

these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans and maintain in force the sanctions to respond to this threat.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 23, 2011.

□ 1230

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 2219, DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2012

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 320 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 320

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. (a)(1) During the 112th Congress, it shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriation bill proposing both a decrease in an appropriation designated pursuant to section 301 of House Concurrent Resolution 34 and an increase in an appropriation not so designated, or vice versa.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an amendment between the Houses.

(b) With respect to H.R. 2219, subsection (a) shall apply only in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. NUGENT. For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 320 and the underlying legislation, H.R. 2219, which appropriates funds for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2012.

The rule is a truly open rule, one which provides for ample debate on the bill and gives Members of both the minority and the majority the opportunity to participate in debates. Any Member can submit an amendment to H.R. 2219 as long as it's germane, in keeping with the rules of the House.

As a member of the Rules Committee, I'm proud of the transparency, the openness, and the free-flowing debate that we've seen thus far in the 112th Congress, especially in the appropriations process. One way we can show our commitment to the change we promised the American people is by supporting open rules like this one. The underlying bill keeps our promise to bring an end to wasteful pet projects. In keeping with the House earmark ban, H.R. 2219 doesn't contain a single earmark.

Now, as a father of three sons all currently serving in the United States Army, this bill is of special importance to me. It's important to the Blue Star moms and dads whose kids have answered the call of duty and are serving their country in uniform. But this legislation isn't just important to the moms and dads and husbands and wives of the loved ones serving overseas. This legislation is important to all Americans. This appropriations bill ensures that the men and women in our Armed Forces are equipped with the tools and the resources they need to get the job done. It's a bill that ensures we can continue to go to bed at night and be safe and sound in our homes, knowing our troops are protecting our Nation and our way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I had the honor and privilege of visiting Iraq and Afghanistan and Pakistan during the last constituent work week. While there, I got to meet many military leaders, our allies, but, most importantly, our troops on the ground. I saw with my own eyes the equipment they're working with and the environment that they're working in. I saw what they had and heard about what they needed to get their jobs done. And this legislation is vital to giving our men and women in uniform the resources they need to perform their mission and, more importantly, to get them home safely.

Mr. Speaker, while I support our troops no matter where the President sends them, I also believe we need to focus on the wars we're already fighting. To that end, I'm sorry there aren't restrictions on using these funds in Libya. I thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member DICKS for not appropriating for further hostilities in that

country. We can't stretch our resources so thin that we ultimately end up tying the hands of our troops.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a minute to discuss the rule's commitment to budgetary transparency. The budget resolution adopted earlier this year included specifically delineated funds for operations related to the global war on terror. This fund is capped at \$126 billion. The intent of the budget language was to preserve these funds specifically for the war on terror and to ensure that the money wasn't diverted for unrelated programs.

Previous majorities have used similar constructs for the exact same purpose. Additionally, in previous Congresses, the Budget Committee chairman was prepared to advise the Chair that in terms of spending levels, it is impermissible to use funding for the global war on terror to offset increases in spending elsewhere in this bill. The same is true this Congress. Section 2 of the rule codifies the budget resolution's intent and the past practices of this House. The rule prohibits funding for the global war on terror from being used to pay for operations of any other kind. This provides transparency and accountability as to exactly how much money is being spent on the global war on terror, rather than counting the funds as an off-budget emergency spending program.

With that, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on the rule and to vote "yes" on the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2219, the Defense Department Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2012, represents \$530 billion in regular discretionary spending, \$8.9 billion below the President's request, but \$17 billion above the fiscal year 2011 enacted level.

Before going further into my remarks, I would like to thank my friend and fellow Floridian for yielding time to me, and I extend a personal thanks to him and his family, and particularly his three sons that are serving in the Army. I don't have three sons, but I had three uncles who served in the Army in another era, in the Second World War. And as I was proud of them, I am also proud of Mr. NUGENT's sons and the many families and servicemen and -women in our military.

From pay raises for military operations, this legislation offers a basically reasonable and comprehensive approach to our Nation's defense activities.

□ 1240

Yet I'm deeply concerned by really the staggering amounts of money this country continues to devote to the military. At a time of fiscal austerity when the majority is slashing tens of billions of dollars from essential social programs, it's, in my view, absurd that we continue to exempt the Department

of Defense from the same scrutiny that we apply to our domestic programs. For all of the rhetoric that I have heard through the years from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle about runaway spending, the fact of the matter is that Republicans actually increased spending in this bill. While they insist that more families must go hungry, fewer students need to go to college, fewer firefighters and teachers need to work in our cities, and fewer jobs need to be created, the Republican majority believes that \$649 billion still isn't quite enough.

The United States accounts for 43 percent of all military spending on Earth. We already outspend Russia and China, the next biggest spenders, by a factor of six. We tell teachers they can't get classroom supplies, but we don't tell admirals that they can't have more submarines. We tell mayors that they can't have more cops, but we don't tell generals that they can't have more ballistic missiles. And we tell Americans that they can't get their roads fixed or their levies strengthened, but here we are funding a next generation of nuclear weapons, not to mention that we already have enough nuclear weapons to kill everybody on Earth 25 times over.

Mr. Speaker, we need to recognize that our priorities are askew and our spending on defense is unsustainable. Let me give you an example:

The Republican majority recently cut one-third, or proposed cutting one-third of the budget—almost \$500 million—from the Food for Peace program. Over the course of almost 50 years, this program has delivered lifesaving food supplies to over 3 billion people. As John F. Kennedy correctly noted when he was running for President, “food is peace.” Yet these cuts mean that millions of people in vulnerable and underdeveloped regions of the world will not receive food aid from the United States.

The Arab Spring uprisings that arose in Tunisia were largely because of the concerns for food, and that is true elsewhere in the Middle East and North Africa. And this particular year should be a reminder that conflict erupts when people go without their most basic needs, including food.

At the same time when people see that the food they receive is coming from the United States—and I've had the good fortune of visiting around the world, having served over a period of time, 8 years over a period of 10 years on the Intelligence Committee here in Congress and having served previous to that on the Foreign Affairs Committee and now serving on the Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have had an opportunity to see firsthand in Germany countless amounts of food stamped with “USA” on them, and I've seen them in camps, and I suffer with the people now in southern Sudan. My colleague, DONALD PAYNE, and a former colleague, Harry Johnston from West Palm Beach, were to-

gether at a refugee camp in Nemili and previous to that in Mombasa, Kenya. I've seen our food aid around the world reduce the kind of anti-American extremism that often festers in these regions and manifests itself into conflicts that we wind up having to go and fight about.

So the reality, Mr. Speaker, is that food aid is actually critical to our national security. And the spending that we do to preempt or prevent conflicts means the less money that we have to spend later fighting them.

We're doing a disservice to our servicemen and -women by cutting programs that reduce the risk of war while adding billions to programs that create ever-more powerful methods to wage war. At the same time, we need to recognize that the increasing amounts we spend on the military means the less money we have here at home to address our pressing domestic concerns.

All of us heard the President of the United States last night speak to this issue, that while it may appear and might readily be perceived as nation building that we are doing in some countries, it is time for us, as the President said, to begin domestic building.

When I went to Iraq a few years ago, they showed us the remains of a water treatment plant. We spent 14 million U.S. dollars building that plant, and just as soon as it was finished, somebody came and blew it up. Mr. Speaker, I see us building water treatment plants in Basra and in Baghdad, in Kandahar and Kabul. But I don't see us building much-needed water treatment plants in the cities of the Glades that I represent—Belle Glade, Pahokee, and Clewiston—as well as others, Deerfield Beach, and Miramar, my hometown. I've had requests for water treatment matters, as well as Riviera Beach. Every year cities and counties in the congressional district that I'm privileged to serve come begging and asking for money to support infrastructure projects that no one is likely to blow up, and yet we don't fund them.

I don't say that we shouldn't help the Iraqi or the Afghan people develop their country, but I do say that we ought to be mindful that in our own country we have bridges collapsing, dams breaking, levies failing, roads crumbling, and water utilities leaking away. We simply cannot justify to the American people our willingness to spend tens of billions of dollars in Iraq and Afghanistan while neglecting those same efforts here at home.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this measure contains several billion dollars in aid to Pakistan. As I have said before, you can't readily say the word “Afghanistan” without also saying the word “Pakistan.” To the extent that we are involved in Afghanistan, we also are involved in Pakistan. But we send billions of dollars to Pakistan only to see large sums of that money being used against American interests, funding the very same extremist groups that we are trying to eliminate.

A recent article in the New Yorker magazine noted that the Pakistani military submits expense claims every month to the United States Embassy in Islamabad. No receipts are provided and none are even requested. We're sending money out the door into one of the most conflict-ridden regions of the world without so much as an understanding of where that money is going, what exactly it is being used for, who in Pakistan is giving it to whom, and why someone is receiving it. We know that the Pakistani military and intelligence community support some of the extremist groups that are engaged against United States interests and which have committed acts of terrorism against civilians.

So again, Mr. Speaker, I come around to the point that we spend absolutely too much money on military and defense matters that we do not give half the same attention to debating as we do about cutting nutrition support, as is proposed for women, infants and children or financial aid to college students.

□ 1250

When Belle Glade, Florida, in the congressional district that I serve, comes looking for less than \$1 million to fix their infrastructure and provide jobs for their local residents, the Republican majority has a whole long list of reasons of why we can't afford it. And yet, before us today, I see \$5 billion for two submarines, \$2 billion for one destroyer, and \$6 billion for 32 fighter jets.

I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that our level of defense spending is on an unsustainable course. And at a time when we are demanding that the American people do more with much, much less, we also have to make choices and set priorities when it comes to our Nation's military spending.

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS). I agree with a lot of what he said.

We talk about Pakistan, and I just came from there. We talk about the threat that the Taliban that are hiding in Pakistan pose to our troops in Afghanistan, and we talk about that every day. We talk about the inaction of the Pakistani military and the ISI in particularly rooting out those that are killing more U.S. troops in Afghanistan than anything else.

I would like to see more direct involvement as relates to Pakistan and their military on accountability issues that Mr. HASTINGS brought up, about the ability for us to make sure that if they're going to be allies in this fight against terrorism and particularly against the Taliban, that they truly are.

But in regards to this bill, the underlying legislation, this is \$9 billion less than what the President of the United States requested for military DOD allocations this year, for 2012, \$9 billion

less than the President's request. And some of it is to restock our National Guard and Reserve units that have been decimated over the years in regards to fighting wars in two different countries. It's about giving our troops a pay raise. It's about taking care of their medical needs and research in regards to providing medical care for those that are in the military. And guess what? That also then bleeds out into the civilian world in regards to those applications that are developed in the military.

It is about our core mission. The Constitution is clear about our core mission in regards to national defense. It talks specifically about this Nation and what this responsibility is of this Congress in regards to national defense.

I said earlier what does trouble me is that, in this, our chairman did a great job of not putting funding in to fund any more incursions into Libya, but it doesn't restrict it right now. And there's going to be discussion on Libya coming up later today.

But I've got to give credit to the chairman of the committee, of the subcommittee, in regards to appropriations that they really have crafted a piece of legislation that has bipartisan support in that committee. There's bipartisan support across the board in regards to where we need to go in regards to keeping this Nation safe against threats, known and unknown, in the future.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am very, very pleased to yield 4 minutes to my very good friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), an icon in this Nation and a passionate person on the subject at hand.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because the American people have grown weary of war. War destroys the dreams, the hopes, the aspirations, and the longings of a people.

A wise man once said, "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, hopes of its children."

These are not the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. These are not the words of Gandhi. These are the words of a five-star General, President Dwight Eisenhower.

We have spent billions of dollars. Thousands of our sons and daughters have been left dead on the battlefield and scarred by the brutality of war. I'm glad that the President is bringing 10,000 soldiers home from Afghanistan, but we must do more to end this war and start investing in our future.

We cannot continue to fund this war while we tell our seniors there is no money for Medicare. We cannot fund war and tell our children and young

mothers that we won't pay for food stamps. We cannot pay for war while our bridges and our roads are crumbling.

We cannot afford to make bombs and guns. We must use our resources to solve the problems of humankind, to build and not to tear down, to reconcile and not to divide, to love and not to hate, to heal and not to kill.

If we want to create a beloved community, create a beloved world, a world that is at peace with itself, if that is our goal, our way must be love, peace, and nonviolence, skilled diplomacy not military might.

We must lay down the tools and instruments of war and violence. Stop paying for war. Believe in the power of peace and end this war.

Mr. NUGENT. I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Thank you, Mr. NUGENT. Again, I appreciate your complimentary remarks regarding mine, and I compliment you with regard to yours. I don't think we have a single bit of daylight between us when it comes to the support of the men and women that are in the military.

I do quarrel with, across the 14th Street bridge, the amount of money that we spend at the Pentagon. I have personally seen generals serving generals. And somewhere along the line, that just does not add up to frugality.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us provides a comprehensive accounting of our Nation's military activities and includes much deserved pay raises for our troops, critical funding for health programs, and disease research.

Let's make it very clear. The only thing that we could afford was a less than 2 percent raise for our troops. And I personally, and I believe Chairman YOUNG of the subcommittee and the distinguished Floridian who has served on this committee for a protracted period of time and has no peer when it comes to support of the military—he did have one peer that I know extremely well, and he does as well, and that's Ike Skelton, who was not re-elected.

□ 1300

We miss Ike and the extraordinary service that he put forward on behalf of this country, first as a soldier and then as a Congressperson.

We can come up with the necessary expenditures to keep our military well-equipped, well-trained, and superior to any other force, but at the same time we need to devote greater attention to the use of these precious resources. I wish that the Republican majority would have devoted as much concern for the non-defense portion of our budget as they do to the vast level of spending contained in this measure. We need to appreciate that spending money on conflict prevention, as my friend Mr. LEWIS pointed out, is far, far cheaper in the long run than spending money on conflict engagement.

We cut social services programs here at home and around the world at our own peril. For when people lack food, lack resources, lack dignity, lack a future and lack hope, their nations will much more easily succumb to the kind of extremism, violence, and instability that we are spending billions fighting.

I have no quarrel with providing the necessary funding to support our servicemen and -women or to carry out their missions. Our Nation needs a lean and powerful and effective military. And we owe a debt of gratitude—as has been expressed and likely will be continuously throughout this appropriations process—to the members of the military and their families for the sacrifices they make and the devotion to duty they demonstrate. When they are sent on difficult missions overseas, it's our duty to see that they have our full and complete support.

But we also have great needs in this country, and we cannot continue to slash funding for essential programs here at home in favor of ever-increasing funding for wars abroad. We cannot continue spending money overseas that will go to waste when water treatment plants get blown up. We can't continue funding dubious efforts in regions where our money trickles down to the very extremists it is supposed to be defeating. And we cannot keep increasing our military budget year after year while devastating essential programs are left by the wayside here at home.

I do have one concern about this rule, and that is the new section that was added to this rule at the last minute that set forth restrictions on the amendment process.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and the underlying legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

I know that since I've come to the House, I've gotten up here and talked time and time again about our government's core mission. There is no doubt there is nothing more central to the purpose of government than to provide for our Nation's defenses. It's in the Preamble of the Constitution: Provide for the common defense. It's in the oath we took when we were sworn into office to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

H.R. 2219 fulfills our constitutional duty to provide for our Nation's defense. Additionally, H. Res. 320 ensures that we will review this legislation completely in an open and transparent manner that all American people deserve to see.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 247, nays 168, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 479]

YEAS—247

Adams	Gibbs	Nugent
Aderholt	Gibson	Nunes
Akin	Gohmert	Nunnelee
Alexander	Goodlatte	Olson
Altmire	Gosar	Palazzo
Amash	Gowdy	Paul
Austria	Granger	Paulsen
Bachmann	Graves (GA)	Pearce
Bachus	Graves (MO)	Pence
Barletta	Griffin (AR)	Petri
Bartlett	Griffith (VA)	Pitts
Barton (TX)	Grimm	Platts
Bass (NH)	Guinta	Poe (TX)
Benishke	Guthrie	Pompeo
Berg	Hall	Posey
Biggert	Hanna	Price (GA)
Bilbray	Harper	Quayle
Bilirakis	Harris	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hartzler	Rehberg
Black	Hastings (WA)	Reichert
Blackburn	Hayworth	Renacci
Bonner	Heck	Ribble
Bono Mack	Hensarling	Rigell
Boren	Herger	Rivera
Boustany	Herrera Beutler	Roby
Brady (TX)	Huelskamp	Roe (TN)
Brooks	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA)	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hunter	Rogers (MI)
Bucshon	Issa	Rohrabacher
Buerkle	Jenkins	Rokita
Burgess	Johnson (IL)	Rooney
Burton (IN)	Johnson (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Roskam
Camp	Jones	Ross (AR)
Campbell	Jordan	Ross (FL)
Canseco	Kelly	Royce
Cantor	King (IA)	Runyan
Capito	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Carney	Kingston	Scalise
Carter	Kinzing (IL)	Schilling
Cassidy	Kissell	Schmidt
Chabot	Kline	Schock
Chaffetz	Labrador	Schweikert
Clyburn	Lamborn	Scott (SC)
Coble	Lance	Scott, Austin
Coffman (CO)	Landry	Sensenbrenner
Cole	Lankford	Sessions
Conaway	Latham	Shimkus
Cravaack	LaTourette	Shuler
Crawford	Latta	Shuster
Crenshaw	Lewis (CA)	Simpson
Culberson	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Davis (KY)	Long	Smith (NJ)
Denham	Lucas	Smith (TX)
Dent	Luetkemeyer	Smith (WA)
DesJarlais	Lummis	Southernland
Diaz-Balart	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
Dicks	E.	Stutzman
Dold	Mack	Sullivan
Donnelly (IN)	Manzullo	Terry
Dreier	Marchant	Thompson (PA)
Duffy	Marino	Thornberry
Duncan (SC)	Matheson	Tiberi
Duncan (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Tipton
Ellmers	McCaul	Turner
Emerson	McClintock	Upton
Farenthold	McCotter	Walberg
Fincher	McHenry	Walden
Fitzpatrick	McKeon	Walsh (IL)
Flake	McKinley	Webster
Fleischmann	McMorris	West
Fleming	Rodgers	Westmoreland
Flores	Meehan	Whitfield
Forbes	Mica	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Wittman
Fox	Miller (MI)	Wolf
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Womack
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Woodall
Gallegly	Murphy (PA)	Yoder
Gardner	Myrick	Young (AK)
Garrett	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
Gerlach	Noem	Young (IN)

NAYS—168

Andrews	Barrow	Bishop (GA)
Baca	Berkley	Bishop (NY)
Baldwin	Berman	Blumenauer

Boswell	Heinrich	Payne
Brady (PA)	Higgins	Pelosi
Braley (IA)	Himes	Perlmutter
Brown (FL)	Hinchey	Peters
Butterfield	Hinojosa	Peterson
Capps	Hochul	Pingree (ME)
Capuano	Holt	Polis
Cardoza	Honda	Price (NC)
Carnahan	Hoyer	Quigley
Carson (IN)	Inslee	Rahall
Castor (FL)	Israel	Reyes
Chandler	Jackson (IL)	Richardson
Chu	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Cicilline	(TX)	Rothman (NJ)
Clarke (MI)	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Clarke (NY)	Johnson, E. B.	Ruppersberger
Clay	Kaptur	Rush
Cleaver	Keating	Ryan (OH)
Cohen	Kildee	Sánchez, Linda
Connolly (VA)	Kind	T.
Conyers	Kucinich	Sanchez, Loretta
Cooper	Langevin	Sarbanes
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Costello	Lee (CA)	Schiff
Courtney	Levin	Schrader
Critz	Lewis (GA)	Schwartz
Crowley	Lipinski	Scott (VA)
Cuellar	Loeb sack	Scott, David
Cummings	Lofgren, Zoe	Serrano
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Sewell
Davis (IL)	Luján	Sherman
DeFazio	Lynch	Sires
DeGette	Maloney	Slaughter
DeLauro	Markay	Speier
Deutsch	Matsui	Stark
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Sutton
Doggett	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
Doyle	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Edwards	McIntyre	Tierney
Ellison	McNerney	Tonko
Engel	Meeks	Towns
Eshoo	Michaud	Tsongas
Farr	Miller (NC)	Van Hollen
Fattah	Miller, George	Velázquez
Finer	Moore	Visclosky
Frank (MA)	Moran	Walz (MN)
Fudge	Murphy (CT)	Wasserman
Gonzalez	Nadler	Schultz
Green, Al	Neal	Watt
Green, Gene	Oliver	Waxman
Grijalva	Owens	Welch
Gutierrez	Pallone	Wilson (FL)
Hanabusa	Pascrell	Wu
Hastings (FL)	Pastor (AZ)	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—16

Ackerman	Hirono	Rangel
Bass (CA)	Holden	Stivers
Becerra	Hurt	Waters
Garamendi	Larson (CT)	Woolsey
Giffords	McDermott	
Gingrey (GA)	Napolitano	

□ 1334

Messrs. WATT and GENE GREEN of Texas changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. GOHMERT, ROYCE and KINGSTON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 479, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to record my vote for rollcall No. 479. Had I been present I would have voted: rollcall No. 479: “No”—On Ordering the Previous Question.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 479. If present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall vote 479.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 23, 2011, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 479 in order to attend my grandson's graduation. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res.

320—the Rule for H.R. 2219—Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2012.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 251, noes 173, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 480]

AYES—251

Adams	Gallegly	McMorris
Aderholt	Gardner	Rodgers
Akin	Garrett	Meehan
Alexander	Gerlach	Mica
Altmire	Gibbs	Miller (FL)
Amash	Gibson	Miller (MI)
Austria	Gohmert	Miller, Gary
Bachus	Goodlatte	Mulvaney
Barletta	Gosar	Murphy (PA)
Bartlett	Gowdy	Myrick
Barton (TX)	Granger	Neugebauer
Bass (NH)	Graves (GA)	Noem
Benishke	Graves (MO)	Nugent
Berg	Griffin (AR)	Nunes
Biggert	Griffith (VA)	Nunnelee
Bilbray	Grimm	Olson
Bilirakis	Guinta	Palazzo
Bishop (GA)	Guthrie	Paul
Bishop (UT)	Hall	Paulsen
Black	Hanna	Pearce
Blackburn	Harper	Pence
Bonner	Harris	Peterson
Bono Mack	Hartzler	Petri
Boren	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boustany	Hayworth	Platts
Brady (TX)	Heck	Poe (TX)
Brooks	Hensarling	Pompeo
Broun (GA)	Herger	Posey
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Price (GA)
Bucshon	Huelskamp	Quayle
Buerkle	Huizenga (MI)	Reed
Burgess	Hultgren	Rehberg
Burton (IN)	Hunter	Reichert
Calvert	Inslee	Renacci
Camp	Issa	Ribble
Campbell	Jenkins	Rigell
Canseco	Johnson (IL)	Rivera
Cantor	Johnson (OH)	Roby
Capito	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
Carter	Jones	Rogers (AL)
Cassidy	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Chabot	Kelly	Rogers (MI)
Chaffetz	King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Chandler	King (NY)	Rokita
Coble	Kingston	Rooney
Coffman (CO)	Kinzing (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Cole	Kissell	Roskam
Conaway	Kline	Ross (AR)
Cravaack	Labrador	Ross (FL)
Crawford	Lamborn	Royce
Crenshaw	Lance	Runyan
Culberson	Landry	Ryan (WI)
Davis (KY)	Lankford	Scalise
Denham	Larsen (WA)	Schilling
Dent	Latham	Schmidt
DesJarlais	LaTourette	Schock
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Schweikert
Dicks	Lewis (CA)	Scott (SC)
Dold	LoBiondo	Scott, Austin
Donnelly (IN)	Long	Sensenbrenner
Dreier	Lucas	Sessions
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Shimkus
Duncan (SC)	Lummis	Shuler
Duncan (TN)	Lungren, Daniel	Shuster
Ellmers	E.	Simpson
Emerson	Mack	Smith (NE)
Farenthold	Manzullo	Smith (NJ)
Fincher	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Fitzpatrick	Marino	Smith (WA)
Flake	Matheson	Southernland
Fleischmann	McCarthy (CA)	Stearns
Fleming	McCaul	Stutzman
Flores	McClintock	Sullivan
Forbes	McCotter	Terry
Fortenberry	McHenry	Thompson (PA)
Fox	McIntyre	Thornberry
Franks (AZ)	McKeon	Tiberi
Frelinghuysen	McKinley	Tipton

Turner	West	Woodall
Upton	Westmoreland	Yoder
Visclosky	Whitfield	Young (AK)
Walberg	Wilson (SC)	Young (FL)
Walden	Wittman	Young (IN)
Walsh (IL)	Wolf	
Webster	Womack	

NOES—173

Ackerman	Fudge	Owens
Andrews	Garamendi	Pallone
Baca	Gonzalez	Pascarell
Bachmann	Green, Al	Pastor (AZ)
Baldwin	Green, Gene	Payne
Barrow	Grijalva	Pelosi
Bass (CA)	Gutierrez	Perlmutter
Becerra	Hanabusa	Peters
Berkley	Hastings (FL)	Pingree (ME)
Berman	Heinrich	Polis
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Price (NC)
Blumenauer	Himes	Quigley
Boswell	Hinchee	Rahall
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Reyes
Braley (IA)	Hirono	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Hochul	Richmond
Butterfield	Holt	Rothman (NJ)
Capps	Honda	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Hoyer	Ruppersberger
Cardoza	Israel	Rush
Carnahan	Jackson (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Carney	Jackson Lee	Sánchez, Linda
Carson (IN)	(TX)	T.
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu	Johnson, E. B.	Sarbanes
Cicilline	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Clarke (MI)	Keating	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Schrader
Clay	Kind	Schwartz
Cleaver	Kucinich	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Langevin	Scott, David
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Serrano
Connolly (VA)	Lee (CA)	Sewell
Conyers	Levin	Sherman
Cooper	Lewis (GA)	Sires
Costa	Lipinski	Slaughter
Costello	Loeb sack	Speier
Courtney	Lofgren, Zoe	Stark
Critz	Lowe y	Sutton
Crowley	Luján	Thompson (CA)
Cuellar	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	Maloney	Tierney
Davis (CA)	Markey	Tonko
Davis (IL)	Matsui	Towns
DeFazio	McCarthy (NY)	Tsongas
DeGette	McCollum	Van Hollen
DeLauro	McDermott	Velázquez
Deutch	McGovern	Walz (MN)
Dingell	McNerney	Wasserman
Doggett	Meeks	Schultz
Doyle	Michaud	Waters
Edwards	Miller (NC)	Watt
Ellison	Miller, George	Waxman
Engel	Moore	Welch
Eshoo	Moran	Wilson (FL)
Farr	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Fattah	Nadler	Wu
Filner	Neal	Yarmuth
Frank (MA)	Oliver	

NOT VOTING—7

Giffords	Hurt	Stivers
Gingrey (GA)	Napolitano	
Holden	Rangel	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1351

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

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

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, when roll-call vote 480 was called, I registered my vote as “aye” and then proceeded to an Intelligence briefing. When I returned to the floor, it was my intention to vote “no” on the next

amendment and I registered my vote as such. Unfortunately, due to a staffing error, it was still the same rollcall vote 480, and my “aye” was mistakenly changed to “no.” To be clear, I do support the rule providing for consideration of the FY2012 Department of Defense Appropriations Bill.

Stated against:

Ms. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 23, 2011, I was absent during roll-call vote No. 480 in order to attend my grandson's graduation. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on H. Res. 320—Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2219—Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2012.

AMERICA INVENTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL). Pursuant to House Resolution 316 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. 1249.

□ 1351

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. 1249) to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide for patent reform, with Mr. POE of Texas (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, June 22, 2011, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 112-111 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) had been postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on the amendment printed in part B of House Report 112-111 on which further proceedings were postponed.

The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 283, noes 140, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

AYES—283

Ackerman	Austria	Barton (TX)
Adams	Bachus	Bass (NH)
Aderholt	Barletta	Benishkek
Alexander	Barrow	Berkley
Altmire	Bartlett	Biggert

Bilirakis	Guthrie	Paulsen
Bishop (GA)	Hall	Pearce
Bishop (UT)	Hanabusa	Pence
Black	Hanna	Perlmutter
Blackburn	Harper	Peterson
Bonner	Harris	Petri
Bono Mack	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boren	Hayworth	Platts
Boswell	Heck	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Hensarling	Pompeo
Brady (TX)	Herger	Price (GA)
Braley (IA)	Herrera Beutler	Price (NC)
Buchanan	Himes	Quayle
Bucshon	Hinchee	Quigley
Buerkle	Hochul	Rahall
Burgess	Hoyer	Reed
Burton (IN)	Huelskamp	Rehberg
Butterfield	Huizenga (MI)	Reichert
Calvert	Hultgren	Renacci
Camp	Inslee	Ribble
Campbell	Issa	Richardson
Canseco	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Cantor	(TX)	Rigell
Capito	Jenkins	Rivera
Capuano	Johnson (GA)	Roby
Carnahan	Johnson (OH)	Roe (TN)
Carney	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (AL)
Carter	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Cassidy	Keating	Rogers (MI)
Chabot	Kelly	Rokita
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Rooney
Chandler	Kingston	Ros-Lehtinen
Cicilline	Kinzing (IL)	Roskam
Coble	Kissell	Ross (AR)
Coffman (CO)	Kline	Ross (FL)
Cohen	Labrador	Rothman (NJ)
Cole	Lamborn	Runyan
Conaway	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Connolly (VA)	Lankford	Rush
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (WI)
Costello	Larson (CT)	Sánchez, Linda
Courtney	Latham	T.
Cravaack	LaTourette	Sarbanes
Crawford	Latta	Scalise
Crenshaw	Lewis (CA)	Schilling
Critz	LoBiondo	Schmidt
Crowley	Loeb sack	Schrader
Cuellar	Long	Schwartz
Culberson	Lowe y	Schweikert
Davis (KY)	Lucas	Serrano
DeLauro	Luetkemeyer	Sessions
Denham	Lummis	Sewell
Dent	Lungren, Daniel	Shimkus
DesJarlais	E.	Shuler
Diaz-Balart	Maloney	Shuster
Dicks	Marchant	Simpson
Dold	Marino	Sires
Donnelly (IN)	Matheson	Smith (NE)
Dreier	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Duffy	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (TX)
Duncan (TN)	McCaul	Smith (WA)
Ellmers	McCollum	Southerland
Emerson	McCotter	Stutzman
Engel	McGovern	Sullivan
Farenthold	McHenry	Thompson (PA)
Fattah	McIntyre	Thornberry
Fincher	McKeon	Tiberi
Fitzpatrick	McKinley	Tipton
Fleischmann	McMorris	Upton
Fleming	Rodgers	Visclosky
Flores	Meehan	Walberg
Forbes	Meeks	Walden
Fortenberry	Mica	Walsh (IL)
Fox	Michaud	Wasserman
Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)	Schultz
Gallegly	Miller, Gary	Welch
Gardner	Moran	West
Gerlach	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gibbs	Murphy (CT)	Whitfield
Gibson	Murphy (PA)	Wilson (FL)
Gohmert	Myrick	Wilson (SC)
Goodlatte	Neal	Wittman
Gosar	Neugebauer	Wolf
Gowdy	Noem	Womack
Granger	Nugent	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Nunes	Wu
Graves (MO)	Nunnelee	Yarmuth
Griffin (AR)	Olson	Yoder
Griffith (VA)	Olver	Young (AK)
Grimm	Owens	Young (FL)
Guinta	Palazzo	Young (IN)

NOES—140

Bass (CA)	Blumenauer
Brady (PA)	Brooks
Berg	Brown (GA)
Berman	Brown (FL)
Bilbray	Capps
Bishop (NY)	