

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5325, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5325.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

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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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 5325) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Mr. WOODALL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, it is my honor to bring the fiscal year 2013 Energy and Water bill before the full House.

Before I begin my remarks, let me thank the full chairman, Mr. ROGERS, as well as the ranking member, Mr. DICKS, for their support of a very open process. I would also like to thank my ranking member, Congressman PETE VISCLOSKY, for his dedication to our joint mission and our close working relationship. The bill is stronger for his input and knowledge.

I would also like to thank the committee staff: Rob Blair, our clerk; Joe Levin; Loraine Heckenberg; Angie Giancarlo; Perry Yates; and Trevor

Higgins. On the minority side, I would like to thank Taunja Berquam. I would also like to thank my personal staff, Nancy Fox and Katie Hazlett, and Mr. VISCLOSKY's personal staff in the form of Joe DeVo.

Mr. Chairman, the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill supports programs critical to our Nation's security, safety, and economic competitiveness. Our recommendation prioritizes investments in our nuclear security enterprise, programs to address gasoline prices, and opportunities to advance American competitiveness, including the key role of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The bill for fiscal year 2013 totals \$32.1 billion. Security funding is increased by \$275 million over last year, while non-security funding is cut by \$188 million.

Mr. Chairman, there are no earmarks in this legislation.

We also reclaim most unused funds from previous Congresses, so this bill actually cuts spending by \$623 million below last year, forcing our agencies down to more appropriate sizes and to operate with less money. The only significant increases over last year's level are to nuclear security and to develop a true all-of-the-above energy strategy. We also provide more funding to the Corps, including \$1 billion for Harvard Maintenance Trust Fund projects. The recommendation also fully funds Weapons Activities to ensure that the Secretary of Energy has the investments he needs to certify to the President that our nuclear stockpile is reliable.

We have also heard from the public frustration about "stimulus fund" investments into failed energy projects. This bill will remove the Energy Department back to its core responsibilities—to serve Americans by protecting their security and improving our energy independence. Our bill will help improve that independence by sustaining fossil and nuclear energy research development, the latter of which is leading to investments in new nuclear power plants and developing small modular reactors. And, unlike the President, we have always considered "clean coal" to be part of our national energy security.

At the same time, the Department of Energy's energy programs are cut by nearly \$600 million, or 6 percent, by reducing programs which received the largesse of the largely failed so-called "stimulus" program. No funding is provided for the Solyndra-like loan guarantee programs in our bill.

All of our constituents are wrestling with how to pay for higher gasoline bills on limited budgets. This bill does not provide a quick fix, since there's little that the Department can do in its programs to immediately change oil supply and demand. However, the bill provides over \$1.01 billion—\$36 million above fiscal year 2012—to strengthen the Department of Energy's programs addressing the causes and impacts of higher gasoline prices down the road.

Within this, the recommendation funds a new program to promote shale oil recovery. If we could fully use this resource, our country's reserves could equal all global conventional reserves. This would make a major dent in oil prices and reduce our dependency on foreign oil.

Additionally, scientific research at the Department of Energy strengthens American competitiveness and enables true breakthroughs in the energy sector, and the bill preserves and protects it. The bill also protects public safety and keeps America literally open for business by providing \$4.8 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, \$83 million above the request and \$188 million below fiscal year 2012.

As in fiscal year 2012, our bill maintains the constitutional role of Congress in the appropriations process by ensuring that all worthy Corps of Engineers projects have a chance to compete for funding. The bill provides \$324 million in addition to the President's requested projects, investing in navigation and flood control—activities most critical to public safety, jobs, and our economy.

Finally, a word about Yucca Mountain. The recommendation includes \$25 million for Yucca Mountain with language prohibiting activity which keeps that facility from being usable in the future. The recommendation also denies funding for Blue Ribbon Commission activities, which need legislative authorization. Research and development activities to support Yucca Mountain are permitted. This will ensure that we keep Congress in the driver's seat for nuclear waste policy.

Mr. Chairman, this is a tight, fiscally conservative bill which funds critical national security, jobs, and infrastructure priorities while helping to fight future gasoline price increases. This bill deserves our Members' support, and I look forward to an open and full discussion and open process.

I reserve the balance of my time.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL FY 2013 (H.R. 5325)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers - Civil					
Investigations.....	125,000	102,000	102,000	-23,000	---
Construction.....	1,694,000	1,471,000	1,477,284	-216,716	+6,284
Section 902 outlays.....	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi River and Tributaries.....	252,000	234,000	224,000	-28,000	-10,000
Disaster relief category (P.L. 112-77).....	802,000	---	---	-802,000	---
Operations and Maintenance.....	2,412,000	2,398,000	2,507,409	+95,409	+109,409
Disaster relief category (P.L. 112-77).....	534,000	---	---	-534,000	---
Regulatory Program.....	193,000	205,000	190,000	-3,000	-15,000
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP).....	109,000	104,000	104,000	-5,000	---
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.....	27,000	30,000	27,000	---	-3,000
Disaster relief category (P.L. 112-77).....	388,000	---	---	-388,000	---
Expenses.....	185,000	182,000	177,500	-7,500	-4,500
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works).....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title I, Department of Defense - Civil... Appropriations.....	6,726,000 (5,002,000)	4,731,000 (4,731,000)	4,814,193 (4,814,193)	-1,911,807 (-187,807)	+83,193 (+83,193)
Disaster relief category.....	(1,724,000)	---	---	(-1,724,000)	---
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TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Central Utah Project Completion Account					
Central Utah Project construction.....	25,154	---	18,500	-6,654	+18,500
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation.....	2,000	---	1,200	-800	+1,200
Subtotal.....	27,154	---	19,700	-7,454	+19,700
Program oversight and administration.....	1,550	---	1,300	-250	+1,300
Total, Central Utah project completion account..	28,704	---	21,000	-7,704	+21,000
Bureau of Reclamation					
Water and Related Resources.....	895,000	818,635	833,635	-61,365	+15,000
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	53,068	39,883	39,883	-13,185	---
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	39,651	36,000	36,000	-3,651	---
Policy and Administration.....	60,000	60,000	57,000	-3,000	-3,000
Indian Water Rights Settlements.....	---	46,500	---	---	-46,500
San Joaquin Restoration Fund.....	---	12,000	---	---	-12,000
Central Utah Project Completion.....	---	21,000	---	---	-21,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	1,047,719	1,034,018	966,518	-81,201	-67,500
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Total, title II, Department of the Interior.....	1,076,423	1,034,018	987,518	-88,905	-46,500
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TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Energy Programs					
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.....	1,825,000	2,337,000	1,450,960	-374,040	-886,040
Rescission.....	-9,909	-69,667	-69,667	-59,758	---
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-5,453	---	---	+5,453	---
Subtotal.....	1,809,638	2,267,333	1,381,293	-428,345	-886,040
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.....	139,500	143,015	123,000	-16,500	-20,015

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL FY 2013 (H.R. 5325)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-397	---	---	+397	---
Subtotal.....	139,103	143,015	123,000	-16,103	-20,015
Nuclear Energy.....	768,663	770,445	765,391	-3,272	-5,054
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-3,272	---	---	+3,272	---
Subtotal.....	765,391	770,445	765,391	---	-5,054
Fossil Energy Research and Development.....	534,000	420,575	554,000	+20,000	+133,425
Rescission.....	-187,000	---	---	+187,000	---
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-297	---	---	+297	---
Subtotal.....	346,703	420,575	554,000	+207,297	+133,425
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.....	14,909	14,909	14,909	---	---
Elk Hills School Lands Fund.....	---	15,580	15,580	+15,580	---
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	192,704	195,609	195,609	+2,905	---
SPR Petroleum Account (rescission).....	-500,000	-291,000	---	+500,000	+291,000
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.....	10,119	10,119	10,119	---	---
Rescission.....	-100,000	-6,000	-6,000	+94,000	---
Subtotal.....	-89,881	4,119	4,119	+94,000	---
Energy Information Administration.....	105,000	116,365	100,000	-5,000	-16,365
Non-defense Environmental Cleanup.....	235,721	198,506	198,506	-37,215	---
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-415	---	---	+415	---
Subtotal.....	235,306	198,506	198,506	-36,800	---
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.....	472,930	442,493	425,493	-47,437	-17,000
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-750	---	---	+750	---
Subtotal.....	472,180	442,493	425,493	-46,687	-17,000
Science.....	4,889,000	4,992,052	4,824,931	-64,069	-167,121
Rescission.....	---	---	-23,500	-23,500	-23,500
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-15,366	---	---	+15,366	---
Subtotal.....	4,873,634	4,992,052	4,801,431	-72,203	-190,621
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy.....	275,000	350,000	200,000	-75,000	-150,000
Nuclear waste disposal.....	---	---	25,000	+25,000	+25,000
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program Offsetting collection.....	38,000	38,000	38,000	---	---
	-38,000	-38,000	-38,000	---	---
Subtotal.....	---	---	---	---	---
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loans program.....	6,000	9,000	6,000	---	-3,000
Departmental Administration.....	237,623	230,783	230,783	-6,840	---
Miscellaneous revenues.....	-111,623	-108,188	-108,188	+3,435	---
Net appropriation.....	126,000	122,595	122,595	-3,405	---
Office of the Inspector General.....	42,000	43,468	43,468	+1,468	---
Total, Energy programs.....	8,813,687	9,815,064	8,976,394	+162,707	-838,670

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL FY 2013 (H.R. 5325)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National Nuclear Security Administration					
Weapons Activities.....	7,233,997	7,577,341	7,577,341	+343,344	---
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-19,877	---	---	+19,877	---
Rescission.....	---	---	-65,000	-65,000	-65,000
Subtotal.....	7,214,120	7,577,341	7,512,341	+298,221	-65,000
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.....	2,324,303	2,458,631	2,283,024	-41,279	-175,607
Rescission.....	-21,000	---	-7,000	+14,000	-7,000
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-7,423	---	---	+7,423	---
Subtotal.....	2,295,880	2,458,631	2,276,024	-19,856	-182,607
Naval Reactors.....	1,080,000	1,088,635	1,086,635	+6,635	-2,000
Office of the Administrator.....	410,000	411,279	400,000	-10,000	-11,279
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration.....	11,000,000	11,535,886	11,275,000	+275,000	-260,886
Environmental and Other Defense Activities					
Defense Environmental Cleanup.....	5,023,000	5,009,001	4,930,078	-92,922	-78,923
Sec. 309 - Contractor pay freeze rescission.....	-20,050	---	---	+20,050	---
Rescission.....	---	---	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Subtotal.....	5,002,950	5,009,001	4,920,078	-82,872	-88,923
Defense Environmental Cleanup (legislative proposal).....	---	463,000	---	---	-463,000
Other Defense Activities.....	823,364	735,702	813,364	-10,000	+77,662
Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities.....	5,826,314	6,207,703	5,733,442	-92,872	-474,261
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities.....	16,826,314	17,743,589	17,008,442	+182,128	-735,147
Power Marketing Administrations /1					
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration					
Administration.....	8,428	8,732	8,732	+304	---
Offsetting collections.....	-8,428	-8,732	-8,732	-304	---
Subtotal.....	---	---	---	---	---
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration					
Administration.....	45,010	44,200	44,200	-810	---
Offsetting collections.....	-33,118	-32,308	-32,308	+810	---
Subtotal.....	11,892	11,892	11,892	---	---
Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration					
Administration.....	285,900	291,920	291,920	+6,020	---
Offsetting collections.....	-189,932	-195,790	-195,790	-5,858	---
Subtotal.....	95,968	96,130	96,130	+162	---
Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund					
Administration.....	4,169	5,555	5,555	+1,386	---
Offsetting collections.....	-3,949	-5,335	-5,335	-1,386	---
Subtotal.....	220	220	220	---	---
Total, Power Marketing Administrations.....	108,080	108,242	108,242	+162	---
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	304,600	304,600	304,600	---	---

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL FY 2013 (H.R. 5325)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Revenues applied.....	-304,600	-304,600	-304,600	---	---
General Provision					
Section 309 - Contractor pay freeze (Rescission)	(-73,300)	---	---	(+73,300)	---
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Total, title III, Department of Energy.....	25,748,081	27,666,895	26,093,078	+344,997	-1,573,817
Appropriations.....	(26,639,290)	(28,033,562)	(26,274,245)	(-365,045)	(-1,759,317)
Rescissions.....	(-891,209)	(-366,667)	(-181,167)	(+710,042)	(+185,500)
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TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Appalachian Regional Commission.....	68,263	64,850	75,317	+7,054	+10,467
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.....	29,130	29,415	29,415	+285	---
Delta Regional Authority.....	11,677	11,315	11,677	---	+362
Denali Commission.....	10,679	10,165	10,679	---	+514
Northern Border Regional Commission.....	1,497	1,425	1,425	-72	---
Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.....	250	---	250	---	+250
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,027,240	1,042,200	1,038,800	+11,560	-3,400
Revenues.....	-899,726	-914,832	-911,772	-12,046	+3,060
Subtotal.....	127,514	127,368	127,028	-486	-340
Office of Inspector General.....	10,860	11,020	11,020	+160	---
Revenues.....	-9,774	-9,918	-9,918	-144	---
Subtotal.....	1,086	1,102	1,102	+16	---
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	128,600	128,470	128,130	-470	-340
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.....	3,400	3,400	3,400	---	---
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects.....	1,000	3,084	1,000	---	-2,084
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Total, title IV, Independent agencies.....	254,496	252,124	261,293	+6,797	+9,169
Appropriations.....	(254,496)	(252,124)	(261,293)	(+6,797)	(+9,169)
Rescissions.....	---	---	---	---	---
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Grand total.....	33,805,000	33,684,037	32,156,082	-1,648,918	-1,527,955
Appropriations.....	(32,972,209)	(34,050,704)	(32,337,249)	(-634,960)	(-1,713,455)
Disaster relief category.....	(1,724,000)	---	---	(-1,724,000)	---
Rescissions.....	(-891,209)	(-366,667)	(-181,167)	(+710,042)	(+185,500)

1/ Totals adjusted to net out alternative financing costs, reimbursable agreement funding, and power purchase and wheeling expenditures. Offsetting collection totals only reflect funds collected for annual expenses, excluding power purchase wheeling.

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

I would like to begin by expressing my appreciation to Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for his efforts to be inclusive and transparent in drafting this legislation. The process has been collegial, and the chairman has ensured that the Energy and Water Subcommittee continues its tradition of bipartisanship and cooperation. I would like to join the chairman in thanking the other members of the subcommittee and also all of their staffs for their exceptionally good and dedicated work. Finally, this bill could not have been written without the dedication, hard work, and sound judgment of our committee staff. The chairman has kindly enumerated them by name.

Given the constrained allocation that the subcommittee was dealt, I believe that Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN has crafted a good bill. While I hope that we can modify some elements of the bill going forward, I would observe that our differences are marginal.

As the chairman mentioned in his remarks, the allocation for the Energy and Water bill is \$31.2 billion, which is \$964 million below the administration's budget request and \$88 billion above last year's level. As a result, the bill makes dramatic reductions to vital energy programs to stay within the allocation.

While I recognize that difficult choices must be made to address the Nation's serious financial situation, and I believe that Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN has made a considerable effort to craft a balanced bill, this legislation is severely hampered by the shortsighted nature of the spending cap set by the House-approved budget resolution. The allocation for Energy and Water is simply insufficient to meet the challenges posed by our energy crisis, the need to maintain our water infrastructure, and our national security requirements.

That being said, I would like to point out some of the very positive aspects of the bill. I am grateful that additional funds for core Nonproliferation activities and Vehicle Technologies were included. These are very smart investments. The first is vital to our national security as securing, removing, and curbing the spread of nuclear materials is one of the great international challenges our country faces. I would argue the increased funding for Vehicle Technology is also a smart national security investment. Specifically, the program researches the development of lightweight materials, high-powered batteries, and hybrid electric drive motors. As the cars and trucks of our citizens and the ships, planes, and tanks of our military rely heavily on petroleum fuels, technology breakthroughs and fuel efficiency are crucial to reducing our dependency on carbon fuels and crucial to improving our national security since so much of our current fuel mix is imported from unfriendly nations.

Additionally, I truly appreciate the chairman's commitment to American manufacturing. This was a theme of many of our subcommittee hearings this year and he has included strong language in this regard. I believe we need to pull out all the stops to support domestic manufacturing, which remains one of the most important drivers of our economy.

Further, I see very little merit to using Federal dollars to foster breakthroughs for products that are not ultimately manufactured domestically. The bill upholds and continues many of the efforts to improve program and projects management at all of the agencies under its jurisdiction. I strongly support the committee in this effort and all the provisions, old and new, aimed at increased oversight and improved project management at the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Energy. I am grievously disappointed that the bill has to carry these commonsense provisions year after year after year, and I hope that the agencies begin to incorporate these policies into their management structure.

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That being said, with the recent Inspector General report detailing egregious overpayments to lab employees by DOE, including an example of one worker receiving a taxpayer-funded per diem for more than a decade, I am not optimistic that the message is yet engrained in Energy's culture. Where were the auditors? Where was the Inspector General for the last decade?

The bill includes continued funding for the Office of Health, Safety and Security and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. These Agencies play important roles in oversight of DOE and NNSA projects. Their independent assessment and enforcement are crucial to worker health and safety at these facilities.

With regard to the Army Corps of Engineers, I am pleased that the bill provides \$83 million above the President's woefully inadequate request, ensuring that some ongoing projects will not be terminated. However, the bill provides \$188 million less than current-year funding. We must invest in our infrastructure by making preventive and proactive investments. Just last year, this bill carried more than \$2 billion in emergency funding to respond to natural disasters. I believe this again proves that it makes more fiscal sense to prevent a disaster than to respond to one.

Specific to the applied energy programs at the Department of Energy, the bill provides appropriate funding for fossil and nuclear energy, which continue to provide the bulk of our energy needs. However, I am disappointed that renewable energy programs in this bill are reduced by over \$400 million from 2012 and nearly \$900 million from the President's request. This disinvestment is a serious setback to our energy

future. We know energy can achieve cost competitiveness, but at this time a continued and sustained research and development program is necessary and appropriate.

Lastly, I would like to express my support for the chairman's inclusion of funding for the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste disposal project and for including the provision to prohibit the use of funding to abandon the project. I agree with him and the other subcommittee members that the administration's actions to close the project run counter to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

In closing, I am pleased that we are considering this bill under an open rule and that the Appropriations Committee continues to function amidst the turmoil that has stagnated so many other legislative efforts. Much of this credit is due to Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member DICKS. I commend them for their efforts in this regard. I would also like to reiterate my sentiments at the beginning of my statement that Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN has done an excellent job, and I support the bill we are considering today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky, Chairman ROGERS.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I thank the chairman for that generous offer.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill. It is a hard-fought bill. It is a tough bill, and I want to commend the chairman and the ranking member for their hard work because the allocation to this subcommittee was not greatest in the world. But Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and Mr. VISCLOSKY, I think, have done wonders with a short allocation.

It funds the Department of Energy, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation \$32.1 billion. That's a cut of nearly \$1 billion off of the President's request; and within the bill we've placed the highest priorities on programs that shore up our national security, help tackle skyrocketing gasoline and energy prices, and support American competitiveness.

We know this is a bill that can do a great deal to help promote job creation, improve public safety and regional commerce, and help relieve some of that pain at the pump in the future. So we've made those smart investments that will help boost the American economy.

Nuclear security programs, as the chairman mentioned, are increased by \$275 million over last year. We've made the key investments that are needed to modernize our nuclear weapons stockpile and its supporting infrastructure, advance our nuclear nonproliferation activities around the world, and power the reactors that run our Navy—all in order to maintain the safety and readiness of our national defense. To achieve this, the President's request of \$7.6 billion for weapons activities is fully funded.

In total, nonsecurity spending in this bill is cut \$188 million below last year. Within this nonsecurity category, the committee prioritized programs that support energy security and American competitiveness.

For instance, the Corps of Engineers budget contains \$83 million more than what the President requested, directing funds to ensure our waterways stay open in support of commerce that will help our economy thrive.

The committee also invests in finding ways to help America achieve greater energy independence, providing over \$1 billion to strengthen DOE programs to help address rapidly rising gasoline prices.

The bill also creates a new shale oil research and development program, and promotes advanced research into coal, natural gas, and other fossil energy resources that provide more than 83 percent of our Nation's energy.

In order to strengthen defense programs and these other national priorities, the committee had to find cuts elsewhere in the bill, cuts that targeted inefficiencies and waste and did the least harm to our Nation's infrastructure and competitiveness.

We've also cut certain energy programs that aren't as valuable to manufacturing and commerce, and we've rescinded prior-year funds wherever possible.

I want to stress that we're still able to fund important programs at adequate levels in order to ensure the safety of our citizens and our future economic security. But as we face the dangers of unresolved debts and skyrocketing deficits, we simply cannot fund everything at elevated amounts. We have to cut back—just as families know they have to cut back in these precarious times.

As I said, Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY did an excellent job working together as they distributed their 302(b) suballocation in the most responsible and effective way possible. The subcommittee and its staffs from both sides of the aisle should be proud, as I know they are, of their hard work on this bill, and I want to thank them for the many hours they spent crafting this bill.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good piece of legislation. I think any reasonable person looking at this bill will find that this committee did the very best that they could with the allocation that they have received. It gives priority to programs that boost our national defense, supports competitiveness and innovation, and helps reduce the volatility of gasoline prices. So I urge my colleagues to support this bill. And with that, I thank Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY and members of your subcommittee and staff for a job well done.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to commend Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, whom I've enjoyed working with both here and on the Defense Subcommittee, and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY on their efforts to continue in the tradition of bipartisanship and cooperation. I know that all members of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, in addition to the staff, have worked hard to bring this bill forward and get us where we are today. And I want to commend our chairman, Mr. ROGERS, for again presenting us with an open rule which allows the Members to have a chance to offer amendments. In an era when we don't have earmarks, it is very important that Members have an opportunity to come here to the floor and offer an amendment. I'm not trying to encourage anybody, but it is a reality.

Now, despite the decision made by the Republican leadership, unfortunately, to abandon the overall spending level contained in the Budget Control Act agreement reached last year, I'm encouraged that this bill provides funding above last year's level.

□ 2030

The reality, however, is that if we do not return to the overall levels we agreed to in August, proceeding with additional appropriations bills here in the House will be exceedingly difficult.

Many programs in the Energy and Water bill are sufficiently funded; however, I do have concerns about the funding levels provided to certain accounts. Of particular concern to me are deep cuts in the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program, as well as steep reductions in the ARPA-E program. These programs are vital to continue our Nation's innovation in the energy sector.

I would also like to reiterate Mr. VISCLOSKY's concern over the funding levels of the Army Corps of Engineers relative to FY12, particularly as the Corps struggles with its aging structure. The bill provides the Corps with \$188 million less than 2012. We must invest in our infrastructure by making preventative and proactive investments.

Although this subcommittee mark does not fully fund the budget request for the clean-up at the Hanford nuclear site in Washington State, I understand that the funding level is sufficient for continued progress and a realistic work schedule for FY13.

I want to applaud the chairman and ranking member for continuing the funding for the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste storage facility. During the amendment process of this bill, I expect to join an effort led by Chairman SHIMKUS to increase funding in this account in order to underscore the strong bipartisan support in the House for moving ahead with the plan to open the Nation's high-level waste storage facility. I believe, as many do in the House, that the administration's position to close the Yucca Mountain site runs counter to the letter and spirit of

the Nuclear Waste Policy Act passed by the Congress.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to a valuable and knowledgeable member of our Subcommittee on Energy and Water, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. I want to thank the chairman of our committee and the ranking member, Mr. VISCLOSKY, for their great leadership.

As has been mentioned in the limited discussion we've had already, great kudos have been given to Rob and the staff team here that have done such a remarkable job. I'm just a freshman on this committee, and this is my first trip through these appropriations processes. But I've got to tell you that when I go back to my district, I brag on the competence of the staff that work so hard to ensure that the intent of the Congress and of our committee is carried out. So to Rob and his team, I can't thank them enough for the work that they've done.

We've also mentioned Chairman ROGERS and the ranking member, Mr. DICKS, and the full committee for the great leadership that they provide. Hopefully, tonight people can see that amidst all of our difficulties and all of our divisions between the Congress, that people can understand that there are things that we can agree on.

Mr. Chairman, I think that this Energy and Water bill reflects the priorities of our country. There's no question that one of the great priorities facing our country today is the fiscal condition that we're in. And while we'd like to see funding levels at greater than what we're marking tonight, clearly the fiscal condition of our country, money is an object, and it is something that we have to take into consideration.

But I think, as I said, it reflects the priorities, conservative values that lead, guide and direct our fiscal position; but it also addresses some very key national security issues with regard to the National Nuclear Security Administration. And as has already been mentioned, it does put money into programs that drive energy—commonsense, all-of-the-above energy strategies for our Nation.

So, with that, I would commend this bill to this Congress in hopes that we can run rapidly through it. I know there will be amendments. The open rule is a great process, and we're fully supportive of that. But again, I want to commend the chairman and the ranking member for the great leadership, their staffs, and encourage support for this bill and look forward to the process with amendments.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Chairman, I rise to engage in a colloquy with the distinguished chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy and

Water, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and Mr. VISCLOSKY, on the Army Corps of Engineers' policy on vegetation on levees.

I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I'd be glad to engage in a colloquy with the gentlelady from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. I thank the gentlemen from New Jersey and Indiana.

Mr. Chairman, in many areas of the country, such as the communities I represent, Federal flood control projects are essential. Indeed, Sacramento, California, is the most at-risk city in the Nation for potentially catastrophic flooding.

I am a strong supporter of the work done by the Army Corps of Engineers to protect our communities and strengthen our levees. It is therefore with some reservation that I rise to address a matter where the Corps' good intentions could inadvertently have adverse consequences.

In its laudable efforts to ensure that flood control levees function as intended, the Corps has issued draft guidelines regarding the presence of vegetation on and adjacent to flood control levees that could, if implemented without close collaboration with State and local authorities and without flexibility to take into account site-specific conditions, result in the unwarranted and unacceptable loss of critical environmental resources as well as the misapplication of limited Federal and non-Federal dollars.

On May 18, I introduced H.R. 5831, the Levee Vegetation Review Act, a bipartisan bill which is cosponsored by 30 of my colleagues. The bill directs the Corps to review its current policy, taking into account a broad array of factors, including potential regional or watershed-based variances to the national policy where appropriate. It also provides flexibility to the Corps to exempt certain areas from the policy where deemed necessary by the Corps.

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Ranking Member, I ask that you consider the objectives of our bill and the potential impacts of the Corps' current policy, not just on California, but on the Nation, as you move to conference with the Senate on the Fiscal Year 2013 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I thank the gentlelady from California for bringing this important matter to our attention.

The committee has heard from a number of our colleagues on the Corps' vegetation-on-levees policy. While we commend the Corps for its continued efforts to improve its policies and thereby improve public safety for everyone, we also understand and appreciate that occasionally new policies have unintended consequences. As we move forward with this bill, we intend to have further discussion on this subject.

I commend, again, the gentlewoman from California for her leadership on this issue.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I, too, commend the gentlewoman's efforts to bring this matter to our attention. She has described well the sometimes conflicting concerns regarding vegetation and levees. I look forward to continuing to work with her and our other colleagues interested in this issue to ensure that the Corps gives serious consideration to their concerns and perhaps conducts additional research if it is deemed advisable prior to finalizing its levee vegetation policy.

Ms. MATSUI. I thank the chairman and the subcommittee ranking member.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. It is my privilege to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to give special thanks to Mr. VISCLOSKY and his staff, as well as Congressman DICKS and his staff, for their tremendous support for fusion energy in this bill.

I would like to enter into a colloquy with the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, since the need for a national ignition facility was first established in the 1990s, the project had a mandate of supporting nuclear weapons science expertise required for stewardship of our Nation's stockpile and the development of fusion power.

Basic science research has always been a central mission of NIF. In the 1997 Facility Use Plan for NIF, the Statement of Mission projected that the uses of the facility fall into five major areas: one, ignition physics; two, weapons physics; three, weapons effects; four, inertial fusion energy; and, five, basic science and technology.

□ 2040

I want to affirm with you that the mission of NIF has not changed and that inertial fusion energy and basic science research, as well as stockpile stewardship, will continue to be vigorously pursued at NIF.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman for her concern about sustaining the mission of science, fusion energy, research, and other activities at the National Ignition Facility. I know she's a strong advocate for science, and I commend her for her attention and support.

While this facility's primary purpose is to support sustainment of our nuclear weapons stockpile, it was also envisioned to be a user facility. Basic science and fusion energy will always remain an important part of the NIF's mission.

I thank her for her advocacy and work on behalf of the NIF.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for that re-

assurance. And thank you, Mr. VISCLOSKY.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my remarks, along with the chairman, to thank the gentlewoman for her vision of our energy future, for her doggedness, and for her commitment to basic scientific research in this country, as well as the issue of fusion.

Too often people lose sight that we have to be consistent, we have to be persistent and dogged, and some day we are going to achieve success and primarily because of the gentlelady from California. I appreciate her remarks very much.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I continue to reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise for the purpose of entering into a colloquy.

I also want to thank the chairman and his staff, the ranking member and his staff for the help that they've provided on this very important issue.

Mr. Chairman, and Members, the Bureau of Reclamation manages Lake Berryessa in my district. They manage it for the purposes of recreational access, and they ensure that the facilities are safe and accessible to local residents and visitors. As part of this, they award concessions to third-party bidders for resort operations.

Since the Bureau of Reclamation began the most recent bidding process in 2007, their performance has been disappointing, at best. The concession contract was finally awarded in January 2010, and the third-party contractor has not met the terms of that agreement.

The BOR is the responsible agency for concession bidding, and they conducted an inefficient process, provided lax oversight, and refused to take action in a timely manner, despite constant requests from me and local government officials. Now, BOR is entering into mediation, which means even more time to dispute the concessionaire's shortcomings and provide yet another second chance.

Mr. Chairman and Members, enough is enough. Reassurances and placations from the Board of Reclamation that they're fixing the problem are no longer enough. We need the matter resolved. The residents of Lake Berryessa and the tourists who visit the area deserve to have this situation fixed.

Recreational access to the lake has been restricted, tourism is down, and the local economy has taken a hit. The summer season officially began last weekend, and there's no solution in sight to these problems.

I expect the Bureau of Reclamation to take immediate action to right these wrongs and take steps to prevent a similar nightmare from happening in my district or any of your districts.

I trust that the chairman and the ranking member share my concerns of the mismanagement of Lake Berryessa by the Bureau of Reclamation and ask that you, Mr. Chairman, and the ranking member work with me to find a way to correct BOR's previous errors and amend the concession bidding process to ensure this doesn't happen again.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman, Mr. THOMPSON, for bringing this issue to our committee's attention. We take seriously our obligation of ensuring that Reclamation is efficiently using its appropriated funds to maximize the taxpayer return on investment, and I would be happy to work with the gentleman to continue congressional oversight of the actions at Lake Berryessa specifically.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I would also be happy to work with the gentleman from California to ensure that Reclamation is executing its mission in the best interests of the taxpayer. I expect the Bureau of Reclamation to take immediate actions to right these wrongs and to take steps to prevent a similar situation in the future.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their commitment to work with me on this. It's a serious problem. It's hurting people in my district and the surrounding area. I want it stopped, and I don't want to see any of you have to suffer through this process again.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I would only add that I hope to avoid any further confusion in addressing this issue. And I do appreciate the gentleman's very serious concern here.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY).

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee and the chairman of the full committee for working with me to try to rectify a problem with the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and the big-time shortfall we've got in dredging funds going forward.

Our top 60 ports in the country are not being dredged to their authorized specifications, and this is hurting commerce. It's inhibiting our ability to export. It's creating all kinds of problems. It's a jobs bill if we can get these ports and waterways dredged adequately.

It's at a crisis level. For instance, the Lower Mississippi River, for every foot of draft we lose, it's \$1 million per ship per day lost in economic activity.

Now, the Harbor Maintenance Tax generates \$1.3 to \$1.6 billion a year, but little over half of it's being used for the appropriate purpose. The rest is being funneled off into other accounts. This is not fair to those who pay this tax, which, in effect, is a user fee. It was designed as a user fee.

And so I hope that the chairmen of the subcommittee and full committee

will continue to work with me to correct this inequity. This is not right, and it's hurting American competitiveness. We can do better than this.

This tax is a tax that was created as a user fee. It's ad valorem tax on the owners of the goods based on the value of the goods. This is supposed to be used for operations and maintenance dredging. And as the chairman of the Oversight Subcommittee on Ways and Means, where we have oversight on the tax revenues, I have a problem with the misuse of these funds. It's hurting American competitiveness.

We can do better, and I hope that the chairman of the subcommittee and the chairman of the full committee will continue to work with me to solve this problem. We can solve it without adding a single dime to the deficit. It will help create jobs. We've got numerous studies to show the job impact, the commercial impact, the impact on trade.

It is imperative that we move forward on things that we can fix, and it really is disappointing to me that we've not done better.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, if I could ask how much time each side has, please, remaining in general debate?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana has 10 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New Jersey has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I continue to reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Chair.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise with my colleague from New Jersey to discuss the funding provided to the Department of Energy for unconventional fossil energy research and development.

I first want to commend Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the chairman of the subcommittee, for his strong support of the unconventional fossil energy research at the Department of Energy. As the committee report notes, the United States' oil shale reserves are estimated to exceed 2 trillion barrels of oil, more than five times the proven oil reserves held by Saudi Arabia. However, additional research is necessary to enable economic and environmentally safe production from this incredibly plentiful domestic resource.

In order to accelerate the safe and effective development of the Nation's oil shale reserves, this legislation provides \$25 million for oil shale technology research and development activities.

□ 2050

As chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, I recently chaired a hearing to examine the challenges and opportunities associated with expanding the development and use of unconventional oil and gas production technologies. The sub-

committee received testimony from expert witnesses about the need for targeted government research to address specific issues associated with developing these unconventional oil resources.

These research areas include but are not limited to: oil shale resource characterization, the minimization and reuse of process water, the use of high-end computing applied to the physics and chemistry of oil shale production, the modeling and simulation of oil shale exploration and production technologies, and surface and groundwater protection.

It is my hope that the funding provided in this bill will address these and other key science and technology areas that are critical to enabling oil shale production and will be used to advance the environmentally sound and efficient production of our resources rather than a regulatory agenda aimed at restricting such production or limiting access to oil shale reserves located on Federal lands.

I would now like to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding and for the additional and very valuable extra background information regarding his subcommittee's very important and critical work on shale oil.

As the gentleman noted, our bill's all-of-the-above energy strategy to address high gasoline prices includes \$25 million for research to reduce barriers to the safe environmental and economic development of the United States' vast, untapped oil shale resources.

I strongly agree with the gentleman that this funding is intended for investments in technology and scientific research, not regulatory action, which can ultimately enable economic and environmentally responsible shale oil production. The gentleman has identified some very important, specific research areas in his remarks, and we will continue to consider these and other lines of work as we look to further shape the program. I look forward to continued discussion with my colleague as we move forward in that process, and I thank him for his work on this very critical issue.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that we have one more speaker on this side and that the other side does not have any more speakers.

With that, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. I congratulate my colleague from New Jersey and you, Mr. VISCLOSKY, for your very diligent and focused work on this bill. I know it was difficult.

Mr. Chairman, we thank these Members for their leadership.

Today, the people of the United States sent about \$1 billion overseas to countries from whom we bought imported oil. This is \$1 billion that could have been spent to employ American construction workers, to give more activities to American research scientists, to reward the investment of American entrepreneurs, and to create domestic energy and American jobs here in the United States.

One of the most effective ways to create a nearly \$200 billion annual stimulus program paid for entirely by private sector dollars and not by government would be to dramatically reduce the amount of oil we import into our country. This is an issue on which I think there is strong agreement. We obviously part company on exactly how to do that, and I think this bill illustrates three of the ways in which there is some disagreement.

Let me begin by thanking the chairman and the ranking member for what I view as a very wise decision to make a funding investment in nuclear waste disposal at the Yucca Mountain facility. This is a very controversial issue, particularly in the other body, but I think that clean and well-managed nuclear energy is a key part of this country's economic future. Sadly, there has been a backpedaling from years of research and investment in the Yucca Mountain facility.

I think that the geological evidence is compelling, and I think that the national security arguments are compelling. I think that the best way for us to dispose of nuclear waste at one site is as isolated from any population center and geologically insulated from any water table that would be nearby. I think that the Yucca Mountain site has been proven to be the right move. I think for unfortunate political situations we've not invested in that.

I commend the chairman and the ranking member for reversing that decision to the extent possible in this bill and for moving forward with the further exploration of that option.

One of the areas of the bill in which I would agree with Mr. VISCLOSKY is somewhat disappointing is its relatively meager investment in alternative renewable energy. Now, I do think, as the President has said and as our Speaker has said, that an all-of-the-above energy independence policy is the right choice for our country. So we must understand that investing in wind or solar or geothermal or hydrogen is not meant to be completely in lieu of more traditional fuels. It's meant to be a supplement and a transition.

I think that the transition here is insufficient for the possibility of powering our country through wind and the growing solar industry. Our State of New Jersey is actually number two in solar energy in the country, which is, I think, a tribute to our innovation given our relative climatological disadvantage relative to other States. There is promising research in

hydrogen and other areas. I think that we are being, frankly, somewhat shortsighted and penny-wise and pound-foolish by not making a more robust investment in these areas of alternative energy in this bill, which leads me to my third point.

I understand the justification, not by the subcommittee chairman or the ranking member, but by the budget resolution that was passed. The justification for what I view as an unduly meager investment in alternative energy is because of the budget allocations adopted by the House several weeks ago.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank the gentleman.

That budget allocation was short of the agreement that the majority and minority in the House and Senate struck last year on August 1. We've adhered to that agreement in so many other ways. I think the right thing to do is what the other body is likely to do, which is to fund these appropriations bills at levels consistent with that August 1 agreement.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we will and should be back in this Chamber at some point this year enacting final legislation that is consistent with that August 1 agreement. That meager increase, that small increase in allocations, would, in my view, go a long way toward funding the wind and solar and hydrogen and other alternative energies that we should be seeking.

Let's continue to try to work together as the authors of this bill have. Let's try to truly have an energy independence policy where, instead of sending \$1 billion a day to the Middle East, we are investing \$1 billion a day of private sector money in manufacturing, innovation, and economic growth here in the United States. This bill, I think, makes an important step in that direction.

I commend the authors, but look forward to even a better result later in the year when the bill comes back from the other body.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. I would note that we have no further requests for time and would conclude by simply, again, thanking the chair, all of the subcommittee members and staff for their very good work that has brought us to this point.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Let me associate my remarks with the ranking member's. We thank all of those who have come forward. We look forward to a vigorous couple of days ahead as we consider the rest of the energy and water bill. I thank the gentleman and all those who have participated.

I yield back the balance of my time. The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEST) having assumed the chair, Mr. WOODALL, 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. 5325) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667 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. 5854.

Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) kindly resume the chair.

□ 2102

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. 5854) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Mr. WOODALL (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STERNS) had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 66, line 10.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Mr. GRIMM of New York.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for the second electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRIMM

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRIMM) 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.