

and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration on this motion is postponed.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2056

### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) at 8 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.

### INSULAR AREAS AND FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 83) to require the Secretary of the Interior to assemble a team of technical, policy, and financial experts to address the energy needs of the insular areas of the United States and the Freely Associated States through the development of energy action plans aimed at promoting access to affordable, reliable energy, including increasing use of indigenous clean-energy resources, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When proceedings were postponed earlier today, 10½ minutes of debate remained on the bill.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has 6½ minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), a very distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee who is planning to retire. We will miss him greatly, and we wish him good luck in his future endeavors.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, for roughly 200 years, this government has functioned on behalf of the American people. It has functioned through the art of compromise. Conservatives, liberals, Democrats, and Republicans have gotten together and decided what was in the best interest of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this appropriations bill is in the best interest of this Nation. It does reflect a compromise, but I would say to my colleagues on the Democratic side: this is a good bill, this re-

flects our priorities. It is our last chance to have those priorities reflected in an appropriations bill.

One of our staff told me that for 2½ weeks, she hasn't seen her children before they had to go to bed. The reason is that she has been working night after night, fighting for our priorities to be included in this bill, and she was successful. All of our staff was successful.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. MORAN. I want to give a shout-out to Dave Pomerantz, Lesley Turner, Will Smith, Jim Kulikowski, Rick Healy, Shalanda Young, and of all the people who made this a good bill on both sides of the aisle.

This is why our government functions: because we are willing to compromise and we are willing to look at what is in the best interest of all of our constituents, putting partisanship aside.

This is a bill we should vote for. This bill needs to pass. I thank the President and this body for supporting this bill because I trust we will, in the long run, do the right thing after we have exhausted all the other alternatives.

□ 2100

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker and Members, we are poised to vote on legislation to fund government. Nobody wants to shut down our government. Everybody here wants to have an answer, and we could have an answer. All the opposite side has to do is to stop supporting a bill that would allow the biggest banks in America to rip off the people one more time.

We bailed out the richest banks in America with the people's money. The people do not want that anymore, and so this provision that is in the bill that would allow them to basically put us all at risk because they want to trade these derivatives and be protected with our FDIC cannot go on.

So there are a lot of things in this bill that are unacceptable. I am the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee and I worked on Dodd-Frank. They are trying to undermine Dodd-Frank. They have been trying to get rid of Dodd-Frank piece by piece. We have to fight it every day.

I am not going to let the people down. Democrats are not going to let the people down. We are not going to vote for anything that is going to give the store to the biggest banks in America one more time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker and Members, ever since the conference report was reported out, Leader PELOSI and I have told everyone how objectionable the two provisions that have been discussed are on our side of the aisle. We think they should not be in an appropriations bill. We think that they should be considered on their merits or demerits. Unfortunately, they are in the bill.

I rise in support of the bill, notwithstanding my vigorous objection to these two provisions. I rise because I, frankly, think that pursuing CRs, continuing resolutions, on a continuing basis is harmful to our economy, harmful to the growth in jobs, harmful to our national security.

I regret that the Homeland Security bill has not been included for a year as well. We undermine national security by that limitation. But, nevertheless, in a world of alternatives, I have concluded that it is better for us to pass this CR/Omnibus, as it is euphemistically referred to, than it is to defeat it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. So I urge my Members to vote for this CR/Omnibus tonight.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 3 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Kentucky has 4 minutes remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), a distinguished ranking member of the committee.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. ROGERS, the chair of the committee, for bringing a bill to the floor. I wish it was the full bill and not most of the bill.

But I also want the world to note that, even though there are some poison pills in this issue, this is a very progressive appropriations bill, and it shows that when you do reach compromise—and I hope that the party that will be in the majority next year will understand that we wanted to do a full process. We want it to be vetted. We don't want poison pills. But in the end, get the bad language out, which you did, and you can have a bill that has bipartisan support. We don't want things to get worse in this country, we want it to get better, and a CR would be the worst thing that could happen.

But we also, as a body that believes in exposure and the public's right to know, we should never allow these poison pills to be in this bill. Hold your nose and make this a better world.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this bill puts a big bow on a holiday gift for the Wall Street contributors who get special treatment in the provisions of this

bill. Once again, here in the holiday season, it is all about stuffing the silk stockings.

These people want to gamble with our money. When these big banks win, they get to keep all the money; but when they lose, they look to the taxpayer to bail them out. It was wrong to do so before, and this bill removes key reforms that are vital to preserving our financial system and our economic security.

We ought not yield to the big bank contributors who, at the same time, this same bill frees up additional money for individuals to pour into campaigns and pollute our democracy.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, our most important responsibility is to fund government operations. This bill does that, but it also contains a number of objectionable items that have no place in a spending bill.

I would like to thank JIM MORAN, ED PASTOR, BILL OWENS, FRANK WOLF, TOM LATHAM, and JACK KINGSTON. Your friendship and expertise will be missed.

I am pleased that, after weeks of negotiations, we have a package that funds 11 of the 12 bills. I hope that in the next Congress we avoid such a contentious process and pass bills we are proud to support under regular order.

Mr. Speaker, I will insert the President's statement in support of this bill in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I am voting for this bill, and I urge your support.

I yield back the balance of my time..

#### STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 83—CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

(Rep. Rogers, R-KY, Dec. 11, 2014)

The Administration supports House passage of H.R. 83, making appropriations for fiscal year (FY) 2015, and for other purposes. The Administration appreciates the bipartisan effort to include full-year appropriations legislation for most Government functions that allows for planning and provides certainty, while making progress toward appropriately investing in economic growth and opportunity, and adequately funding national security requirements. The Administration also appreciates the authorities and funding provided to enhance the U.S. Government's response to the Ebola epidemic, and to implement the Administration's strategy to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, as well as investments for the President's early education agenda, Pell Grants, the bipartisan, Manufacturing Institutes initiative, and extension of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program.

However, the Administration objects to the inclusion of ideological and special interest riders in the House bill. In particular, the Administration is opposed to the inclusion of a rider that would amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and weaken a critical component of financial system reform aimed at reducing taxpayer risk. Additionally, the Administration is opposed to inclusion of a rider that would amend the Federal Election Campaign Act to allow individual donors to contribute to national political party committee accounts for conventions, buildings and recounts in amounts that are dramatically higher than what the law currently permits.

Furthermore, the Administration is disappointed that the bill would fund the Department of Homeland Security through February 27, 2015, at last year's levels. Short-term continuing resolution funding measures are disruptive, create uncertainty, and impede efficient resource planning and execution.

The Administration urges the Congress to enact comprehensive full-year appropriations legislation for all Government functions free of provisions that have no place in annual appropriations bills.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote for this bill and keep the government open. It is a good bill. Vote for it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the work Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member LOWEY and their staffs put towards drafting legislation to fund the federal government. Sadly, I cannot support the finished product due to extraneous provisions that have no business being in an appropriations bill. These riders, included at the last minute with no debate and no input from Democratic members, circumvent the will of American voters, harm retirees, put taxpayer dollars at risk, and allow a privileged few to have even more influence over our elections.

These extraneous provisions have nothing to do with funding the government. Instead, they will cut benefits to seniors and roll back critical Dodd-Frank provisions to protect taxpayer dollars. They will also increase the amount of money that special interests, private corporations, and wealthy donors can spend on political conventions and other election activities, when we know that more money in politics is not the solution, it's the problem.

Rhode Islanders are still recovering from the financial crisis of 2008, and I cannot in vote for a return to the status quo, which helped bring about the crisis in the first place. The derivatives provision is a Christmas gift to big banks at the expense of American taxpayers. It would remove restrictions included in Dodd-Frank that prevent these banks from gambling with our constituents' money by using taxpayer-insured bank deposits in risky derivatives transactions.

I am greatly disappointed that I am not able to support what is in many other ways a solid bill. This legislation includes funding for important investments to our infrastructure, the National Institutes of Health, Ebola response efforts, spinal cord injury research, the peerless Virginia-class submarines, and so many other initiatives and programs that are critical to our national defense and our future as a nation—not to mention that it provides for the brave men and women in our armed services and intelligence community who are in harm's way even as we speak. Regrettably, these priorities were eclipsed by poisonous provisions that could greatly undermine the important work voters elected us to do—restore the economic certainty we need to keep our economy growing and our businesses hiring.

Mr. Speaker. I have supported numerous bipartisan efforts in the past to fund the government, and I know what can be accomplished when Democrats and Republicans sit down and negotiate in good faith. But the price Republicans are trying to exact this time is simply too high, and I will not sacrifice my principles and the interests of my constituents.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I urge the majority to live up to its professed support for the principles of federalism, limited government, and local control of local affairs by not interfering in the local laws of the District of Columbia. The bill limits the District's authority over its local marijuana laws, and prohibits D.C. from spending its local funds on abortion services for low-income women.

I am here to put on the record that the Republican-led House Appropriations Committee's stated view that the bill's D.C. marijuana rider blocks the D.C. marijuana legalization initiative from taking effect is not the view of the entire House, as well as to preserve the ability of the District and its lawyers to review, analyze and interpret the rider's effect for themselves.

Based on a plain reading of the bill and principles of statutory interpretation, it is arguable that the rider does not block D.C. from carrying out its marijuana legalization initiative. The House-passed D.C. marijuana rider, introduced by Representative ANDY HARRIS, and this bill's D.C. marijuana rider are not identical. Unlike the Harris rider, this bill's rider does not block D.C. from "carrying out" enacted marijuana policies. D.C.'s Initiative 71, it can be argued, was enacted when it was approved overwhelmingly by voters in November and is self-executing—i.e., it did not require enactment of any rules for its implementation. Therefore, it can be argued that the legalization of small amounts of marijuana in D.C. can proceed.

The District legalized marijuana primarily to combat racial injustice, after two independent studies, one by the American Civil Liberties Union of the Nation's Capital and the other by the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, found shocking racial disparities in the enforcement of marijuana laws in D.C. In D.C., Whites and Blacks use marijuana at the same rates, and Blacks compromise slightly less than 50% of the population, but Blacks are eight times more likely to be arrested for marijuana possession than non-Blacks, and 91% of all marijuana arrests are of Blacks. These disparities exist in urban areas throughout the country.

Arrests and convictions for marijuana possession ruin lives, especially those of Black males. An arrest or conviction for marijuana possession often condemns Blacks, particularly those from low-income neighborhoods, to joblessness. Losing the ability to find legitimate work can lead a person to the underground economy, even to selling drugs, rather than mere possession. The Black community itself pays the price because men without the prospect of employment often do not form stable families.

There may be some misconceptions about the District's legalization law. The District has the narrowest and strictest marijuana legalization law in the country. D.C. will not become a regional or national haven for marijuana use or transactions. Unlike D.C., the four states that have legalized marijuana permit the sale and purchase of marijuana. Under D.C.'s marijuana legalization law, possession and home cultivation are permitted, but all the following are not permitted: sales or purchase, retail stores, smoking in public, and possession by those under 21 years of age.

The bill also blocks the District from spending its local funds to provide abortion services for low-income women. We are talking about

100% local D.C. funds, not federal funds. D.C. raises almost \$7 billion per year in local funds through taxes and fees. As with marijuana, the District is being singled out for unfair treatment. Seventeen states, including Arizona, Alaska, and West Virginia, spend their local funds on abortion services for low-income women. The bill does not block them from doing so. When the D.C. abortion rider was re-imposed in April 2011, many low-income D.C. women had to immediately cancel their scheduled appointments for reproductive health services, because, unlike wealthier D.C. women, they relied on D.C. to pay for their health care services.

I urge Congress to respect the local laws of the 650,000 American citizens who live in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the intent of Division N, Section 101 is to establish separate limits for funds raised into separate, segregated accounts established by national political party committees for certain specified purposes. All of these funds are "hard money" subject to all of the source limitations, prohibitions, and disclosure provisions of the Act.

The first account, described in section 315(a)(9)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ("FECA") (as amended), is intended to allow a national committee of a political party (other than a national congressional campaign committee) to defray expenses related to a presidential nominating convention using funds raised under separate, increased limits. Section 315(a)(9)(A) also caps the aggregate amount of expenditures a national political party committee may make from such account with respect to any convention at \$20,000,000. This section is intended to provide national political party committees with a means of acquiring additional resources to be used specifically in connection with the funding of presidential nominating conventions because such conventions may no longer be paid for with public funds. It is the intent to allow these funds to be used in the same manner as the former public funds could have been used, as well as to pay for the costs of fundraising for this segregated account.

The second account, described in section 315(a)(9)(B) of FECA (as amended), is intended to permit a national committee of a political party (including a national congressional campaign committee of a political party) to defray expenses incurred with respect to the construction, purchase, renovation, operation and furnishing of party headquarters buildings located throughout the United States, including the cost of fundraising for this segregated account, using funds raised under separate, increased limits. Funds in these accounts also may be used to repay loans and other obligations incurred for the purpose of defraying such building expenses, including loans and obligations incurred two years before the date of the enactment of this Act.

The third account, described in section 315(a)(9)(C) of FECA (as amended), is intended to permit a national committee of a political party (including a national congressional campaign committee of a political party) to defray expenses incurred with respect to the preparation for and the conduct of election recounts and contests and other legal proceedings, including the costs of fundraising for this segregated account, using funds raised under a separate limit Section 101 of Division N is not intended to modify Federal Election Commission precedent permitting the raising and spending of funds by campaign or state or

national party committees. See FEC Advisory Opinions 2006–24, 2009–4. Section 101 is also intended to permit the national parties to use such funds for costs, fees, and disbursements associated with other legal proceedings.

Finally, under current law coordinated limits do not apply even absent these provisions to the existing accounts as described in section 315 of FECA and therefore it is the intent of the amendments contained herein that expenditures made from the accounts described in section 315(a)(9) of FECA, many of which (such as recount and legal proceeding expenses) are not for the purpose of influencing federal elections, do not count against the coordinated party expenditure limits described in section 315(d) of FECA.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first thank the Chairman and Ranking Democrat of the House Education and Workforce Committee, Rep. JOHN KLINE and Rep. GEORGE MILLER, for their efforts to seek a bipartisan solution for the problems facing the nation's multiemployer pension plans. I am very familiar with those problems, having constituents who are both active workers and retirees who are participants in those multiemployer plans.

The legislation being advanced today will allow Plan Trustees of these troubled plans to have additional tools to maintain the solvency of the plans. Specifically, the legislation will allow trustees to better align benefit levels to available resources; it will clarify that the PBGC has the ability to assist plans well before they reach insolvency; and finally, to facilitate plan mergers. Taken together, these initiatives will assist troubled plans in avoiding insolvency.

However, I do have a concern regarding the timeline for implementation of the new legislation. Some of these troubled plans need to move on with the needed benefit adjustments, along with the authority to merger and receive financial assistance from the PBGC, sooner rather than later. I would strongly urge the Treasury Department, along with the Department of Labor and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, to move quickly on implementation of this legislation. For some plans, time is not on their side.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD:

#### OVERVIEW

The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, ("Cromnibus") is comprised of: 1. 11 FY2015 Appropriations bills; and 2. Continuing Resolution maintaining the current rate of Homeland Security funding until February 27, 2015.

Discretionary budget authority: \$1.014 Trillion.

Overseas Contingency Operations (Defense): \$64 billion.

Overseas Contingency Operations (State): \$9,258 billion.

Total OCO: \$73,258 billion.

Emergency Ebola funding: \$2.72 billion (L-HHS-Ed); \$2,530 billion (SFOPS); \$112 million (Defense).

Total emergency Ebola funding: \$5,484 billion.

1. Agriculture Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act

2014 Total enacted level: \$20.9 billion

2015 Committee mark: \$20.9 billion

2015 Omnibus: \$20.6 billion

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$6.6 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is sufficient to meet expected need in 2015.

\$1.47 billion for Food for Peace (P.L. 480) grants, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level and \$66 million above the request.

\$2.6 billion for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which is \$37 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$4 million more than the request.

\$1.016 billion for the USDA food safety and inspection program, which is \$6 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$15 million more than the request.

\$1.51 billion for the Farm Service Agency, which is \$22 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$61 million over the request.

\$25 million for FDA in emergency spending, which fully funds the administration's Ebola request.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The agreement does not include a House policy rider allowing schools to receive waivers from complying with improved lunch and breakfast nutrition standards in the Healthy, Hunger-free Kids Act. The agreement allows states to grant exemptions from whole grain standards to schools that demonstrate hardship in procuring specific products, and requires further study on reduced sodium standards, similar to the Senate provisions.

The agreement does not include a House policy rider making potatoes unconditionally available in the WIC program. The agreement, while making potatoes available, requires that the ultimate decision on their availability be based on review by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and USDA.

The agreement includes Democratic amendments to ban horse slaughter for human consumption, and prohibit funding for processed poultry products imported from China in the school lunch, breakfast, summer food service, and child and adult care food programs.

2. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE DIVISION OF 2015 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT

2014 enacted level: \$51.6 billion.

2015 budget request: \$51 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$50.1 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$5.4 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is \$126.4 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$954.2 million for National Weather Service operations, which is \$526,000 above the 2014 enacted level.

\$1.1 billion for the Census Bureau, which is \$143 million more than the FY 2014 enacted level and \$123.4 million less than the budget request.

\$3.5 billion for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), which is equal to CBO's projection of PTO's FY 2015 fee revenue collections, and \$434 million above the 2014 enacted level.

\$863.9 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is \$13.9 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$8.44 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$93.3 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$2.03 billion for the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), which is \$15.3 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$1.2 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, which is \$22 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$6.82 billion for the Bureau of Prisons, Salaries and Expenses account, which is \$46 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$376 million for Byrne-JAG grants, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level.

\$208 million for the COPS program, which is \$6 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$430 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, which is \$13 million above the 2014 enacted level.

\$18.01 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$363.7 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$7.34 billion for the National Science Foundation, which is \$172.3 million above the 2014 enacted level.

\$125 million for the ongoing DNA Initiative program which funds the testing of sexual assault kits, the same the FY 2014 level and \$25 million above the request. In addition, \$41 million is included for the new Community Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction program.

\$73 million for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which is \$14.5 million more than the 2014 level and \$18 million more than the request.

\$375 million for the Legal Services Corporation, which is \$10 million above the 2014 level.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The agreement rejects House policy riders to: 1) block reporting requirements on multiple sales of rifles/shotguns to the same person, and 2) make permanent two annual riders related to firearms.

The agreement rejects a House rider to defund certain NSF research related to climate change.

The agreement rejects House riders to prohibit entering into trade agreements establishing limits on greenhouse gas emissions, and includes a provision prohibiting implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty absent its ratification by the Senate.

The agreement rejects a House rider to defund grants to state or local law enforcement on the basis of local immigration policy.

The agreement rejects a House rider prohibiting the Department of Justice from enforcing certain parts of the Fair Housing Act.

Extends the authorization of the nonprofit, public-private Corporation for Travel Promotion, commonly known as Brand USA, through 2020, including its ability to finance its efforts to promote tourist travel to the United States through the collection of a modest fee on tourists from Visa Waiver Program countries;

Extends the authorization of the Economic Development Administration (EDA)'s Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms program for an additional year, allowing the program to service both existing and new client companies in the U.S. that have been negatively impacted by trade agreements; and

Includes the text of the Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act, which (1) directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish a Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program to help improve the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing and stimulate U.S. leadership in advanced manufacturing, research, innovation, and technology, and (2) extends through 2019 the authorization of the EDA's Regional Innovation Program, designed to encourage and support the development of regional innovation strategies, including region innovation clusters.

3. Defense Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act:

2014 total enacted level: \$572 billion.

2015 total budget request: \$554.3 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$554.1 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$64 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), which is \$21.2 billion less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$490.1 billion for the base portion of Department of Defense funding, which is \$3.3 billion more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$128 billion for Military Personnel, which is \$800 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$161.7 billion for Operation and Maintenance, which is \$1.8 billion more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$93.8 billion for Procurement, which is \$1.0 billion more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$63.7 billion for Research and Development, which is \$700 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

Multiple provisions focused on eliminating sexual assault in the Department of Defense and supporting victims, including: Fully funds request of \$275 million for Sexual Assault and Prevention Office (SAPRO) services; and \$25 million above the request to continue implementation of a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program.

Several important health programs receive increases above the President's request, including increases of \$281 million for cancer research, \$125 million for traumatic brain injury and psychological health research, and \$39 million for suicide prevention outreach programs.

To facilitate integration of electronic health records between DOD and VA the agreement restricts funding for the Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization (DHMSM) program pending a report on cost, schedule, and adherence to data standards and acquisition guidance.

Fully funds Peer Reviewed Medical Research Programs and includes \$125 million above the request for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Psychological Health research and \$4 million above the request for alcohol and substance abuse research.

\$20 million above the request for suicide prevention and outreach.

\$172 million above the request for Israeli Cooperative Missile Defense programs, and \$175 million above the request for Iron Dome.

\$225 million above the request for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to incorporate small business developments into DOD programs.

\$1.2 billion above the request to enhance National Guard and Reserve equipment.

\$1 billion above the request for a San Antonio Class Amphibious Transport Dock (LPD-17) and \$483.6 million for refueling overhaul for the USS *George Washington* (CVN-73) aircraft carrier.

The agreement supports the President's Budget Request for a 1% pay raise for military and civilian personnel.

The agreement also fully funds the Department of Defense portion of the emergency funding request for Ebola efforts at \$112 million.

The agreement includes \$810 million for the European Reassurance Initiative, of which \$175 million is for support to the Baltics and Ukraine for training, equipment and associated support.

The agreement includes a provision as proposed by the House and funding as proposed by the Senate to continue operations of the A-10.

The agreement includes \$3.4 billion for Department of Defense operations targeting ISIL, as well as funds to train and equip Iraqi security forces and the Syrian opposition.

The legislation prohibits funding for transfers of Guantanamo detainees to the U.S. or its territories, prohibits funding to modify any facility in the U.S. to house detainees, and places conditions on the release of detainees to other countries.

4. Energy & Water Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act

2014 Total enacted level: \$34.1 billion.

2015 Committee mark: \$34.0 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$34.2 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$1.937 billion for Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, which is \$25 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$5.071 billion for the Department of Energy Office of Science, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level.

\$280 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy (ARPA-E), which is the same as the 2014 enacted level.

\$5.9 billion for environmental cleanup activities, which is \$51 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$8.2 billion for National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Weapons Activities, which is \$387 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$83 million less than the President's budget request.

\$1.6 billion for Nuclear Nonproliferation, which is \$313 million less than the 2014 enacted level and \$86 million more than the President's budget request.

\$1.239 billion for Naval Reactors, which is \$144 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$139 million less than the President's budget request.

\$5.455 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, which is \$13 million less than the 2014 enacted level, and \$922 million more than the President's budget request.

\$1.14 billion for water resources projects within the Department of Interior, which is \$27 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The agreement does not include a House policy rider prohibiting the Army Corps of Engineers from clarifying which waters are protected by the Clean Water Act.

The agreement does not include a House policy rider prohibiting restrictions against firearms on land owned by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The agreement does not include prohibitions on funding for loan guarantees for the Cape Wind offshore wind project, National Ocean Policy, Social Cost of Carbon and ceiling fan standards.

The agreement continues a House policy rider prohibiting the Army Corps of Engineers from changing regulations pertaining to the definitions of the terms "fill material" or "discharge of fill material" under the Clean Water Act for this fiscal year.

The agreement includes a House policy rider prohibiting funds to require permits for certain agricultural activities under the Clean Water Act for this fiscal year.

The agreement includes a policy rider requiring the withdrawal of the EPA and Corps of Engineers interpretive rule regarding regulation agricultural activities.

5. Financial Services Division of 2015 Appropriations Act:

2014 Total enacted level: \$22.07 billion.

2015 Committee mark: \$20.35 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$21.82 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$11.5 billion for the Department of the Treasury, which is \$373 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$10.95 billion for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is \$346 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$6.7 billion for the Judiciary, which is \$182 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$679.6 million for the District of Columbia, which is \$6.4 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$1.5 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which is \$150 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$887.6 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA), which is \$41 million less than the 2014 enacted level as a result of reduced loan subsidy costs.

\$688.3 million for the Executive Office of the President, which is \$18.9 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$9.24 billion for the General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), which is \$132 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$10 million for the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), which is the same level as the 2014 enacted level.

\$250 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which is \$35 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$30 million less than the request.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The agreement *does not* include the following House policy riders:

1. Prohibiting funds to subsidize abortion services in connection with a multi-state plan offered under the Affordable Care Act exchanges negotiated by OPM.

2. Prohibiting transfers from HHS to IRS.

3. Prohibiting implementation of individual mandate.

4. Preventing IRS from clarifying standards for determining the tax exempt status of 501(c)4 organizations; and preventing SEC from requiring disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax-exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.

5. Prohibiting travel to Cuba for educational exchanges not involving academic study pursuant to a degree program.

6. Prohibiting funds to implement guidance issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury regarding coal-fired power plants.

7. Impeding the President from fulfilling executive functions.

8. Blocking the District of Columbia from enforcing its own firearms laws.

The agreement *does not* include a House policy rider prohibiting decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana. The agreement prohibits use of federal and local funds from being used to implement the recent referendum legalizing recreational use of marijuana in DC.

The agreement includes a House provision amending Dodd-Frank with respect to the prohibition against certain federal assistance to swaps entities, namely the use of any advances from specified Federal Reserve credit facilities or discount windows, or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance or guarantees.

6. Homeland Security Continuing Resolution in 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act: The agreement includes a Continuing Resolution until February 27th for agencies within the Homeland Security Subcommittee. The agreement maintains the Fiscal Year 2014 spend rate of \$39.270 billion.

Additional Provisions in the current CR and carried forward under the new CR:

Extends the authorization for the Chemical Facility Antiterrorism Standards (CFATS) program;

Extends the authority for the Science & Technology Directorate to enter into Other Transaction Agreements (OTA);

Provides authority for ICE and CBP to obligate funding at rates necessary to sustain staffing, border security and immigration enforcement operations, and Air and Marine operations, and requires compliance with the 34,000 detention bed mandate.

Additional provisions included under the new CR:

Provides authority for the Secret Service to obligate funding at a rate necessary for Presidential candidate nominee protection (hiring and training agents);

Directs DHS to continue preparations to award a construction contract for the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility by May 1, 2015.

7. Interior & Environment Division of 2015 Appropriations Act:

2014 enacted level: \$30.058 billion.

2015 budget request: \$30.620 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$30.044 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$3.554 billion for wildland fire, which fully funds the 10-year average for fire costs.

\$4.642 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is \$207 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$2.601 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is \$70 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$8.140 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is \$60 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$2.615 billion for the National Park Service, which is \$55 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$1.086 billion for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which is \$13 million more than the FY 2014 enacted level.

\$1.440 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$13 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$2.402 billion for the U.S. Forest Service (non-fire), which is equal to the 2014 enacted level.

\$146 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is equal to their 2014 enacted levels.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The agreement *does not* include a House policy rider prohibiting EPA's Clean Power Plan Proposed Rule.

The agreement *does not* include a House policy rider prohibiting EPA's rule clarifying which waters are protected by the Clean Water Act.

The agreement *does not* include a House policy rider prohibiting EPA from changing the way discharge of fill material is regulated.

The agreement includes a House policy rider prohibiting regulation of lead in ammunition.

The agreement includes a House policy rider prohibiting the issuance of final and proposed rules related to Sage Grouse.

The agreement *does not* include a House policy rider prohibiting EPA from ensuring mining companies are financially capable of cleaning up pollution rather than taxpayers, but includes report language on the matter.

The agreement *does not* include a House policy rider prohibiting EPA from enforcing a rule on safe removal and renovation of lead paint, but includes report language on the matter.

The agreement *does not* include a House policy rider prohibiting funding for the development or revisions of regulations regarding imported ivory.

8. Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act:

2014 enacted level: \$156.8 billion.

2015 Request: \$158.1 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$156.8 billion.

2015 emergency funding for Ebola: \$2.7 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$2.7 billion for emergency funding related to the Ebola outbreak.

\$30.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health, which is \$150 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$6.9 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is \$21 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$2.6 billion for job training through WIA Training and Employment Formula Grant program, which is \$36 million more than the 2014 enacted level, and boosts the Governor's set aside to ten percent.

\$1.6 billion for worker protection agencies at the Department of Labor, which is \$9 million more than the FY 2014 level.

\$2.4 billion for Child Care Block Grants, which is \$75 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$8.6 billion for Head Start, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level.

\$14.4 billion for Title I Grants to school districts, which is \$25 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$11.5 billion for Special Education state grants (IDEA), which is \$25 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$1.3 billion for Impact Aid, which is equal to the FY 2014 level and \$67 million more than the President's budget request.

\$250 million for Preschool Development Grants, which is equal to the FY 2014 enacted level.

\$445 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), which is the same funding level as was provided in the FY 2014 bill.

\$815 million for Seniors' Nutrition programs, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level.

\$948 million for the Unaccompanied Minor Children program at HHS, which is \$80 million more than the FY 2014 enacted level.

\$3.4 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is equal to the comparable FY 2014 operating level.

\$1.1 billion for Mental Health programs, which is \$10 million less than the 2014 enacted level and \$27 million more than the Administration's request.

\$672 million for program integrity efforts in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which is \$378 million more than the FY 2014 level.

\$1.1 billion for the Corporation for National and Community Service, which is \$5 million more than the FY 2014 level.

The agreement maintains the discretionary portion of the maximum Pell grant award level at \$4,860 for the 2015-2016 school year. After addition of the mandatory supplement, the maximum award is projected to increase by \$100 to \$5,830.

The agreement maintains level-funding for the Affordable Care Act.

The agreement includes a new provision expanding the eligibility of students enrolled in career pathways programs to qualify for financial aid.

The agreement includes a new provision to exempt disaster claims adjusters from elements of the Fair Labor Standards Act following the response to a natural disaster.

The agreement extends Trade Adjustment Act (TAA) assistance to dislocated workers through fiscal year 2015, including workers who are certified for TAA after December 31, 2014.

9. Legislative Branch Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act:

2014 enacted level: \$4.26 billion.

2015 budget request: \$4.47 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$4.30 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$1.181 billion for the House of Representatives, which is equal to the 2014 enacted level and \$19.8 million less than the request.

\$10.1 million for the Joint Committee on Taxation, which is \$91,000 more than the 2014 enacted level but \$54,000 less than the request. Cost-of-living increases are provided for in order to maintain current services.

\$348 million for the Capitol Police, which is \$9.5 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$7.7 million less than the request.

\$45.7 million for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which is equal to the 2014 enacted level and \$378,000 less than the request.

\$522.0 million for the Government Accountability Office (GAO), which is \$16.6 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$3.12 million less than the request.

\$600.3 million for the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), which is \$1.8 million less than the

2014 enacted level and \$76.4 million less than the request.

\$590.9 million for the Library of Congress, which is \$11.9 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$2.1 million less than the request.

\$120 million for the Government Printing Office (GPO), which is \$693,000 less than the 2014 enacted level and \$8.9 million less than the request.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The agreement changes the name of the Government Printing Office to the Government Publishing Office.

The agreement includes report language requiring the House Chief Administrative Officer develop and disseminate online sexual harassment training.

The agreement gives the Botanic Garden authority to work with nonprofits on special exhibits and programming.

The agreement establishes a Center for Audit Excellence at GAO.

The agreement allows the Office of Compliance to email, rather than mail, certain notifications to employees.

The agreement restricts incentives and award payments to AOC contractors if their work is behind schedule or over budget.

The agreement restricts participation in the Open World Leadership exchange program for Russian participants to allow only those who are engaging in free market development, humanitarian activities, and civic engagement. They also cannot be officials of the central government.

10. MILCON/VA Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act:

2014 enacted level: \$73.2 billion.

2015 base budget request: \$71.9 billion.

2015 Omnibus base: \$71.8 billion.

2015 OCO: \$221 million.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$6.5 billion for Military Construction projects, which is \$3.2 billion less than the 2014 enacted level, including:

1. \$1.1 billion for Family Housing construction, which is \$325 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

2. \$315 million for the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) account, which is \$45 million more than the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

3. \$205.2 million in rescissions from prior Appropriations Acts due to savings on projects.

4. \$221 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and the European Reassurance Initiative (ERI).

\$65 billion in discretionary funding for Veterans Affairs, which is \$1.7 billion more than the 2014 enacted level, including:

1. As authorized by Congress in 2009, VA medical services accounts are provided funding one year in advance. The agreement includes the budget request for fiscal year 2016 advance funding of \$58.6 billion.

2. The agreement includes an additional \$40 million, above the budget request, to hire additional claims and support personnel at the regional offices; to expand the Veterans Claims Intake Program records scanning system; and to implement the centralized mail initiative.

3. \$3.9 billion for information technology systems, which is \$200 million more than the 2014 enacted level.

4. \$588.9 million for prosthetic research, which is \$3.2 million above the 2014 enacted level.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The agreement creates the authority to provide advance appropriations for three mandatory VA programs within the Veterans Benefits Administration: (1) Compensation and Pensions; (2) Readjustment

Benefits; and (3) Veterans Insurance and Indemnities.

The agreement continues to provide tools and resources to address the backlog of veterans disability claims by increasing personnel, enhancing training and quality oversight, and strengthening accountability.

The agreement continues the requirement first enacted for fiscal year 2014 to provide rigorous, publicly available Web-based monthly reports to the Committees on performance measures for each regional office, including the number of backlogged claims, the average number of days to complete a claim, and error rates.

The agreement continues the practice of restricting VA's obligation of information technology funds until the VA reports detailed plans on budget, timeline, and testing to ensure reliable interoperability between current and future Electronic Health Records (EHR) systems between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

The agreement clarifies that the payment rates used by the VA for VA medical care in the State of Alaska and in those States with an all-payer model agreement under the Social Security Act that became effective on January 1, 2014, should also be used in implementation of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014.

11. State and Foreign Operations Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act:

2014 Total enacted level: \$49.0 billion.

2015 Committee mark: \$48.29 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$49.27 billion (not including \$2.526 billion in emergency funds for Ebola).

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$9.258 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), which is \$2.738 billion more than the 2014 enacted level.

\$7.8 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Programs which is \$185 million less than the 2014 enacted level and the same as the Administration's request.

\$5.4 billion for the protection of diplomatic missions, embassies, and personnel, which is \$1 million more than the 2014 level and \$46 million more than the Administration's request.

\$2.32 billion for Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance, which is \$46 million more than the Administration's request and \$350 million less than the 2014 enacted level.

\$8.45 billion for Global Health, which is \$15 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$404 million more than the Administration's request.

\$2.51 billion for Development Assistance, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level but \$113 million less than the Administration's request.

\$4.75 billion for Economic Support Fund (ESF), which is \$108 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$430 million less than the Administration's request.

\$5.9 billion for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), which is \$39 million less than the 2014 enacted level and \$92 million less than the Administration's request.

\$1.2 billion in base funding for USAID Operating Expenses, which is \$76 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$168 million less than the Administration's request.

\$899.5 million for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which is \$1.3 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$110.5 million below the Administration's request.

\$5 billion in total funding for humanitarian assistance accounts, which is \$94 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$1.52 billion more than the Administration's request.

\$575 million for bilateral family planning, which is equal to the 2014 enacted level.

\$379.5 million for Peace Corps, which is roughly equal to the 2014 enacted level and the Administration's request.

\$2.526 billion for emergency international response to fight Ebola, which is \$370 million less than the Administration's request.

#### POLICY ISSUES

The Omnibus does not include a House policy rider codifying the "Global Gag Rule," which prohibits non-governmental organizations (NGOs) receiving federal funds from providing women information about the full range of health services.

The Omnibus does not include a House policy rider prohibiting U.S. contributions to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The Omnibus includes health care equity for Peace Corps volunteers.

The Omnibus does not lift the cap on U.S. assessments for international peacekeeping missions, and does not include IMF quota reform.

The Omnibus includes prohibitions on OPIC and the Export-Import Bank from fully implementing their clean energy policies.

12. Transportation and Housing and Urban Development Division of 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act:

2014 Omnibus: \$50.9 billion.

2015 Request: \$59.9 billion.

2015 Omnibus: \$53.8 billion.

#### HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

\$9.74 billion for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations, which is \$90 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$9.3 million less than the President's budget request.

\$500 million for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER), which is \$100 million less than the 2014 enacted level and \$750 million less than the President's budget request.

\$2.1 billion for Capital Investment Grants, which is \$177 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$380 million less than the President's budget request.

\$1.39 billion for Amtrak capital and operating expenses, which freezes funding at the 2014 enacted level and \$1.06 billion less than the President's budget request.

\$830 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which is \$11 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$21 million below the President's budget request.

\$30 million for initiatives to increase the safety and oversight of the transport of energy products, including \$10 million for grade crossing and track improvement grants on rail routes that carry energy products.

\$17.5 billion for Section 8 Tenant Based Rental Assistance renewals, which would meet projected need.

\$9.52 billion for Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance renewals, which would meet projected need.

\$75 million for HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH), which is the same as the 2014 enacted level and the President's budget request.

\$4.44 billion for Public Housing Operating Fund, which is \$40 million more than the 2014 enacted level and \$160 million below the President's budget request.

\$1.9 billion for Public Housing Capital Fund, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level and \$50 million below the President's budget request.

\$3 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), which is \$30 million less than the 2014 enacted level but \$200 million more than the President's budget request.

\$900 million for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is \$100 million less than the 2014 enacted level and \$50 million less than the President's budget request.



\$330 million for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level and \$2 million less than the President's budget request.

\$110 million for Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, which is the same as the 2014 enacted level and \$10 million less than the President's budget request.

The Omnibus includes provision (Section 166) inserted by Congressman Culberson (R-TX) providing that "None of the funds in this or any other Act 20 may be available to advance in any way a new light or heavy rail project towards a full funding grant agreement as defined by 49 U.S.C. 5309 for the Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County, Texas if the proposed capital project is constructed on or planned to be constructed on Richmond Avenue west of South Shepherd Drive or on Post Oak Boulevard north of Richmond Avenue in Houston, Texas.

The Omnibus does not include Jackson Lee Amendment negating provision (Section 166) inserted by Congressman Culberson (R-TX).

#### POLICY ISSUES

The Omnibus includes House policy riders to create exemptions from truck weight standards for Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Mississippi, but rejects an exemption for Idaho.

The Omnibus suspends a portion of regulations requiring a minimum number of hours of rest for truck drivers.

The Omnibus does not include House policy riders to prohibit funding for California high speed rail.

The Omnibus does not include a House policy rider prohibiting transit and passenger rail from eligibility for TIGER grants.

The Omnibus does not include a House policy rider prohibiting implementation, issuance, or enforcement of an "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing" rule.

The Omnibus does not include a House policy rider prohibiting DOT from issuing rules to increase minimum insurance requirements for motor carriers.

The agreement expands HUD-VASH to Native Americans living on tribal lands.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 776, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to concur will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 5699.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 206, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 563]

YEAS—219

Aderholt	Bishop (NY)	Bustos
Amodei	Bishop (UT)	Byrne
Bachus	Black	Calvert
Barber	Boehner	Camp
Barletta	Boustany	Capito
Barr	Brady (PA)	Carney
Barrow (GA)	Brady (TX)	Carter
Benishke	Brooks (IN)	Cassidy
Bera (CA)	Brownley (CA)	Chabot
Bilirakis	Buchanan	Chaffetz
Bishop (GA)	Bucshon	Clay

Clyburn	Issa
Coble	Jenkins
Coffman	Johnson (OH)
Cole	Jolly
Collins (GA)	Joyce
Collins (NY)	Kaptur
Connolly	Kelly (PA)
Cook	Kind
Costa	King (NY)
Cramer	Kingston
Crenshaw	Kinzinger (IL)
Crowley	Kline
Cuellar	Kuster
Culberson	Lance
Daines	Latham
Davis (CA)	Latta
Davis, Rodney	Lipinski
Delaney	LoBiondo
Denham	Long
Dent	Lowe
Diaz-Balart	Lucas
Dingell	Luetkemeyer
Duffy	Maffei
Elmiers	Maloney, Sean
Farr	Marino
Fattah	Matheson
Fincher	McCarthy (CA)
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (NY)
Fleischmann	McCauley
Forbes	McHenry
Fortenberry	McKeon
Foster	McMorris
Fox	Rodgers
Frelinghuysen	Meehan
Gallego	Meeks
Garamendi	Messer
Gardner	Mica
Gerlach	Miller (MI)
Gibbs	Miller, George
Gibson	Moran
Gingrey (GA)	Mullin
Goodlatte	Murphy (FL)
Granger	Murphy (PA)
Graves (GA)	Noem
Graves (MO)	Norcross
Griffin (AR)	Nugent
Grimm	Nunes
Guthrie	Nunnelee
Hanna	Owens
Harper	Palazzo
Harris	Pastor (AZ)
Hartzler	Paulsen
Hastings (WA)	Pearce
Heck (NV)	Perlmutter
Herrera Beutler	Peters (CA)
Himes	Peters (MI)
Holding	Petri
Horsford	Pittenger
Hoyer	Pitts
Hudson	Price (GA)
Huizenga (MI)	Price (NC)
Hultgren	Quigley
Hunter	Reed

NAYS—206

Adams	Cotton
Amash	Courtney
Bachmann	Crawford
Barton	Cummings
Bass	Davis, Danny
Beatty	DeFazio
Becerra	DeGette
Bentivolio	DeLauro
Blackburn	DelBene
Blumenauer	DeSantis
Bonamici	DesJarlais
Braley (IA)	Deutch
Brat	Doggett
Bridenstine	Doyle
Brooks (AL)	Duncan (SC)
Broun (GA)	Duncan (TN)
Brown (FL)	Edwards
Burgess	Ellison
Butterfield	Engel
Capps	Enyart
Cárdenas	Eshoo
Carson (IN)	Esty
Cartwright	Farenthold
Castor (FL)	Fleming
Castro (TX)	Flores
Chu	Frankel (FL)
Cicilline	Franks (AZ)
Clark (MA)	Fudge
Clarke (NY)	Gabbard
Clawson (FL)	Garcia
Cohen	Garrett
Cornaway	Gohmert
Conyers	Gosar
Cooper	Gowdy

Reichert	Lamborn
Renacci	Langevin
Ribble	Lankford
Richmond	Larsen (WA)
Rigell	Larson (CT)
Roby	Lee (CA)
Roe (TN)	Levin
Rogers (KY)	Lewis
Rogers (MI)	Loebuck
Rokita	Lofgren
Rooney	Lowenthal
Ros-Lehtinen	Lujan Grisham
Roskam	(NM)
Ross	Luján, Ben Ray
Rothfus	(NM)
Royce	Lummi
Ruiz	Lynch
Runyan	Maloney,
Ruppersberger	Carolyn
Ryan (WI)	Marchant
Scalise	Massie
Schneider	Matsui
Schock	McAllister
Schwartz	McClintock
Sessions	McCollum
Sewell (AL)	McDermott
Sherman	McGovern
Shimkus	McIntyre
Shuster	McKinley
Simpson	McNerney
Sinema	Meadows
Smith (MO)	Meng
Smith (NE)	Michaud
Southerland	Miller (FL)
Stewart	Moore
Stivers	Mulvaney
Terry	
Thompson (PA)	
Thornberry	
Tiberi	
Tipton	
Turner	
Upton	
Valadao	
Wagner	
Walberg	
Walden	
Walorski	
Wasserman	
Schultz	
Westrup	
Westmoreland	
Whitfield	
Wilson (SC)	
Wolf	
Womack	
Woodall	
Yoder	
Yoho	
Young (AK)	
Young (IN)	

Nadler	Schweikert
Napolitano	Scott (VA)
Neal	Scott, Austin
Neugebauer	Sensenbrenner
Nolan	Serrano
O'Rourke	Shea-Porter
Olson	Sires
Pallone	Slaughter
Pascrell	Smith (NJ)
Payne	Smith (TX)
Pelosi	Speier
Perry	Stutzman
Peterson	Swalwell (CA)
Pingree (ME)	Takano
Pocan	Thompson (CA)
Poe (TX)	Thompson (MS)
Polis	Tierney
Pompeo	Titus
Posey	Tonko
Rahall	Tsongas
Rangel	Van Hollen
Rice (SC)	Vargas
Rogers (AL)	Veasey
Rohrabacher	Vela
Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Rush	Visclosky
Ryan (OH)	Walz
Salmon	Waters
Sánchez, Linda	Waxman
T.	Weber (TX)
Sanchez, Loretta	Webster (FL)
Sanford	Welch
Sarbanes	Williams
Schakowsky	Wilson (FL)
Schiff	Wittman
Schradner	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Campbell	Hall	Smith (WA)
Capuano	Hensarling	Stockman
Cleaver	Miller, Gary	
Duckworth	Negrete McLeod	

□ 2137

Messrs. LANKFORD and WAXMAN changed their vote from "aye" to "no." So the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRESSMAN JOHN DINGELL'S LAST VOTE IN THE HOUSE

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we have one more vote. That will be the last time that the gentleman from Michigan, JOHN DINGELL, votes in this House after 59 years. He is a great servant of our country.

I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Ohio, Speaker BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Let me add my words of congratulations to our good friend from Michigan, JOHN DINGELL, who has been a mentor to Members on both sides of the aisle and has carried more institutional history than anyone here. My job tonight is to say thank you and merry Christmas.

#### JOHN MUIR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE EXPANSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the