes	Rooney	Thompson (PA)
Nye	Ros-Lehtinen	Thornberry
Olson	Roskam	Tiahrt
Paul	Royce	Tiberi
Paulsen	Ryan (WI)	Turner
Pence	Scalise	Upton
Peters	Schmidt	Walden
Petri	Schock	Wamp
Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Westmoreland
Platts	Sessions	Whitfield
Poe (TX)	Shadegg	Wilson (SC)
Posey	Shimkus	Wittman
Price (GA)	Shuster	Wolf
Putnam	Simpson	Young (FL)
Reed	Smith (NE)	

## NOT VOTING—16

Barrett (SC)	Hastings (FL)	Radanovich
Brown-Waite,	Hastings (WA)	Speier
Ginny	Hodes	Spratt
Buyer	Marchant	Wu
Davis (IL)	McMorris	
DeFazio	Rodgers	
Delahunt	Minnick	

□ 1503

Messrs. TAYLOR and CONNOLLY of Virginia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. BEAN changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRATULATING REPRESENTATIVE CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS ON BIRTH OF BABY GIRL

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker and my colleagues, I am very pleased to make a very important announcement: today, a new Republican was born.

Our colleague, CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, delivered a baby girl this morning at 12:20. The baby weighed nearly 8½ pounds and is over 20 inches. Both the mother and daughter are doing very well, as is Brian.

#### HEALTHY, HUNGER-FREE KIDS ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, proceedings will now resume on the bill (S. 3307) to reauthorize child nutrition programs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1742, the bill is considered read and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kline moves to recommit the bill S. 3307 to the Committee on Education and Labor with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendments:

Amend section 205 to read as follows:

#### SEC. 205. CONDITION OF RECEIPT OF FUNDS UNDER THE CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM.

Section 17 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(u) INELIGIBILITY OF INSTITUTIONS.—An institution shall be ineligible for funds under this section if such institution employs a child care staff member who—

“(1) refuses to consent to a criminal background check that includes—

“(A) a search of the State criminal registry or repository in the State where the child care staff member resides and each State where such staff member previously resided;

“(B) a search of State-based child abuse and neglect registries and databases in the State where the child care staff member resides and each State where such staff member previously resided;

“(C) a search of the National Crime Information Center;

“(D) a Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check using the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System; and

“(E) a search of the National Sex Offender Registry established under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.);

“(2) makes a false statement in connection with such criminal background check;

“(3) is registered or is required to be registered on a State sex offender registry or the National Sex Offender Registry established under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.); or

“(4) has been convicted of a felony consisting of—

“(A) homicide;

“(B) child abuse or neglect;

“(C) a crime against children, including child pornography;

“(D) spousal abuse;

“(E) a crime involving rape or sexual assault;

“(F) kidnapping;

“(G) arson; or

“(H) physical assault, battery, or a drug-related offense, committed within the past 5 years.”

In section 206, strike “(as amended by section 205)”.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to recommit be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion to recommit.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, with the clock winding down on the 111th Congress, there seems to

be a rush to push through as many bills at the last minute as this majority can manage. Unfortunately, this sprint to the finish means the sacrifice of the deliberative process. This bill was sent to us from the other body with the demand that we accept it as is; that we cannot change a single comma or period, much less improve the policy.

This is a bill that never received a hearing or vote in the Education and Labor Committee. Not a single amendment was made in order for debate, which means here on the House floor Members were not permitted to even discuss possible improvements to the bill.

This motion to recommit is our last chance to improve the bill, our last chance to remove some of its most harmful provisions and insert stronger protections for our children; and that is exactly what we are attempting to do.

First, to protect the safety of children receiving meals in a child care setting, the motion to recommit requires comprehensive background checks for all child care providers. A comprehensive background check searches various criminal databases housed at the State and Federal levels, as well as the National Sex Offender Registry. With taxpayers subsidizing these programs, parents need the peace of mind that comes with knowing that their children are not being left in the care of individuals with a history of violence, child abuse, or other criminal behavior. In fact, many parents today may wrongly believe these child care providers have been given a background check because of the tacit seal of approval that comes with being a federally funded program. Unfortunately, Federal law contains no comprehensive background check requirement for child care providers that receive funding under these nutrition programs. Currently, only 10 States have a comprehensive system that includes a check of the Child Abuse and Neglect Registry, a check of the Sex Offender Registry, and a State and Federal fingerprint check. Simply checking the fingerprint of a current or future child care worker will help advance the safety of countless children.

Next, the motion to recommit eliminates the middle class tax included in this proposal. Any time the Federal Government forces a private citizen to reach into his or her own pocket and pay more for a good or service, it is a tax by any commonsense definition of the word, and that is exactly what this provision would do. It creates a Federal price floor for paid school lunches, a floor for paid school lunches, forcing many schools to increase the prices they charge the children who do not receive free or reduced price meals.

The National Governors Association and leading school groups have spoken out in opposition to this provision because it will drive up costs for families and punish schools that have worked hard to hold down costs while providing higher quality meals.