

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1896) to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure that the United States can comply fully with the obligations of the Hague Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 27, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—394

Aderholt	Chabot	Engel
Alexander	Chaffetz	Enyart
Amodei	Chu	Eshoo
Andrews	Cielline	Esty
Bachus	Clarke	Farenthold
Barber	Clay	Farr
Barletta	Clyburn	Fattah
Barr	Coble	Fincher
Barrow (GA)	Coffman	Fitzpatrick
Barton	Cohen	Fleischmann
Bass	Cole	Fleming
Beatty	Collins (NY)	Flores
Becerra	Conaway	Forbes
Benishek	Connolly	Fortenberry
Bentivolio	Conyers	Foster
Bera (CA)	Cook	Frankel (FL)
Bilirakis	Cooper	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (NY)	Cotton	Fudge
Bishop (UT)	Courtney	Gabbard
Black	Cramer	Gallego
Blumenauer	Crawford	Garamendi
Bonamici	Crenshaw	Garcia
Boustany	Crowley	Gardner
Brady (PA)	Cuellar	Garrett
Brady (TX)	Culberson	Gerlach
Bralei (IA)	Cummings	Gibbs
Bridenstine	Daines	Gibson
Brooks (AL)	Davis (CA)	Goodlatte
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Danny	Gowdy
Brown (FL)	Davis, Rodney	Granger
Brownley (CA)	DeFazio	Graves (GA)
Buchanan	DeGette	Graves (MO)
Bucshon	Delaney	Grayson
Burgess	DeLauro	Green, Al
Bustos	DelBene	Green, Gene
Butterfield	Denham	Griffin (AR)
Calvert	Dent	Griffith (VA)
Camp	DeSantis	Grijalva
Cantor	DesJarlais	Grimm
Capito	Deutch	Guthrie
Capps	Diaz-Balart	Gutiérrez
Capuano	Dingell	Hahn
Cárdenas	Doggett	Hall
Carney	Doyle	Hanabusa
Carson (IN)	Duckworth	Hanna
Carter	Duffy	Harper
Cartwright	Duncan (TN)	Hartzler
Cassidy	Edwards	Hastings (FL)
Castor (FL)	Ellison	Hastings (WA)
Castro (TX)	Ellmers	Heck (NV)

Heck (WA)	Meadows	Sanford	McNerney	Pascrell	Schock
Hensarling	Meehan	Sarbanes	Nugent	Rogers (KY)	Yarmuth
Herrera Beutler	Meeks	Scalise			
Higgins	Meng	Schakowsky			
Himes	Messer	Schiff			
Hinojosa	Mica	Schneider			
Holding	Michaud	Schrader			
Holt	Miller (FL)	Schwartz			
Honda	Miller (MI)	Schweikert			
Horsford	Miller, Gary	Scott (VA)			
Hoyer	Miller, George	Scott, Austin			
Huffman	Moore	Scott, David			
Hultgren	Moran	Sensenbrenner			
Hurt	Mullin	Serrano			
Israel	Murphy (FL)	Sessions			
Issa	Murphy (PA)	Sewell (AL)			
Jackson Lee	Nadler	Shea-Porter			
Jeffries	Napolitano	Sherman			
Jenkins	Neal	Shimkus			
Johnson (GA)	Negrete McLeod	Shuster			
Johnson (OH)	Neugebauer	Simpson			
Johnson, E. B.	Noem	Sinema			
Johnson, Sam	Nolan	Sires			
Jordan	Nunes	Slaughter			
Joyce	Nunnelee	Smith (MO)			
Kaptur	O'Rourke	Smith (NE)			
Keating	Olson	Smith (NJ)			
Kelly (IL)	Owens	Smith (TX)			
Kelly (PA)	Palazzo	Smith (WA)			
Kennedy	Pallone	Southerland			
Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	Speier			
Kilmer	Paulsen	Stewart			
Kind	Payne	Stivers			
King (NY)	Pearce	Stockman			
Kinzinger (IL)	Pelosi	Stutzman			
Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter	Swalwell (CA)			
Kline	Perry	Takano			
Kuster	Peters (CA)	Terry			
LaMalfa	Peters (MI)	Thompson (CA)			
Lamborn	Peterson	Thompson (MS)			
Lance	Petri	Thompson (PA)			
Langevin	Pingree (ME)	Thornberry			
Lankford	Pittenger	Tiberi			
Larson (CT)	Pitts	Tierney			
Latham	Pocan	Tipton			
Latta	Polis	Titus			
Lee (CA)	Pompeo	Tonko			
Levin	Posey	Tsongas			
Lewis	Price (NC)	Turner			
Lipinski	Quigley	Upton			
LoBiondo	Radel	Valadao			
Loeb sack	Rahall	Van Hollen			
Lofgren	Rangel	Vargas			
Long	Reed	Veasey			
Lowenthal	Reichert	Vela			
Lowe y	Renacci	Velázquez			
Lucas	Ribble	Visclosky			
Luetkemeyer	Rice (SC)	Wagner			
Lujan Grisham	Richmond	Walberg			
(NM)	Rigell	Walden			
Luján, Ben Ray	Roby	Walorski			
(NM)	Roe (TN)	Walz			
Lummis	Rogers (AL)	Wasserman			
Lynch	Rogers (MI)	Schultz			
Maffei	Rohrabacher	Waters			
Maloney,	Rokita	Watt			
Carolyn	Rooney	Waxman			
Maloney, Sean	Ros-Lehtinen	Webster (FL)			
Marino	Roskam	Welch			
Matheson	Ross	Wenstrup			
Matsui	Rothfus	Whitfield			
McCarthy (CA)	Roybal-Allard	Williams			
McCaul	Royce	Wilson (FL)			
McClintock	Ruiz	Wilson (SC)			
McCollum	Runyan	Wittman			
McDermott	Ruppersberger	Wolf			
McGovern	Rush	Womack			
McHenry	Ryan (OH)	Yoder			
McIntyre	Ryan (WI)	Young (AK)			
McKeon	Salmon	Young (FL)			
McKinley	Sánchez, Linda	Young (IN)			
McMorris	T.				
Rodgers	Sanchez, Loretta				

NAYS—27

Amash	Gosar	Marchant
Bachmann	Harris	Massie
Blackburn	Hudson	Mulvaney
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp	Poe (TX)
Collins (GA)	Huizenga (MI)	Price (GA)
Duncan (SC)	Jones	Weber (TX)
Foxx	King (IA)	Westmoreland
Gingrey (GA)	Kingston	Woodall
Gohmert	Labrador	Yoho

NOT VOTING—13

Hunter	McCarthy (NY)
Larsen (WA)	
Markey	

□ 1852

Messrs. POE of Texas, GINGREY of Georgia, and PRICE of Georgia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to state that today, June 18th, I regrettably missed several rollcall votes. Had I been present I would have voted: “nay”—rollcall Vote 248—On Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 266—Providing for consideration of H.R. 1947, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through FY 2018; and providing for consideration of H.R. 1797, to amend title 18, U.S. Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia; “nay”—rollcall Vote 249—On Agreeing to the Resolution on H. Res. 266—Providing for consideration of H.R. 1947, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through FY 2018; and providing for consideration of H.R. 1797, to amend title 18, U.S. Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia; “aye”—rollcall Vote 250—On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 1151—To direct the Secretary of Taiwan at the triennial International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes; “nay”—rollcall Vote 251—On Final Passage of H.R. 1797—Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act; and “aye”—rollcall Vote 252—On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 1896—International Child Support Recovery Improvement Act of 2013.

REPORT ON H.R. 2410, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2014

Mr. ADERHOLT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-116) on the bill (H.R. 2410) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUDSON). Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, the House just passed the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act which will protect the unborn from some heinous conduct by certain physicians. I know I have good colleagues. There are good citizens on both sides of the abortion issue, and they are heartfelt. But a free, honest, and caring society cannot, at any term, tolerate the conduct by the physician in Philadelphia and those like him who would create the most savage, barbaric abortion methods to take the life of children that were 20 weeks or older.

This bill goes a long way toward addressing that cruelty that we cannot let stand in this country. I'm proud of my colleagues who voted for it this evening, and I appreciate the passage of this bill.

FARRM ACT WILL SERVE AMERICA WELL

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

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the 2013 FARRM Bill, which will help ensure a safe, affordable, and abundant food supply for all Americans. I represent one of the largest agricultural districts east of the Mississippi, and I'm proud to represent Florida's dairy and vegetable farmers, citrus and sugar growers, and beef cattle ranchers. This bill will serve them well, and it will serve Florida's taxpayers well, too.

The FARRM Bill includes much-needed reforms to agricultural programs. It provides relief from unnecessary Federal mandates. It saves the taxpayers \$35 billion and reduces the size of government by eliminating or consolidating more than 100 programs.

In particular, I am pleased that this bill addresses the growing problem in my district of citrus disease. Diseases like greening have already wiped out over one-quarter of the citrus acreage in Florida. If we don't reverse this trend soon, we won't have enough crop to sustain our existing processing plants, and the problem will only spiral from there. Florida will lose jobs and our economy will suffer. But this will impact all Americans, because if Florida isn't growing oranges, you won't be putting orange juice on your breakfast table.

Mr. Speaker, if we want to have a safe, abundant, and affordable food supply, we need to pass the FARRM Bill.

□ 1900

DREDGING OUR NATION'S SMALL PORTS

(Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the issue of dredging our Nation's small ports, a critical issue for hard-

working folks in Washington State, southwest Washington, in particular, in Wahkiakum County, Chinook, Ilwaco and other parts of my district.

This is a job issue in my region and for those along waterways throughout our Nation. The issue is this: ports are lifelines to several towns and communities across the Columbia River and the Pacific Coast in my district, and they are literally being choked off by lack of maintenance dredging.

One of my local newspapers, the Chinook Observer, commented, if a farmer were unable to ship his wheat because a road became impassable within our Federal highway system, the Federal Government would rightly fix this issue immediately.

It is no different for the dire circumstances facing our Nation's navigable waterways. We need to address this issue as soon as possible.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I've taken action in search of a swift solution. And thankfully, the committee included \$1 billion out of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for dredging and maintenance of waterways in our Energy and Water Development appropriations bill.

We must maintain our Nation's maritime ports.

END HUNGER NOW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this time to address my colleagues about one of the most important issues that we face in this country, and that is hunger.

We have a problem in the United States of America, I'm sad to say, where we have 50 million of our fellow citizens who are hungry; 17 million are kids. This is the case in the richest, most powerful Nation on the planet.

We should be ashamed of ourselves. Food is not a luxury. It is a necessity, and everybody in this country ought to have a right to food, and that should not even be controversial.

Yet, we have a FARRM Bill that we will begin debating tomorrow that cuts SNAP, which used to be the food stamp program. It cuts it by \$20.5 billion. That's billion with a B.

What does that mean?

It means that 2 million people who currently receive the benefit today, tomorrow will lose it. It means that over 200,000 kids who are eligible for free breakfast and lunch at school today will lose that benefit tomorrow.

Those aren't my numbers. Those aren't the numbers of some liberal think tank. Those are the numbers by the Congressional Budget Office, CBO. They say that if the FARRM Bill passes, and if those numbers stay in, 2 million of our fellow citizens will lose their food benefit.

Mr. Speaker, I find that unconscionable. We are trying to emerge from one of the worst economic recessions in our history. Record job losses over the last few years. We've had people of all backgrounds lose their jobs, find themselves working now in jobs that don't pay very much, struggling, trying to keep their families afloat.

And one of the lifelines during this difficult economic time has been the SNAP program. It has enabled many families to be able to put food on the table.

You can't use SNAP to buy a flat-screen TV. You can't use SNAP to buy a car. You can only use SNAP to buy food. That's what this is all about.

And in the FARRM Bill, for whatever reason, it was decided that, rather than looking for savings in the crop insurance program, which we know is rife with abuse, rather than looking for savings in some of these special kind of giveaways to agribusinesses, these sweetheart deals, rather than trying to find savings there to put toward balancing our budget, it was decided to go after, almost exclusively, this one program, SNAP.

Mr. Speaker, I heard up in the Rules Committee, during our consideration of the amendments today, people, a number of people say, well, all we're doing is eliminating categorical eligibility.

A lot of people don't know what categorical eligibility is. A lot of people who are supporting these cuts don't know what categorical eligibility is.

Basically, this was a Republican idea to kind of streamline a lot of bureaucracy and paperwork at the State level. So if you qualified for welfare, then you would automatically be enrolled in the SNAP program. It doesn't mean you would automatically get a benefit. It means you would be enrolled in the program, and if you qualified for the benefit, you would get it.

It was kind of one-stop shopping for people who were poor, for people who found themselves experiencing a difficult situation.

It has saved States lots and lots and lots of money. It has made it easier for people, during these economic difficulties, to be able to get the benefits that, quite frankly, they're entitled to.

And so when you eliminate categorical eligibility, what do you do you put an extra burden on States. States will end up having to pay more for additional bureaucracy. There'll be more paperwork. There'll be more confusion.

The other thing that happens when you get rid of categorical eligibility is that you will make it more difficult for people who are eligible to get the benefit and, therefore, many people who are still experiencing tough times, who are eligible for a food benefit, will not be able to get it.

Mr. Speaker, this used to be a bipartisan issue. And I remember, during the 2008 farm bill, you know, one of the things that saved that farm bill was the food and nutrition part of the farm bill. Congresswoman ROSA DELAURIO,