

returning from a bowling tournament, a mother and a daughter heading to a baby shower, two Shriners, a married couple driving to Texas, and a truck driver heading to Wisconsin. The cause was failure to properly maintain the bridge.

No price can be put on the lives that were suddenly ended that very tragic day, but their memory should serve as a stark reminder that our failure here has real, painful, life-taking consequences.

Let's move forward and invest in America's infrastructure—to put construction workers back on the job, to help businesses grow, and to keep our drivers and truckers safe.

REMEMBERING JOSEPH WILLIAM AUBIN AND THOSE WHO HAVE SACRIFICED FOR AMERICA

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

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note that this week U.S. Navy Technician Joseph William Aubin, a young man of Bridgeport, Connecticut, had his name added to the Vietnam Memorial Wall just down the way here 46 years after he died on a flight from the Philippines to Vietnam. This was a solemn and happy occasion as we recognized one in a long line of millions of men and women who have sacrificed for us and for our country.

But there's a lesson in this event. There will come a moment, undoubtedly, when the young men and women that are returning from Afghanistan and Iraq seem as lost in the midst of time as Joseph William Aubin does today. So this is really about us, and it's always been about us.

It's about them working for our safety, our liberty, and our values. And it is about us to make sure that we, as people, don't succumb to the fact that we drift, that memory fades, and that urgency is unsharpened. It is about us to make sure that 20 years from now we remember Joseph William Aubin and those like him who sacrificed.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include tabular and extraneous material on H.R. 5882.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 679 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. 5882.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 0915

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. 5882) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, with Mr. BASS of New Hampshire 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 Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

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

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, we bring before the House today the 2013 appropriations bill for the Legislative Subcommittee. This is a bill that spends \$3.3 billion, which is approximately 1 percent less than last year. That's a \$33.4 million reduction from last year.

I think all of us know that we are living in difficult economic times in this country. Taxpayers want to know that when they send their money to Washington it's being spent wisely. We also know that government needs money to provide services, but right now government needs something more. The government needs a sense of discipline to rein in spending. The government needs a commitment to make sure that every task of government is accomplished and completed in a most efficient and most effective manner, more so than ever before.

Our subcommittee took this philosophy to heart, and we had a series of hearings. We listened to the Agency heads as they came before us and talked about their needs, their wants, their priorities. We considered all of that and made some very difficult, some tough, but I think workable, decisions that allow us to move forward.

I would remind the Members that over the last two cycles we have reduced spending on the Legislative Branch Subcommittee funding bill by almost 8 percent, and after we finish this bill, we will have decreased spending by nearly 9 percent.

So let me just give you all a summary of the highlights of this bill.

First and foremost, we fund the House of Representatives at \$1.2 billion. That's the same level as last year. It's the same level that was requested by the House of Representatives. When people say, "Well, why didn't you reduce the House any further?" I would remind Members that over the last two cycles we have reduced funding for our own House by 10.5 percent. The Mem-

bers' office accounts—the so-called Members' Representational Accounts—are funded at last year's level. Once again, when people say, "Why didn't you cut those again?" I would remind Members that we have cut those. The appropriations have been reduced by 13.5 percent for the office accounts. That takes us back to 2008 levels, which is a substantial cut.

We have certainly led by example. We have tightened our belts. We have reined in spending, and I think we can be proud of that. We also have language that allows Members, if they don't spend all of their office account, they can reduce the national debt with their leftover funds.

The Capitol Police receive about a \$20 million increase. That will allow them to reduce the backlog in training that they have. It will also alleviate some of the salary shortfalls, because this is a year where we have the two national conventions and we also have the inauguration.

The Congressional Budget Office receives a very slight increase to acquire some much-needed equipment.

The Architect of the Capitol, which we fund, actually receives the largest reduction, about a 10 percent reduction. The Architect brings to us a series of projects that he would like to see funded. We can't fund them all, but we give priority to those that deal with health and safety issues because so many people work in the Capitol complex, so many visitors come here every year.

This subcommittee was concerned about the fact that we don't have the money right now to continue the rehabilitation of the Capitol dome, that great symbol of freedom that we see every day. We have spent \$19 million to begin that rehabilitation project, and it's about \$100 million to finish that. I'm confident we'll find the money very shortly and complete that project.

If you look at the Library of Congress, they receive a very modest increase.

The Government Accountability Office, the so-called watchdog of this Congress, they receive a slight increase to allow them to add 21 new full-time equivalent personnel. That will allow them to continue to write the reports that they write that tell us whether we're spending the money wisely or not.

□ 0920

And I think it will allow them to continue to meet the ever-increasing demands that we, as Members, place on them.

The Government Printing Office receives a cut, again, for the third straight year. They're doing a much better job of dealing with binding and printing of the information that they provide for us.

So, in a nutshell, Mr. Chairman, that summarizes the bill. I want to be sure and say thank you to all the members of the subcommittee, both the Democrats and Republicans, for the work

that they put in to bring this bill before us today.

I want to say a special word of thanks to my colleague, Mr. HONDA, the ranking member. I thank him for his bipartisan spirit as we work to-

gether to fund these agencies that we depend on every day.

And, finally, I certainly want to express the gratitude of all the members of the committee to our staff, both the Democratic side and the Republican

side, for the tireless effort they put in to bring this bill before us.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2013 (H.R. 5882)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Salaries and Expenses					
House Leadership Offices					
Office of the Speaker.....	6,943	6,943	6,943	---	---
Office of the Majority Floor Leader.....	2,278	2,278	2,278	---	---
Office of the Minority Floor Leader.....	7,433	7,433	7,433	---	---
Office of the Majority Whip.....	1,971	1,971	1,971	---	---
Office of the Minority Whip.....	1,525	1,525	1,525	---	---
Republican Conference.....	1,573	1,573	1,573	---	---
Democratic Caucus.....	1,554	1,554	1,554	---	---
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices.....	23,277	23,277	23,277	---	---
Transition to Calendar Year Funding					
Office of the Speaker.....	1,736	---	---	-1,736	---
Office of the Majority Floor Leader.....	569	---	---	-569	---
Office of the Minority Floor Leader.....	1,858	---	---	-1,858	---
Office of the Majority Whip.....	493	---	---	-493	---
Office of the Minority Whip.....	381	---	---	-381	---
Republican Conference.....	393	---	---	-393	---
Democratic Caucus.....	388	---	---	-388	---
Subtotal, Transition to Calendar Year Funding...	5,818	---	---	-5,818	---
Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail					
Expenses.....	573,939	573,939	573,939	---	---
Committee Employees					
Standing Committees, Special and Select.....	125,965	126,365	125,965	---	-400
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations).....	26,666	26,666	26,666	---	---
Subtotal, Committee employees.....	152,631	153,031	152,631	---	-400
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Clerk.....	26,114	22,370	22,370	-3,744	---
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	12,585	13,828	12,585	---	-1,243
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.....	116,782	116,782	116,782	---	---
Office of the Inspector General.....	5,045	4,692	4,692	-353	---
Office of General Counsel.....	1,415	1,415	1,415	---	---
Office of the Chaplain.....	179	179	179	---	---
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	2,060	2,060	2,060	---	---
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	(1,466)	(1,466)	(1,466)	---	---
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives.....	(594)	(594)	(594)	---	---
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House.....	3,258	3,258	3,258	---	---
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House.....	8,814	8,814	8,814	---	---
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs.....	859	859	859	---	---
Other authorized employees.....	347	485	485	+138	---
Historian.....	170	170	170	---	---
Subtotal, Salaries, officers and employees.....	177,628	174,912	173,669	-3,959	-1,243

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2013 (H.R. 5882)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Allowances and Expenses					
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims.....	3,696	3,696	3,696	---	---
Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House.....	201	201	201	---	---
Government contributions.....	264,848	270,905	272,548	+7,700	+1,643
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery.....	17,112	17,112	17,112	---	---
Transition activities.....	1,722	4,125	4,125	+2,403	---
Wounded Warrior program.....	2,500	2,175	2,175	-325	---
Office of Congressional Ethic.....	1,548	1,548	1,548	---	---
Miscellaneous items.....	760	760	760	---	---
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses.....	292,387	300,522	302,165	+9,778	+1,643
Total, House of Representatives.....	1,225,680	1,225,681	1,225,681	+1	---
JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Economic Committee.....	4,203	4,219	4,203	---	-16
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.....	1,237	---	---	-1,237	---
Joint Committee on Taxation.....	10,004	10,004	10,004	---	---
Office of the Attending Physician					
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances.....	3,400	3,433	3,467	+67	+34
Office of Congressional Accessibility Services.....	1,363	1,367	1,363	---	-4
Total, Joint items.....	20,207	19,023	19,037	-1,170	+14
CAPITOL POLICE					
Salaries.....	277,133	303,132	297,133	+20,000	-5,999
General expenses.....	63,004	70,637	63,004	---	-7,633
Total, Capitol Police.....	340,137	373,769	360,137	+20,000	-13,632
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,817	4,206	3,817	---	-389
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	43,787	44,637	44,280	+493	-357
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
General administration.....	101,340	102,601	90,755	-10,585	-11,846
Capitol building.....	36,154	97,072	28,591	-7,563	-68,481
Capitol grounds.....	9,852	18,502	17,152	+7,300	-1,350
House of Representatives buildings:					
House office buildings.....	94,154	83,964	83,964	-10,190	---
House Historic buildings revitalization fund.....	30,000	50,000	30,000	---	-20,000

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2013 (H.R. 5882)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Capitol Power Plant.....	132,229	127,533	118,016	-14,213	-9,517
Offsetting collections.....	-9,000	-9,000	-9,400	-400	-400
Subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....	123,229	118,533	108,616	-14,613	-9,917
Library buildings and grounds.....	46,876	53,594	30,660	-16,216	-22,934
Capitol police buildings, grounds and security.....	21,500	30,802	20,867	-633	-9,935
Botanic garden.....	12,000	12,140	12,140	+140	---
Capitol Visitor Center:					
CVC Operations.....	21,276	21,588	21,276	---	-312
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	496,381	588,796	444,021	-52,360	-144,775
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses.....	420,093	430,051	422,024	+1,931	-8,027
Authority to spend receipts.....	-6,350	-6,350	-6,350	---	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	413,743	423,701	415,674	+1,931	-8,027
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses.....	51,650	52,772	52,136	+486	-636
Authority to spend receipts.....	-35,513	-33,611	-33,611	+1,902	---
Subtotal, Copyright Office.....	16,137	19,161	18,525	+2,388	-636
Congressional Research Service, salaries and expenses.	106,790	109,205	107,668	+878	-1,537
Books for the blind and physically handicapped					
Salaries and expenses.....	50,674	51,522	50,775	+101	-747
Total, Library of Congress.....	587,344	603,589	592,642	+5,298	-10,947
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Congressional printing and binding.....	90,700	83,632	83,632	-7,068	---
Office of the Superintendent of Documents, salaries					
and expenses.....	35,000	34,728	34,728	-272	---
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund.....	500	7,840	4,096	+3,596	-3,744
Total, Government Printing Office.....	126,200	126,200	122,456	-3,744	-3,744
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	533,600	550,551	544,120	+10,520	-6,431
Offsetting collections.....	-22,304	-24,318	-24,318	-2,014	---
Total, Government Accountability Office.....	511,296	526,233	519,802	+8,506	-6,431
OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER					
Payment to the Open World Leadership Center					
Trust Fund.....	10,000	10,000	1,000	-9,000	-9,000
JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT					
Stennis Center for Public Service.....	430	430	---	-430	-430
Grand total.....	3,365,279	3,522,564	3,332,873	-32,406	-189,691

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

I am pleased we are considering the fiscal year 2013 Legislative Branch appropriations bill. Chairman CRENSHAW has been collegial in the development of this bill, and I appreciate his willingness to accept our input throughout the process.

The chairman's mark before us funds the legislative branch at \$3.3 billion, a cut of 1 percent from fiscal year 2012, and this does not include Senate items. Even with a lower allocation, Chairman CRENSHAW was able to level-fund and even increase several areas important to the operation of the legislative branch. The House, overall, is held flat at \$1.225 billion. The Capitol Police will receive \$360 million, a nearly 6 percent increase. The Congressional Budget Office is funded at \$44.3 million, at \$493,000 above the fiscal year 2012 level. And the Government Accountability Office is funded at \$519.8 million—\$8.5 million, or nearly 2 percent, above fiscal year 2012.

While the levels are adequate for some agencies, the allocation required the subcommittee to propose no funding to continue the rehabilitation of the Capitol dome, this Nation's great symbol of democracy. This bill's lack of funding for this critical project is a direct result of the House Republicans' unilateral decision to cast aside the funding levels agreed to under the Budget Control Act. The majority's decision required the Appropriations Committee to absorb \$19 billion in reductions across all of the bills.

One issue that I continue to be concerned about is the House General Counsel's defense of the discriminatory Defense of Marriage Act, DOMA. With the limited funding available for the House of Representatives, I think there are far more worthy uses of the precious taxpayers' resources than funding contracts for outside counsel to defend the highly controversial—and two U.S. district courts and a Federal appellate court have ruled unconstitutional—DOMA. I am concerned that the scarce resources available to the House will continue to be siphoned off in order to defend a law that continues to be found unconstitutional in the courts.

I am privileged to represent Silicon Valley, the center of technological innovation in this country. Since I joined the subcommittee, I have tried to push the House and other agencies to explore technological solutions to issues such as transparency, evacuation management, and data storage.

As you probably know, Federal agencies, including our own in the leg branch, can be slow to change and develop new technologies. This is mentioned in the report, which includes language on the issue of bulk-data downloads of legislative information, something I requested and secured language about in this bill in fiscal year 2009.

This effort is now being championed by leadership on both sides of the aisle,

as it is a way to increase transparency by allowing the public to easily download and analyze government data. There are some concerns about cost and the ability to authenticate the data that the language in the report tries to address. I think, however, that these are relatively simple matters to overcome, as data is already being compiled in a format that can be easily distributed, and technology support staff has indicated that only a simple procedure is needed to make the bulk data available.

Furthermore, the GPO already employs an authentication standard for its own accessible bulk data through its FDSys, or the Federal Digital System, Web site that we could also utilize.

The House majority recently announced that it will immediately create a task force, as described in this bill, to expedite a report and implementation of public access to bulk legislative data. While I believe the time to implement this is now, I expect to be included in these efforts as ranking member of the subcommittee and a longtime advocate since before 2009.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to reiterate my appreciation for the chairman's effort to work with my side of the aisle on issues where there was agreement. I am glad to see the congressional support Agencies, including the Congressional Budget Office, the Government Accountability Office, and the Congressional Research Service, are adequately funded.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the hardworking professional staff that has helped to craft this bill and assisted the subcommittee in a bipartisan manner over the course of the year: Liz Dawson, Chuck Turner and Jenny Kesiah on the majority side, along with Michael Kirlin with Chairman CRENSHAW's personal office, and Shalanda Young and Danny Cromer on our side of the aisle, along with Ken Takeda and Mark Nakamoto from my office.

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LUNGREN), the chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5882, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act. As chairman of the Committee on House Administration, which oversees many of the agencies affected by these appropriations, I am pleased we are continuing to uphold our pledge to reduce government spending, while providing the necessary security and support for each Member to fulfill their constitutional responsibilities.

Since taking control of the House, we've worked diligently to identify and eliminate wasteful spending and streamline and improve operations by

using technology, thereby saving taxpayers millions. We've also worked to reduce spending on the production and printing of unnecessary publications, including an amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. HARPER, to reduce the number of copies of the U.S. Code printed for the House.

With the support of the Appropriations Committee, we will further improve House technology through an advancement of programs utilized by the Law Revision Counsel and the Office of the Legislative Counsel that modernize and improve their capabilities.

Utilizing new technologies, we will continue to increase the accuracy and accessibility of legislative proposals and changes to the U.S. Code. As the people's House, it is imperative we continue to use technological innovations to foster transparency and provide our constituents with timely and accurate information.

I'd like to thank the appropriators for their support in providing the resources necessary to enhance and streamline House operations and reduce overall expenses. And later, when we have an amendment on the floor that once again tries to make us go backward in our effort to get rid of waste produced in this House, I will stand and oppose that.

We have had a successful program of converting waste to energy, one of the most innovative programs in the entire country. We've convinced the other side of the Capitol, the Senate, to join us. We have thousands of tons of waste now not going into landfills but being converted to clean energy, one of the best examples of a technology that the EPA says is one of the cleanest in the country. We ought to be thankful for that. We ought not to go backwards. We ought to understand.

And in doing that, we have also given best or better customer service to those who utilize the various restaurants on the campus here in the Capitol. Those are things that we ought to be proud of and not be shy about the successes that we have had.

So I'll still be here on the floor to talk about one of those amendments, as we did just a year ago.

□ 0930

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington, the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. DICKS.

Mr. DICKS. First of all, I would like to pass along my appreciation to Chairman CRENSHAW and to Ranking Member HONDA for their willingness to work together in a very bipartisan manner. I also would like to commend the staffs of the majority and minority for their efforts in bringing this bill where we are today.

This bill's allocation is just slightly below last year's and is well within the range of what would have been expected had the majority stuck to the discretionary number agreed to in the

Budget Control Act. But for the most part, this bill has been protected from Ryan budget austerity.

Many programs and agencies important to the operation of Congress have been spared from harmful cuts. Support agencies, such as the Congressional Budget Office, the Congressional Research Service, and the Government Accountability Office are all adequately funded, which will allow them to continue operating without further reductions in staff or services. However, it is important to note that not every account has been spared.

As we all know, the Architect of the Capitol is in the middle of an extensive restoration effort. This bill's allocation does not provide the funds needed to begin the second phase of that effort but, rather, cuts the Architect of the Capitol significantly below last year's funding level. As I'd mentioned during the committee markup, I'd rather the dome remain a monument to our Nation's greatness than become a symbol for shortsighted austerity.

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. I think this is a good bill. I think it has been adequately explained.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Fiscal Year 2013 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill.

Although this measure is the smallest of the thirteen annual appropriations bills, it plays a giant role by funding some of the most vital areas of the United States Government.

In fact, the Legislative Branch Subcommittee is responsible for more than just the operations of the United States Congress.

The Subcommittee also is responsible for the preservation of our cultural heritage by the Library of Congress; the objective analysis of our budget and economic decisions by the Congressional Budget Office; the independent evaluation of the Federal Government's performance by the Government Accountability Office; and the publishing and dissemination of government information by the Government Printing Office.

In short, none of us here in Congress could represent our constituents effectively and make informed decisions in the national interest without the resources provided for in this bill.

As a Member of this Subcommittee, I want to commend Chairman CRENSHAW and Ranking Member HONDA for working together in a bipartisan fashion to craft this legislation.

I know that both of you were dealt a difficult hand with your Subcommittee allocation. Nevertheless, I am pleased that you were able to either level fund or provide small increases in the budgets of most accounts.

Many of the accounts under this Subcommittee's jurisdiction already have been cut to the bone. Further significant reductions would have seriously jeopardized their missions—some of which include finding cost savings and efficiencies throughout the government—and would have had an adverse impact on the services that we in Congress provide to our constituents.

I am glad that we were able to hold the line and prevent further harm.

I also am grateful by you and your staff's willingness to engage on the issue of the security of our District Offices and our District Staff.

I am especially pleased by the inclusion of report language I sponsored along with Representative LATOURETTE directing the House Sergeant at Arms, in coordination with the United States Capitol Police, to develop a series of recommendations and best practices on security features or enhancements for House District Offices to be made available to new and returning Members prior to the start of the 113th Congress.

Again, I want to thank Chairman CRENSHAW and Ranking Member HONDA on your work on this bill.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

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

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5882

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,225,680,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$23,275,773, including: Office of the Speaker, \$6,942,770, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$2,277,595, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$7,432,812, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$1,971,050, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$1,524,951, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, \$1,572,788; Democratic Caucus, \$1,553,807. *Provided*, That such amount for salaries and expenses shall remain available from January 3, 2013 until January 3, 2014.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$573,939,282.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$125,964,870: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2014.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$26,665,785, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for serv-

ices performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2014.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$173,669,084, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including not more than \$23,000, of which not more than \$20,000 is for the Family Room, for official representation and reception expenses, \$22,370,252; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages and the Office of Emergency Management, and including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$12,585,000, of which \$5,463,251 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$116,782,000, of which \$3,937,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$4,692,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$1,415,000; for the Office of the Chaplain, \$179,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian, \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, and not more than \$1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$2,060,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$3,258,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$8,814,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, \$859,000; for other authorized employees, \$484,832; and for salaries and expenses of the Historian, \$170,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$302,165,206, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$3,696,118; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$201,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$272,548,016; Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, \$17,112,072, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended; transition activities for new members and staff, \$4,125,000; Wounded Warrior Program \$2,175,000, to remain available until expended; Office of Congressional Ethics, \$1,548,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$760,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. (a) REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Salaries and Expenses—Members' Representational Allowances" shall be available only for fiscal year 2013. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2013 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term “Member of the House of Representatives” means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

SEC. 102. (a) Section 109(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (2 U.S.C. 95d(a)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, and for reimbursing the Secretary of Labor for any amounts paid with respect to unemployment compensation payments for former employees of the House.”.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2013 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 103. (a) Section 101(c)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993 (2 U.S.C. 95b(c)(2)) is amended by striking “and ‘Allowances and Expenses’” and inserting the following: “‘Allowances and Expenses’, the heading for any joint committee under the heading ‘Joint Items’ (to the extent that amounts appropriated for the joint committee are disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives), and ‘Office of the Attending Physician’”.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2013 and each succeeding fiscal year.

OVERSIGHT OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEC. 104. (a) OVERSIGHT.—The Office of the Inspector General of the House of Representatives shall provide the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives with a copy of each audit and investigative report the Office produces, and shall consult regularly with such Committee with respect to the Office’s operations.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2013 and each succeeding fiscal year.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$4,203,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$10,004,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including: (1) an allowance of \$2,175 per month to the Attending Physician; (2) an allowance of \$1,300 per month to the Senior Medical Officer; (3) an allowance of \$725 per month each to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician; (4) an allowance of \$725 per month to 2 assistants and \$580 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and (5) \$2,603,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$3,467,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services,

\$1,363,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, \$297,133,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, the awards program, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and not more than \$5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$63,004,000, of which \$2,700,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015 to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2013 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS BETWEEN SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

SEC. 1001. During fiscal year 2013 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Capitol Police may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the category for salaries and the category for general expenses, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

SEC. 1002. (a) IN GENERAL.—Available balances of expired United States Capitol Police appropriations shall be available to the Capitol Police to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees’ Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1018 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1907) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to appropriations for fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1385), \$3,817,000, of which \$527,500 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided*, That not more than \$500 may be expended on the certification of the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance in connection with official representation and reception expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 1101. (a) The second sentence of section 415(a) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1415(a)) is amended to read as follows: “There are appro-

riated for such account such sums as may be necessary to pay such awards and settlements.”.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2013 and each succeeding fiscal year.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than \$6,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$44,280,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY STUDENT SERVICES

SEC. 1201. (a) Section 3111(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “(e)” and inserting “(e)(1)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) In this section, the term ‘agency’ includes the Congressional Budget Office, except that in the case of the Congressional Budget Office—

“(A) any student who provides voluntary service in accordance with this section shall be considered an employee of the Congressional Budget Office for purposes of section 203 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (relating to the level of confidentiality of budget data); and

“(B) the authority granted to the Office of Personnel Management under this section shall be exercised by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.”.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2013 and each succeeding fiscal year.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the general and administrative support of the operations under the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; electrical substations of the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnishings and office equipment; including not more than \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, \$90,755,000, of which \$999,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, \$28,591,000, of which \$3,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$17,152,000, of which \$7,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, \$83,964,000, of which \$19,362,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

In addition, for a payment to the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund, \$30,000,000, shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$108,616,000, of which \$23,404,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That not more than \$9,400,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2013.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$30,660,000, of which \$4,900,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND SECURITY

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of buildings, grounds and security enhancements of the United States Capitol Police, wherever located, the Alternate Computer Facility, and AOC security operations, \$20,867,000, of which \$2,840,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

BOTANIC GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$12,140,000: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, the Architect of the Capitol may obligate and expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance, care and operation of the National Garden established under section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146), upon vouchers approved by the Architect of the Capitol or a duly authorized designee.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, \$21,276,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION
FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR WORKERS
COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

SEC. 1301. (a) IN GENERAL.—Available balances of expired Architect of the Capitol appropriations shall be available to the Architect of the Capitol to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees' Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to appropriations for fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Li-

brary's catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; activities under the Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$422,024,000, of which not more than \$6,000,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2013, and shall remain available until expended, under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150) and not more than \$350,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2013 and shall remain available until expended for the development and maintenance of an international legal information database and activities related thereto: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$6,350,000: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than \$12,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas Field Offices: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$7,068,000 shall remain available until expended for the digital collections and educational curricula program.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$52,136,000, of which not more than \$28,029,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2013 under section 708(d) of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$5,582,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2013 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(2), 803(e), 1005, and 1316 of such title: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$33,611,000: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$4,250 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provision of chapter 8 of title 17, United States Code, any amounts made available under this heading which are attributable to royalty fees and payments received by the Copyright Office pursuant to sections 111, 119, and chapter 10 of such title may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the

costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(e).

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$107,668,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY
HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$50,775,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$650,000 shall be available to contract to provide newspapers to blind and physically handicapped residents at no cost to the individual.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

REIMBURSABLE AND REVOLVING FUND
ACTIVITIES

SEC. 1401. (a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2013, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$178,958,000.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS BETWEEN
CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1402. (a) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2013 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Librarian of Congress may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the categories of appropriations provided under law for the Library of Congress for the fiscal year, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) LIMITATION.—Not more than 10 percent of the total amount of funds appropriated to the account under any category of appropriations for the Library of Congress for a fiscal year may be transferred from that account by all transfers made under subsection (a).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress and the distribution of Congressional information in any format; expenses necessary for preparing the semimonthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (section 902 of title 44, United States Code); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$83,632,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United

States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding sections 901, 902, and 906 of title 44, United States Code, this appropriation may be used to prepare indexes to the Congressional Record on only a monthly and session basis.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$34,728,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING
FUND

For payment to the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund, \$4,096,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: *Provided*, That the Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Printing Office revolving fund: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided fur-*

ther, That the revolving fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the revolving fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the headings "Office of Superintendent of Documents" and "Salaries and Expenses" may not be used for contracted security services at GPO's passport facility in the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office, including not more than \$12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), (6), and (8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$519,802,000: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$24,318,000 of payments received under sections 782, 3521, and 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: *Provided further*, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION
FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR WORKERS
COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

SEC. 1501. (a) IN GENERAL.—Available balances of expired Government Accountability Office appropriations shall be available to the Government Accountability Office to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees' Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to appropriations for fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER
TRUST FUND

For a payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund for financing activities of the Open World Leadership Center under section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), \$1,000,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking

facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2013 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LBFMC

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

SEC. 206. The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the District of Columbia, is authorized to maintain and improve the landscape features, excluding streets, in the irregular shaped grassy areas bounded by Washington Avenue, SW on the northeast, Second Street, SW, on the west, Square 582 on the south, and the beginning of the I-395 tunnel on the southeast.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 207. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 208. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of

the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

DELIVERY OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEC. 209. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of a bill, joint resolution, or resolution to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) unless the Member requests a copy.

DELIVERY OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SEC. 210. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of any version of the Congressional Record to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 211. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to make any payments from any Members' Representational Allowance for the leasing of a vehicle, excluding mobile district offices, in an aggregate amount that exceeds \$1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

AUTHORIZING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY ON UNION SQUARE

SEC. 212. (a) CONTINUATION OF TYPES OF ACTIVITY PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any limitations on the use of the United States Capitol Grounds (including section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code), the Chief of the United States Capitol Police (hereafter referred to as the "Chief")—

(A) may issue a permit authorizing a person to engage in commercial activity in Union Square if the activity is similar to the types of commercial activity permitted in Union Square prior to the transfer of jurisdiction and control of Union Square to the Architect of the Capitol under section 1202 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74); and

(B) under the terms and conditions of such a permit, may require the person to whom the permit is issued to pay a fee to cover any costs incurred by the Architect of the Capitol as a result of the issuance of the permit, if the fees are similar to the fees collected by the Director of the National Park Service for commercial activity permitted in Union Square prior to such transfer of jurisdiction and control.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Chief shall carry out this section in accordance with such regulations as the Capitol Police Board may promulgate pursuant to the Board's authority under section 14 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (2 U.S.C. 1969).

(b) CAPITOL TRUST ACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account for the Architect of the Capitol to be known as the "Capitol Trust Account", consisting of all fees collected by the Chief under subsection (a)(2).

(2) TRANSFER.—Immediately upon receiving any fees collected under subsection (a)(2), the Chief shall transfer the fees to the Capitol Trust Account.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Capitol Trust Account shall be available without fiscal year limitation for such maintenance, improvements, and projects with respect to Union Square as the Architect of the Capitol considers appropriate, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(c) UNION SQUARE.—In this section, the term "Union Square" means the area for which jurisdiction and control was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol under

section 1202 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74).

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 213. The amount by which the applicable allocation of new budget authority made by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, excluding Senate items, exceeds the amount of proposed new budget authority is \$0.

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2013".

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in House Report 112-518 and except pro forma amendments offered at any time by the chair or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate.

Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1, printed in House Report 112-518.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I know there is an amendment that is going to be offered by Mr. GOSAR from Arizona, and I understand that he is just outside the Chamber at this very moment.

So I thought I would take a minute, while he comes to the floor, to just remind everyone of the great job that this subcommittee has done in working through all of the issues in order to bring them before the House. There are several amendments that are going to be offered here today, and we will certainly take those into consideration. From my standpoint, some of those amendments are good amendments, and there are some that I will oppose.

As we begin that process, I just want to, once again, thank everyone who has spent so much time and energy in bringing this to the House floor. In recognizing that this is the branch that funds the House of Representatives, which encompass all of the agencies that we look to to give us support, we wanted to make sure that they have adequate funds, because when they do a good job, it helps us to do a good job.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DICKS. If we have another Member, could we go out of order by unanimous consent? Is that a problem?

Mr. CRENSHAW. In response to your question, I think it is in order, Mr.

DICKS. I know that I, Mr. HONDA, and you as well, Mr. DICKS, could strike the last word and make a comment or two if you'd like. Mr. HONDA might want to say a word.

Mr. DICKS. Apparently, we would have to go back in the House and ask unanimous consent if we wanted to go out of order on this. Maybe it's just better to wait for the gentleman from Arizona to get here.

Since we're here, what is the plan for phase two of the Capitol, of the dome restoration? How does the chairman see this?

Mr. CRENSHAW. That's an excellent question. We ought to take a little time.

Mr. DICKS. I thought it was.

Mr. CRENSHAW. As you know, phase one is in process, and that's the skirt of the dome. You can see some of the work that's being done there. The next phase is much more expensive. I think it's a little over \$100 million. As you know, we have an inauguration that's coming. So, during the inauguration, I would hope that we wouldn't have a lot of construction going on to impair the view of that beautiful dome. It is my desire that, as soon as the inauguration is over, we can find the funds, which is a priority of this subcommittee. We might even break that up into two or three phases, but certainly that work needs to be done.

As you have often pointed out, when you look up and see that magnificent structure, it looks wonderful. But when you get up close, there are some problems that we need to deal with. We want to deal with those as soon as we can, so I think it's just a matter of priority.

Mr. DICKS. There is no emergency requirement here? I mean, this work is work that can be done over a staged period of time, and there is no real serious problem that could have an adverse effect on the Capitol, is there?

Mr. CRENSHAW. No, I don't think there is anything that makes it an emergency.

I think, clearly, like a lot of these projects that ought to be funded, the Architect has a long list of projects, and this is certainly one of those, so we want to be able to deal with that. It is a priority of this subcommittee, and we've talked about that. We want to make sure, as soon as we can, that we'll have the money to do that.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN).

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H. Res. 397, to reinstate the House Page Program, which was terminated in August of 2011.

This is in the context of the Legislative Branch appropriations. Unfortunately, this amendment was not made

in order, but we're going to work with the committee as we go forward.

The House Page Program was an institution older than Congress, itself. Dating back to the first Continental Congress in 1774, House pages supported Congress by delivering messages, answering phones in the cloak-rooms, and serving on the House floor. Young people who served as House pages had the chance to see the inner workings of our government from a perspective many people did not. I had the opportunity to serve as a page for Senator Robert Byrd in 1988, and it is a summer I will never forget. The experience was instrumental in my motivation to become a public servant.

The House Page Program was not only a great opportunity for young people to learn about our government, but the enthusiasm of these young people also reminded us every day of why we are here.

□ 0940

In a time when we are trying to come together and find bipartisan solutions to our Nation's problems, pages serve as a reminder of our future. As we legislate on the House floor, pages served as witnesses to lawmaking that will affect their generation. They remind us to consider viable long-term solutions to the problems facing America.

In September of 2011, Minority Leader NANCY PELOSI proposed a new intern initiative to replace the House Page program. While this is a step in the right direction, I believe it is necessary to restore the tradition of young people serving Congress, even before they attend college.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to bring pages back to our Halls.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 112-518.

Mr. GOSAR. I have an amendment at the table.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 18, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,235,000)".

Page 36, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,235,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 679, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today and speak of my simple and straightforward amendment.

My amendment would reduce funding at the United States Botanic Garden to the levels appropriated in 2009, which equals just over a \$1.2 million cut. That money would then be transferred to the spending reduction account so that we can take one more step towards reining in Federal spending.

I will be the first to say I appreciate the Botanic Garden and its beauty. I believe it is a great program, and I am personally interested in botany. But Members of Congress are often faced with difficult choices, especially given our current fiscal crisis. There are programs that are constitutionally mandated and other programs that are nice but are not constitutionally mandated. This is one program that is nice, but it cannot be immune from the fiscal pressures facing our government.

While the Botanic Garden is a wonderful attraction, Congress must seek to limit excess spending in the name of getting our fiscal house in order. No line item can be overlooked in making these assessments and decisions, including our own office budget, as we on the House side have demonstrated.

Mr. Chairman, so many families are tightening their belts during these trying economic times. Congress must do the same and make cuts where it can.

I ask each of the Members to vote in favor of the Gosar amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I want to urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

One of the reasons we have committee structure is so that the members of the subcommittee that I chair—and Mr. HONDA is the ranking member. As I said earlier, we sit down. We listen to the AGG heads and the Architect of the Capitol, which is in charge of the budget for the Botanic Garden. They make difficult choices. They come to us, and we make difficult choices.

As I've said, we have reduced spending in the Legislative Branch Subcommittee for 3 years in a row. We are now at a point where it is almost 9 percent less than it was 3 years ago. So if you just decide you want to stand up and cut another 10 percent of this budget and then say you really like the Botanic Garden, it seems to me that this is a function of the Architect of the Capitol.

It costs \$12 million a year to have the Botanic Garden. A million people a year come to visit it and enjoy the beauty. If you're just going to stand up and say, Let's just cut 10 percent across the board, let's just start with the Botanic Garden, I don't know why you don't just cut 10 percent from the Capitol Police and 10 percent from some other areas. It just seems to be shortsighted.

We've gone through this process already. The Architect of the Capitol has said, I'm not going to ask for additional money to do some of the repairs I need to do. There's a need for a new roof and there's a need for some other things. They said, We're not going to ask for that because we're operating under the philosophy that we all believe here, that we ought to do more with less; we ought to try to do the best we can. So here we are.

I would just say that they're doing a good job. They're trying to control their costs. If we cut them any further, you really cripple them. You'll say to them that they can't have as many staff members, they'll have to close the Botanic Garden certain parts of the year. I think they've done a good job of managing their money. They have not asked for more dollars.

With that, I would urge Members to defeat this amendment, and I yield 2 minutes of my time in opposition to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I also rise in opposition to the amendment which seeks to cut \$1.2 million from the Architect of the Capitol's Botanic Garden.

The hardest hit agency in this building is the Architect of the Capitol, which was cut by \$52.5 million, or 11 percent, making it impossible to fund the Capitol dome restoration in this bill. However, the chairman found a small amount of funding to try to keep up with the maintenance of the Botanic Garden. Nevertheless, Members attack because they can get a good headline in the papers for cutting a garden.

To that effect, the author of this amendment put out a press release after offering this same amendment last year. In that press release, Representative GOSAR stated:

The Botanic Garden has proven its ability to use tax dollars in a cost-effective and efficient way.

If the Botanic Garden has indeed proven it's ability to use its tax dollars in a cost-effective manner, why is the gentleman targeting this agency?

The public should know that after this amendment, we still won't finish the dome restoration. We still have to rehabilitate the Cannon House Office Building. The gentleman from Arizona wants to make sure the Botanic Garden is added to the scrap heap of buildings that we are unable to keep in working condition.

Our constituents sent us here to do real work and look for real solutions to the deficit, not to make political points by attacking institutions like the Botanic Garden, which was established back in 1820. As a Member of Congress, we have a responsibility to ensure that our Nation's heritage is kept intact for future generations by both tackling unnecessary spending, but also by making investments in our future.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I urge defeat of this amendment.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

Mr. DICKS. I thank the gentleman.

Just so we have a historical perspective of what we're talking about here today, the United States Botanic Garden is rooted in the Nation's heritage. During the late 18th century, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and

James Madison shared the dream of a national Botanic Garden and were instrumental in establishing one on The National Mall in 1820.

It just seems to me that even though we're in difficult fiscal times—and I could make an argument that we should be spending money on projects to put people to work, including the dome. But this has a historic significance to our country—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison.

To me, we can find \$1.23 million to do the repair work that is necessary to keep this in good condition for the American people. This is a priority. I hope that we will all resoundingly defeat the gentleman's amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Botanic Garden is a national treasure. The history of the Botanic Garden starts over 200 years ago. Originally, the idea for a Botanic Garden came from George Washington himself.

Congress formally established the Garden in 1820 and it is one of the oldest botanic gardens in North America.

The Botanic Garden is dedicated to demonstrating the aesthetic, cultural, economic, therapeutic and ecological importance of plants to the well-being of humankind.

More than 750,000 visitors a year experience the Botanic Garden's plants displays, innovative exhibits, and special programs.

The Botanic Garden maintains 13,000 accessions, which equates to about 26,000 plants.

Its noteworthy collections include medicinal plants, rare species, orchids, carnivorous plants, cacti, bromeliads, cycads and ferns. Some of the plant specimens date back to the Garden's original 1842 founding collection.

There is no better place to gain an understanding of the essential relationship of plants to human life than at the Garden. Through living displays that feature the biodiversity of plants from around the world, the Garden brings to light the many benefits derived from plants including oxygen, food, medicine, fiber, fragrance, shelter, and inspiration.

Education is also a critical mission of the Botanic Garden. It creates opportunities to inspire our visitors to learn about the importance of plants and presents a variety of educational programming to visitors, teachers, and students.

The Botanic Garden partners with the Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Wildlife Federation, the National Gardening Association and other domestic and international botanic gardens on its outreach programs to maximize its educational impact.

Mr. Chairman, this botanic collection is a global treasure.

Globally, about one in every eight known plant species is threatened or nearing extinction. In the United States, the figure rises to about three in every ten plant species.

Humans are inextricably intertwined with plants and other life forms, locked in a dynamic, co-dependent struggle for survival. It is in our own self-interest to pay them more attention.

Moreover, the Botanic Garden has a backlog of capital renewal and deferred maintenance projects of over \$14.5 million, which is \$2.5 million more than its total budget in this bill.

If Mr. GOSAR's amendment is accepted, it is likely to cost more taxpayer dollars as staff will likely have to be furloughed, the number of deferred maintenance projects will increase, and there will be less educational opportunities for students.

While we have serious fiscal challenges in this country, the U.S. Botanic Garden is not part of the problem.

Let's prosecute Wall Street wrong doings and recoup the billions upon billions used on bailouts rather than pick on the U.S. Botanic Garden.

I urge my colleagues to reject this misguided amendment.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

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

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

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

□ 0950

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HONDA. I yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. I just want to thank Congressman HONDA, the ranking member, for yielding me just a brief moment here to oppose this amendment and put comments on the record.

I oppose the Gosar amendment and the cuts to the United States Botanic Garden. Unless you've actually walked through the aisles and looked at the extraordinary collections, and exhibits, including specimens that preserve the genomes of extinct plants; and if you haven't really understood why medical science depends on many of the medicinal plants that are held there for posterity; and if you haven't really appreciated the importance of the botanical sciences to human life; and if you haven't understood the work of the Botanic Garden that links to hundreds of communities across this country trying to help communities raise food, even inside urban borders and food deserts—then you really can't come to appreciate the importance of the fragility of life and how significant this botanical collection is to our country. This is a collection and capability that has been understood since George Washington's time over decades and indeed centuries. Our predecessors appreciated the importance of botanical sciences to human life even with science as rudimentary as it was at our Nation's founding. The site itself is nestled right adjacent to the Capitol, demonstrating the importance to the

American people that those who came before us understood—the importance of the linkage between human life and plant life. Some of the most important scientific breakthroughs that we've had in medicine, for example, come from the plant kingdom.

I think that though the gentleman may have a good goal in mind in trying to handle our accounts in a more responsible way, this is a very irresponsible way to do it. Why? Because if the botanic garden has to cut existing contracts, or if they have to lay off workers, or put off longer deferred maintenance, in the end what appears to be a cut may actually prove to be a budgetary increase over time in additional costs. Truly this cut is rather draconian cuts to the Architect of the Capitol.

I just wanted to say in a prior iteration of his amendment, the gentleman actually issued a press release saying the Botanic Garden has proven its ability to use tax dollars in a cost-effective and efficient way. I don't know how he might have changed his mind on that, but I think for the good of the country, for the future of medical science, for the linkage of this scientific collection to communities across the country, the Botanical Garden has proven its worth.

I want to thank the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the opportunity to place my remarks on the record.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 112-518.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 22, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$878,000)".

Page 36, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$878,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 679, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very simple. It would reduce the proposed funding for salaries and expenses of the Congressional Research Service, or CRS, back to fiscal year 2012 levels this year.

Mr. Chairman, we have to look at savings at every line of these appropriations bills, no matter how big or small they may be. This amendment would take almost a million dollars and transfer that money to the spending reduction account. Also, keep in mind that I'm not asking to cut anything. I'm not making any single cut in funding from CRS. I'm only asking that they receive the same amount of

money that they are getting this very year.

We are in far worse shape than we were 1 year ago economically. Our national debt has hit almost \$16 trillion, yet this Congress continues to blow through trillions of dollars with a reckless disregard for our economic reality.

Mr. Chairman, I think CRS should have to pitch in and do their part by spending no more money next year than they're spending this year. It's called tightening the belt. Families have to do it, States have to do it, and branches of the Federal Government should also have to do it. We have to stop spending money that we do not have. I ask that my colleagues support this amendment as a step in the right direction for doing just that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would cut the funding level of the Congressional Research Service by \$878,000, returning it to the 2012 level.

He said that he's not doing anything to harm it because it's the same level as last year, but everybody knows that every year the cost of living, the cost of doing services, increases. So a flat, across-the-board push ahead kind of a budget is really a decrease. It's subtle, but it's still a decrease. I just want to let the gentleman know that that's the fact.

The other fact is the CRS is a research arm of the congressional Members. It's a research arm that we're able to use to do the kind of research that our folks really depend upon and is nonpartisan, is not biased in one way or another, and they are very professional in doing so. If we're expected to do the right kind of work for our constituency and then also for our country on issues, then we should be able to expect good work from our CRS.

In fact, Chairman CRENSHAW and his staff should be commended for recognizing the funding shortfall that CRS has incurred in recent years.

As other congressional staff can attest, CRS is really essential to help Members to be able to perform the duties by this kind of a nonpartisan research and policy analysis. I believe this divided Congress should take more advantage of this unbiased resource and not reduce its capacity. Therefore, I oppose the amendment and urge my colleagues do so also.

I yield back the balance of my time.

[From the Washington Times, June 6, 2012]

CONGRESSIONAL STAFFERS, PUBLIC
SHORTCHANGED BY HIGH TURNOVER, LOW PAY
(By Luke Rosiak)

The most powerful nation on Earth is run largely by 24-year-olds.

High turnover and lack of experience in congressional offices are leaving staffs increasingly without policy and institutional knowledge, a Washington Times analysis of a

decade of House and Senate personnel records shows—leaving a vacuum that usually is filled by lobbyists.

Most Senate staffers have worked in the Capitol for less than three years. For most, it is their first job ever. In House offices, one-third of staffers are in their first year, while only 1 in 3 has worked there for five years or more.

Among the aides who work on powerful committees where the nation's legislation takes shape, résumés are a little longer: Half have four years of experience.

When Americans wonder why Congress can't seem to get anything done, this could be a clue. It's also a sharp difference from the average government employee: Unlike many state and federal workers with comfortable salaries, pensions and seemingly endless tenures, those in the halls of power are more likely to be inexperienced and overworked.

Low pay for high-stress jobs with less-than-stellar prospects for advancement takes a toll on institutional memory and expertise.

While senators make \$174,000, staff assistants and legislative correspondents—by far the most common positions in the Senate—have median pay of \$30,000 and \$35,000, respectively, significantly less than Senate janitors and a fairly low salary for college graduates in a city as expensive as Washington.

Historical pay records were transcribed from book form by the website Legistorm.

The size of committee and members' staffs have remained the same over the past decade, and salaries have often not risen with inflation—or at all.

The average legislative counsel in the House made \$56,000 last year, less than in 2007. While pay for parking-lot attendants in the House increased from \$26,000 to \$49,000 in the past decade, pay for staff assistants, who make up the bulk of the House's workforce, rose from \$26,000 to \$30,000. That puts them in the bottom fifth of the region's college-educated workforce.

It means that young workers have proximity to enormous power while surviving on a meager budget—dual forces that come together to push congressional staffers through the “revolving door” to highly paid K Street lobbyists. In the revolving door, former congressional staff and members use their personal connections and insider knowledge to attempt to pull the levers of power on behalf of a paying client. A former congressional staffer is among the most valuable assets a company desiring legislative change can buy.

But it also means that staffers are often forced to rely on lobbyists while they still work for Congress, sometimes for the purest of reasons: While lobbyists with decades of experience in energy policy or other arcane areas are common, such depth of experience is nearly nonexistent on Capitol Hill. Though 10 years of experience in a home-state office, which handles constituent services and other less stressful concerns, is not rare, a person with a decade of experience is few and far between in Washington.

WITHOUT A FOUNDATION

“Who are congressional staff going to turn to?” asked Daniel Schuman, a former Congressional Research Service (CRS) lawyer who now studies policy at the nonpartisan Sunlight Foundation. “The experienced staff aren't there. But lobbyists and think tanks are beating down the door: ‘Here's the legislation, here are the research materials and I've got the co-sponsors lined up.’”

As policy questions more frequently hinge on the nuances of technical matters, members of Congress are operating without the researchers and topical experts on which they have relied to cast informed votes.

With the shuttering of the Office of Technology Assessment, a 200-member congressional support agency that closed in 1995 under House Speaker Newt Gingrich, members who are largely lawyers and rhetorical masters are asked to differentiate between competing proposals that only scientists might be able to evaluate effectively.

The technology office researched and summarized scientific and technological matters, ranging from acid rain to wireless phones, for members who, with an average age of 64 in the Senate and 58 in the House, are legislating on matters such as the Internet, which most spent much of their lives without. Typical of its work products was a decades-ago warning on the effect of technology on copyright law, a question lawmakers contentiously grappled with this year.

“It helped us to . . . better oversee the science and technology programs within the federal establishment,” said then-Rep. Amo Houghton, New York Republican, who served nine terms before retiring in 2005. The role of CRS, which provides research on topics beyond science and technology, has also been rolled back.

Brian Darling, a former Senate staffer who is now senior fellow for government studies at the conservative Heritage Foundation, said he strongly supports smaller government, but sometimes symbolic cuts can backfire.

“Cutbacks at CRS to me don't make a lot of sense, with their institutional knowledge. They put out a great nonpartisan work product. When crafting the legislative branch appropriation bill, members of Congress are trying to show they want to cut spending, but there can be repercussions,” he said.

Though it seems paradoxical, a lack of knowledge and resources by congressional staffers can make for waste, Mr. Schuman said, citing an inability to conduct oversight, agency regulations that are left unchallenged, loopholes slipped into laws that are giveaways for special interests and poorly implemented programs.

He pointed to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.

“The department is a mess because people didn't understand what would happen when you merge so many different agencies with different cultures,” he said. “It is bloated, inefficient and maladroit.”

A failure by Congress to “understand the laws it passed” and “innovations in the private sector” also led ultimately to a huge crunch and the massive bailouts with taxpayer money, he said.

UP AND OUT

Consider the class of 2005. Of 186 Senate staff assistants who started that year, 82 percent had left by last year, 13 percent were still in the same position and the remaining 5 percent have moved up a notch. Of Senate legislative correspondents starting the same year, 83 percent have departed and the rest moved up.

In the House, of 105 people who started as legislative assistants, four made chief of staff in six years. Seven out of 10 left, and almost all the rest got other promotions.

As that group has come or gone, multiple other layers of congressional staff have been churned through. Among staffers who moved on from Congress in early 2010, three-quarters of departing staff assistants and legislative correspondents had two years or less under their belts.

Even policy wonks in the most non-political of positions, “professional staff” in the Senate committees where most legislative work gets done, last only five years on average, from the time they got their first job in Congress to the time they found a new employer.

"When people get married or have kids, around 35, you either jump up in pay by \$50,000 or you get out of there because you can't make it anymore. Making that money for 10 years puts people behind for the rest of their lives in terms of retirement," Mr. Schuman said.

Most college-educated workers in the D.C. area earn \$81,000 or more, with an average salary of \$93,850, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. For college grads under 30, the median salary is \$42,000.

Some 300 staffers who started in 2005 or 2006 are already registered federal lobbyists, a Times review of records indicated. They are preparing detailed policy papers, and in some cases drafting proposed legislation, for their former colleagues, and they have the time and resources to do a more thorough job than those still there—though one that has a slant in favor of their new, more generous employer.

"Staff are incredibly vulnerable to this. They're trying to do a very complicated job with limited resources," Mr. Schuman said.

As the federal government has grown dramatically over the decades, the Congress in charge of overseeing it has stayed the same or shrunk. A recent 10 percent reduction to congressional offices' budgets is the latest major reduction.

"When times are going bad, lawmakers say we have to cut Congress. But when things are going great, no one says it's time to hire more staff. You get the Congress you pay for," Mr. Schuman said.

Mr. Darling acknowledged that salaries made it nearly impossible for Congress to have many workers with significant experience. But he likened the limitation to "term limits" for staff. He decried the deferred compensation system that inspires some Hill staffers to make next to nothing for a few years so they can cash in big as a lobbyist afterward, but praised the idealists who toiled there.

"There's a perception that government workers are underworked, and that's far from the case in Congress. In fact, they tend to burn out and leave for higher-paid positions," said Mr. Darling. Executive-branch bureaucrats could take a lesson from their grueling workload, he added.

"The way Congress runs is the way the federal government should run."

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, my good friend from California said this is a decrease in spending, but it's not. It's just keeping the spending at the current levels for 1 more year. It makes sense.

We are in hard economic times as a nation. We're broke as a nation. We're spending more money than we're bringing in.

Members on both sides of the aisle certainly use the Congressional Research Service, and it's a good service for all of us. But we all have to tighten our belts. I hear Members on both sides talk about we need to make cuts, we need to balance our budget, we need to start dealing with the deficit and debt. I agree, we do.

This reminds me of some mantra that went on back during our founding period with a slightly different twist. Back in those days of founding our Nation, they were talking about taxes. The mantra was, Don't tax me, don't tax thee, tax that fellow behind the tree. Well, today it's, Don't cut me, don't cut thee, cut the fellow behind the tree. But there's not a person behind the tree.

We all need to tighten our belts. This is just a very small, not cut, but a stabilization of spending for the CRS. So I encourage my colleagues to make one small little, itty-bitty step towards financial reality and financial sanity by saying let's just freeze the spending level for CRS for 1 year.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 112-518.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I have amendment No. 3 at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 24, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$218,379) (increased by \$218,379)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 679, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

□ 1000

Mr. HOLT. My amendment seeks to address a problem we face here in the legislative branch: the congressional supply of pocket-sized copies of the U.S. Constitution and Declaration of Independence is exhausted.

My amendment reduces and then re-inserts \$218,379 from the budget for the Government Printing Office to address this shortage so that they can provide these pocket Constitutions and Declarations. It is the exact cost of the last printing of the pocket version of the Constitution.

But the money is not the root of the problem. The funding exists to print more pocket Constitutions today or tomorrow. What is lacking is the authority for the Government Printing Office to do so. The approval of this amendment appears to be the best parliamentary approach that we have right now to solve this immediate problem.

Last week, as I prepared to visit a school in New Jersey where we would hold a ceremony of oath of citizenship for new citizens, I asked my staff to make sure we had pocket Constitutions to distribute to them. I always carry one. I find many of my constituents want to as well. When I discovered that the supply was exhausted and none have been printed for this Congress, I thought we should address that problem now. Except for the dozens of copies that might be on a shelf in Mem-

bers' offices or the few that are in a bag in the back of my station wagon, Members find that they cannot get these pocket Constitutions for love nor money.

Everyday, like so many of my Republican and Democratic colleagues, I point to this Constitution. When I meet with students, I ask them, What is the greatest invention of humans? And they, knowing I'm a scientist, will sometimes come up with some technological answer. I would argue our greatest invention is our constitutional system of government. Our brilliant, resilient, self-correcting system of government, dreamed up in Philadelphia so many years ago, functions remarkably well over the centuries. And this simple, 45-page pocket Constitution that Members have been able to share with their constituents for generations allows everyone to understand better that brilliant system of government.

Over my time here in the House, I have eagerly distributed these pocket Constitutions to students, new citizens, and many constituents who ask for them so that they can have their own. And who better to distribute these copies than a Representative working under the authority of article I of this ingenious document.

A self-governing country works only if we citizens believe that it does. A self-governing country works only if the citizens provide the motive force for it to work. And familiarity with the copies of this ingenious, powerful, essential document provide the motivation and the mechanism for our government to work.

Since 2009, when Members of the 111th Congress each received a thousand copies of this pocket edition of the U.S. Constitution, Members of the House have not received any new pocket Constitutions. That means despite the fact that we began this Congress, the 112th, by reading the Constitution in this House Chamber, which I was pleased to participate in, no Member of the 112th Congress has been provided with any additional constitutions. So with no new copies of the pocket Constitution since 2009, except these few that I have here, it is long past time to fix this simple problem with this simple amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I seek time in opposition, although I'm not necessarily opposed.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I want to say thank you to the gentleman for bringing this to the attention of the House and just from an informational standpoint make Members aware that in February this House passed what we call the Printing Resolution, which calls for the printing of the pocket Constitutions that he's talking about. The other body now has that piece of legislation. Like a lot of other pieces of legislation that that body finds itself in possession of, nothing has happened.

So I think it's appropriate for some of us to encourage the other body to take up the Printing Resolution, solve the problem. And, actually, I was told just this morning that I think the point of your amendment has actually had an impact because the other body, I am told, has indicated that they plan to move ahead with the Printing Resolution that we sent them earlier this year. So I think all in all, that's been positive.

Mr. HOLT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRENSHAW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOLT. As I said in my remarks, the problem is not money; the problem is authorization. That can be accomplished by this joint resolution from the Joint Committee on Printing to the Government Printing Office, or it could be resolved through the appropriations, as I'm attempting to do now.

And I should point out, as the gentleman refers to the other body, it is out of pride of this body that we say we will do what we should do and the Senate will do what they will do and we will try to get together to move legislation forward. It is our job here today to do what we can do and to educate the public about this ingenious system of government that has been so successful for 2 centuries. We should do this.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Reclaiming my time, I yield 2 minutes to Mr. LUNGREN, the chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. The gentleman is correct, we did pass a resolution over to the other body. It is customary that either body determine what their printing needs are, but we do have to normally have a resolution for it.

Under Mr. HARPER's direction, with the Joint Committee on Printing, we actually reduced our request by 50 percent to save money, but also to give adequate printing of what we thought was needed. The other body initially decided that they didn't need any more copies. They have now reassessed that and at the last minute have indicated to us that they see the need for doing that and have promised us that they will act on our resolution.

So this is a hope that maybe this is one thing that they can agree on sending out of their body this year and over to us. But in the meantime, the gentleman's amendment is appropriate. Let us not lose the Constitution over this.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the ranking member, Mr. HONDA.

Mr. HONDA. Thank you for yielding.

I won't need the full 2 minutes because I think that the proponent, Congressman HOLT, has done an excellent job in expressing our sentiment about the importance of the pocket Constitution. I appreciate the chairman of the authorizing committee, Congressman LUNGREN, and my chairperson for taking the initiative in moving forward on this and prodding the other body to

make sure that they act on Resolution 90.

So I would urge all Members to vote "yes" on this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 112-518.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 29, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 36, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 679, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. SCALISE. The amendment that I bring forward zeroes out the Open World Leadership Center. This is a subset of the Library of Congress. This is an agency that's received millions of dollars over the years—in fact, \$123 million over the past 10 years—to bring foreign government leaders from countries like Russia and others to the United States, something that might be a good idea but, frankly, when you consider the fact that we're running massive deficits, have a mountain of debt that keeps building up, we have to cut back programs that we just can't afford to do. And clearly, this is one of those programs.

I do applaud the chairman and the committee for reducing this account. Although it's been reduced, there's still a million dollars remaining in the account. Ultimately, what we do is completely eliminate that funding. The reason that we're doing this, if you go back—and we've looked at the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD over the years, going back to 2009—Congress has been very clear to this agency, the Open World Leadership Center, that it's time for them to stop receiving government money.

□ 1010

Just look at the comments from April 21 of 2010. At the time, Chairman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ said:

Our subcommittee's stated goal has been that we would begin to wean you off your reliance on Legislative Branch funding, so it is somewhat difficult for me to understand why you have asked for \$2 million more in funding.

This is an agency, Mr. Chairman, that has shown an unwillingness to work with Congress who for years now has said it's time for you to stop getting government money. This isn't some new development. This is some-

thing that Republicans and Democrats have agreed on for years, and it's finally time for that government funding to end. And if they want to continue doing the work they do, they can still go seek private funding, which, by the way, Congress encouraged them to do years ago, but they refused to do that because they still had the ability to get government money. As long as we leave a million in this account, we continue to allow this agency, the Open World Leadership Center, to function when we've now, as a policy decision, finally said it's time for them to go.

So with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Everything the gentleman said is true except for the fact that what we are doing in this bill is actually shutting down the Open World program. When you do that, there are some costs involved in the final shutdown, and that's why last year this was funded at \$10 million. To shut down the program, we basically took away \$9 million, left \$1 million there to terminate the existing contracts that we have. There's some final compensation that has to be paid. They have to close some offices. There are potential unemployment claims.

And so the point of this bill is to do exactly as the gentleman suggests, and that is to shut down this program which probably at one time was a very worthwhile program and was, I guess, a program that you could afford. But in today's world, this is a program that, under this legislative subcommittee, doesn't seem to be the right place to find funding. There were attempts in the past to fund it under the State-Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

But bottom line, the goal of this committee is to shut down this program because we can't afford it anymore. Even if you pass this amendment, it still costs a million dollars to shut down the program. The Congressional Budget Office scores it as a million dollars.

So I would say we ought not to pass this amendment. We ought to continue the process that has been started to shut down this program, and these dollars will be used to do just that.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's amendment attempts to cut \$1 million in the bill for the Open World program, and I want to emphasize the word "attempts." I also want to emphasize that it's not my intent to support the idea of shutting down the program; it's the issue of the process of the gentleman's resolution.

Now, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the official bookkeeper of Congress, this amendment would net to zero. They believe that the organization would need at least \$1 million to ramp down the organization. That's the CBO's impartial analysis. That means that this amendment has no effect. Maybe the gentleman did not know that, or maybe he disagrees with the Congressional Budget Office, but the Congressional Budget Office is a fine arbiter, and it has concluded that this amendment would not save one red cent. Again, this is a process of zeroing out, and you need that money.

But let me emphasize again that it is not my intent to support the idea of closing down the program at all; it is just my comment on the process.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the former ranking member of the Legislative Branch.

Mr. MORAN. I thank my friend from Florida very much.

Mr. Chairman, not only do I oppose the amendment, I don't think we should be shutting down this program. This was a bipartisan program one of whose principal sponsors was Senator Ted Stevens from Alaska. What it does is to give voice to leaders within countries who are suffering under oppressive forms of government.

I just met with the Ukrainian delegation. My friend, Mr. CRENSHAW, may have had an opportunity to meet with them as well. They come through the Congress of the United States and the executive branch. They learn how our government works. And at a time when we are spending two-thirds of a trillion dollars on military security, this is the kind of program that can promote smart power by working with leaders in other countries. They want freedom of the press. They want democracy. They can't stand what communism did to their countries, but they don't want the kleptocracy of Russia. They don't want Russian domination. They want to be like the United States, and they want to come here and learn how to adopt the best principles that empower our democracy.

It's a good program. It's not much money, and the dividends that it yields are far greater than anything it costs us. I certainly agree we ought not eliminate the \$1 million placeholder, but I wish we would not eliminate this program at all because it's a program we ought to be proud to fund.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, I'm prepared to close, and I would first like to address some of the issues that were brought up during this discussion.

As it relates to the idea of having exchanges with people from foreign countries, that's why we have a State Department. And, in fact, the State Department has programs that do just that.

The Open World Leadership Center is a program run by the Library of Congress. If this program were so important to national security and relations

with foreign countries, then the State Department would pick it up, but they haven't chosen to do that because they already do programs that are similar. But they probably do it a lot more effectively, and it's a lot more coordinated with the State Department because it's run out of the State Department.

So now you have a separate, duplicative program that Congress, both Republican and Democrat Members, for 3 years now has been saying, It's time for you to go.

And I go back again to the June 2009 committee hearing. The committee recommendation begins a phaseout of Legislative Branch financial support for the Open World program. That was the committee recommendation in 2009. Republicans weren't running the House back then. That was under Democratic leadership.

And of course in 2010, the chairman at the time, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ from the opposing party said:

Our subcommittee's stated goal has been that we would begin to wean you off your reliance on Legislative Branch funding.

Yet that same year, they asked for \$2 million more.

This is an agency that just doesn't get it, and this represents what's wrong with Washington when we're going broke. We are going broke right now. Every single day, every dollar spent here in Washington, 42 cents of that dollar is borrowed money, borrowed from countries like China, sending the bill to our kids and our grandkids. And here we've got a program that even Congress, Republican and Democrats, said it's time for the program to end, and yet they still have a million dollars sitting in their budget.

So what you would have is seven employees. They have a staff of seven people. So you've taken \$10 million away, and I applaud, again, the chairman for doing that. So you've said there will be no more program. There will be no more exchange. That's been a decision already made by the committee, the subcommittee. But you're leaving seven people to be paid to do absolutely nothing with money we don't have.

Now, how many small businesses across the country that have been facing these tough economic times are given a million-dollar check by the Federal Government to close down? Unfortunately, so many businesses have closed down because times are tough, but they don't get a million dollars from the Federal Government to do it, especially with money borrowed from China.

And now I would go to address the CBO issue. We actually asked CBO about this amendment. We asked them on Monday. Here's a letter from CBO. On Monday they said:

At this point, we estimate that your amendment would have no score.

So there is no cost to doing this, but it is a million dollars less that we'll be borrowing from China. And at some point they say a million dollars here, a

million dollars there, pretty soon you're talking about real money.

We need to start making these tough decisions, and, frankly, this one isn't that tough. We ought to eliminate this program.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

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

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

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

□ 1020

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MORAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 112-518.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR
POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTS

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to obtain polystyrene products for use in food service facilities of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 679, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, which I am offering jointly with Congress Members WELCH and PINGREE, would ban polystyrene products in our food service facilities here in the House.

Mr. Chairman, in 2011, the new Republican majority in the House instituted the use of polystyrene containers in our food service facilities. This amendment would prohibit the use of funds to purchase polystyrene products for use in the House cafeteria and eateries.

Removing polystyrene would show our concern for the health of our visitors and our employees, and for the future of our environment. We should be using recyclable and biodegradable products and avoiding polystyrene foam packaging.

Over 20 years ago, McDonalds and other for-profit fast-food restaurants replaced polystyrene foam with recyclable and paper board containers. The House of Representatives is the only place within the Capitol Complex to revert back to Styrofoam products. Neither the Senate, the Library of Congress, nor the Capitol Visitors Center

food services use polystyrene food products out of concern for the health of their patrons. We should be leading by example, and this amendment provides a way through which we can show environmental responsibility to the thousands of constituents who visit our offices each year. We should be concerned about their health and that of our employees.

Polystyrene is also very difficult to recycle. Most polystyrene containers end up taking up inordinately large amounts of space in landfills or incinerators. The problems with polystyrene include cancerous chemicals used during manufacturing, minimal recycle ability, enormous space taken up in landfills, and toxic byproducts released during incineration.

An EPA report on solid waste named the polystyrene manufacturing process the fifth-largest creator of hazardous waste. Toxic chemicals leak out of these Styrofoam containers into the food and drinks they contain and thus endanger human health and reproductive systems. That's our employees and our visitors to the House office buildings we're endangering. With this amendment, we can reduce environmental hazards and landfill waste, and protect the public's health.

I encourage my colleagues to support what I think should be a no-brainer amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that we don't use any appropriated funds to buy polystyrene containers. I just want to make that point that we don't use any appropriated money to do that.

I want to recognize a valued member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), for 2 minutes.

Mr. CALVERT. I thank the Chairman.

My friend's—and he is my friend, Mr. MORAN—amendment is certainly misguided and costly and a step backwards. Let's talk about the facts.

The House composting program in the last Congress increased our operating costs by half a million dollars a year, all for the luxury of using, remember, weak utensils that literally melted in your soup, and ineffective cups, soda cups, not including the extra paper insulators to keep your hands from burning once you use those ineffective paper cups. The cups, by the way, were two to three times more expensive than polystyrene foam cups.

And the environmental benefits. Peer reviewed studies confirm that foam food and beverage containers—which are recyclable and, by the way, are still used by McDonalds—use significantly less energy and water than their supposed eco-friendly alternatives. They use fewer raw materials, create less

solid waste, and the carbon emission differences are nominal.

If Mr. MORAN would like to eliminate polystyrene in the House he needs to be right upfront with the American people and let them know how much this is going to cost them. In fact, this product costs less and is a better product. And I think that's something that we ought to do here in the government is find ways of saving money and produce a better outcome.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I would say to my good friend from California, this amendment doesn't reintroduce the composting program, and it doesn't deal with those utensils—which I admit, some of them were not the best—but this deals with the polystyrene containers only, which is the greater source of concern for the health of our visitors and our employees.

At this time, I'd like to yield 1 minute to our friend and colleague from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. I thank my colleague, Mr. MORAN, for allowing me to speak and join him with this amendment today.

I rise in support of this amendment, which would prohibit us from using taxpayer money to stock the House cafeterias with polystyrene, or, as most Americans call it, Styrofoam. Maybe to some this seems like a small thing, but stocking our cafeterias with Styrofoam sends a terrible message.

When I was first elected to Congress in 2008, it was such a pleasure to see biodegradable materials in the cafeteria: cardboard containers, paper cups, even bamboo forks—which maybe didn't always work right, but they still were recyclable and biodegradable. We ate out of containers that looked a lot like what we now see in most fast food restaurants.

When the Republicans took control, that instantly changed and we are back to eating from Styrofoam. When my constituents read about it they were, frankly, quite shocked. They couldn't imagine why Congress was moving backwards.

Styrofoam takes hundreds of years to biodegrade and is a suspected carcinogen because of the chemical it leaches into food and liquid. I urge my colleagues to support our amendment to get rid of Styrofoam in the House cafeterias.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the House Administration Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Last year we had this argument. Last year, it was criticism of the fact that I had approved a contract that got rid of the composting and instead that started a pilot project, I believe, in the gentleman from Virginia's district, where we are taking all of this and we are converting it from waste energy in the

gentleman's district—one of the exemplary programs in the country. We're not putting this into a landfill; we are actually converting it. In fact, these products are one of the best means of creating energy from waste.

The second thing is, this is a condemnation of an industry that employs about 50,000 Americans around the country that deal with the production of this product. I would say they have come to me and said: Can you at least defend us with the facts, that the FDA has to approve use for sale of these products that come into human contact. If it were carcinogenic, it would not be allowed.

The fact of the matter is, we used common sense. We actually took up a recommendation by the Democrats when the Republicans took over. One of the recommendations that was made in writing was that we eliminate the composting program because it cost too much money, it was unsuccessful, and in fact it caused more energy than it was supposed to save. We did that. I thought you were going to thank us for following your suggestion. We even put it in the gentleman's district—proud employees of the gentleman's constituency are reducing this waste to energy, and yet the gentleman comes before us and says the program that you have in my district, doggone it, we just don't want it. Sometimes people around here can't take yes for an answer.

Mr. MORAN. Well, certainly the gentleman makes a compelling argument here in terms of employment. But it is clear that when you talk to people who regularly use our cafeterias, that they are concerned about the health effects of polystyrene containers. In fact, there's a Facebook group that's been created called Stop the Styrofoam Invasion: Bring Cardboard Back to the House Cafeteria. Now, I'm sure these gentlemen see that effort on Facebook.

Communities across the country have rallied against polystyrene products, and bans have been instituted in cities and counties in California, Massachusetts, Illinois, Maine, Washington, Oregon, New Jersey, and New York.

□ 1030

Now, these are not statewide bans in all of these States. Many of them, they're cities and counties. But this is not something that is unique to the people supporting this amendment. Across the country, people are realizing that it is not healthy to use polystyrene as a material. It does take up too much land space in many places in the country, and we really ought to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HARPER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 112-518.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide an aggregate number of more than 50 printed copies of any edition of the United States Code to all offices of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 679, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would limit the printing of paper copies of the U.S. Code for the United States House of Representatives to 50 copies.

As chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, I have been working to cut wasteful printing, and the U.S. Code is a prime example of what needs to be cut. Every 6 years, the United States Code is reprinted to incorporate new statutory changes.

Currently, the 2012 edition of the U.S. Code is slated to be printed by GPO in fiscal year 2013. However, the printing and production of the Code takes anywhere from 14 to 16 months, guaranteeing that the Code is outdated before it even is in print.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would reduce the House's allotment from 213 to 50 copies. This reduction will ensure the long-term preservation of hard copies in the House, while freeing up over \$369,000 for FY2013, money that would be better spent modernizing and improving access to legislative information, including the Code.

The printed copies of the U.S. Code in the House are used less each day because of increasingly available, more up-to-date electronic alternatives. This amendment is a simple overdue reduction in unnecessary printing.

I want to thank Chairman LUNGREN, as well as the appropriators, for their support of these efforts; and I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARPER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Thank you for yielding. I just want to thank you for bringing this to our attention. I think it's well-intentioned. I think it's a good idea.

I'm just curious as to how you decided to have 50 copies instead of 213.

Mr. HARPER. Well, there's certainly an assessment of the number of copies and the need and each agency that controls those and gets those. And we believe that on the distribution of those copies, as you look at it, that those agencies that get them, which include 43 copies to House Leg Counsel, 48 copies to House Law Revision Counsel, 13 copies to the House Committee on Appropriations, the House Legislative Resource Center receives four copies, House Parliamentarian receives three, and then the list goes on from there as to how we have those.

I certainly do believe that the House Committee on Appropriations, for example, is not going to need 13 full copies for those. Those are things that, even going back to law school days, you learn how to share the available copies.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARPER. I will certainly yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. How many copies will the Appropriations Committee get under your amendment?

Mr. HARPER. Well, under the amendment we do not determine how many copies each will get. If we do a pro rata reduction in the numbers that go to each one, I think we could come to an agreement as to what those numbers will be.

Mr. CRENSHAW. If the gentleman will further yield, I just want to say I think that's a very good amendment.

Mr. HARPER. Thank you, sir.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 112-518.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act for Members' Representational Allowances, the salaries and expenses of House Leadership Offices, or the salaries and expenses of Committee Employees may be used to purchase paid advertisements on any Internet site other than an official site of the Member, leadership office, or committee involved.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 679, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. This amendment would simply prohibit Members, Committees, and leadership offices from using taxpayer-funded MRAs to purchase online advertisements. These ads are little

more than a tool to boost name identification. They blur the lines between official duties and campaign activities. I believe, and I think most of us would concede, it's an inappropriate use of taxpayer money.

I know that some will stand up and say we've got to advertise town halls and whatever else that we're doing.

Let me tell you, all the online advertising that is being paid for by the taxpayers from Members' offices right now, town halls and those other notices represent a tiny fraction of that. Most of it are things like this, ads reading: Congressman X is fighting the madness. Click on this, and then it sends them to their official page, just boosting their name ID.

Representative X is working to lower gas prices by increasing American energy production. Find out more and like my page today.

Another one: Congressman X is committed to creating jobs, driving down spending, and shrinking the size of the Federal Government. That's pure electioneering or campaigning. The taxpayers have no reason to fund that kind of purchase in online advertising.

We already see the abuse that takes place with regard to franking. When you receive in the mail a four-color glossy that you can't even tell the difference between that these days and a campaign mailer, unless you look and see the very, very fine print that is there on the bottom of the mailer: paid for at taxpayer expense.

Enter the Internet world and the potential for abuse is that much greater when Members can target ads. Say if I wanted to run for Governor next, I could say that I want an ad to pop up or my name to pop up when somebody types in a Google search for Arizona Governor. I would submit to you that kind of thing is happening right now, and we've got to stop it before it brings a dark cloud over this body.

We all know what happened with earmarks in years past. It got so rampant and the corruption set in that we had to get rid of it completely. Let's stop this before it really balloons. There is abuse going on right now, but let's stop it before it gets big.

I urge adoption of the amendment and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, Members of the House, if the gentleman has a problem with communicating with constituents, then I think he ought to take his gripes to the Franking Commission.

I think everyone knows in this House that Members have an office account, and the philosophy is that you have an office account, you run your office. You are held accountable for how you spend those dollars. Some dollars are spent for salaries, for equipment, for rent, and for communications.

When the communications are paid for with taxpayers' dollars, they are

subject to review by what's called the Franking Commission. That is a bipartisan commission, made up of Democrats, made up of Republicans. And before any kind of communication is put forward—whether it's a newsletter, maybe it is a postcard—before anything goes out, there are very strict guidelines that the Franking Commission uses to decide what goes in to those communication pieces.

Under the rules, Members are allowed to use their MRA, their office account, that's funded by taxpayers dollars. They can, if they want to announce they're going to have a town hall meeting, they can send out a postcard, they can send out a letter. They can actually buy advertising in a newspaper, as long as it meets the requirements of the Franking Commission. And they are very strict about how big your name can be and how many pictures you can have.

□ 1040

You can also buy time, buy advertising on the radio. If you want to say, "I'm going to have a meeting, and we're going to decide whether or not to appoint people to the military academies," you can do that. You can also use the Internet for that. Quite frankly, in today's world, that's how most people get their information. I'm not a tech guy, but I understand that social media is how a lot of young people and old people, as well, communicate.

If you want to communicate through the Internet, then you should have the same rules and regulations that apply to the print. You have to go to the Franking Commission, and they approve it. Again, Democrats and Republicans, they're making sure that these are official notices. They can direct you to your own Web site. Most Members have Web sites, and they can announce things on there.

So it seems strange to me to single out this new social media, which is where the world seems to be going. That's how people get their information. It's a lot cheaper to communicate on the Internet than it is to mail a letter or to mail a post card. It seems to me this is just an effort to micro-manage how the Members use their MRAs, and you single out the one area in which the world seems to be going. So it's like a step backwards to say that you can communicate, that you can buy advertising on the radio, that you can buy an ad in a newspaper as long as you comply with these franking rules but that you can't do it with the Internet. It just seems like a strange way to go. Once again, all of this is subject to review by the Franking Commission, made up of Democrats and Republicans, in order to make sure that all of that is appropriate.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. In response, the gentleman mentioned people want to announce town halls and whatnot. That is a tiny, tiny fraction of what occurs in

the money being spent, taxpayer money, through franking on the Internet. It's things like this, and I'll just read a few.

This is from a Member:

"Like" my Facebook page to find out what I'm doing to create jobs, to reduce spending, and to put our economy back on track.

How is that necessary for the taxpayer to fund? Come on. Let's get real here.

Another one:

I want to know, do you support a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution?

I don't really want to know that. Members just want to get traffic, name IDs to their Web pages.

Now, I'm not a Luddite here. I have my own Web page. I have a Facebook account. I do all of that, but I do it where it's appropriate—with campaign funds, not with official funds to campaign.

The gentleman mentioned that we ought to just kind of trust the Member—there is a Franking Commission—and let everybody do it. I should mention that, in 1997, when this bill came to the floor, Members thought there was some abuse going on with the franking of mail, so a requirement was put in to add the "printed at taxpayer expense." That was done by amendment on this bill on this floor in 1997. Also, there was abuse with franking too close to an election. So, with an amendment in this bill on this floor in 1997, there was put in a requirement that there is a 90-day blackout period in which you can't do it.

So there is a recognition that sometimes you go too far here. I can tell you that Members are going too far. I would invite anyone to go down to the Franking Commission and take a look at what's going on, to take a look at what Members are sending.

We're going to be voting on this quickly. So I would submit, if you're coming to the floor or watching this debate, you don't want to be on the other side of this issue, because we will be here, sooner or later, banning this practice. I hope it's sooner rather than later.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California, the chairman of the House Administration Committee, Mr. LUNGREN.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I would just like to advise all Members that we have full-time employees working under the direction of Members of the Franking Commission and the House administration every single day who review the products of the offices of Members.

There is a limitation on the number of references you can make to yourself. There is a limitation on the number of pictures you can have. There is a limitation on how large the pictures can be. There is a limitation on some of the language that there can be. We try not to censor, but we try to make a dis-

inction between that which is partisanly political and that which is a communication to our membership.

If someone is trying to suggest that we ought not to be allowed to ask our constituents "What is your position on a balanced budget amendment?" I'd like to say that you have that right. If you don't want to ask that question, you don't have to ask that question, but that's for Members to be able to do that.

Frankly, I think the idea that somehow we ought to limit our communications to the old-fashioned snail mail is just wrong. What we've attempted to do is to use the principles that have been established by the Franking Commission over the years to the new technology. That is simply what we have done. It is no more or no less. If people want to complain about particular messages that have come out, we can look at that. In fact, we turn down many, many suggested pieces to be sent out by Members of Congress. We have tried to adjust to the new communications, and the gentleman's amendment would not allow us to use a new means of communication.

Mr. FLAKE. May I inquire as to the time remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. FLAKE. In closing, I would just say we have a Franking Commission. They are making determinations like this, and we're still getting this stuff. We're still getting people saying, Congressman X—fighting the madness. "Like" my Facebook page now.

I would suggest that the bipartisanship of this Franking Commission is part of the problem. Both parties say, They're doing it, so we'll do it, too, and we'll both turn the other way.

That's why we get into problems with this. I'm just saying, please, get ahead of the curve here, and get ahead of where the taxpayers are going to be on this issue. I urge the support of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 112-518 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 193, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 371]

AYES—213

Adams	Gardner	McIntyre
Amash	Garrett	McKeon
Amodei	Gibbs	McKinley
Austria	Gibson	McMorris
Bachmann	Gingrey (GA)	Rodgers
Barletta	Goodlatte	Mica
Barrow	Gosar	Miller (MI)
Bartlett	Gowdy	Miller, Gary
Barton (TX)	Graves (GA)	Mulvaney
Benishek	Graves (MO)	Murphy (PA)
Berg	Griffin (AR)	Myrick
Biggert	Griffith (VA)	Neugebauer
Billbray	Guinta	Noem
Bishop (NY)	Guthrie	Nugent
Bishop (UT)	Hall	Nunes
Black	Hanna	Nunnelee
Blackburn	Harris	Olson
Bono Mack	Hartzler	Owens
Boren	Hastings (WA)	Palazzo
Boustany	Heck	Paulsen
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Pearce
Braley (IA)	Herger	Pence
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	Petri
Broun (GA)	Himes	Pitts
Buchanan	Hochul	Poe (TX)
Bucshon	Huelskamp	Polis
Buerkle	Huizenga (MI)	Pompeo
Burgess	Hultgren	Posey
Burton (IN)	Hunter	Price (GA)
Camp	Hurt	Quayle
Campbell	Israel	Reed
Canseco	Issa	Rehberg
Cantor	Jenkins	Reichert
Carney	Johnson (IL)	Renacci
Cassidy	Johnson (OH)	Ribble
Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Rigell
Chaffetz	Jones	Rivera
Chandler	Jordan	Roby
Coffman (CO)	Keating	Roe (TN)
Conaway	Kelly	Rogers (MI)
Connolly (VA)	Kind	Rohrabacher
Cooper	King (IA)	Rokita
Costa	Kingston	Rooney
Cravaack	Kinzinger (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Critz	Kissell	Ross (FL)
Davis (KY)	Kline	Royce
DeFazio	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Dent	Landry	Scalise
DesJarlais	Lankford	Schilling
Donnelly (IN)	Latta	Schmidt
Duffy	LoBiondo	Schrader
Duncan (SC)	Loeb sack	Schweikert
Duncan (TN)	Long	Scott (SC)
Ellmers	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Farenthold	Lummis	Sensenbrenner
Fincher	Manzullo	Sessions
Fitzpatrick	Marchant	Shuster
Flake	Marino	Smith (NE)
Fleischmann	Matheson	Smith (NJ)
Fleming	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (TX)
Flores	McCarthy (NY)	Southerland
Forbes	McCaull	Stearns
Fox	McClintock	Stivers
Franks (AZ)	McCotter	Stutzman
Galleghy	McHenry	Sullivan

Terry Thornberry
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg

Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)

NOES—193

Ackerman	Fudge
Aderholt	Garamendi
Alexander	Gerlach
Altmire	Gonzalez
Baca	Granger
Bachus	Green, Al
Bass (NH)	Grijalva
Becerra	Grimm
Berkley	Gutierrez
Berman	Hahn
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa
Blumenauer	Harper
Bonamici	Hastings (FL)
Bonner	Hayworth
Boswell	Heinrich
Brady (PA)	Higgins
Brown (FL)	Hinchev
Butterfield	Hinojosa
Calvert	Holt
Capito	Honda
Capps	Hoyer
Capuano	Jackson (IL)
Carnahan	Jackson Lee
Carson (IN)	(TX)
Carter	Johnson (GA)
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.
Chu	Kaptur
Cicilline	Kildee
Clarke (MI)	King (NY)
Clarke (NY)	Lance
Clay	Langevin
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)
Clyburn	Larson (CT)
Cohen	Latham
Cole	LaTourette
Conyers	Lee (CA)
Costello	Levin
Courtney	Lewis (GA)
Crawford	Lipinski
Crenshaw	Lofgren, Zoe
Crowley	Lowey
Cuellar	Lucas
Culberson	Lujan
Cummings	Lungren, Daniel
Davis (CA)	E.
Davis (IL)	Lynch
DeGette	Maloney
DeLauro	Markey
Deutch	Matsui
Diaz-Balart	McCollum
Dicks	McDermott
Dingell	McGovern
Doggett	McNerney
Dold	Meeks
Doyle	Michaud
Dreier	Miller (NC)
Edwards	Miller, George
Ellison	Moore
Emerson	Moran
Engel	Murphy (CT)
Eshoo	Nadler
Farr	Napolitano
Fattah	Olver
Fortenberry	Pallone
Frank (MA)	Pascrell
Frelinghuysen	Pastor (AZ)

NOT VOTING—25

Akin	Gohmert
Andrews	Green, Gene
Baldwin	Hirono
Bass (CA)	Holden
Bilirakis	Kucinich
Cardoza	Labrador
Coble	Lewis (CA)
Denham	Mack
Filner	Meehan

□ 1112

Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. CAPPAS, and Messrs. DOLD and DREIER changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

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

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Pelosi	Perlmutter
Peters	Peters
Peterson	Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)	Price (NC)
Quigley	Rahall
Rangel	Reyes
Richardson	Richardson
Richmond	Richmond
Rogers (AL)	Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)	Roskam
Ross (AR)	Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard	Roybal-Allard
Runyan	Ruppersberger
Rush	Rush
Ryan (OH)	Sánchez, Linda
T.	T.
Sanchez, Loretta	Sarbanes
Schakowsky	Schiff
Schock	Schwartz
Scott (VA)	Scott, David
Serrano	Sewell
Sherman	Shimkus
Simpson	Sires
Smith (WA)	Speier
Stark	Sutton
Thompson (CA)	Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)	Tiberi
Tierney	Tonko
Tsongas	Van Hollen
Velázquez	Walz (MN)
Wasserman	Watt
Schultz	Waxman
Waters	Welch
Watt	Wilson (FL)
Wolf	Womack
Woolsey	Yarmuth
Young (AK)	

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chair, due to attending Corrections Professionals National Memorial Service, I missed the following roll-call vote: No. 371 on June 8, 2012. If present, I would have voted: rollcall vote No. 371—Gosar (R—AZ) Amendment, “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 371, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 371, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF GEORGIA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 189, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 372]

AYES—214

Adams	Dold	Israel
Alexander	Dreier	Issa
Amash	Duffy	Jenkins
Austria	Duncan (SC)	Johnson (IL)
Bachmann	Duncan (TN)	Johnson (OH)
Barletta	Ellmers	Johnson, Sam
Barrow	Emerson	Jones
Bartlett	Farenthold	Jordan
Barton (TX)	Fincher	Kelly
Bass (NH)	Fitzpatrick	King (IA)
Benishek	Flake	Kingston
Berg	Fleischmann	Kinzinger (IL)
Biggert	Fleming	Kissell
Billbray	Flores	Kline
Bishop (UT)	Fortenberry	Lamborn
Black	Fox	Lance
Blackburn	Franks (AZ)	Landry
Bono Mack	Frelinghuysen	Latham
Boustany	Galleghy	Lipinski
Brady (TX)	Gardner	LoBiondo
Brooks	Garrett	Long
Broun (GA)	Gibbs	Luetkemeyer
Buchanan	Gibson	Lummis
Bucshon	Gingrey (GA)	Manzullo
Buerkle	Goodlatte	Marchant
Burgess	Gosar	Marino
Burton (IN)	Gowdy	McCarthy (CA)
Calvert	Granger	McCaull
Campbell	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Canseco	Graves (MO)	McCotter
Cantor	Griffin (AR)	McHenry
Capito	Griffith (VA)	McIntyre
Carter	Guinta	McKeon
Cassidy	Guthrie	McKinley
Chabot	Hall	McMorris
Chaffetz	Hanna	Rodgers
Coffman (CO)	Harper	Mica
Cole	Harris	Miller (FL)
Conaway	Hartzler	Miller (MI)
Costa	Hastings (WA)	Miller, Gary
Cravaack	Hayworth	Mulvaney
Crawford	Heck	Murphy (PA)
Crenshaw	Hensarling	Myrick
Culberson	Herger	Neugebauer
Davis (KY)	Herrera Beutler	Noem
Denham	Huelskamp	Nugent
Dent	Huizenga (MI)	Nunes
DesJarlais	Hultgren	Nunnelee
Diaz-Balart	Hurt	Olson

Palazzo
Paulsen
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher

Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman

Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Neal
Paul
Platts

Richardson
Shuler
Slaughter

Towns

Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher

Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers

Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Wasserman
Schultz
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

□ 1117

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, on roll-call No. 372, I inadvertently voted “no”. I meant to vote “aye.” Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 372, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 204, noes 203, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 373]

AYES—204

Ackerman
Aderholt
Altmire
Amodei
Baca
Bachus
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Camp
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummins
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Forbes
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gonzalez
Green, Al

Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowe y
Lucas
Lujan
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McColum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell

Pastor (AZ)
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Renacci
Reyes
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

Adams
Alexander
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Bilbray
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Culberson
DeFazio
Denham
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)

Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan

Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo

Ackerman
Aderholt
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggart
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Calvert
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummins
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Edwards
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr

Fattah
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gibson
Gonzalez
Gosar
Granger
Green, Al
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
King (NY)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowe y
Lucas
Lujan
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McColum
McDermott
McGovern
McKeon
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)

NOES—203

Nadler
Napolitano
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sherman
Shimkus
Sires
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Womack
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOES—189

NOT VOTING—28

Akin
Andrews
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bilirakis
Cardoza
Cicilline

Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Deutch
Filner
Gohmert
Green, Gene

Hirono
Holden
Kucinich
Labrador
Lewis (CA)
Mack
Meehan

NOT VOTING—24

Akin
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bilirakis
Cardoza
Cicilline
Coble
Davis (IL)
Filner

Gohmert Labrador Paul
Green, Gene Lewis (CA) Platts
Hirono Mack Shuler
Holden Meehan Slaughter
Kucinich Neal Towns

□ 1121

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 373, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MORAN

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 178, noes 229, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 374]

AYES—178

Ackerman Ellison Markey
Altmire Engel Matheson
Baca Eshoo Matsui
Bass (NH) Farr McCarthy (NY)
Becerra Fattah McCormack
Benishek Frank (MA) McDermott
Berkley Fudge McGovern
Berman Garamendi McIntyre
Bishop (GA) Gonzalez Meeks
Bishop (NY) Green, Al Michaud
Blumenauer Grijalva Miller (NC)
Bonamici Gutierrez Miller, George
Boswell Hahn Moore
Brady (PA) Hanabusa Moran
Braley (IA) Hastings (FL) Murphy (CT)
Brown (FL) Hayworth Nadler
Butterfield Heinrich Napolitano
Capps Higgins Olver
Capuano Himes Owens
Carnahan Hinchee Pallone
Carney Hinojosa Pascrell
Carson (IN) Hochul Pastor (AZ)
Castor (FL) Holden Pelosi
Chandler Holt Perlmutter
Chu Honda Peters
Clarke (MI) Hoyer Pingree (ME)
Clarke (NY) Israel Polis
Clay Jackson (IL) Price (NC)
Clever Jackson Lee Quigley
Clyburn (TX) Rahall
Cohen Johnson (GA) Rangel
Connolly (VA) Johnson (IL) Reichert
Conyers Johnson, E. B. Reyes
Cooper Jones Richardson
Costello Kaptur Richmond
Courtney Keating Rigell
Critz Kildee Rothman (NJ)
Crowley Kind Roybal-Allard
Cuellar Langevin Ruppersberger
Cummings Larsen (WA) Rush
Davis (CA) Larson (CT) Ryan (OH)
Davis (IL) Lee (CA) Sanchez, Linda
DeFazio Levin T.
DeGette Lewis (GA) Sanchez, Loretta
DeLauro Lipinski Sarbanes
Deutch Loeb Schakowsky
Dicks Lofgren, Zoe Schiff
Dingell Lowey Schwartz
Doggett Lujan Scott (VA)
Doyle Lynch Scott, David
Edwards Maloney Serrano

Sewell Sherman
Alexander Sires
Smith (NJ) Smith (WA)
Speier Stark
Sutton Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS)

Adams
Aderholt
Alexanders
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Harper
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
E.
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleming
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach

Akin
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bilirakis
Cardoza
Cicilline
Coble
Filner

Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

NOES—229

Gibbs
Gibson
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Southerland
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent

NOT VOTING—24

Galleghy
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Green, Gene
Hirono
Kucinich
Labrador
Lewis (CA)

Watt □ 1125

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 374, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 374 on agreeing to the Moran Amendment to H.R. 5882, the Fiscal Year 2013 Legislation Branch Appropriations Act, I am not recorded because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 148, noes 261, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 375]

AYES—148

Ackerman	Griffin (AR)	Myrick
Adams	Griffith (VA)	Noem
Altmire	Guinta	Owens
Austria	Guthrie	Palazzo
Bachus	Hall	Pascrell
Bartlett	Harris	Pastor (AZ)
Bass (NH)	Hartzler	Pence
Benishek	Higgins	Perlmutter
Berkley	Hochul	Peters
Berman	Israel	Peterson
Bishop (NY)	Jenkins	Petri
Bishop (UT)	Johnson (IL)	Polis
Blackburn	Johnson (OH)	Posey
Boswell	Jones	Quayle
Brady (TX)	Jordan	Quigley
Buchanan	Kaptur	Rehberg
Burgess	Kildee	Reichert
Burton (IN)	Kind	Richert
Campbell	King (IA)	Roe (TN)
Carney	Kissell	Rohrabacher
Castor (FL)	Kline	Rooney
Chabot	Lamborn	Ross (AR)
Chaffetz	Latham	Ross (FL)
Chandler	LoBiondo	Royce
Coffman (CO)	Loeb Loeb	Ruppersberger
Cooper	Lofgren, Zoe	Ryan (WI)
Cravaack	Long	Scalise
DeFazio	Luetkemeyer	Schilling
DeGette	Lummis	Schmidt
Dent	Marchant	Schrader
Dingell	Markey	Schweikert
Doggett	Matsui	Scott (VA)
Donnelly (IN)	McCarthy (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Duncan (TN)	McCaul	Sessions
Emerson	McClintock	Smith (NJ)
Eshoo	McCormack	Smith (TX)
Flake	McDermott	Smith (VA)
Frank (MA)	McGovern	Southerland
Franks (AZ)	McIntyre	Speier
Galleghy	McNerney	Stearns
Gardner	Mica	Stutzman
Garrett	Michaud	Sullivan
Gibbs	Miller (FL)	Sutton
Gibson	Miller, Gary	Terry
Gowdy	Miller, George	Thompson (CA)
Graves (MO)	Mulvaney	Thompson (PA)

Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Upton

Van Hollen
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wilson (SC)

Womack
Young (FL)

Coble
Filner
Gohmert
Green, Gene
Hirono
Kucinich

Labrador
Lewis (CA)
Mack
Meehan
Neal
Paul

Platts
Shuler
Slaughter
Towns

NOES—261

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Baca
Bachmann
Barletta
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Becerra
Berg
Berman
Biggart
Billray
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dold
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes

Fortenberry
Fox
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huiuzenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Keating
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Maloney
Manzullo
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meeks
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler

Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Pallone
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Renacci
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schock
Schwartz
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Stark
Stivers
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (OH)
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

□ 1129

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 375, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall Nos. 371, 372, 373, 374 and 375 I was delayed and unable to vote. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 371, "aye" on rollcall No. 372, "aye" on rollcall No. 373, "no" on rollcall No. 374, and "aye" on rollcall No. 375.

□ 1130

The CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) having assumed the chair, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, 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. 5882) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 667, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. I am opposed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Pingree of Maine moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5882 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 3, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,099,244)".

Page 4, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,099,244)".

Ms. PINGREE of Maine (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Madam Speaker, every day my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk about cutting spending. In fact, a fair number of them came here after getting elected by promising to slash wasteful spending and be good stewards of the taxpayer dollars. And they have voted for some pretty big spending cuts.

They cut spending on food stamps, making it harder for struggling families to put a meal on the table. They cut spending on unemployment benefits, making it harder for the millions of Americans who are looking for work to make ends meet. They cut spending on Pell Grants, making it harder for working families to put their kids through college.

But the problem is these cuts my colleagues have passed put the entire burden on working families and seniors who are already struggling to get by and none of it on big oil companies or wealthy money managers. The problem is the burden of spending cuts is not now being shared equally or distributed fairly.

Today, Madam Speaker, I am offering my colleagues a chance to share that burden by cutting our own spending on fancy taxpayer-funded mailings that our constituents don't always want us to send. The amendment I'm offering represents a 10 percent cut in our franking budget. This would mean giving up expensive, glossy, self-promoting mailings and getting back to straight talk to our constituents. Don't get me wrong: Part of our job is communicating with our constituents and letting them know about the work we are doing here in Washington and in our home districts.

In my office, we've designated simple, straightforward mailings in-house to communicate directly with our constituents. We've designed them in-house. We've been able to cut the costs of this communication dramatically but still effectively communicate. In fact, we've recently sent an update to veterans explaining the programs available to them, and two or three constituents have received their lifetime veterans benefits because of that update.

Asking working families to sacrifice and bear the burden of spending cuts while protecting big banks, Big Oil, and congressional perks is one of the reasons our approval rating is at an all-time low.

Madam Speaker, we all agree we need to get budget deficits under control, but asking seniors, young people, and working families to feel the pain while passing tax cuts for the rich, protecting tax breaks for Big Oil, and spending millions of dollars on glossy, self-promoting mailers is unfair, and Americans know it.

NOT VOTING—22

Akin
Baldwin

Bass (CA)
Bilirakis

Cardoza
Cicilline

If we want the American public to think we can be responsible and serious about cutting wasteful spending, we will pass this amendment today and take a big chunk out of our franking budget.

Let me be clear: this is the final amendment to the bill. It will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage as amended. And if adopted, the American people might have a little more faith that the people they send to Congress are really serious about cutting wasteful spending, and not just protecting the perks that they think will get them re-elected.

I urge you to vote “yes” on my final amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I want to urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this motion to recommit and vote for this very good bill.

Now, I’m not surprised that the Democrats don’t like this bill. This funding bill spends less money than last year, and last year’s bill spent less than the year before. So for 3 straight years we’ve reduced spending in the legislative branch. We’ve reduced spending on ourselves. So don’t tell us we haven’t shared in the pain. We are doing in this bill what we ask every agency or State government to do. We are doing in this bill what every American family does. We are setting priorities. We are tightening our belt. We are reining in spending. We are doing more with less. No wonder they don’t like it.

So I say let’s pass this bill, reject this motion to recommit, and cast a vote for fiscal responsibility by voting “yes.”

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill and the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 4348.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 101, noes 309, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 376]

AYES—101

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bass (CA)
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Capps
Carney
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Clarke (MD)
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Critz
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
Deutch
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Israel
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Langevin
Loebbeck
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Michaud
Miller (NC)

NOES—309

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishak
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanna

Miller, George
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Owens
Pallone
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Schiff
Kind
Schrader
Schwartz
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walz (MN)
Waxman
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino

McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McDermott
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meeke
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell

Akin
Baldwin
Billirakis
Cardoza
Cicilline
Coble
Filner
Gohmert
Gosar
Green, Gene
Hirono
Kucinich
Labrador
Lewis (CA)
Mack
Meehan
Neal
Paul
Shuler
Slaughter
Towns

NOT VOTING—21

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1153

Messrs. DINGELL and LEVIN changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. HINOJOSA changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall 376, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered. Members will record their vote by electronic device.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 307, nays 102, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 377]

AYES—307

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amodei
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta

Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Buchson
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)

Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hochul
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson

Palazzo
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waxman
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf

Womack
Woodall

Amash
Becerra
Blumenauer
Brown (GA)
Burgess
Butterfield
Campbell
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Chandler
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Farr
Flake
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Fudge

Yoder
Young (AK)

NAYS—102

Gonzalez
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Heck
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Holden
Holt
Honda
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Keating
Kind
Langevin
Lee (CA)
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lummis
Lynch
Markey
Matheson
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mulvaney
Nadler
Napolitano
Oliver

Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Owens
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Reichert
Reyes
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schwartz
Schweikert
Sherman
Stark
Stearns
Sutton
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Velázquez
Waters
Watt
Welch
Wittman
Wooley
Yarmuth

Akin
Baldwin
Bilirakis
Cardoza
Cicilline
Coble
Filner
Gohmert

Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Hirono
Kucinich
Labrador
Lewis (CA)
Mack

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1200

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:
Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 377, I was unable to make it to the floor in time for the vote due to a previously scheduled meeting with constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:
Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall 377, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4348, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012, PART II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 4348 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BRUN) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 82, nays 323, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 378]

YEAS—82

Adams
Amash
Bachmann
Black
Blackburn
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Campbell
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Conaway
Culberson
Duncan (SC)
Fincher
Flake
Fleming
Flores
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger

Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Lamborn
Latta
Manzullo
Marchant
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
Miller (FL)
Mulvaney
Myrick
Neugebauer
Olson
Pence
Poe (TX)

Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ross (FL)
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Smith (TX)
Stutzman
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Walsh (IL)
West
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yoder

Ackerman
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amodei
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Buchson
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fleischmann
Forbes
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Gerlach
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)

Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hultgren
Hunter
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer