

of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITING AMENDMENT DEBATE DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4660, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 4660 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 585:

(1) each amendment (other than pro forma amendments addressed in this order) shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent;

(2) each amendment shall not be subject to amendment except that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations (or a respective designee) each may offer one pro forma amendment to an amendment for the purpose of debate; and

(3) the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies thereof may offer pro forma amendments to the bill at any point in the reading for the purposes of debate but that no other pro forma amendments to the bill will be in order.

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

There was no objection.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 585 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4660.

Will the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1641

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mrs. BLACK (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment by Mr. BROUN of Geor-

gia had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 60, line 22.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
SCIENCE**

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$5,193,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That the formulation and development costs (with development cost as defined under section 30104 of title 51, United States Code) for the James Webb Space Telescope shall not exceed \$8,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That should the individual identified under subsection (c)(2)(E) of section 30104 of title 51, United States Code, as responsible for the James Webb Space Telescope determine that the development cost of the program is likely to exceed that limitation, the individual shall immediately notify the Administrator and the increase shall be treated as if it meets the 30 percent threshold described in subsection (f) of section 30104: *Provided further*, That \$100,000,000 shall be for pre-formulation and/or formulation activities for a mission that meets the science goals outlined for the Jupiter Europa mission in the most recent planetary science decadal survey.

AERONAUTICS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aeronautics research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$666,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space research and technology development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$620,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 63, line 8, after the dollar amount insert “(increased by \$7,000,000)”.

Page 64, line 22, after the dollar amount insert “(reduced by \$7,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to shift \$7 million in funding from the NASA space operations account to NASA’s space technology mission. I strongly support and urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I strongly support the improvements to the overall NASA budget, but I am concerned that we are missing a critical opportunity in the space technology account.

The space technology mission supports game-changing research and development that enhances our current missions and expands the opportunity for future missions.

For example, at NASA Glenn in Ohio, space technology research supports the Solar Electric Propulsion project, developing critical energy technologies to enable cost-effective trips to Mars and across the inner solar system to enrich a variety of next-generation journeys and to do so more energy effectively and efficiently.

□ 1645

This transformative work advances not only our space exploration program, but our economy and our national well-being, with spin-off benefits to advanced manufacturing, our commercial energy sector, defense, automotive, and commercial aviation industries and countless other applications.

The Space Technology Mission Directorate’s focus on partnerships and strategic integration promotes technology transfer and commercialization within private sector companies, sprouting new businesses and the important jobs that accompany the future. This exciting work challenges our brightest minds, including many of our young people, to excel and create a pipeline of innovation driving our economy into the future.

I understand limitations of the constrained budget we are working with and want to thank Ranking Member FATTAH and our esteemed chairman, FRANK WOLF, to better fund NASA’s Space Technology Program and other critical research and development efforts.

My amendment merely shifts \$7 million in funding to the space technology account from the space operations account. It is a small but important step in the right direction, and space operations has been given quite a substantial increase. In addition, my amendment would actually reduce outlays by \$2 million for fiscal year 2015.

So I think it is a win-win-win on all fronts. I look forward to continuing to work with the chairman and the ranking member and our colleagues as the bill moves forward in the Senate and further address the needs of this important program.

I would urge support of the Kaptur amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. I rise in very, very, very strong support of the amendment and will increase the funding and work with you to do what we possibly can. I appreciate the gentlewoman's interest and advocacy for space technology, as well as her cooperation in working with us to find a way to dedicate more resources to it.

I have no objection, and I ask for a strong "aye" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the chairman so very much.

This is my moment also to add my voice to the other Members here who have celebrated and expressed gratitude to Chairman WOLF for his years of service to the people of the United States and this great Republic.

I don't think I will ever hear the word "Darfur" and not see FRANK WOLF's face in my mind's eye. I don't think that I will ever read articles that deal with child hunger, wherever it might exist, in some of the most forgotten places on Earth, and not think of FRANK WOLF.

I will always remember, sir, your gentlemanly manner, your great passion. I will always recall the work that you have done to stand up for those who speak for liberty in places, forgotten corners in China, for religious leaders who have been suppressed around the world. And what a great patriot you are and a gentleman who can work across the aisle and whose word is always gold.

I thank you very, very much for your support on this amendment. We wish you Godspeed in the years ahead. I know all my colleagues join me in wishing you well and thank you for your exemplary service.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I share the sentiments of the chairman. Space technology is critically important. I want to acknowledge the work that was originally done by Bobby Braun, who is now at Georgia Tech, Mike Gazarik, who now is the chief space technologist at NASA doing an extraordinary job, but the resources are needed.

I want to thank you for offering this amendment because it points us toward

greater resources in that regard. I am familiar with the great work that is being done in your home State of Ohio at the Glenn Research Center.

Ms. KAPTUR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FATTAH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. I just want to thank the ranking member who had such a broad range, Ranking Member FATTAH, certainly in the space science arena, but also in urban development, energy, and so many other facets of what we do as a committee and as a country. I want to thank you very much for being able to work in a collegial way on this amendment. We thank you very much for remaining true to your commitment to true science.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXPLORATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of exploration research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$4,167,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That not less than \$1,140,000,000 shall be for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle: *Provided further*, That not less than \$1,915,000,000 shall be for the Space Launch System, which shall have a lift capability not less than 130 metric tons and which shall have an upper stage and other core elements developed simultaneously: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Space Launch System, \$1,600,000,000 shall be for launch vehicle development and \$315,000,000 shall be for exploration ground systems.

SPACE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space operations research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities, including operations, production, and services; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$3,885,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

EDUCATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aerospace and aeronautical education research and development activities, including re-

search, development, operations, support, and services; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$106,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which \$9,000,000 shall be for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and \$30,000,000 shall be for the National Space Grant College program.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science, aeronautics, space technology, exploration, space operations and education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$63,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$2,779,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, revitalization, and modification of facilities, construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, facility planning and design, and restoration, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, and environmental compliance and restoration, \$446,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding section 20145(b)(2)(A) of title 51, United States Code, all proceeds from leases entered into under that section shall be deposited into this account: *Provided further*, That such proceeds shall be available for a period of 5 years to the extent and in amounts as provided in annual appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That such proceeds referred to in the two preceding provisions shall be available for obligation for fiscal year 2015 in an amount not to exceed \$9,584,100: *Provided further*, That each annual budget request shall include an annual estimate of gross receipts and collections and proposed use of all funds collected pursuant to section 20145 of title 51, United States Code.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$34,000,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Funds for any announced prize otherwise authorized shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Balances so transferred shall be merged with

and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred. Any transfer pursuant to this provision shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

The spending plan required by this Act shall be provided by NASA at the theme, program, project and activity level. The spending plan, as well as any subsequent change of an amount established in that spending plan that meets the notification requirements of section 505 of this Act, shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The unexpired balances of a previous account, for activities for which funds are provided in this Act, may be transferred to the new account established in this Act that provides such activities. Balances so transferred shall be merged with the funds in the newly established account, but shall be available under the same terms, conditions and period of time as previously appropriated.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), and Public Law 86-209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.); services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; maintenance and operation of aircraft and purchase of flight services for research support; acquisition of aircraft; and authorized travel; \$5,973,645,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which not to exceed \$520,000,000 shall remain available until expended for polar research and operations support, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for operational and science support and logistical and other related activities for the United States Antarctic program: *Provided*, That receipts for scientific support services and materials furnished by the National Research Centers and other National Science Foundation supported research facilities may be credited to this appropriation.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES
CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the acquisition, construction, commissioning, and upgrading of major research equipment, facilities, and other such capital assets pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including authorized travel, \$200,760,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Chair, I wish to enter into a colloquy with Chairman WOLF.

I rise today to highlight an increasingly abused law enforcement tactic known as "civil asset forfeiture." This process is an ugly development that enables law enforcement to take legal action against property of individuals, regardless of whether the property owner is guilty, innocent, or even charged with a crime at all.

Although criminal forfeiture is a legitimate tool for law enforcement that has helped in the war on drugs and human trafficking, the civil forfeiture system has created the opportunity for local and State law enforcement to police for profit in coordination with the Department of Justice.

Specifically, the practice of equitable sharing between local and/or State Departments and the Federal Government has increased 250 percent over the last 12 years, reaching \$657 million in 2013 alone, according to The Heritage Foundation. Equitable sharing allows State and local agencies to work around State laws that prohibit civil forfeitures so long as the State agency partners with the Department of Justice and splits the profits.

State and local governments, in their pursuit of the fruits of seizures have at times been too eager to seize property, with the result that innocent citizens have been adversely affected with little or no compensation for their damages and economic losses. The recent story of Terry Dehko from Michigan exemplifies the problems that can occur under the civil asset forfeiture policy.

On January 22, 2013, the IRS obtained a secret warrant and used their civil asset forfeiture powers to empty Mr. Dehko's bank account of over \$35,000 based on spurious evidence that the longtime grocer was a money launderer. The IRS offered to settle the case for 20 cents on the dollar. Unfortunately, this is a normal procedure for IRS, Department of Justice, and the law enforcement partners: seize property, then negotiate without having to prove guilt in a court of law.

It is time to rethink our Federal policies on civil asset forfeiture and end the abusive era of seize, forfeit, and profit. Law-abiding citizens should not fall prey to police departments and their Federal partners. I believe we can find a solution to this problem that maintains a legitimate policing tool while respecting our Constitution.

I will continue to work with the chairman, the Judiciary Committee, and my colleagues in the House to craft a sensible forfeiture policy that helps law enforcement but protects our constitutionally protected property rights.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman for bringing this matter to the attention of the committee and your leadership in making us aware of the pressing need to review Federal forfeiture policies.

As you were speaking, I thought: Why don't we ask the inspector general to look into this? So we will work with you to do a letter asking the IG to see if he has the authority to look in to see, because based on what you said, we don't want this to happen.

Although an appropriation bill is not the best place to address civil asset forfeiture reform, we look forward to a constructive partnership to make sure we are protecting Americans. We will work with you on crafting a letter to

the inspector general to see what we can find out and how we can make this not happen again.

Mr. FATTAH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I would join and sign such a request to the IG.

Secondly, I do think that, given what you said and given the overreach, we do need to see if we can work with the authorizing committee and if, perhaps, a package that could be acceptable to the authorizers, it could even be included in such a conference committee when we finalize this bill, because we should protect Americans from the loss of property absent due process.

So what you have explained is a process that is backwards under our system of laws. Before someone is penalized, there should be an allegation, there should be a fact hearing, people should have a chance to answer and hear from their accusers, versus a circumstance where their property is taken and then they have to fight a rear guard action to try to get it back.

I am very concerned about this. I would be glad to work with the chairman.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF TEXAS

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 69, line 4, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$15,350,000)(increased by \$15,350,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, first I want to thank the majority leader, Mr. CANTOR, for his earlier comments about our National Science Foundation amendment. I appreciate his efforts to hold the NSF accountable for its grant funding decisions.

The Smith-Cantor amendment reduces the fiscal year 2015 funding in the bill, the National Science Foundation's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences directorate, or SBE directorate, by more than \$15 million. This reduction will freeze SBE at its current funding level rather than increase it to the level requested by the President.

The Smith-Cantor amendment maintains the overall level of National Science Foundation research funding in the bill. It redirects the amount of the SBE cut to the physical sciences and engineering, the areas that were prioritized in the NSF authorization act reported out of the Science Committee yesterday.

Much of the research funded through the SBE directorate has obvious scientific merit and is in the national interest. But the SBE directorate has also funded dozens, perhaps hundreds, of questionable grants. For example, when the National Science Foundation pays a researcher more than \$227,000 to thumb through the pages of old National Geographic magazines to look at animal pictures, taxpayers feel as though the NSF is thumbing its nose at them.

The NSF also spent \$340,000 for a study of human-set forest fires 2,000 years ago in New Zealand. Americans who have lost their homes and businesses to wildfires could ask how this helps them.

Taxpayers can't help but wonder why NSF spent \$1.5 million of their money to study rangeland management in Mongolia rather than, say, in Texas.

□ 1700

We shouldn't reward frivolous use of taxpayer money with even more money. This is what the President has proposed.

The Smith-Cantor amendment zeros out the SBE increase for fiscal year 2015. This should encourage the NSF to apply higher standards when awarding its grants.

Yesterday, the House Science Committee marked up the FIRST Act, legislation that reauthorizes NSF programs.

My colleagues and I approved an amendment to the bill that cuts the SBE directorate to \$150 million, \$100 million less than the current fiscal year. That is where we think the discussion ought to start next year. So this amendment is only the first step.

I also want to point out the SBE directorate isn't the only source of questionable NSF grants. For instance, NSF that handed out \$700,000 for "The Great Immensity," a climate change musical, and \$5.6 million for a climate change scavenger hunt and phone game.

Such grants make taxpayers even more skeptical about how their hard-earned tax dollars are being spent and diminishes public support for scientific research.

Investments in science are essential if our country is to continue to lead the world in nanotechnology, supercomputing, and other fields that yield new jobs, new businesses, and, in fact, entire new industries.

The way to restore public support is not to continue funding questionable grants with taxpayer money.

The Smith-Cantor amendment is a small but important step in the right direction. It sets the precedent for the Science Committee, the Appropriations Committee, and the House to take additional steps in the future to assure that NSF-funded research is, in fact, in the national interest.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I have no objection to the amendment.

I share the opinion that NSF must exercise caution. I should tell Members, the NSF funding here is at an all-time high. This is a Republican committee, if you will. The House and we support the sciences. I want our country to stay ahead of China and the other countries. I want America to be number one.

But I appreciate what Mr. SMITH, the chairman, said: NSF must exercise caution and grant awards and ensure—and I hope NSF is listening today—that every grant is both scientifically, meritorious, and responsive to the national interest. The subcommittee has already taken steps to help improve accountability and transparency in its NSF operations by including language in the FY15 CGS report and is working with NSF to understand improvements that the agency is making in its review and communication process.

In addition, last week, I sent a letter to the NSF director, Ms. Cordova. She is a very impressive person, very knowledgeable, she is brand new, I think she is committed to making sure that they only fund scientific things. But this letter emphasizes the need for the agency to be judicious in a grant it awards and to ensure that taxpayer funds are used wisely.

The subcommittee will continue to provide oversight on this topic as needed.

I thank the gentleman. I think it is important for NSF to know that since the funding is at a record high in order that America can be and will always be number one in math and science and physics and chemistry and biology and lead the world, with that excess funding, extra funding, goes the responsibility to make sure there are not grants that then weaken the program and give there an opportunity for people to say this program is out of kilter. I appreciate Mr. SMITH raising these.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I want to acknowledge the great work of the gentleman from Texas on patent reform. We worked together and he led the effort that has reformed our patent system, I think, in a remarkable way.

The majority leader and I spent some time on one of the last vote days here to go over to NIH and hear from Dr. Collins about great research, particularly interested in pediatric cancers and the like.

So these are two gentlemen, the authors of this amendment, who have been very positive and focused in a number of areas that I share with them. However, this amendment is

misguided, and I want to speak in opposition to it.

The notion that we would want to eliminate certain investigations by the National Science Foundation into economic science or behavioral science, when we talk about disasters, the reason why we have saved so many lives, it is not just that we have improved weather forecasting, even though that would be eliminated in terms of the moneys here for investigative purposes by the National Science Foundation, but also understanding the behaviors of people facing disasters is very important. That would be cut.

This area of posttraumatic stress is a critical area. We know now that many of our returning soldiers face posttraumatic stress, but we also know that children living in very difficult circumstances in our country are more traumatized than if they were living in a war zone, an active war zone in another country. So eliminating, cutting back scientific investigations in this regard would be, I think, disastrous.

That is why I am hoping that whatever is causing this, there will be some reversal of it eventually. But in the meantime, I want to suggest to the House that we should oppose this amendment, we should oppose the notion that somehow we don't want to know certain things.

I was at the University of Pittsburgh. I saw some results of National Science Foundation funding that started out 30 years ago that a Member on this floor would be on the floor complaining about now. It was the examination of what happens in the neurons of a monkey when they move their arm, what neurons fire off in their brain.

Well, that research today, 30 years later, literally has a woman who, because of a disease, has no control of her body, but can now move an artificial arm through her thoughts. This is the result of research by the National Science Foundation. It is the world premier basic science foundation, it is the model for our economic competitors. They are imitating it.

A small country like Singapore with less than 5 million people is investing \$7 billion in their national science foundation. Here we are, the wealthiest country in the world, and we are putting \$7.4 billion, which is the highest ever, and I thank the chairman.

But now we want to put handcuffs on the agency about what it is that they can look at in terms of improving the life chances of Americans. The research has paid off. That is why we are the great country that we are today. The World Economic Forum says our Nation and our Nation's economy is driven by innovation.

The last thing that we should be doing on the floor of this House is equivocating or compromising or making it more challenging for those who are engaged in the innovation ecosystem to do their work.

Even though I compliment the gentleman, Mr. SMITH, and the majority

leader, Mr. CANTOR, for all their efforts, I can't imagine for the life of me why we would be on this floor tonight debating a retreat on behavioral science, on economic science. It makes no sense. I would hope that the House, notwithstanding the fact that the majority is held by the other team, I hope in this instance, as the chairman said, we would realize that this is not a competition between Democrats and Republicans. We are competing against countries that have big and plus populations like China and India, they want to eat our lunch economically, and what we need to do is stop the bickering back and forth and figure out what is best for our country.

The chairman and I voted for Simpson-Bowles. We were one of just less than 40 Members who did so. I might be in the minority on this vote, but I am going to vote on what is in the best interest of our Nation, and that is to continue to invest in innovation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH).

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES
CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the acquisition, construction, commissioning, and upgrading of major research equipment, facilities, and other such capital assets pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including authorized travel, \$200,760,000, to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF
GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chair, 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 69, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$760,000)".

Page 70, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$29,500,000)".

Page 70, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$37,000,000)".

Page 71, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$70,000)".

Page 100, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$67,330,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, 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. Madam Chair, this amendment would cut

about \$67 million from the National Science Foundation's appropriations increase—again, increase; not reduce their funding, but reduce the increase—and apply that amount to the spending reduction account.

The cuts in this amount are to four areas not directly involved in basic research such as construction, education and human resources, agency operations, and the Office of the National Science Board.

In 2007 and again in 2010, NSF was granted funding to launch new STEM education programs under the America COMPETES Act, not to mention the Recovery Act stimulus with the same focus.

Unfortunately, the U.S. continues to fall behind in producing enough STEM workers to compete globally, and our high school graduates' math and science scores are stagnant.

A 2013 GAO study found that 209 different Federal STEM education programs overlap across 13 agencies, spending a total of \$3 billion—\$3 billion, with a b. GAO also found that 173 of these programs shared similarities in objectives and focus.

The underlying committee report acknowledges program reductions and consolidation and yet increases spending on education and human resources by \$29.5 million for an abandoned program that will be taken over by existing programs.

More often than not, increasing Federal Government spending on non-research science initiatives grows the Federal Government, not just the next generation of scientists.

Today, we are the world's leader in combined Federal as well as private sector investment in research and development, at last estimate, \$465 billion for 2014.

Some are worried that China will catch up to our spending by the 2020s. Of course, those making that assumption also estimate that both the U.S. and China will be spending \$600 billion each by 2022. Is Federal spending a race in which we want to engage with China?

National government expenditure per capita on R&D in China is \$218 per capita—again, research and development in China is \$218 compared to the U.S. per person amount of \$1,276. This is not sustainable.

As the science community can attest, Congress often overpromises on funding and pulls the rug out on projects halfway through.

NSF is sitting on unnecessary and outmoded facilities without needed action on whether to close and sell. NSF should not be given more money for new facilities until it is established that NSF is operating existing facilities efficiently and effectively.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, in defense of the National Science Foundation and in opposition to these cuts, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman HOLT. This is another one of these amendments that works against the effort of the committee, which is to try to increase—in fact, we did increase—the National Science Foundation's budget.

Mr. HOLT. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Chair, I should point out, first of all, that as a percentage of our economy, the Federal Government's support for scientific research is half of what it was back when I was in college many decades ago. The point is that we are not keeping up.

Part of the problem is, here in this Chamber and around the country, people value the fruits of research, but they don't have a clue about how it is done. We see here, on the floor, people ridiculing research because of the title.

A prominent politician recently ridiculed NSF-funded research in fruit flies or game theory. Obviously, she didn't understand that one of the principal biological organisms that has been studied is *Drosophila*, which is the so-called fruit fly.

Social and behavioral research is important in understanding how people make decisions about energy use or about how to invest or about disaster response. It tells us a great deal about brain processes; so, in pointing out NSF studies to ridicule because they sound foolish, we here—we policy-makers—can look like the fools.

I am a physicist by background, so I am pleased to hear the chairman talk about research in physics and chemistry and math, but we also need studies, based on evidence, as NSF studies are, on human behavior. Let's look at library science.

It would be easy to ridicule a study that I saw described not long ago in library science, which was funded by the National Science Foundation. It just so happens that it turned out to be the basis for what we now know as Google.

Yes, that research was done with taxpayer money, and it could have been ridiculed as foolish, as a waste of taxpayer money, but I think the country's economy has benefited, maybe several thousand times over—maybe many thousands of times over—the amount that was spent on that foolish research on library science.

We should be asking, through NSF studies, why humans engage in unhealthy behavior. We could learn a lot about applicable public health programs through such things.

This idea of cutting back on funding in the taxpayers' interest is terribly misguided. As a country, we are greatly underinvesting in research. I thank the gentleman for standing up for NSF research.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, in reclaiming my time, there will also be

another amendment on NSF that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) may speak to, and with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment of my good friend from Georgia because it would negatively impact a range of NSF activities. The amendment would hamstring NSF's main operational account that funds activities like financial management, grant oversight, and procurement.

I know the gentleman cares very strongly about protecting the taxpayers' interests, and I don't believe that making it more difficult for NSF to monitor and to oversee its funds helps those interests in any way.

The memo would eliminate the increase that the bill provides for NSF's critical STEM education programs. These funds are urgently needed to address widespread and serious challenges that we have currently in our U.S. economy.

Compared to our major international competitors, our K-12 students do not perform well in STEM-related subjects, and our universities produce a smaller percentage of STEM-related graduates.

In addition, our STEM workforce is not big enough to meet the current or projected demand for skilled employees by high-tech companies. NSF's STEM education programs will play a major role in solving these programs by improving the quality of STEM instructors, by attracting more students to STEM fields, and by enabling talented students to pursue STEM degrees.

These investments are important to the economy and to the overall importance of the Nation as a whole. For this reason, I would urge my fellow Members to reject this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chair, in closing, I am not cutting basic research here at all. I am suggesting cuts in the directorate.

There are just silly things that they have—the Climate Change Narrative Game, for instance, and the climate change media exhibition that portrays scientists and students at work in Amazonia, which is the indoctrination of young girls. There is “The Matter of Origins.” I could go on and on.

I believe in research. I am an applied scientist, and I am a physician. We are not cutting research. In fact, I believe in research, yet what we are doing is just trying to cut the directorate and save the taxpayers money.

We are broke as a Nation, and we have just got to stop spending money at random and without, really, respon-

sibility. I encourage the acceptance of my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), who represents, in part, one of the greatest research triangles in the country outside of Philadelphia.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank my friend for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to these efforts to target the funding for the National Science Foundation's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences directorate (SBE).

The world is changing rapidly, and we need quality research to help us understand how imminent and unforeseen changes in areas such as technology, climate, immigration, and the economy will affect our society and our future. And these things do have policy implications.

We shouldn't be wasting hard-earned taxpayer money, in fact, on policy solutions that are not rooted in sound research, precisely the type of research that some of these efforts here today seek to curtail.

As a result of research funded by the SBE directorate, for example, we are learning how to better respond to natural and economic disasters, how to improve the educational methods practiced in our Nation's classrooms, how to expand outreach to children regarding STEM education.

We have learned how to increase the safety of our troops in combat, how to better reduce violence among our young people, and we have expanded our knowledge of how the human mind works through the BRAIN Initiative, led by Ranking Member FATTAH and Chairman WOLF.

In this era of Tea Party preeminence and so-called fiscal discipline at the expense of rational policy decisions, taking cheap shots at Federal programs and research projects has become a favorite indoor sport.

I wish my conservative colleagues would spend as much time learning the facts about the programs they deride as they do in preparing the flurry of floor amendments and floor speeches to target them.

Helping policymakers make informed decisions is what NSF's Political Science Program (PSP), in particular, is all about. Let me just say a word about the SBE's Political Science Program, which is close to my heart by virtue of my previous life.

The PSP has consistently produced valuable, practical research that informs policymakers and government agencies on issues as vital as natural disaster response, environmental regulation, and foreign policy. Here are a few examples.

NSF's Political Science Program helps us gain a better understanding of

public reactions to natural disasters, including Hurricane Katrina, which was researched at Rice University, as well as to the BP oil spill, which was researched at Louisiana State University. It has helped Federal, State, and local authorities develop more effective evacuation and recovery plans.

It has supported research on the causes and consequences of terrorist attacks, at Pennsylvania State University and at UNC-Chapel Hill; on competition for natural resources as a driving force in international conflict, research at the University of Georgia and at the University of Colorado; on third-party peacemaking, research at the University of Notre Dame; and on dispute resolution mechanisms that lead to lasting peace, at the University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa.

But this isn't just about political science research; it's about the entire SBE. NSF's rigorous peer-review process assures that only meritorious proposals are funded.

In an era when a quick Internet search can generate a statistic or an opinion to support any argument, it is more important than ever that we have clear, dependable, peer-reviewed research into the most pressing social, behavioral, and economic questions of the day.

Should you question the quality of such research, I simply note that nearly a quarter—that is 50 of 212—of the Nobel Prize winners in science funded by NSF since 1951 were recipients of funding from the SBE program. Every winner of the Nobel Prize in economic sciences since 1998 has been an NSF grantee.

In short, SBE taps the best minds in the country to help us better understand and address some of the most vexing policy dilemmas we face. The body of work it has produced informs the decisions of America's first responders, military leaders, regulators, diplomats, and policymakers.

I urge my colleagues to reject misguided attempts to target the work of NSF and, in particular, of the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate, which is and will be uniquely valuable in informing our country's policy decisions as we face the future.

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

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For necessary expenses in carrying out science, mathematics and engineering education and human resources programs and activities pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, authorized travel, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$876,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

For agency operations and award management necessary in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.); services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia; and reimbursement of the Department of Homeland Security for security guard services; \$335,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$8,280 is for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That contracts may be entered into under this heading in fiscal year 2015 for maintenance and operation of facilities and for other services to be provided during the next fiscal year: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided for costs associated with the acquisition, occupancy, and related costs of new headquarters space, not more than \$27,370,000 shall remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code) involved in carrying out section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) and Public Law 86-209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.), \$4,370,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$14,430,000, of which \$400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Science Foundation in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 15 percent by any such transfers. Any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

This title may be cited as the "Science Appropriations Act, 2015".

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$9,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ in excess of four full-time individuals under Schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to reimburse Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for any activity or expense that is not explicitly authorized by section 3 of the Civil Rights Commission Act of 1983 (42 U.S.C. 1975a).

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as authorized by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act (GINA) of 2008 (Public Law 110-233), the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-325), and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-2), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code; nonmonetary awards to private citizens; and up to \$29,500,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies for authorized services to the Commission, \$364,000,000: *Provided*, That the Commission is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$2,250 from available funds: *Provided further*, That the Chair is authorized to accept and use any gift or donation to carry out the work of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, \$84,500,000, to remain available until expended.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES
CORPORATION

For payment to the Legal Services Corporation to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, \$350,000,000, of which \$319,650,000 is for basic field programs and required independent audits; \$4,350,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be used to conduct additional audits of recipients; \$18,000,000 is for management and grants oversight; \$4,000,000 is for client self-help and information technology; \$3,000,000 is for a Pro Bono Innovation Fund; and \$1,000,000 is for loan repayment assistance: *Provided*, That the Legal Services Corporation may continue to provide locality pay to officers and employees at a rate no greater than that provided by the Federal Government to Washington, DC-based employees as authorized by section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding section 1005(d) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996(d)): *Provided further*, That the authorities provided in section 205 of this Act shall be applicable to the Legal Services Corporation: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

□ 1730

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF
GEORGIA

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 74, line 13 after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$350,000,000)".

Page 100, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$350,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I, along with my colleague from Arizona (Mr. SALMON), am offering an amendment to cut all funding from the Legal Services Corporation and to allocate that money to the Spending Reduction Account.

Legal Services Corporation was established 40 years ago, and I have no doubt that it was for the right reasons, but it hasn't been reauthorized since 1980. At no point in the last 34 years has either party in Congress felt that this agency was so important that it needed to be reauthorized.

In fact, in 2012, it was estimated that over 94 percent of the services that Legal Services was set up to provide were provided by State and local governments, bar associations, and pro bono work by attorneys.

This means that taxpayers are footing the bill of a million dollars a day for this service, yet this organization handles less than 6 percent of all indigent cases.

The purpose of this bill, Madam Chair, is to provide law enforcement to the American people. With \$350 million, we could employ thousands of FBI agents, U.S. Marshals, and others to protect Americans from domestic threats every day. Instead, this bill proposes to provide significant funding to an entity that is plagued by abuse.

Allow me to provide a few examples, Madam Chair, from the recent LSC inspector general's report published April 30. The report found continued systemic deficiencies in the Legal Service Corporation grant program.

The Inspector General's Office opened 12 new investigations, including criminal cases that involved fraudulent activity and financial irregularities by grantee employees. The investigation also discovered unauthorized outside practice of law, as well as time and attendance abuse.

We are spending millions simply on the inspector general's investigations of Legal Services Corporation.

Additionally, cases arising from the Office of Inspector General resulted in the restitution of client trust fund moneys that had been converted to personal use.

As one example, these investigations resulted in the recovery of more than \$21,000 in Legal Services funds for time spent by a grantee's attorney in unauthorized outside practices.

At a time of record deficits and climbing debt, we should eliminate the funding of this program, which has not been reauthorized by Congress, including this one, in 34 years.

Let's take the Legal Services Corporation off the taxpayers' payroll.

With that, Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Chairman, I do rise in opposition to the amendment of my colleague from Georgia.

The recommendation in this amendment provides \$350 million for Legal Services, which is a reduction to 2008 level of almost \$70 million. It is \$80 million below the 2010 request.

I understand there are some concerns with Legal Services Corporation-funded programs, but the bill contains several important restrictions on political activity by the LSC grantees. That would include lobbying, abortion litigation, and class action lawsuits. These restrictions cover both the Legal Services funds as well as private funds.

The administration proposed to eliminate several of these restrictions, but the House bill rejects this proposal.

We have included language in the committee report directing Legal Services to vigorously enforce the restrictions on political activity, which we think is very important.

Throughout my time in Congress, I have supported Legal Services for Americans who would not otherwise have adequate access to civil legal assistance. We are facing an extremely challenging budgetary environment—and I realize that—but the recommendation is a fair compromise between the need for austerity and also the balance to provide civil legal assistance to low-income Americans.

For that reason, Madam Chair, I would urge a “no” vote.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FATTAH. I am opposed to this amendment.

I do, however, want to yield to the gentlady from the great State of Florida—part of the Space Coast, and who does an extraordinary job—to speak on behalf of Legal Services. Before I do that, I want to make one point.

Last year alone, Legal Services helped 41,000 veterans of the United States of America who were facing foreclosure and had other challenges related to disability claims.

This notion that we should do away with access to courts for people who have worn the uniform to protect our rights, I think, is wrongheaded.

I yield to the gentlady from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) to speak further on this subject.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Thank you to the ranking member for yielding to me.

I rise today to oppose the Scott amendment and urge the House to oppose the excessive cuts to the nonprofit

and independent Legal Services Corporation. I am right in sync with the ranking member’s comments, and appreciate the Republican committee chair’s opposition to this amendment as well.

Legal Services has a mission to “provide equal access to the system of justice” in America. It is the most important provider of civil legal aid for Americans who cannot afford high-priced legal counsel. In fact, legal representation often is out of reach for many American families.

This amendment will make the lives of millions of American families even more challenging. Plus, if you take away legal counsel, you also complicate the resolution of disputes for businesses and others as well.

You all know Legal Services is not a Washington-based bureaucratic program. To the contrary, there are legal aid attorneys and professionals in every State, with more than 800 offices. Legal Services’ moneys are put to work back home across America outside of Washington. In my Tampa Bay community, Bay Area Legal Services has a number of community-based offices and is helping the wheels of justice turn for everyone.

What type of legal help? Foreclosure, consumer assistance, domestic violence. Many of the domestic violence victims are simply trying to keep their children safe and their families together.

Others include veterans returning from war, families with housing issues, those that were hit hard by natural disasters and are dealing with the aftermath, and families involved in child custody disputes.

I have seen these advocates in action. Many Members of Congress actually refer cases to Legal Services groups in our area. They help families navigate the justice system. They also boost the economy through avoided costs and swift resolution of disputes.

I would also like to remind my colleagues that Legal Services has already undergone significant cuts, as mentioned by the chairman, over the past few years. The chairman’s mark of \$350 million is a 4 percent cut from current funding.

Funding for Legal Services was \$420 million in fiscal year 2010. It was cut—especially after sequestration in 2013—and any further cuts will do severe damage.

This amendment jeopardizes access to justice and the rule of law. There have already been layoffs back home, closed offices, and reduced services. What you are doing there is saying to families, You can’t get help. You can’t avoid a foreclosure. You can’t escape an abusive relationship or defend yourself against consumer scams.

We cannot allow hundreds of thousands of veterans, elderly victims of foreclosure, and women and children desperate to escape domestic violence to be denied assistance.

So I strongly urge a “no” vote on the Scott amendment.

Mr. FATTAH. Reclaiming my time, in closing, I participated with the former Attorney General, Dick Thornburgh, in a pro bono effort for some of our major law firms, which is great. However, national Legal Services in many of these rural communities, unlike a big city like Philadelphia, don’t have the benefit of the law firms where they can have pro bono partners and the like. If they are going to have a lawyer for a soldier, a veteran who needs help on a foreclosure, it is going to be Legal Services.

So to cut off their access to the court is the wrong thing for us to do, and I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, if only Legal Services were limited to the things that the gentlady and the gentleman have discussed, like helping our veterans with foreclosures and other things, but in my part of the country, in the rural areas that I come from, Legal Services Corporation has hired plaintiffs that are pursuing our farmers and, quite honestly, attempting to put farmers out of business in Georgia. That is unacceptable and taxpayer funds should not be used for that.

With that, Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND).

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Chair, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding.

As the gentleman stated, we have no problem with the services that the Legal Services Corporation offers to the poor and to our veterans. What we do have a problem with is the fact that they are targeting our farmers, especially in Georgia.

We have brought this to the attention of Legal Services Corporation more than one time. We feel like some of the tactics that are being used on our farmers are not the right way and not the intent of what the Legal Services Corporation is trying to do.

If we look at the indigent here, both civil and criminal, for this country, including State funds, local funds, from lawyers’ interest trust funds, and other funds, we spend \$5.7 billion a year in indigent defense.

And so the point is, we believe in giving the poor representation. We just don’t agree in the manner that it is being done.

We hope that, through this amendment, attention will be brought to that and there can be work on all sides to make sure that the intent of the Legal Services Corporation is to do what it was intended to do—to not go out and solicit clients, but to help the poor.

I admire them for the help that they have given all the veterans across this great country, but at some point you have to draw a line. I think this amendment sends a clear message to Legal Services that we want to get their attention and we want them to act appropriately, especially as far as our agriculture goes. These people

work very hard every day to produce our food, and we do not need to take advantage of them in the situation that we have now.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105-119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2014 and 2015, respectively.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission as authorized by title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), \$3,250,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$53,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the State Justice Institute, as authorized by the State Justice Institute Authorization Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.) \$5,121,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this Act, the State Justice Institute shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress, or for contracts to provide

training for agency employees to engage in such publicity or propaganda purposes.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 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 pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 504. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of each provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 505. None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2015, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments existing programs, projects or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities as approved by Congress; unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds by agencies (excluding agencies of the Department of Justice) funded by this Act and 45 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds by agencies of the Department of Justice funded by this Act.

SEC. 506. (a) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b)(1) To the extent practicable, with respect to authorized purchases of promotional items, funds made available by this Act shall be used to purchase items that are manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States, its territories or possessions.

(2) The term "promotional items" has the meaning given the term in OMB Circular A-87, Attachment B, Item (1)(f)(3).

SEC. 507. (a) The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quar-

terly report on the status of balances of appropriations at the account level. For unobligated, uncommitted balances and unobligated, committed balances the quarterly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation from which the balances were derived. For balances that are obligated, but unexpended, the quarterly reports shall separately identify amounts by the year of obligation.

(b) The report described in subsection (a) shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each quarter.

(c) If a department or agency is unable to fulfill any aspect of a reporting requirement described in subsection (a) due to a limitation of a current accounting system, the department or agency shall fulfill such aspect to the maximum extent practicable under such accounting system and shall identify and describe in each quarterly report the extent to which such aspect is not fulfilled.

SEC. 508. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That for the Department of Commerce, this section shall also apply to actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property.

SEC. 509. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Justice to obligate more than \$770,000,000 during fiscal year 2015 from the fund established by section 1402 of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601).

□ 1745

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. COSTA

Mr. COSTA. Madam Chairwoman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 81, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by 230,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order upon the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R.

4660. This amendment would increase the cap on the Crime Victims Fund to \$1 billion, providing needed funding for victims, while maintaining the stability of the fund for years to come.

Since 1984, the Victims of Crime Act has provided Federal grants to provide essential and, oftentimes, lifesaving services for victims of crimes across America.

The Crime Victims Fund is not financed—let's be clear about this—by taxpayer dollars, but by fines, forfeitures, and other penalties paid by Federal criminal offenders who have been convicted.

By statute, the fund is dedicated to solely supporting victims' services. Because these nontax dollars have already been collected and deposited into the fund, raising the cap does not add to the deficit or to the debt.

Right now, the Crime Victims Fund has more than \$10 billion sitting in the account waiting to reach the hands of our Nation's victims of crime. However, budgetary rules that make no sense whatsoever, in my opinion, are preventing this critical fund from serving our Nation's crime victims.

The underlying bill caps the Crime Victims Fund to \$770 million,—that is what is in the bill—leaving billions of dollars for the government to use to offset for other Federal spending. This is wrong. It is immoral. It is what our taxpayers don't like about the system here in Washington.

Thankfully, there is a solution. Congressman Judge POE—my good friend—and I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1624, the Crime Victims Fund Preservation Act, which would create a lockbox for the fund. Because the fund contains no taxpayer dollars, it should not be considered as a part of the budget.

Without this legislation, Congress will continue to place artificially low caps on the fund, which only denies and delays necessary services for victims of crime.

Congressman POE and I intend to withdraw the amendment with the recognition we must fix this problem going forward.

I would like to thank Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member FATTAH for your good work on this bill, and I would hope that Judge POE and I could work with you and your staff to fix the rules that prevent this funding from reaching crime victims.

I yield the balance of my time to the Congressman from Texas, Judge TED POE, my good friend and cochair of the Victims' Rights Caucus.

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA), my friend, for this amendment and not only this, but his hard work on victims' issues, even before he came to Congress, in California, being the author of the concept of the three strikes and you are out rule that is in California and many other States. I want to congratulate him on this.

Madam Chair, the VOCA fund, Victims of Crime Act fund, is a great idea.

What it is, when criminals are convicted in Federal court, Federal judges impose fees and fines on that criminal, and that money goes into a fund that is designed to go to victims of crime.

Great idea, let those criminals pay the rent on the courthouse, pay for the system they have created. \$10 billion is in that fund, but less than 10 percent of it gets spent every year. Why is that? Because more money keeps coming in; those Federal judges are nailing those criminals, and more money keeps coming into the fund every year. It is \$10 billion. Now, we are only spending a little bit of it for victims services.

The reason is—this is my opinion—fuzzy math in the accounting procedure. If more money is spent, for some reason, that is counted as an increase in spending, even though it is not taxpayer money. The money belongs to victims, funded by criminals; so, because of the accounting procedure, we are only able to spend a fraction of the money each year.

We want to spend more of the money because more keeps coming in. Victims deserve it. As my friend said, it is immoral that this money is not spent for victims that is in this fund.

We understand the problem with the point of order. We would like future possibility to have the bill that Mr. COSTA and I have sponsored, to get it on the floor. To make it very simple, the money that goes in the fund goes to victims, and it is not used to pay offsets for other government projects.

I thank the gentleman. I do want to thank Chairman WOLF for working with us—he understands the problem—working with us to try to spend more of the money that belongs to victims that criminals have donated, maybe unwillingly, to the system.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Chair, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas, my good friend and cochair of the Victims' Rights Caucus. I could not have said it any better. Common sense suggests that we fix this problem.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member.

Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment, and I hope we can work on this in the future.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

Amendment by Mr. THOMPSON of California.

Amendment by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

Amendment by Mr. CICILLINE of Rhode Island.

Amendment by Mr. SMITH of Texas.

Amendment by Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 260, noes 145, answered "present" 1, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 249]

AYES—260

Amodei	Fattah	Lujan Grisham
Bachus	Fitzpatrick	(NM)
Barber	Foster	Lujan, Ben Ray
Barletta	Frankel (FL)	(NM)
Beatty	Frelinghuysen	Lynch
Becerra	Fudge	Maffei
Bera (CA)	Gabbard	Maloney,
Bishop (GA)	Gallego	Carolyn
Bishop (NY)	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean
Blumenauer	Garcia	Marino
Bonamici	Gerlach	Matheson
Brady (PA)	Gibbs	Matsui
Braley (IA)	Gibson	McCollum
Brooks (IN)	Goodlatte	McDermott
Brown (FL)	Gowdy	McGovern
Brownley (CA)	Grayson	McIntyre
Buchanan	Green, Gene	McKinley
Bucshon	Grijalva	McMorris
Bustos	Grimm	Rodgers
Butterfield	Gutiérrez	McNerney
Camp	Hahn	Meehan
Cantor	Hanabusa	Meeks
Capps	Hastings (WA)	Meng
Capuano	Heck (NV)	Michaud
Cárdenas	Heck (WA)	Miller, George
Carney	Herrera Beutler	Moore
Carson (IN)	Higgins	Moran
Cartwright	Himes	Mulvaney
Castor (FL)	Hinojosa	Murphy (FL)
Castro (TX)	Holt	Murphy (PA)
Chu	Honda	Nadler
Cicilline	Horsford	Napolitano
Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Neal
Clarke (NY)	Huffman	Negrete McLeod
Clyburn	Hurt	Noem
Coffman	Israel	Nolan
Cohen	Issa	O'Rourke
Connolly	Jackson Lee	Owens
Conyers	Jeffries	Pallone
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Pascarell
Costa	Jolly	Pastor (AZ)
Courtney	Jones	Paulsen
Crenshaw	Joyce	Payne
Crowley	Kaptur	Pelosi
Cuellar	Keating	Perlmutter
Cummings	Kelly (IL)	Peters (CA)
Davis (PA)	Kelly (PA)	Peters (MI)
Davis, Danny	Kennedy	Pingree (ME)
Davis, Rodney	Kildee	Pitts
DeFazio	Kilmer	Pocan
DeGette	Kind	Polis
Delaney	King (NY)	Price (NC)
DeLauro	Kinzinger (IL)	Quigley
DelBene	Kirkpatrick	Reed
Denham	Kuster	Reichert
Dent	Lance	Renacci
Deutch	Langevin	Ribble
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Rice (SC)
Doggett	Larson (CT)	Richmond
Doyle	Latham	Rigell
Duckworth	Lee (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Duffy	Levin	Rogers (MI)
Edwards	Lipinski	Roskam
Ellison	LoBiondo	Ross
Engel	Loeb sack	Rothfus
Enyart	Lofgren	Roybal-Allard
Eshoo	Lowenthal	Royce
Esty	Lowey	Ruiz
Farr	Luetkemeyer	Runyan

Ruppersberger Sherman
 Rush Sinema
 Ryan (OH) Sires
 Ryan (WI) Smith (NJ)
 Sánchez, Linda Smith (WA)
 T. Speier
 Sanchez, Loretta Stivers
 Sarbanes Swalwell (CA)
 Schakowsky Takano
 Schiff Thompson (CA)
 Schneider Thompson (MS)
 Schock Thompson (PA)
 Schrader Tiberi
 Schwartz Tierney
 Scott (VA) Titus
 Scott, David Tonko
 Sensenbrenner Tsongas
 Serrano Turner
 Sewell (AL) Upton
 Shea-Porter Valadao

NOES—145

Aderholt Gosar
 Amash Granger
 Bachmann Graves (GA)
 Barr Graves (MO)
 Barrow (GA) Griffin (AR)
 Barton Griffith (VA)
 Bentivolio Guthrie
 Bilirakis Hall
 Bishop (UT) Harper
 Black Harris
 Blackburn Hensarling
 Boustany Holding
 Brady (TX) Hudson
 Bridenstine Huelskamp
 Brooks (AL) Huizenga (MI)
 Broun (GA) Hultgren
 Burgess Hunter
 Byrne Jenkins
 Calvert Johnson (OH)
 Carter Johnson, Sam
 Cassidy Jordan
 Chabot King (IA)
 Coble Kingston
 Cole Kline
 Collins (GA) Labrador
 Collins (NY) LaMalfa
 Conaway Lamborn
 Cook Latta
 Cotton Long
 Crawford Lucas
 Culberson Lummis
 Daines Marchant
 DeSantis Massie
 DesJarlais McAllister
 Duncan (SC) McCarthy (CA)
 Duncan (TN) McCaul
 Ellmers McClintock
 Farenthold McHenry
 Fincher Meadows
 Fleischmann Messer
 Fleming Mica
 Flores Miller (FL)
 Forbes Miller (MI)
 Foss Mullin
 Franks (AZ) Neugebauer
 Gardner Nugent
 Garrett Nunes
 Gingrey (GA) Nunnelee
 Gohmert Olson

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Johnson, E. B.

NOT VOTING—25

Bass Fortenberry
 Benishek Green, Al
 Campbell Hanna
 Capito Hartzler
 Chaffetz Hastings (FL)
 Clay Lankford
 Cleaver Lewis
 Cramer McCarthy (NY)
 Dingell McKeon

□ 1823

Messrs. HOLDING, GRIFFIN of Arkansas, NUNNELEE, LAMBORN, NEUGEBAUER, TIPTON, ROKITA, HUNTER, McALLISTER, DesJARLAIS, WILSON of South Carolina, RAHALL, and ROHRBACHER changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, LUETKEMEYER, BECERRA, PETERS of California, GRAYSON, MULVANEY,

ROTHFUS, and MEEKS changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. DENHAM). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 66, noes 339, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

AYES—66

Amash Huelskamp
 Bentivolio Hunter
 Blumenauer Jeffries
 Bonamici Jones
 Braley (IA) Kind
 Broun (GA) Labrador
 Capps Lee (CA)
 Cárdenas Lofgren
 Cohen Lowenthal
 Conyers Lummis
 DeSantis Maffei
 DesJarlais Massie
 Deutch McDermott
 Duncan (TN) McNerney
 Edwards Miller, George
 Ellison Moran
 Eshoo Mulvaney
 Farr Nadler
 Hahn Negrete McLeod
 Hensarling O'Rourke
 Holt Owens
 Honda Pelosi

NOES—339

Aderholt Carter
 Amodei Cartwright
 Bachmann Cassidy
 Bachus Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX) Doyle
 Chabot Duckworth
 Chu Duffy
 Barrow (GA) Duncan (SC)
 Barton Clark (MA)
 Beatty Clarke (NY)
 Becerra Clyburn
 Bera (CA) Coble
 Bilirakis Coffman
 Bishop (GA) Cole
 Bishop (NY) Collins (GA)
 Bishop (UT) Collins (NY)
 Black Conaway
 Blackburn Connolly
 Boustany Cook
 Brady (PA) Cooper
 Brady (TX) Costa
 Bridenstine Cotton
 Brooks (AL) Courtney
 Brooks (IN) Crawford
 Brown (FL) Crenshaw
 Brownley (CA) Crowley
 Buchanan Cuellar
 Bucshon Culberson
 Burgess Cummings
 Bustos Daines
 Butterfield Davis (CA)
 Byrne Davis, Danny
 Calvert Davis, Rodney
 Calvert Camp
 Cantor DeGette
 Capuano Delaney
 Carney DeLauro
 Carson (IN) DelBene

Gosar Lynch
 Gowdy Maloney,
 Granger Carolyn
 Graves (GA) Maloney, Sean
 Graves (MO) Marchant
 Grayson Marino
 Green, Gene Matheson
 Griffin (AR) Matsui
 Griffith (VA) McAllister
 Grijalva McCarthy (CA)
 Grimm McCaul
 Guthrie McClintock
 Gutiérrez McCollum
 Hall McGovern
 Hanabusa McHenry
 Hanna McIntyre
 Harper McKinley
 Harris McMorris
 Hastings (WA) Rodgers
 Heck (NV) Meadows
 Heck (WA) Meehan
 Herrera Beutler Meeks
 Higgins Meng
 Himes Messer
 Hinojosa Mica
 Holding Michaud
 Horsford Miller (FL)
 Hoyer Miller (MI)
 Hudson Moore
 Huffman Mullin
 Huizenga (MI) Murphy (FL)
 Hultgren Hultgren
 Israel Israel
 Issa Neugebauer
 Jackson Lee Jenkins
 Johnson (GA) Nolan
 Johnson (OH) Nugent
 Johnson, E. B. Nunes
 Johnson, Sam Nunnelee
 Jolly Olson
 Jordan Pallone
 Joyce Pascrell
 Kaptur Pastor (AZ)
 Keating Paulsen
 Kelly (IL) Payne
 Kelly (PA) Pearce
 Kennedy Perlmutter
 Kildee Perry
 Kilmer Peters (CA)
 King (IA) Peters (MI)
 King (NY) Peterson
 Kingston Pittenger
 Kinzinger (IL) Pitts
 Kirkpatrick Kirkpatrick
 Kline Kline
 Kuster Kuster
 LaMalfa LaMalfa
 Lamborn Lamborn
 Lance Lance
 Langevin Langevin
 Larsen (WA) Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT) Larson (CT)
 Latham Latham
 Latta Latta
 Levin Levin
 Lipinski Lipinski
 LoBiondo LoBiondo
 Loeb sack Loeb sack
 Long Long
 Lowey Lowey
 Lucas Lucas
 Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer
 Lujan Grisham Lujan Grisham
 (NM) (NM)
 Luján, Ben Ray Luján, Ben Ray
 (NM) (NM)

NOT VOTING—26

Bass Garcia
 Benishek Green, Al
 Campbell Hartzler
 Capito Hastings (FL)
 Chaffetz Hurt
 Clay Lankford
 Cleaver Lewis
 Cramer McCarthy (NY)
 Dingell McKeon

□ 1827

Ms. DUCKWORTH changed her vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against;

Mr. HURT. Mr. Chair, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 250. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 196, noes 212, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

AYES—196

Barber	Gutiérrez	Neal
Barletta	Hahn	Negrete McLeod
Barrow (GA)	Hanabusa	Noem
Beatty	Heck (NV)	Nolan
Becerra	Heck (WA)	O’Rourke
Bera (CA)	Herrera Beutler	Owens
Bishop (GA)	Higgins	Pallone
Bishop (NY)	Himes	Pascarell
Blumenauer	Holding	Pastor (AZ)
Bonamici	Honda	Paulsen
Brady (PA)	Horsford	Payne
Bralley (IA)	Hoyer	Pelosi
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Perry
Bustos	Huffman	Peters (CA)
Butterfield	Israel	Peters (MI)
Capps	Jeffries	Pingree (ME)
Capuano	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
Cárdenas	Jones	Price (NC)
Carney	Kaptur	Quigley
Carson (IN)	Keating	Rahall
Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Reed
Chu	Kennedy	Reichert
Cicilline	Kildee	Richmond
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Roe (TN)
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Cohen	King (NY)	Royce
Collins (GA)	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz
Connolly	Kline	Runyan
Conyers	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Costa	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Latham	Ryan (WI)
Crowley	Lee (CA)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Cuellar	Levin	Sanchez, Loretta
Daines	Lipinski	Sarbanes
Davis (CA)	LoBiondo	Sarbanes
Davis, Danny	Loeb	Schneider
Davis, Rodney	Lowenthal	Schock
DeFazio	Lowe	Schrader
DeGette	Lujan Grisham	Schwartz
Delaney	(NM)	Scott (VA)
DeLauro	Luján, Ben Ray	Scott, David
DelBene	(NM)	Sensenbrenner
Dent	Lynch	Serrano
Doyle	Maffei	Sowell (AL)
Duckworth	Maloney,	Shea-Porter
Duncan (TN)	Carolyn	Simpson
Ellison	Maloney, Sean	Sinema
Engel	Matheson	Sires
Enyart	Matsui	Smith (NJ)
Eshoo	McAllister	Smith (WA)
Esty	McGovern	Speier
Farr	McHenry	Swalwell (CA)
Fattah	McIntyre	Takano
Fitzpatrick	McKinley	Terry
Fleischmann	McNerney	Thompson (CA)
Fortenberry	Meehan	Thompson (MS)
Foster	Meeks	Tierney
Gabbard	Meng	Titus
Garamendi	Michaud	Tonko
Garcia	Miller (FL)	Tsongas
Gibson	Moore	Tsontas
Grayson	Moran	Upton
Grijalva	Nadler	Vargas
Grimm	Napolitano	Veasey

Visclosky
Walden

Walorski
Walz

Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—212

Aderholt	Gowdy
Amash	Granger
Amodei	Graves (GA)
Bachmann	Graves (MO)
Bachus	Green, Gene
Barr	Griffin (AR)
Barton	Griffith (VA)
Bentivolio	Guthrie
Bilirakis	Hall
Bishop (UT)	Hanna
Black	Harper
Blackburn	Harris
Boustany	Hastings (WA)
Brady (TX)	Hensarling
Bridenstine	Hinojosa
Brooks (AL)	Holt
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp
Brown (FL)	Huizenga (MI)
Brownley (CA)	Hultgren
Buchanan	Hunter
Bucshon	Hurt
Burgess	Issa
Byrne	Jackson Lee
Calvert	Jenkins
Camp	Johnson (OH)
Cantor	Johnson, E. B.
Carter	Johnson, Sam
Cassidy	Jolly
Castor (FL)	Jordan
Castro (TX)	Joyce
Chabot	Kelly (PA)
Clayburn	King (IA)
Coble	Kingston
Coffman	Kinzinger (IL)
Cole	Kuster
Collins (NY)	Labrador
Conaway	LaMalfa
Cook	Lamborn
Cotton	Lance
Crawford	Latta
Crenshaw	Lofgren
Culberson	Long
Cummings	Lucas
Denham	Luetkemeyer
DeSantis	Lummis
DesJarlais	Marchant
Deutch	Marino
Diaz-Balart	Massie
Doggett	McCarthy (CA)
Duffy	McCaul
Duncan (SC)	McClintock
Edwards	McCollum
Ellmers	McDermott
Farenthold	McKeon
Fincher	McMorris
Fleming	Rodgers
Flores	Meadows
Forbes	Messer
Fox	Mica
Frankel (FL)	Miller (MI)
Franks (AZ)	Miller, George
Frelinghuysen	Mullin
Fudge	Mulvaney
Gallego	Murphy (FL)
Gardner	Murphy (PA)
Garrett	Neugebauer
Gerlach	Nugent
Gibbs	Nunes
Gingrey (GA)	Nunnelee
Gohmert	Olson
Goodlatte	Pearce
Gosar	Perlmutter

NOT VOTING—23

Bass	Dingell	Palazzo
Benishek	Green, Al	Rangel
Campbell	Hartzler	Ros-Lehtinen
Capito	Hastings (FL)	Shuster
Chaffetz	Lankford	Slaughter
Clay	Lewis	Velázquez
Cleaver	McCarthy (NY)	Waters
Cramer	Miller, Gary	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1831

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 208, noes 201, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

AYES—208

Aderholt	Green, Gene	Nunnelee
Amash	Griffin (AR)	Olson
Amodei	Griffith (VA)	Paulsen
Bachmann	Grimm	Pearce
Bachus	Hall	Perry
Barletta	Harper	Peterson
Barr	Harris	Petri
Barrow (GA)	Hastings (WA)	Pittenger
Barton	Heck (NV)	Pitts
Bentivolio	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Bilirakis	Herrera Beutler	Pompeo
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Posney
Black	Hudson	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Huelskamp	Reichert
Brady (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Renacci
Bridenstine	Hultgren	Ribble
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Rice (SC)
Brooks (IN)	Hurt	Rigell
Broun (GA)	Issa	Roby
Buchanan	Jenkins	Roe (TN)
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Byrne	Jolly	Rogers (MI)
Calvert	Jones	Rohrabacher
Cantor	Jordan	Rokita
Carter	Joyce	Rooney
Cassidy	Kelly (PA)	Roskam
Coble	King (IA)	Rothfus
Coffman	King (NY)	Salmon
Cole	Kingston	Scalise
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger (IL)	Sanford
Collins (NY)	Kline	Scalise
Conaway	Labrador	Schock
Cook	LaMalfa	Schweikert
Cotton	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Crawford	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Crenshaw	Latham	Sessions
Culberson	Latta	Shimkus
Daines	Long	Simpson
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Smith (MO)
DeSantis	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Lummis	Smith (NJ)
Duffy	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	Marino	Southerland
Duncan (TN)	Massie	Stewart
Ellmers	McAllister	Stivers
Farenthold	McCarthy (CA)	Stockman
Fincher	McCaul	Stutzman
Fleischmann	McClintock	Terry
Fleming	McHenry	Thornberry
Flores	McIntyre	Tipton
Forbes	McKeon	Turner
Fortenberry	McKinley	Upton
Fox	McMorris	Valadao
Franks (AZ)	Rodgers	Wagner
Frelinghuysen	Meadows	Walberg
Garcia	Garcia	Walden
Gardner	Messer	Walorski
Garrett	Garrett	Weber (TX)
Gibbs	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Gingrey (GA)	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
Gohmert	Mullin	Williams
Goodlatte	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)
Gosar	Murphy (PA)	Wittman
Gowdy	Neugebauer	Wolf
Granger	Noem	
Graves (GA)	Nugent	
Graves (MO)	Nunes	

Womack Yoder Young (AK)
Woodall Yoho Young (IN)

NOES—201

Barber Gibson
Beatty Grayson
Becerra Grijalva
Bera (CA) Guthrie
Bishop (GA) Gutiérrez
Bishop (NY) Hahn
Blumenauer Hanabusa
Bonamici Hanna
Boustany Heck (WA)
Brady (PA) Higgins
Braley (IA) Himes
Brown (FL) Hinojosa
Brownley (CA) Holt
Bustos Honda
Butterfield Horsford
Camp Hoyer
Capps Huffman
Capuano Israel
Cárdenas Jackson Lee
Carney Jeffries
Carson (IN) Johnson (GA)
Cartwright Ruiz
Castor (FL) Johnson, E. B.
Castro (TX) Kaptur
Chabot Keating
Chu Kelly (IL)
Cicilline Kennedy
Clark (MA) Kildee
Clarke (NY) Kilmer
Clyburn Kind
Cohen Kirkpatrick
Connolly Kuster
Conyers Langevin
Cooper Larsen (WA)
Costa Larson (CT)
Courtney Lee (CA)
Crowley Levin
Cuellar Lipinski
Cummings LoBiondo
Davis (CA) Loeb sack
Davis, Danny Lofgren
DeFazio Lowenthal
DeGette Lujan Grisham
Delaney (NM)
DeLauro Luján, Ben Ray
DelBene (NM)
Denham Lynch
Dent Maffei
Deutch Maloney,
Diaz-Balart Carolyn
Doggett Maloney, Sean
Doyle Matheson
Duckworth Matsui
Edwards McCollum
Ellison McDermott
Engel McGovern
Enyart McNerney
Eshoo Meeks
Esty Meng
Farr Michaud
Fattah Miller, George
Fitzpatrick Moore
Foster Moran
Frankel (FL) Murphy (FL)
Fudge Nadler
Gabbard Napolitano
Gallego Neal
Garamendi Negrete McLeod
Gerlach Nolan

NOT VOTING—22

Bass Dingell Palazzo
Benishek Green, Al Rangel
Campbell Hartzler Ros-Lehtinen
Capito Hastings (FL) Shuster
Chaffetz Lankford Slaughter
Clay Lewis Whitfield
Cleverer McCarthy (NY) Wilson (FL)
Cramer Miller, Gary Yarmuth

□ 1836

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN

SCOTT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 116, noes 290, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 253]

AYES—116

Amash Hastings (WA)
Bachmann Hensarling
Barton Holding
Bentivolio Hudson
Bilirakis Huelskamp
Bishop (UT) Huizenga (MI)
Black Hunter
Blackburn Hurt
Brady (TX) Issa
Bridenstine Jenkins
Brooks (AL) Johnson (OH)
Broun (GA) Johnson, Sam
Calvert Jones
Cantor Jordan
Chabot King (IA)
Coble Kingston
Collins (NY) Kline
Conaway Labrador
Cook LaMalfa
Cotton Lamborn
Denham Latta
DeSantis Long
DesJarlais Lucas
Duffy Marchant
Duncan (SC) McClintock
Ellmers McHenry
Fleming Meadows
Flores Mica
Foxy Miller (FL)
Franks (AZ) Mullin
Gardner Mulvaney
Garrett Neugebauer
Gibbs Noem
Gingrey (GA) Nugent
Goodlatte Nunes
Gosar Nunnelee
Graves (GA) Paulsen
Hall Pearce
Harris Perry

NOES—290

Aderholt Cassidy
Amodei Castor (FL)
Bachus Castro (TX)
Barber Chu
Barletta Cicilline
Barr Clark (MA)
Barrow (GA) Clarke (NY)
Beatty Clyburn
Becerra Coffman
Bera (CA) Cohen
Bishop (GA) Cole
Bishop (NY) Collins (GA)
Blumenauer Connolly
Bonamici Conyers
Boustany Cooper
Brady (PA) Costa
Braley (IA) Courtney
Brooks (IN) Crawford
Brown (FL) Crenshaw
Brownley (CA) Crowley
Buchanan Cuellar
Bucshon Culberson
Burgess Cummings
Bustos Daines
Butterfield Davis (CA)
Byrne Davis, Danny
Camp Davis, Rodney
Capps DeFazio
Capuano DeGette
Cárdenas Delaney
Carney DeLauro
Carson (IN) DelBene
Carter Dent
Cartwright Deutch

Green, Gene Maloney, Sean
Griffin (AR) Marino
Griffith (VA) Massie
Grijalva Matheson
Grimm Matsui
Guthrie McAllister
Gutiérrez McCarthy (CA)
Hahn McCaul
Hanabusa McCollum
Hanna McDermott
Harper McGovern
Heck (NV) McIntyre
Heck (WA) McKeon
Herrera Beutler McKinley
Higgins McMorris
Himes Rodgers
Hinojosa McNerney
Holt Meehan
Honda Meeks
Horsford Meng
Hoyer Messer
Huffman Michaud
Hultgren Miller (MI)
Israel Miller, George
Jackson Lee Moore
Jeffries Moran
Johnson (GA) Murphy (FL)
Johnson, E. B. Murphy (PA)
Jolly Nadler
Joyce Napolitano
Kaptur Negrete McLeod
Keating Nolan
Kelly (IL) O'Rourke
Kelly (PA) O'Rourke
Kennedy Olson
Kildee Owens
Kilmer Pallone
Kind Pascrell
King (NY) Pastor (AZ)
Kinzinger (IL) Payne
Kirkpatrick Pelosi
Kuster Perlmutter
Lance Peters (CA)
Langevin Peters (MI)
Larsen (WA) Peterson
Larsen (CT) Pingree (ME)
Latham Pocan
Lee (CA) Poe (TX)
Levin Polis
Lipinski Price (NC)
LoBiondo Quigley
Loeb sack Rahall
Lofgren Reed
Lowenthal Reichert
Lowey Renacci
Luetkemeyer Richmond
Lujan Grisham Rigell
(NM) Roby
Luján, Ben Ray Roe (TN)
(NM) Rogers (KY)
Lummis Rogers (MI)
Lynch Rooney
Maffei Roskam
Maloney, Carolyn Roybal-Allard
Runyan Runyan

NOT VOTING—25

Bass Green, Al Ros-Lehtinen
Benishek Hartzler Ruiz
Campbell Hastings (FL) Ruppberger
Capito Lankford Shuster
Chaffetz Lewis Slaughter
Clay McCarthy (NY) Stockman
Cleverer Miller, Gary Waters
Cramer Palazzo
Dingell Rangel

□ 1840

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

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois) having assumed the chair, Mr. DENHAM, Acting 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. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year

ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4745, TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4681, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 2014 AND 2015; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-465) on the resolution (H. Res. 604) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4745) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4681) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 585 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4660.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1845

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. DENHAM (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

□ 1845

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT) had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 81, line 24.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used to discriminate against or deni-

grate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

SEC. 512. 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 appropriations Act.

SEC. 513. Any funds provided in this Act used to implement E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

SEC. 514. (a) The Inspectors General of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation shall conduct audits, pursuant to the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.), of grants or contracts for which funds are appropriated by this Act, and shall submit reports to Congress on the progress of such audits, which may include preliminary findings and a description of areas of particular interest, within 180 days after initiating such an audit and every 180 days thereafter until any such audit is completed.

(b) Within 60 days after the date on which an audit described in subsection (a) by an Inspector General is completed, the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, shall make the results of the audit available to the public on the Internet website maintained by the Department, Administration, Foundation, or Corporation, respectively. The results shall be made available in redacted form to exclude—

(1) any matter described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) sensitive personal information for any individual, the public access to which could be used to commit identity theft or for other inappropriate or unlawful purposes.

(c) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a banquet or conference that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a banquet or conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(d) Any person awarded a grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act shall submit a statement to the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, certifying that no funds derived from the grant or contract will be made available through a subcontract or in any other manner to another person who has a financial interest in the person awarded the grant or contract.

(e) The provisions of the preceding subsections of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in such subsections, consistently apply under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

SEC. 515. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the Na-

tional Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, "Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems" unless the agency has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST to inform acquisition decisions for high-impact and moderate-impact information systems within the Federal Government;

(2) reviewed the supply chain risk from the presumptive awardee against available and relevant threat information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other appropriate agencies; and

(3) in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other appropriate Federal entity, conducted an assessment of any risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People's Republic of China.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system reviewed and assessed under subsection (a) unless the head of the assessing entity described in subsection (a) has—

(1) developed, in consultation with NIST and supply chain risk management experts, a mitigation strategy for any identified risks;

(2) determined that the acquisition of such system is in the national interest of the United States; and

(3) reported that determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 516. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

SEC. 517. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or treaty, in the current fiscal year and any fiscal year thereafter, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act or any other Act may be expended or obligated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to pay administrative expenses or to compensate an officer or employee of the United States in connection with requiring an export license for the export to Canada of components, parts, accessories or attachments for firearms listed in Category I, section 121.1 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (International Trafficking in Arms Regulations (ITAR), part 121, as it existed on April 1, 2005) with a total value not exceeding \$500 wholesale in any transaction, provided that the conditions of subsection (b) of this section are met by the exporting party for such articles.

(b) The foregoing exemption from obtaining an export license—

(1) does not exempt an exporter from filing any Shipper's Export Declaration or notification letter required by law, or from being otherwise eligible under the laws of the United States to possess, ship, transport, or export the articles enumerated in subsection (a); and

(2) does not permit the export without a license of—

(A) fully automatic firearms and components and parts for such firearms, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada;

(B) barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms for any firearm