

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 4974, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 736 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. 4974.

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

□ 0914

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. 4974) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of Georgia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 71, line 6.

□ 0915

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF WASHINGTON

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. Upon the acceptance by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of the newly constructed holes 10 through 18 at the golf course at American Lake Veterans Hospital on a portion of Joint Base Lewis-McChord, which were designed by Jack Nicklaus on a pro bono basis, the holes shall be designated as the "Nicklaus Nine".

Mr. HECK of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered read.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Wash-

ington and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I actually plan on withdrawing my amendment, but would like to make my colleagues aware of some amazing work being done in my district on behalf of veterans and wounded warriors.

Mr. Chairman, millions—millions—of people watched the U.S. Open at Chambers Bay in Washington's 10th Congressional District last June. It showcased, frankly, the irreplaceable beauty of golf in the Pacific Northwest. But just a 10-minute drive from Chambers Bay, you will also find yourself at beautiful American Lake.

At American Lake, that is where veterans recover and heal from injuries at the VA facility, which is located near Joint Base Lewis-McChord. A big part of that recuperation includes a bit of TLC from another golf course in addition to Chambers Bay.

Since 1955, 61 years, nine holes of golf at the American Lake Veterans Golf Course is where South Sound veterans could escape the stresses of their daily lives and engage in some healthy competition. And let's be honest, it is hard to look forward to a visit to the doctor, but looking forward to a round of golf with your buddies is something entirely different. It has become a great way for older vets to connect with younger vets for more recent conflicts.

Currently, American Lake Veterans Golf Course—it is important that you hear this—is the Nation's only golf course designed specifically for the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled veterans. Almost all of the dedicated volunteers there are veterans as well. Well, except one, and his name is Jack Nicklaus—yes, that Jack Nicklaus—the "Golden Bear," widely regarded, perhaps, as the greatest golfer of our time, who now spends his time actually designing golf courses. He is the one who helped design and expand the American Lake Veterans Golf Course to include a back nine. They went from nine holes to 18. The back nine is now in place, and the course is waiting for VA Secretary McDonald to sign the necessary paperwork to formally accept the course improvements.

The course exists because of the determination of hardworking volunteers—really angels among us. And now it is time to honor one of those committed volunteers for his commitment to our veterans and wounded warriors, and officially designate holes 10 through 18 as the Nicklaus Nine.

With the Nicklaus Nine, we will now have an 18-hole, 100 percent ADA accessible golf course to accommodate returning troops and our local combat veterans. With the Nicklaus Nine, we will have double the accessibility and green to offer our veterans who have given so much to all of us.

Now, I am going to tell you a story, and I guarantee it is going to stay with

you, I guarantee that you are going to remember this story. There is a program at American Lake Veterans Golf Course that teaches blind veterans how to play golf. One year, we had a local golfer—his name happens to be Ray Reed—who was sent to the National Blind Golf Tournament in Iowa. Ray Reed, blind, wounded warrior.

And do you know what he did at that national golf tournament? He scored a hole in one. Yes, blind veterans can golf, and they learn how to do that at American Lake. It is incredible. They are an inspiration to all of us.

Mr. Chairman, to avoid a point of order on my amendment, I would like to withdraw it at this time. But I hope that I can work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to find another vehicle, or a standalone bill, to get this done. I strongly believe it to be appropriate to honor and bestow on he who has changed the name of golf, the Golden Bear, this honor for changing the lives of wounded warriors. I hope this will encourage the design and development of more golf courses around the U.S. devoted to our veterans and our wounded warriors.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleagues.

Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available for this Act may be used by the Department of Veterans Affairs to preclude the territorial seas of the Republic of Vietnam from inclusion in the meaning of the Republic of Vietnam under the Agent Orange Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-4) and the amendments made by that Act.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, I am here this morning to bring forward an amendment that is for our sailors who fought in the Vietnam war. This is about ensuring they get the health care and the benefits that they have earned through their service in Vietnam.

But in a broader sense, this is really about justice. This is about veterans who went forward and fought that war, a deeply unpopular war that divided our Nation. They were never asked

about their political leanings or what their views were on the war. They simply did what they were ordered to do. They went forward and they gave their very best effort to serve us.

In the process of that war, we used Agent Orange to defoliate. In the case of these sailors, serving just offshore in Vietnam, we had ships that were involved in resupply operations at the ports and at the harbor, and they were vulnerable. They were vulnerable because there was vegetation near the ports and the harbors. As our countermeasure to that, we defoliated to give standoff for those ships to protect them.

But what we have learned over time, Mr. Chairman, is that that was poisoning our sailors, and anyone that was in close proximity. Now, and in fact in 1991, this body, along with the Senate and the President of the United States of America, enacted a law, the Agent Orange Act of 1991, that ensured that our veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange had access to the health care and the benefits that they had earned.

Regrettably, in 2002, executive overreach led to a rule that narrowed the interpretation of our law. Now it is so that you have to have served on the ground in Vietnam or in the Riverine Navy to get access to this law and to these benefits.

Mr. Chairman, the people's representatives never spoke on that. This is an issue we have dealt with time and again in this Chamber, both sides of the aisle, fighting back, fighting for our article I prerogatives. And this is very clear here. This body spoke. We said we had to try to make right what was wrong.

So now we have about 90,000 sailors that don't have access to health care. Mr. Chairman, be advised and be assured that Members of this body fight every day for these veterans in a case-by-case basis, and we do win some of these, but we don't win all of them. It is just flatly wrong.

Mr. Chairman, what this amendment does is really ensure that our article I prerogatives are secured. That we go back to the original language that we passed and the President signed.

I would ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order.

The CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I make a point of order against this amendment. Although it is a very well-intended amendment, and I am very sympathetic to what he wants to do, I think there might be a way, if the gentleman withdraws and tries to perfect that amendment, that it might be made in order.

This amendment proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation

in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part: "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The bill gives direction to that effect.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

Again, I would ask my colleague to consider withdrawing and see if he can perfect that amendment so that it would be made in order.

The CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say, I have the deepest respect for the chairman, a dear colleague and friend. But I have to say that I am astounded that we would talk about a point of order here when we are talking about our language. This is what we passed.

What we saw is that the executive branch, with fiat, changed what it is that we passed. So I don't know how it is that we are legislating to their executive overreach. This is merely an amendment that goes back to our language.

And it is not just me standing here today; 320 of our colleagues in the United States House of Representatives, on both sides of the aisle, believe that this needs to get done. And nearly half of the Senate, an exact companion, also believe that.

Now, because of our friendship and because of the way that we have worked together, I just want to enter into a colloquy and get clarification from the chairman.

What I think I heard him say moments ago is that, if I withdraw, he will work with us so that we can reassert our Article I powers and ensure that we have justice for these Vietnam veterans who deserve these benefits.

Can I get that clarification from the chairman?

The CHAIR. The Chair will hear each Member individually on the point of order.

A point of order is pending.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, on the point of order, the point I am trying to make is this: if the amendment is withdrawn, it can be reworked so that it would be in order. We believe that there is a way to do that even today. That is the offer I am making to you. If the amendment is withdrawn, there is a possibility that this amendment could be made in order, but it does have to be perfected.

I am a cosponsor of the actual underlying legislation, so I support it. But at the moment, in our view, it does constitute legislation in an appropriation bill, and, therefore, it violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

But I pledge to work to the best of our ability to try to make it in order, even today, if possible.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, given the pledge of my dear friend from Pennsylvania to work to make sure that we have justice and that we can move forward and help these veterans, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Veterans Experience Office.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer a simple amendment to prevent wasteful new administrative spending within the VA General Administration Account, and to ensure that scarce resources are not diverted away from the priorities that need them most.

My amendment will strengthen and support the position of this committee to ensure that none of the funds made available by this act may be used by the administration's proposed bureaucracy quagmire called the Veterans Experience Office. While the name may make this proposed new nationwide office sound like a good idea, this proposal would unleash a new cadre of Federal bureaucrats to stand between the veterans and their benefits, repeating those terrifying nine words, "I'm from the government and I'm here to help."

We all share the goal of improving each and every veteran's experience with the VA. However, it would be foolish to permit the creation of a new general administration program that would siphon off more than \$72 million away from the programs and offices prioritized by this committee as those most in need of support.

I commend the committee for identifying this wasteful proposal in their report, stating, "While the committee supports the Secretary's efforts to improve the ways VA interacts with veterans, it has doubts about the wisdom of establishing a large new office with regional staffing at this late date in the administration."

While the position of the committee is clear, my amendment is necessary to ensure that the administration is prohibited from transferring limited funds within the general administration account to fund this unwise and duplicitous proposal. This administration is notorious for ignoring the will

of Congress and seeking out loopholes to advance the executive branch's agenda. This track record of rogue behavior is why this amendment is so necessary in order to carry out the committee's recommendation and properly care for our veterans.

The VA doesn't need more money to hire more people pushers to create an even larger bureaucracy between the veterans and their benefits. Instead, let's ensure resources are allocated where they have the most effective and efficient benefit for those who have given their country so much.

I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment. I thank Chairman DENT and Ranking Member BISHOP for their time.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0930

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I understand the gentleman's concerns about starting this large, new office at the VA. As you can see from our report, we cut the request for General Administration by \$81.3 million, largely because of our concerns about funding this large office; so I think we have already achieved what the gentleman is looking to accomplish. It is hard to imagine that the VA could find \$81 million in another account to backfill this office.

I will not oppose the gentleman's amendment. I will tell the gentleman, however, that this will inevitably become a conference issue because the Senate supports the creation of the office. I do not object to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, the bulk of the request of the increase for the General Administration was intended for the establishment of the Veterans Experience Office. Up until now, the Veterans Experience Office's activities have been funded through the Office of Enterprise Integration. However, the FY 2017 budget proposes to make the Veterans Experience Office a standalone office within the General Administration and requests \$72.6 million in funding and 204 full-time equivalents via direct budget authority.

While we all support the Secretary's efforts to improve the way the VA interacts with the veterans, we had doubts about the wisdom of establishing a large, new office with regional staffing at this late date in the administration. It was decided not to include this funding. However, there is nothing in the bill that prevents the Secretary from continuing to fund the office in the way that he did in the previous fiscal year.

Conversely, the amendment before us will prevent this office from being funded, period. I believe that the amendment is a bridge too far. While I don't support making the Veterans Experience Office a free-standing office, I also don't support taking the Secretary's flexibility away either. I believe that the bill is the right approach. I urge Members to oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rebut.

This President and his agencies have shown time and time again that they are eager to ignore the will of Congress and to implement his agenda wherever they can. This is a necessary reminder that the VA is hardly a vestibule of good behavior. I think we need to make them concentrate on doing their procedures right that they currently cannot do right. I urge Members to accept my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) carry out the memorandum from the Veterans Benefit Administration known as Fast Letter 13-10, issued on May 20, 2013; or

(2) create or maintain any patient record-keeping system other than those currently approved by the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office in Washington, D.C.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I offer an amendment. I have offered similar amendments in the last 2 years, and they have passed each time. I had hoped that it would not be necessary to offer this amendment again this year.

Unfortunately, an investigation from the Government Accountability Office that was released last month found that the VA schedulers are still manipulating appointment wait times and are underestimating how long veterans have to wait to get care at a VA facility. The GAO's most recent audit found that schedulers changed dates and shortened wait times for 15 to 20 percent of the cases reviewed. To make matters worse, USA Today recently claimed to have studied more than 70 investigative reports, and it found that these manipulations were being performed at the behest of the VA supervisors.

Last year, a different inspector general investigation uncovered an actual memo from the VA leadership that encouraged this type of behavior. The

memo I speak of is known as the Fast Letter 13-10, and it was handed down directly from the Office of the Director of the Veterans Benefits Administration to the Philadelphia VA Regional Benefit Office. I was appalled—but not totally surprised—to learn of this memo.

The need for my amendment first surfaced 2 years ago as a response to explosive allegations about the Phoenix VA's keeping secondary, unofficial records of claims and appointment requests. My commonsense amendment simply prohibits the VA from keeping unofficial recordkeeping systems and manipulating wait times.

I have said this before, but it is sad that we have to pass amendments to prevent this type of behavior. When government bureaucrats don't use good judgment or common sense, Congress must address these issues. We must have one consistent patient record-keeping system within the VA in order to provide accountability, uniformity, and to prevent employee manipulation.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I thank Chairman DENT and Ranking Member BISHOP for their time.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, this amendment is familiar to us since the gentleman offered it last year. I am not sure it is necessary to repeat the language this year since we know the VA has rescinded the Fast Letter guidance. After all, with the IG investigation into the dual scheduling systems, it doesn't seem likely that the VA is maintaining recordkeeping systems that are not approved by headquarters; but I am not going to object to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chair, we want to reward good behavior, and until they illustrate good behavior, the amendment is going forward. I appreciate the chairman's support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. MICA

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. (a) For an additional amount for "Veterans Health Administration—Medical Services" for grants to States under subchapter III of chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, to expand, remodel, or alter existing buildings for furnishing nursing home

care to veterans in State homes that are former nursing home facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, as authorized by section 8133 of such subchapter, there is hereby appropriated, and the amount otherwise provided by this Act for "Departmental Administration—General Administration" is hereby reduced by, \$10,000,000.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the prioritization requirements in paragraphs (1)(C) or (2) through (5) of section 8135(c) of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the appropriation in subsection (a).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chair, this is a simple amendment.

I get to chair a subcommittee called Transportation and Public Assets. We get to oversee, in the public assets portion, all of the various properties around the United States that are public assets that are sitting idle. For example, in some States we have many VA properties that are medical—some hospitals, some nursing homes—that are sitting idle. Some of them are vacant, and some of them are closed.

In order to put them into productive use for our veterans, I have tried to craft an amendment that, of course, doesn't apply to all of the facilities. I would like to do that, but this is fairly limited. It says that we have a nursing home that has been vacated or a nursing home that is not being used, and some of them, for several years, have sat vacant. This allows the Secretary discretion, and it also sets aside a small number of funds to help bring that property into a condition so that it can be transferred to the State. You have these in Pennsylvania, Mr. Chair. You have these across the Rust Belt. We have them even in Florida. What we don't have is the authority for the VA to move forward with these properties in their transferring and get the properties into condition and make the little bits of changes in the properties to transfer them to the States.

This will apply to 49 States. There are 49 States that have State VAs. Many of them run nursing homes. In my State, for example, we run seven nursing homes now. We do it more cost-effectively. We can do it faster. We can take those idle assets and put them into use. In some places in the Rust Belt, you need to consolidate some of the facilities, and this will allow us to do that, too, and to run them cheaper and give better services to our veterans, not spread out the limited number of even staffers whom we have and administrators. Think of what you can save just on that.

This is an amendment to try to move that process forward. We are not trying to get ahead of anybody who is in line for any kind of a VA facility. What we are trying to do is, again, tell the VA Secretary that he can move forward

and put a little bit of money aside that will make a big, big difference with these facilities that are sitting vacant or half empty across the country, and it does apply to 49 States.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I understand there is a great demand throughout our Nation for State veterans' homes, and I wish we had the allocation to provide more for this program than we did.

I do want to raise a concern with the language that it might—I say "might." I am not saying "definitely"—favor some States rather than increase funding for the entire State HOME Program. I was pleased to hear the gentleman state that he is not trying to jump ahead of other States that may be in line, but this is an issue that we are going to have to discuss at the conference committee.

I am not going to object to the amendment.

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

Mr. MICA. I appreciate that.

Mr. Chair, I think if there are differences in language, we have tried to work with the parliamentarian and the committee, and I know you all are busy in trying to get a very important piece of legislation out, but this small amendment can make a big difference.

Again, this is in Rust Belt States, even in growing States like Florida, and there is no more cost to the Federal taxpayer in the operation. In fact, we will save money in the operation because the States take these over. And if the States take them over, it is one less burden on the VA. We have seen how difficult it is sometimes to get services from the VA, to have these facilities come on line.

To the nursing home folks, listen to this. This is to nursing homes: we have a tremendously expanding, aging veterans' population, and we can't keep up with it all, and the Federal Government sometimes does it the least efficiently. This allows us to take those empty or half empty or partially used facilities and get them to the States, to sometimes consolidate the operations and save money on administration, operation, and expedite and get that service to our veterans as soon as possible.

I urge the Members' support of this small amendment. I will be glad to work with the chairman, with the ranking member, and with others and craft this in any way that they feel comfortable, but the objective is very important at this stage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of sections 575.106 or 575.206 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, in a 2015 report from the VA Office of the Inspector General, it was discovered and reported that two senior staff members used their positions of power to financially and personally benefit from unethical behavior.

Diana Rubens and Kimberly Graves not only coerced two VA managers to leave their positions against their will, they then manufactured circumstances that allowed for them to take the positions in question. To make matters worse, these women then took advantage of the VA's relocation expense program. Relocation bonuses may be given to current employees if an open position will be difficult to fill without such an incentive. In both of these instances, this clearly was not the case. In total, these women walked away with more than \$400,000 in taxpayer funds.

As if these actions weren't heinous enough, when the VA did attempt to hold Rubens and Graves accountable, the VA was subsequently overturned because they failed to discipline the other employees involved in this case. I am appalled—but ultimately, again, not surprised—to hear of this story. The VA has been riddled with scandal and plagued with lawlessness for years now.

Chairman MILLER said it best in the days that followed the reversal of the VA's decision, stating: "Every objective observer knows that the Federal civil service system coddles and protects misbehaving employees instead of facilitating fair and efficient discipline; and until VA and Obama administration leaders acknowledge this problem and work with Congress to solve it, it will never be fixed."

Mr. Chair, my amendment is a commonsense approach that simply reaffirms the requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations for employment incentives and relocation expenses.

□ 0945

Had the VA followed these regulations, Diana Rubens and Kimberly Graves wouldn't have been able to force two managers to leave and then get reimbursed for moving across the country to take their spots.

I have said this before, but it is sad that we have to pass amendments to

prevent this type of behavior. When government bureaucrats fail to serve the American people through the use of common sense, Congress must address these issues personally.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I thank the distinguished chair and ranking member for their help.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time to speak in opposition, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes. There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, no one shares the gentleman's concerns more than I do about the inappropriate relocation incentive payments the VA initially paid to two executives at the Philadelphia regional office. The VA has since reformed its policies, and I hope we will never ever hear again about such egregious staff misconduct and inappropriate reimbursements.

However, I do think that the relocation incentive can be an important tool in some circumstances. Although I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment, I think this may need to be refined a bit in conference to reflect the usefulness of the tool, when used appropriately.

As I said, there was egregious misconduct in Philadelphia, as the gentleman correctly points out. There is no question. In fact, many of us went and visited the Philadelphia regional office at about that time for a hearing, both Republicans and Democrats, authorizers and appropriators, to discuss the challenges at that particular office.

That said, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have the deepest respect for the gentleman from Pennsylvania and for the gentleman who is offering the amendment, but I think that we may be just going a little bit too far here.

Mr. Chair, this amendment will restrict the ability of the VA and the departments and related agencies funded in this act to use incentives to get experienced, talented, and capable individuals to take on difficult-to-fill positions. In other departments, they call these hardship posts. These are the jobs no one wants to do but are vital to the function of government.

I think we can all agree that there are times when we need to provide incentives to those individuals whom we are asking to fill difficult jobs. At times, we need to take action to make a job more appealing, and sometimes we need to provide incentives to compete with the salaries that are typically paid outside of the Federal Government for some of the positions.

I am concerned that this amendment will decrease the availability and quality of candidates possessing the competencies that are required for filling

the hard-to-fill posts. We would not run a Fortune 500 company this way. Why are we limiting the ability of the U.S. Government to recruit and hire the best and the brightest?

I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote "no."

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, trust is a series of promises kept, and it is very notable that the VA has lost the trust of Congress and the American people and, more importantly, our veterans. So until we get this right, until they can actually earn the respect and do the due diligence that they are expected to do for our veterans, it is a requirement of us to make sure, like a dog on a bone, to hold them accountable.

I hope that everybody will vote for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the exception in clause (iii) of section 1.218(a)(8) of title 38, Code of Federal Regulations.

Mr. GOSAR (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, recently, a veteran receiving care from the VA contacted my office to express his concern about pro-union fliers being posted in VA facilities. The veteran sent me a picture of one of these fliers, shown here for your reference. Right here.

As you can see, this flier is an attempt to recruit union activists. Another flier, just above it, praises the agenda at the AFL-CIO. The veteran who contacted me was appalled that he was barraged by these pro-union advertisements during his visits to the VA. I couldn't agree more.

Our Nation's heroes should not be subjected to blatantly partisan advertisements while trying to receive medical care at VA facilities. My staff investigated this issue and found that, while solicitations like these are prohibited by law, union lobbyists were able to carve out a special exemption that allowed solicitation of labor organization

membership or dues in VA facilities. This is a blatant abuse of taxpayer-funded facilities for the purpose of pushing a pro-union agenda. Given the obvious political nature of these groups, they should not be allowed to advertise in the VA facilities.

Furthermore, the fact that VA employees are engaging in union activities while on the clock is unacceptable, given the current state of the VA. Any time these employees spend time doing union activities is time they cannot spend treating our veterans. With a massive backlog of cases and the fact that veterans have literally died waiting for care, this abuse of taxpayer money and our veterans must be put to an end.

For that reason, I introduced the amendment currently at the desk. My amendment will prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce the current union loophole. Defunding this exemption that allows unions to solicit members and dues at VA facilities would place unions under the same regulatory framework as other 501(c)'s.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I thank the distinguished chair and ranking member.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, this is just another attack on organized labor and working people. The conduct that the gentleman wishes to prohibit is consistent with the National Labor Relations Act, and it is consistent with the traditions of this country. It is freedom of speech, and I think it ought to be allowed.

I certainly object to this. I think that the working people ought to have an opportunity to express themselves and utilize fully the First Amendment, even in our VA facilities. I couldn't imagine that people who support the Constitution would want to muzzle working people and limit their ability to seek associations with like-minded people.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, once again, my amendment is critical to ensuring that our veterans receive the care they deserve in a nonpoliticized environment. Again, this amendment idea came from a veteran who was outraged about the VA being littered with union recruitment fliers.

No veteran should be forced to endure blatantly partisan union advertisements in a taxpayer-funded building in order to receive the medical care they earned defending our country.

We should all agree that the VA employees should be spending their taxpayer-funded time treating veterans, not posting union fliers and negotiating for higher wages, especially given the VA claims and the backlog of appeals that exist.

I encourage adoption of the amendment.

I also want to make sure that people understand that this amendment would create that the unions be treated as any other 501(c).

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, well, once again, we want to make sure that everybody is treated fairly about this. As you can see, the blatant attempt here about recruitment to the unions within our VA is outright disgusting.

We want to make sure that everybody is treated fairly and has the opportunity for fair speech, but this gives a hand up to the unions. I ask all my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, again, this is another nasty rider. This is a rider that is totally unnecessary and inappropriate on this bill. It violates the Constitution. It certainly limits the rights of people in veterans facilities to be able to have freedom of speech and freedom of association. It is a bad proposition. I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, add the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce Executive Order 13502.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Pennsylvania and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, in 2009, the President issued Executive Order 13502, which strongly encourages Federal agencies to require project labor agreements, or PLAs, on Federal construction projects exceeding \$25 million in cost. This amendment simply states, as already read, that none of the funds made available by this act may be used to implement or enforce this executive order.

Now, project labor agreements, Mr. Chair, discourage what is called a merit shop contractor from bidding on taxpayer-funded construction contracts. Let me be clear. That means, if you don't have a union, you can't even bid.

By the way, the vast majority of all work conducted in the United States,

private or government, is conducted by nonunion contractors. It is not meant to disparage unions. It is just saying that there should be open competition for everybody.

Because it is a limited competition, it actually drives up the cost that each of us pay for the construction, somewhere between 12 and 18 percent, needlessly. Even if it is only 12 percent, why pay it? It results in fewer infrastructure improvements simply because there is just not as much money because we are paying more for the ones that we are doing.

It is a project-specific collective bargaining agreement with multiple unions that is unique only to the construction industry. It is done nowhere else, only in the construction industry.

Now, the NLRA permits construction employees to execute a PLA, a project labor agreement, voluntarily. When the PLA is mandated by a government agency, construction contracts can be awarded only to contracts and subcontractors that agree to the terms and conditions of the PLA, essentially making them a union organization.

Typically, the contractors have to recognize the union as the representative of their employees. No longer is the private business the representative, but only the union is the representative, and they have to hire from the union hall.

Furthermore, if you ever pay prevailing wage or the Federal minimum wage for these kinds of projects, there is a thing called the fringe benefits, which includes your medical, your dental, your retirement. Those all will be put into union-managed benefits and pension programs. So even if you are a private employer that is not unionized, all that money, all those fringe benefits go to those programs.

You must obey the restrictive and sometimes inefficient rules of job classification. So, for instance, if you are an electrician, you might want to wire something up, but if you need some conduit, you can't go get it because you are not a laborer. You are an electrician, and you have to wait for the laborer to go get it. That doesn't happen in nonunion environments. It is just inefficient.

Furthermore, PLAs force employees to pay union dues, whether they are in the union or not, and then accept unwanted union representation. They also forfeit the benefits earned during the life of the project unless they join the union and become vested in union benefit plans. So they lose all that.

Quite honestly, it is just simply a union recruiting plan at taxpayer expense. I don't have problems with the union; I just don't think that we should be paying for them.

The PLA requirements and preferences on taxpayer-funded contracts expose procurement officials to intense political pressure because they are not negotiating normally. It is negotiated under the terms of the project labor agreement, not just a regular contract

where you agree to do so much work and we would agree to pay so much. You agree to do it at this time, and we agree to accept that timeframe. It disrupts local collective bargaining agreements already in place because it is contract specific for the project at the time. Obviously, because of that, it stifles competition.

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You stifle competition, it raises the cost. Who is paying the extra cost? The American taxpayer. It creates, or potentially creates, contracting and construction delays. We don't need any more delays at the VA. I think we have been through that plenty of times.

Now, we just want to get the best price. We want everybody involved. We want everybody able to bid and able to participate. Let the government, let the taxpayer get the best job for the best price.

Under this amendment, PLAs for military construction would not be forbidden. They are still not forbidden; they are just not mandated. Again, this amendment simply allows none of the funds made by the executive order to be used to implement or enforce Executive Order 13502.

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

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

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

The DOD does a lot of construction projects—this bill is certainly a testament to that—and these are often complex projects. They build facilities that are used to repair ships or store munitions, and usually when we read about large, complex construction projects, it is often in the context of delays or cost overruns or concerns on the workforce front. Folks want to see local opportunities on local projects.

Now, a project labor agreement allows Federal agencies to negotiate exclusively with the building trades to ensure both union and open shop contractors are able to participate on the project. The agreement establishes quality worksite conditions and works to ensure construction is finished on time and under budget.

When executed properly, PLAs are flexible, and they encourage participation from a wide variety of prime and subcontractors. In fact, PLAs are used on big, private projects. Look at every significant hotel project, casino project, stadium project.

I worked professionally in economic development before I came here. These project labor agreements were vital to seeing projects happen. Why? Because they save money and because they keep projects on schedule and because they use local workers.

You have seen the first project labor agreement in Navy history in my district—just one, mind you. What is the

outcome? Well, the project is going to be completed at a cost of \$250 million below what was originally projected. With a contract that was worked out ahead of time, it meant that local workers were assigned on the front end. They brought in quality workers, local workers, and that strengthens our local communities. By partnering with local trades and using apprenticeship programs, this is helping to grow the next generation of tradespeople, giving opportunities to veterans and to women and minority communities. So it means that we are not just building a wharf in my district; it means we are building the next generation of workers. We are building the middle class.

When you compare this with similar large, complex projects, the project that we just had with a project labor agreement had fewer problems and will deliver more value for taxpayers. So I do not understand why we would take this valuable tool out of our toolbox. We should be encouraging these efforts.

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

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

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I just want to state I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment. The Department of Defense has awarded one construction contract, that is the explosives-handling wharf in Kitsap, Washington—I believe, in the gentleman's district—where the solicitation favored PLAs.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has not awarded any contracts that have used PLAs, and they currently have no solicitations that favor PLAs. That said, I am very sympathetic with the gentleman's amendment, and I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I am very disappointed that, instead of seeking to pass the most bipartisan bill possible, my colleagues would prefer to weigh down the bill that funds veterans and military construction with a divisive rider.

PLAs can be an essential tool to allow large projects to be completed on time and on budget. They are a benefit to both employers and employees. A project labor agreement provides a single collective bargaining unit, which allows for easier management of a project. They provide a reliable and uninterrupted supply of workers. They provide uniform wages, uniform benefits, overtime pay. A PLA sets the terms and conditions of employment for all workers onsite, including the work conditions and the rules. In addition, a PLA prohibits strikes and work stoppages.

It is insulting that some would seek to prevent the use of PLAs on this bill when it is one of the best tools available to guarantee that veterans are hired as skilled construction workers. The use of a PLA does not prevent non-union small businesses from participating. They have to agree to the terms and to sign on to the PLA. In addition, the PLA does not make the project union only.

Simply put, project labor agreements help both the government and the private sector increase the efficiency and the quality of its project by promoting a business model that employs a highly skilled workforce. Such a workforce ensures that construction projects are built correctly the first time, on time and, as a result, on budget.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

I would note that this House has repeatedly refused to adopt similar amendments on this bill.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I just want to reiterate that this does not take this tool out of the toolbox. It just doesn't require it. With all due respect to those who say, well, it stops strikes from happening and it makes sure it is on time and on budget, a simple contract that millions of Americans sign every single day without a project labor agreement does that already.

If project labor agreements are necessary, why aren't we all doing it with the work on our homes or the work on our businesses? The fact is it is not done everywhere because it is not necessary. The fact is it discourages participation, because you can participate if you want to join the union, or at least de facto join the union because you are going to do everything by the union code, every single thing, all your employees, all your representation.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS).

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chair, let's start out by talking about some of the facts, because I hear some talking points from those who are trying to disturb and remove all workers' rights.

There is nothing that currently is in place that mandates project labor agreements be used. If so, we would have thousands and thousands of them. It makes them permissible when a large and complex job would benefit from a precontract agreement, because

that is what we are talking about. We are not talking about building a house or renovating a bedroom. Large, complex projects, that is what we are talking about.

All it talks about is, before you sign a contract, make sure that you spell out very specifically the issues that could come up germane to that job.

I have negotiated in my past life over 100 of these. Why? Because employers understand that this is to their benefit. There is a better cost ratio balance when they do a project labor agreement. They are public jobs, they are private jobs where nobody is mandating everything or anything.

What we are saying here is that entering into a project labor agreement does one very important thing that nobody quite remembers here: Helmets to Hardhats, taking our veterans who served our country, giving them an opportunity to come home, put their uniform away, and go to work on a construction project. That alone is worth its weight in gold, and that is what Helmets to Hardhats does under a project labor agreement. It creates and allows that next generation of construction workers, those skilled craftsmen, to be part of that. Not one dime of that apprenticeship program comes from the government.

This works. Why does it work? Because it saves money. The employer likes it because there are less headaches on the job, and it is probably the most important tool that could be in that worker's toolbox, to make sure that they level the playing field for a quality job that comes in on time and under budget.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in contravention of subchapter III of chapter 20 of title 38, United States Code.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentlewoman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer the Jackson Lee amendment that clearly recognizes the importance of those who have served and

their lives after. My amendment says none of the funds made available by this act for the Department of Veterans Affairs may be used in contravention of subchapter III of chapter 20 of title 38 of the U.S. Code, which refers to the benefits for homeless veterans in training and outreach programs.

Texas and Florida and California happen to be some of the States that have the highest number of homeless veterans. These are individuals who put on the uniform unselfishly. Now they are homeless for a variety of reasons. I hope that this amendment will reinforce and reemphasize the importance of ensuring that the rate of homelessness among veterans in the United States does not increase.

As well, my amendment will remind us of our obligation to provide our veterans the assistance needed to avoid homelessness, which includes adequate funding for programs like the Veterans Administration Supportive Housing that provides case management services, adequate housing facilities, mental health support, and addresses other issues that contribute to veterans' homelessness.

I have, on my staff, a wounded warrior. We work a lot with homeless veterans. We visit their centers. We provide them with a sense that their commitment to this Nation will never be forgotten. Today in our country there are approximately 107,000 veterans, male and female, who are homeless on any given night, and perhaps twice as many, 200,000, experience homelessness at some point during the course of a year.

I remember dealing with one of my nonprofits that was renting a space just to help three or four or five veterans. Unfortunately, the landlord was not sensitive to the fact that he did not have all the moneys to pay his rent. He was ultimately evicted. But it wasn't just he who was evicted, who was trying to be the Good Samaritan, it was veterans who called that place home.

Many other veterans are considered near homeless or at risk because of their poverty and lack of support from their family. In my hometown of Houston, for example, we have had large numbers of homeless veterans, but we have begun to work on it.

I hope that this amendment will remind people of supportive service programs, residential rehabilitation programs, and HUD VA programs. I ask support of my amendment.

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, but I do not oppose the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has offered the amendment in previous years, and we have accepted it. I have no objection to it being included again in the bill this year.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the distinguished ranking member and a strong supporter of veterans and leadership on the MILCON bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I just want to let my voice be heard to congratulate the gentlewoman on her amendment. It has been adopted previously by this House. I think it is a great amendment. We support our homeless veterans. I congratulate the gentlewoman for offering the amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, let me thank Mr. DENT and Mr. BISHOP for their leadership, and certainly the appropriators, the full committee chairman and ranking member, on the tasks that they have before them.

We are not going to end homelessness for veterans if we do not invest in programs that will help them. My amendment is to ensure that we are reminded that these veterans can be rehabilitated and can be provided a new pathway in life. It is simply a continuing way to say thank you.

Whenever I speak before veterans, whenever I speak before the United States military, I remind them—though they do not need to be reminded—that they unselfishly put on the uniform without question. They put on the uniform without question, and they followed orders. They followed the orders of the Commander in Chief. So now I hope that we, as Members of Congress, will follow orders and increase investment in the HUD-VASH program allocated to communities with the highest numbers of homeless veterans, support all council agencies to promote and give incentives to local coordination or plans and have our local communities own these plans so that they will bring down the cost of homelessness or the size of homelessness to prevent or to provide, if you will, for the homeownership that is so very important that our veterans desire.

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But the most important point is, why don't we stand and salute and stand at attention and say to our veterans: we hear you. Homelessness must not exist among our veterans.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment. It reminds us of funding for veterans who are homeless, as well as for programs for veterans who are homeless.

Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk. It is Jackson Lee Amendment No. 350.

Thank you for this opportunity to describe my amendment, which simply provides that:

"None of the funds made available by this Act for the Department of Veteran Affairs—Benefits for Homeless Veterans and Training and Outreach Programs may be used in contravention of the title 38, Part II, Chapter 20, Subchapter II and III of the U.S. Code

This amendment will help ensure that the rate of homelessness among veterans in the United States does not increase.

I thank Subcommittee Chairman DENT and Ranking Member BISHOP for their hard work in shepherding this important legislation to the floor.

I offer the Jackson Lee Amendment because I believe reducing and eliminating homelessness among veterans, those who risked their lives to protect our freedom, should also be one of the nation's highest priorities.

Homelessness among the American veteran population is on the rise in the United States and we must be proactive in giving back to those who have given so much to us.

My amendment will help remind us of our obligation to provide our veterans the assistance needed to avoid homelessness, which includes adequately funding for programs Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) that provide case-management services, adequate housing facilities, mental health support, and address other areas that contribute to veteran homelessness.

VASH is a jointly-administered permanent supportive housing program for disabled Veterans experiencing homelessness in which VA medical Centers provide referrals and case management while Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) administer the Section 8 housing vouchers.

Mr. Chair, our veterans deserve the best services available, and I believe that we could be doing much more for them.

Today, in our country, there are approximately 107,000 veterans (male and female) who are homeless on any given night.

And perhaps twice as many (200,000) experience homelessness at some point during the course of a year.

Many other veterans are considered near homeless or at risk because of their poverty, lack of support from family and friends, and dismal living conditions in cheap hotels or in overcrowded or substandard housing.

While significant progress has been made, ending homelessness among veterans remains a big challenge.

In my hometown of Houston for example, between the years 2010 and 2012, the number of homeless veterans increased from 771 to 1,162.

We must remain vigilant and continue to fight for those who put on the uniform and fought for us.

Providing a home for veterans to come home to every night is the very least we can do.

Mr. Chair, programs like VASH have succeeded in changing lives.

In 2012 alone, 35,905 veterans lived in the public housing provided by VASH.

I have seen the impact of such grants in my home state of Texas, and within my congressional district in Houston, and I am sure that this funding has positively impacted many communities across this country.

In Texas, there are committed groups in Houston, working to eradicate the issue of homelessness.

For example, the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center has been involved in changing veterans' lives in a mighty way by providing Veterans and their families with access to affordable housing and medical services that will help them get back on their feet.

Mr. Chair, we cannot let this issue of homelessness continue.

I urge my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee Amendment and commit ourselves to the hard but necessary work of ending veteran homelessness in America.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enforce VA Adjudication Procedure Manual M21-1, Part IV, Subpart ii, Chapter 1, Section H, Topic 28.h related to Developing Claims Based on Service Aboard Ships Offshore the RVN.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Parliamentarian and the chairman and the ranking member. Earlier this morning, I offered this amendment and it needed to be perfected. I greatly appreciate the staff and the work of the team here so that we could get this in a form to where it certainly meets muster. This is a very important amendment.

Half a century ago, our Nation was embroiled in a war in Vietnam. It divided the Nation. But for our young men and women who went forward and fought on our behalf, their loyalties were never divided. They did everything that they could every day to serve our Nation in a very difficult circumstance.

What developed over that time were soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines who became sick. They were exposed to Agent Orange. This was part of that war. Our Nation had chosen to defoliate as a means of protecting troops with Agent Orange. But what we learned over time is that there was a direct link between exposure to Agent Orange and nine maladies, including cancer, diabetes and Parkinson's.

This body, in 1991, recognizing this, came together with the President of the United States and enacted the Agent Orange Act of 1991. Unfortunately, in 2002, there was an overreach on the part of the executive that narrowed that interpretation. And since that time, Members here on both sides of the aisle have been fighting to ensure that our sailors who served just

offshore in Vietnam got access to the health care that they desperately need.

Mr. Chairman, over half of these sailors who were exposed are already in Heaven. They are gone now. And for those that are left here, time is of the essence. It is an urgent matter that we get this passed. Three hundred twenty of my colleagues agree with this on both sides of the aisle, and about half the Senate.

So today, we offer this amendment to reassert our article I prerogatives to ensure that, for every serviceman and woman that goes forward, that they know that, regardless of the difficulty of the fight and the difficulty of the proposition and what it may mean for the politics here in America, we will never turn our back on our servicemen and -women.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Chair will remind Members to turn off cell phones when they enter the House Chamber.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition, but I am not opposed.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, we support the amendment. We appreciate the good work that my friend from New York (Mr. GIBSON) has done to advocate on behalf of all veterans, and particularly his commitment to helping those who suffered from Agent Orange exposure, as well as many other issues.

So I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, I deeply appreciate the support of the chairman and ranking member, and I respectfully request the support of the House on this amendment.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY OF NEW YORK

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order No. 13672 of July 21, 2014 ("Further Amendments to Executive Order 11478, Equal Employment Opportunity in the Federal Government, and Executive Order 11246, Equal Employment Opportunity").

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last night, this House adopted a provision as part of the defense bill that rolls back antidiscrimination provisions contained in executive orders issued by the President in recent years. This is one of the ugliest episodes I have experienced in my 3-plus years as a Member of this House.

The inclusion of such hate-based language in a defense bill designed to support our military sends exactly the wrong message at a time when we should all be unified in supporting the efforts of our servicemembers around the world.

My father was a veteran. He was nearly killed in the service of his country. I have never voted against a defense bill before. I never thought I would. Almost a quarter of the constituents I represent in the Hudson Valley of New York come from families where a member is serving in the military or has served in the military. I represent the United States Military Academy at West Point. We have helped 800 veterans, one at a time, out of my district office in my 3 years in Congress, and we have passed legislation directly aimed at making their lives better.

So, it is not with an easy heart that I come to the House floor and oppose the defense bill, but this legislation snuck into the bill—and was kept in the bill—despite a bipartisan effort to remove it, sends exactly the wrong signal and it says that we are so concerned about discriminating against a group of LGBT Americans that we are willing to destroy the bipartisan cooperation we should have on the defense bill.

So my amendment today gives us another chance. It gives us a chance to correct some of the damage done last night by some Members of this body.

What it would say is quite simple: we shall not do anything in this bill that contravenes the antidiscrimination executive orders of the President. It is pretty simple.

We should not be spending taxpayer dollars to promote hate, and we should not be justifying that by some religious exemption, when, in fact, the language in the defense bill simply rolls back the antidiscrimination provisions that the President put in an executive order to those contained in the original Civil Rights Act and the ADA.

It is specifically designed to exclude LGBT Americans. And in doing that, it aligns itself with the parallel efforts we see happening in States like North Carolina.

It is wrong and it doesn't have anything to do with our military; it doesn't have anything to do with fighting ISIS; it doesn't have anything to do with religious protections. It is about bigotry, plain and simple.

Today, we have another chance to do the right thing and to send the right message and to stick up for our military.

Mr. DENT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. I support the amendment, and I certainly oppose discrimination in any way, shape, or form, particularly as, in this case, it relates to Federal contracting. I do support the amendment.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Reclaiming my time, I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I want to acknowledge that it was the gentleman from Pennsylvania, together with Mr. HANNA from New York, who courageously led the effort to roll back the discrimination in a bipartisan way in the Rules Committee. And that effort was thwarted.

So I am very honored by the gentleman's support, and I am honored by the position you have taken in this House over the last couple of days.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I do respect the gentleman for his right to come and offer under an open rule, in a different bill, his objections to what occurred last night.

Last night, the House of Representatives passed the bill. And today, the gentleman is offering a limiting amendment that would turn back that agreement that we made.

Mr. Chairman, several days ago, the House Armed Services Committee handled this issue. It was not sneaking something in. It was a straight-up vote. It was a vote that was held in the Armed Services Committee, it passed. The final vote was 60-2.

Mr. Chairman, that is a bipartisan vote. That is a vote from people on the committee who viewed that they were not going to let one issue or another get in the way of supporting the men and women of our United States military. They very clearly—all of them on the committee—understood during this long markup exactly the implications, and they lived with the decision.

I am here today to say that the gentleman is fully entitled to do as he is doing, but the vote was held last night. The overwhelming viewpoint was let's support the United States military and let's get this done, not the next day come on the floor with spilled milk on your face and say: I want to go back and I want to relitigate a decision that we made last night with every Member here on the floor.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SESSIONS. I yield to the gentleman. I admire the gentleman.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Well, I appreciate the admiration.

Let me ask my colleague: Is it necessary to discriminate against gays and lesbians to support our military?

Mr. SESSIONS. Reclaiming my time, that issue was handled—and the gentleman knows this—in committee.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. It was resolved last night. It was resolved last night in the affirmative. In other words, this House said that it would include in a defense bill a provision that would roll back basic employment questions for gays and lesbians.

My question to my colleague is simply, Mr. Chairman, if that is necessary for the promotion of national defense. Is it necessary to discriminate against gays and lesbians and transgender Americans to keep our country safe?

Mr. SESSIONS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the gentleman. I am not without an understanding that there are people who do have ideas which override other bigger ideas. I am simply saying to you, Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to what the gentleman is attempting to do here, the next day, in a separate bill, to limit what we did last night, when this body did understand that many people have a strong viewpoint that supports the gentleman, and more people have a viewpoint that is against that.

That is not my point. My point is, we need to transcend that as a body. And we did last night. We spoke very clearly. We need to support the men and women of the United States military. And we do not believe this is a stumbling block because we don't view what the gentleman is saying is the critical and key issue. That is why I stand in opposition to what the gentleman is doing.

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

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The CHAIR. Is there an objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. SESSIONS. Objection.

The CHAIR. Objection is heard.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY).

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chair, I would like to again express my thanks for my colleague's admiration. It is nice to have admiration. It is better to have rights and it is better to be treated equally and without condescension.

I would just note, Mr. Chairman, that the question remains unanswered of whether it is necessary to discriminate against gays and lesbians in Federal contracting to protect our country, to support our troops? Is it necessary to remove employment protections in employers covering 28 million Americans so that we can fight the war on ISIS? Is it necessary to protect ourselves in our

houses of worship by discriminating in Federal contracting in businesses that are in the business of commerce and in private contracting?

It is a tired and old and false choice to suggest that we need to discriminate to keep ourselves safe, to keep ourselves free. And people in earlier times have made those arguments, and they have, one after another, been reversed.

So the notion that because this House did it last night, it can't get it right today, is at odds with a lot of American history. This House got a lot of things wrong for a lot of people for a lot of years. And then finally, slowly, almost despite ourselves, we figured out that we can be safe and free and equal. And in fact, becoming more equal in some ways makes us safer because it is the promotion of our values through our actions and our ideas and our words, not just our weapons that promote our values around the world.

□ 1030

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his kindness.

I want to briefly join in the gentleman's recounting of our history, and I want to remind people of the eloquent statement of the Attorney General, Attorney General Lynch, who indicated that civil rights is a very large tent, and it embraces all Americans.

Whether it is religious freedom or religious rights, or whether it is civil rights issues dealing with the race and ethnicity of Americans, we have always overcome.

I believe that the men and women of the United States military deserve better than to have the kind of poisonous amendments that undermine the very reason that they put on the uniform, for us to be free, to speak freely, to associate, and to stand as who we are.

I am saddened because my history is a reminder that I did not stand equal in this Nation, either as a woman or an African American, or even as an immigrant, which my grandparents were.

So I join in pleading with this House to not, in any way, strip us of civil rights and tear up the Constitution, the 14th Amendment, the Fifth Amendment of due process. That would be shame on us.

I join the gentleman in his amendment, and I ask that we consider those who we like and who we dislike. They are Americans, and they deserve the right to be respected under the law.

I would ask that the gentleman's amendment be accepted, voted on, respected; and let us be the Americans that our Constitution dictates and our flag says we are.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY).

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

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The 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. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

Amendment by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

Amendment by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

Amendment by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment by Mr. FLEMING of Louisiana.

Amendment by Mr. HUFFMAN of California.

Amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment by Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 52, noes 372, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 217]

AYES—52

Amash	Grayson	McGovern
Becerra	Griffith	Messer
Blum	Grijalva	Moore
Blumenauer	Himes	Mulvaney
Bonamici	Honda	Nadler
Brooks (AL)	Huffman	Pallone
Buck	Jones	Palmer
Burgess	Jordan	Perry
Capuano	Labrador	Polis
Cohen	Lee	Rice (SC)
DesJarlais	Lieu, Ted	Rokita
Duncan (TN)	Lofgren	Royce
Foster	Lummis	Sanford
Garrett	Massie	Schrader
Gosar	McClintock	Schweikert

Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Tonko

Waters, Maxine
Welch
Woodall

NOES—372

Abraham	Doggett
Adams	Dold
Aderholt	Donovan
Aguilar	Doyle, Michael
Allen	F.
Amodei	Duckworth
Ashford	Duffy
Babin	Duncan (SC)
Barletta	Edwards
Barr	Ellison
Barton	Ellmers (NC)
Bass	Emmer (MN)
Beatty	Engel
Benishek	Eshoo
Bera	Esty
Beyer	Farenthold
Bilirakis	Farr
Bishop (GA)	Fincher
Bishop (MI)	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (UT)	Fleischmann
Black	Fleming
Blackburn	Flores
Bost	Forbes
Boustany	Fortenberry
Boyle, Brendan	Fox
F.	Frankel (FL)
Brady (PA)	Franks (AZ)
Brady (TX)	Frelinghuysen
Brat	Fudge
Bridenstine	Gabbard
Brooks (IN)	Gallego
Brown (FL)	Garamendi
Brownley (CA)	Gibbs
Buchanan	Gibson
Bucshon	Gohmert
Bustos	Goodlatte
Butterfield	Gowdy
Byrne	Graham
Calvert	Granger
Capps	Graves (GA)
Cárdenas	Graves (LA)
Carney	Graves (MO)
Carson (IN)	Green, Al
Carter (GA)	Green, Gene
Carter (TX)	Grothman
Cartwright	Guinta
Castor (FL)	Guthrie
Castro (TX)	Gutiérrez
Chabot	Hahn
Chaffetz	Hanna
Chu, Judy	Hardy
Ciilline	Harper
Clark (MA)	Harris
Clarke (NY)	Hartzler
Clawson (FL)	Hastings
Clay	Heck (NV)
Cleaver	Heck (WA)
Clyburn	Hensarling
Coffman	Hice, Jody B.
Cole	Higgins
Collins (GA)	Hill
Collins (NY)	Holding
Comstock	Hoyer
Conaway	Hudson
Connolly	Huelskamp
Conyers	Huizenga (MI)
Cook	Hultgren
Cooper	Hunter
Costa	Hurd (TX)
Costello (PA)	Hurt (VA)
Courtney	Israel
Cramer	Issa
Crawford	Jackson Lee
Crenshaw	Jeffries
Crowley	Jenkins (KS)
Cuellar	Jenkins (WV)
Culberson	Johnson (OH)
Cummings	Jolly
Curbelo (FL)	Joyce
Davis (CA)	Kaptur
Davis, Danny	Katko
Davis, Rodney	Keating
DeFazio	Kelly (IL)
DeGette	Kelly (MS)
DeLauro	Kelly (PA)
DeBene	Kennedy
Denham	Kildee
Dent	Kilmer
DeSantis	Kind
DeSaulnier	King (IA)
Deutch	King (NY)
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger (IL)
Dingell	Kirkpatrick
	Kline

Yoho	Ribble	Sherman	Veasey
	Rice (NY)	Shimkus	Vela
	Richmond	Shuster	Velázquez
	Rigell	Simpson	Visclosky
	Roby	Sinema	Wagner
	Roe (TN)	Sires	Walberg
	Rogers (AL)	Slaughter	Walden
	Rogers (KY)	Smith (MO)	Walker
	Rohrabacher	Smith (NE)	Walorski
	Rooney (FL)	Smith (NJ)	Walters, Mimi
	Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Walz
	Roskam	Smith (WA)	Wasserman
	Ross	Speier	Schultz
	Rothfus	Stefanik	Watson Coleman
	Rouzer	Stewart	Weber (TX)
	Roybal-Allard	Stivers	Webster (FL)
	Ruiz	Stutzman	Wenstrup
	Ruppersberger	Takano	Westerman
	Rush	Thompson (CA)	Westmoreland
	Russell	Thompson (MS)	Whitfield
	Ryan (OH)	Thompson (PA)	Williams
	Sánchez, Linda	Thornberry	Wilson (FL)
	T.	Tiberi	Wilson (SC)
	Sanchez, Loretta	Tipton	Wittman
	Sarbanes	Titus	Womack
	Scalise	Torres	Yarmuth
	Schakowsky	Trott	Yoder
	Schiff	Tsongas	Young (AK)
	Scott (VA)	Turner	Young (IA)
	Scott, Austin	Upton	Young (IN)
	Scott, David	Valadao	Zeldin
	Sessions	Van Hollen	Zinke
	Sewell (AL)	Vargas	

NOT VOTING—9

Fattah	Johnson (GA)	Salmon
Herrera Beutler	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Hinojosa	Johnson, Sam	Takai

□ 1056

Messrs. COLLINS of Georgia, HULTGREN, HARDY, ENGEL, FARR, and MS. BASS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. POLIS, WELCH, HONDA, MCGOVERN, JORDAN, GRIJALVA, and COHEN changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 51, noes 371, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 218]

AYES—51

Amash	Grayson	McGovern
Becerra	Griffith	Messer
Blum	Himes	Moore
Blumenauer	Honda	Mulvaney
Bonamici	Huelskamp	Nadler
Brooks (AL)	Huffman	Pallone
Buck	Jones	Palmer
Burgess	Jordan	Perry
Capuano	Labrador	Polis
Cohen	Lee	Rice (SC)
DesJarlais	Lieu, Ted	Rokita
Duncan (TN)	Lofgren	Royce
Foster	Lummis	Sanford
Garrett	Massie	Schrader
Gosar	McClintock	Schweikert

Sensenbrenner
SerranoStutzman
WelchWoodall
YohoRoe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)Sinema
Sires
SlaughterVisclosky
Wagner
Walberg

NOES—363

NOES—371

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Benishkek
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett

Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
LaHood

LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Quigley
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby

Rohrabacher
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson

Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez

Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Beatty
Benishkek
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett

Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graham
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Cole
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence

Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Quigley
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush

NOT VOTING—11

Fattah
Grothman
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa

Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Pelosi

Salmon
Swallow (CA)
Takai

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1100

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 56, noes 363, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

AYES—56

Amash
Becerra
Blum
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Burgess
Capuano
Clarke (NY)
Cohen
DesJarlais
Duncan (TN)
Foster
Garrett
Gosar
Grayson
Griffith
Himes

Honda
Huelskamp
Huffman
Jones
Labrador
LaHood
Lee
Lewis
Lieue, Ted
Lofgren
Lummis
Massie
McClintock
McGovern
Messer
Moore
Mulvaney
Nadler
Pallone

Palmer
Perry
Polis
Rice (SC)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Royce
Ruppersberger
Sanford
Schrader
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Stutzman
Watson Coleman
Welch
Woodall
Yoho

Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth

Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence

Adams	Cartwright	Delaney
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	DeLauro
Amash	Castro (TX)	DeBene
Ashford	Chaffetz	Denham
Barletta	Chu, Judy	deSaulnier
Bass	Cicilline	Deutch
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Becerra	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Bera	Clay	Dold
Beyer	Cleaver	Doyle, Michael
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	F.
Blum	Coffman	Duckworth
Blumenauer	Cohen	Duncan (TN)
Bonamici	Collins (NY)	Edwards
Boyle, Brendan	Connolly	Ellison
F.	Conyers	Elmers (NC)
Brady (PA)	Cooper	Engel
Brooks (AL)	Costa	Eshoo
Brown (FL)	Costello (PA)	Esty
Brownley (CA)	Courtney	Farenthold
Buck	Crowley	Farr
Bustos	Cummings	Foster
Butterfield	Curbelo (FL)	Frankel (FL)
Capps	Davis (CA)	Fudge
Capuano	Davis, Danny	Gabbard
Cárdenas	Davis, Rodney	Gallego
Carney	DeFazio	Garamendi
Carson (IN)	DeGette	Garrett

NOT VOTING—9

Gibson	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Rogers (AL)	Reichert	Simpson	Walters, Mimi	Johnson (OH)	Mullin	Sensenbrenner
Graham		Rohrabacher	Renacci	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)	Jones	Mulvaney	Sessions
Grayson	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Rooney (FL)	Roby	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)	Jordan	Murphy (PA)	Shimkus
Green, Al		Ros-Lehtinen	Roe (TN)	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup	Joyce	Neugebauer	Shuster
Green, Gene	Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Rogers (KY)	Smith (TX)	Westerman	Katko	Newhouse	Simpson
Grothman	Maloney,	Ruiz	Rokita	Stefanik	Westmoreland	Kelly (MS)	Noem	Smith (MO)
Gutiérrez	Carolyn	Ruppersberger	Roskam	Stewart	Whitfield	Kelly (PA)	Nugent	Smith (NE)
Hahn	Maloney, Sean	Rush	Ross	Stutzman	Williams	King (IA)	Nunes	Smith (NJ)
Hanna	Massie	Ryan (OH)	Rothfus	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)	King (NY)	Olson	Smith (TX)
Hardy	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda T.	Rouzer	Thornberry	Wittman	Kline	Palazzo	Stefanik
Hastings	McClintock	Sanchez, Loretta	Royce	Tiberi	Womack	Knight	Palmer	Stewart
Heck (NV)	McCollum	Sanford	Russell	Tipton	Woodall	Labrador	Paulsen	Stutzman
Heck (WA)	McDermott	Sarbanes	Scalise	Trott	Yoder	LaHood	Pearce	Thompson (PA)
Higgins	McGovern	Schakowsky	Scott, Austin	Turner	Yoho	LaMalfa	Perry	Thornberry
Himes	McNerney	Schiff	Sensenbrenner	Valadao	Young (IA)	Lamborn	Pittenger	Tiberi
Honda	McSally	Schrader	Sessions	Wagner	Young (IN)	Lance	Pitts	Tipton
Hoyer	Meeks	Schweikert	Sewell (AL)	Walberg	Zinke	Latta	Poe (TX)	Trott
Huffman	Meng	Scott (VA)	Shimkus	Walker		LoBiondo	Pompeo	Turner
Hunter	Miller (MI)	Scott, David	Shuster	Walorski		Long	Posey	Wagner
Hurt (VA)	Mooney (WV)	Serrano				Loudermilk	Price, Tom	Walberg
Israel	Moore	Sherman	Fattah	Hinojosa	Speier	Love	Ratcliffe	Walden
Jackson Lee	Moulton	Sinema	Granger	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)	Lucas	Reed	Walker
Jeffries	Mulvaney	Sires	Grijalva	Johnson, Sam	Takai	Luetkemeyer	Renacci	Walorski
Jenkins (KS)	Murphy (FL)	Slaughter	Herrera Beutler	Salmon		Lummis	Ribble	Walters, Mimi
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Smith (WA)				MacArthur	Rice (SC)	Weber (TX)
Jones	Napolitano	Stivers				Marchant	Rigell	Webster (FL)
Joyce	Neal	Takano				Marino	Roby	Wenstrup
Kaptur	Newhouse	Thompson (CA)				Massie	Roe (TN)	Westerman
Katko	Nolan	Thompson (MS)				McCarthy	Rogers (AL)	Westmoreland
Kelly (IL)	Norcross	Titus				McCaul	Rogers (KY)	Whitfield
Kildee	O'Rourke	Tonko				McClintock	Rothfus	Williams
Kilmer	Pallone	Torres				McHenry	Rouzer	Wilson (SC)
Kind	Pascrell	Tsongas				McKinley	Royce	Wittman
Kinzing (IL)	Payne	Upton				McMorris	Russell	Womack
Kirkpatrick	Pelosi	Van Hollen				Rodgers	Sanford	Woodall
Knight	Perlmutter	Vargas				McSally	Scalise	Yoder
Kuster	Perry	Veasey				Meadows	Schweikert	Yoho
Labrador	Peters	Vela				Messer	Scott, Austin	Young (AK)
Langevin	Peterson	Velázquez				Mica		Young (IA)
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Visclosky				Miller (FL)		Young (IN)
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Walden				Miller (MI)		Zeldin
Lawrence	Poliquin	Walz				Moolenaar		Zinke
Lee	Polis	Wasserman				Mooney (WV)		
Levin	Price (NC)	Schultz						
Lewis	Quigley	Waters, Maxine						
Lieu, Ted	Rangel	Watson Coleman						
LoBiondo	Reed	Welch						
Loebach	Ribble	Wilson (FL)						
Lofgren	Rice (NY)	Yarmuth						
Love	Rice (SC)	Young (AK)						
Lowenthal	Richmond	Zeldin						
Lowey	Rigell							

NOES—189

Abraham	Emmer (MN)	Kline
Aderholt	Fincher	LaHood
Allen	Fitzpatrick	LaMalfa
Amodei	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Babin	Fleming	Lance
Barr	Flores	Latta
Barton	Forbes	Lipinski
Benishek	Fortenberry	Long
Bilirakis	Fox	Loudermilk
Bishop (MI)	Franks (AZ)	Lucas
Bishop (UT)	Frelinghuysen	Luetkemeyer
Black	Gibbs	Lummis
Blackburn	Gohmert	MacArthur
Bost	Goodlatte	Marchant
Boustany	Gosar	Marino
Brady (TX)	Gowdy	McCarthy
Brat	Graves (GA)	McCaul
Bridenstine	Graves (LA)	McHenry
Brooks (IN)	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Buchanan	Griffith	McMorris
Bucshon	Guinta	Rodgers
Burgess	Guthrie	Meadows
Byrne	Harper	Meehan
Calvert	Harris	Messer
Carter (GA)	Hartzler	Mica
Carter (TX)	Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Chabot	Hice, Jody B.	Moolenaar
Clawson (FL)	Hill	Mullin
Cole	Holding	Murphy (PA)
Collins (GA)	Hudson	Neugebauer
Comstock	Huelskamp	Noem
Conaway	Huizenga (MI)	Nugent
Cook	Hultgren	Nunes
Cramer	Hurd (TX)	Olson
Crawford	Issa	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Jenkins (WV)	Palmer
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Paulsen
Culberson	Jolly	Pearce
Dent	Jordan	Pittenger
DeSantis	Keating	Pitts
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Poe (TX)
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Pompeo
Donovan	Kennedy	Posey
Duffy	King (IA)	Price, Tom
Duncan (SC)	King (NY)	Ratcliffe

Reichert	Smith (MO)	Walters, Mimi
Renacci	Smith (NE)	Weber (TX)
Roby	Smith (NJ)	Webster (FL)
Roe (TN)	Smith (TX)	Wenstrup
Rogers (KY)	Stefanik	Westerman
Rokita	Stewart	Westmoreland
Roskam	Stutzman	Whitfield
Ross	Thompson (PA)	Williams
Rothfus	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Rouzer	Tiberi	Wittman
Royce	Tipton	Womack
Russell	Trott	Woodall
Scalise	Turner	Yoder
Scott, Austin	Valadao	Yoho
Sensenbrenner	Wagner	Young (IA)
Sessions	Walberg	Young (IN)
Sewell (AL)	Walker	Zinke
Shimkus	Walorski	
Shuster		

NOT VOTING—11

Fattah	Hinojosa	Speier
Granger	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Grijalva	Johnson, Sam	Takai
Herrera Beutler	Salmon	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1109

Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina changed her 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. FLEMING

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 219, noes 202, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

AYES—219

Abraham	Calvert	Gibbs
Aderholt	Carter (GA)	Gibson
Allen	Carter (TX)	Gohmert
Amash	Chabot	Goodlatte
Amodei	Clawson (FL)	Gosar
Ashford	Cole	Gowdy
Babin	Collins (GA)	Granger
Barletta	Collins (NY)	Graves (GA)
Barr	Comstock	Graves (LA)
Barton	Conaway	Graves (MO)
Benishek	Cook	Griffith
Bilirakis	Cramer	Grothman
Bishop (MI)	Crawford	Guinta
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Guthrie
Black	DeSantis	Harper
Blackburn	DesJarlais	Harris
Blum	Donovan	Hartzler
Bost	Duncan (SC)	Heck (NV)
Boustany	Duncan (TN)	Hensarling
Boyle, Brendan F.	Ellmers (NC)	Hice, Jody B.
Brady (TX)	Emmer (MN)	Hill
Brat	Farenthold	Holding
Bridenstine	Fincher	Huelskamp
Brooks (AL)	Fleischmann	Huizenga (MI)
Brooks (IN)	Fleming	Hultgren
Buchanan	Flores	Hunter
Buck	Forbes	Hurd (TX)
Bucshon	Fox	Hurt (VA)
Burgess	Franks (AZ)	Issa
Byrne	Frelinghuysen	Jenkins (KS)
	Garrett	Jenkins (WV)

Adams	Deutch	Langevin
Aguilar	Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)
Bass	Dingell	Larson (CT)
Beatty	Doggett	Lawrence
Becerra	Dold	Lee
Bera	Doyle, Michael F.	Levin
Beyer	Duckworth	Lewis
Bishop (GA)	Duffy	Lieu, Ted
Blumenauer	Edwards	Lipinski
Bonamici	Ellison	Loebach
Brady (PA)	Engel	Lofgren
Brown (FL)	Eshoo	Lowenthal
Brownley (CA)	Esty	Lowey
Bustos	Farr	Lujan Grisham (NM)
Butterfield	Fitzpatrick	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Capps	Fortenberry	Lynch
Capuano	Foster	Maloney,
Cárdenas	Frankel (FL)	Carolyn
Carney	Fudge	Maloney, Sean
Carson (IN)	Gabbard	Matsui
Cartwright	Gallego	McCollum
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	McDermott
Castro (TX)	Graham	McGovern
Chaffetz	Grayson	McNerney
Chu, Judy	Green, Al	Meehan
Cicilline	Green, Gene	Meeks
Clark (MA)	Grijalva	Meng
Clarke (NY)	Clay	Moore
Cleaver	Cleaver	Moulton
Clyburn	Clyburn	Murphy (FL)
Coffman	Coffman	Nadler
Cohen	Cohen	Napolitano
Connolly	Connolly	Neal
Conyers	Conyers	Nolan
Cooper	Cooper	Norcross
Costa	Costa	O'Rourke
Costello (PA)	Costello (PA)	Pallone
Courtney	Courtney	Pascrell
Crowley	Crowley	Payne
Cuellar	Cuellar	Pelosi
Cummings	Cummings	Perlmutter
Curbelo (FL)	Curbelo (FL)	Peters
Davis (CA)	Davis (CA)	Peterson
Davis, Danny	Davis, Danny	Pingree
Davis, Rodney	Davis, Rodney	Pocan
DeFazio	DeFazio	Poliquin
DeGette	DeGette	Polis
Delaney	Delaney	Price (NC)
DeLauro	DeLauro	Quigley
DelBene	DelBene	Rangel
Denham	Denham	Reichert
Dent	Dent	Rice (NY)
DeSaulnier	DeSaulnier	

Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David

Serrano
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Upton
Valadao

NOT VOTING—12

Culberson
Fattah
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa

Hudson
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Salmon

Sewell (AL)
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takai

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1112

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 265, noes 159, answered “present” 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 223]

AYES—265

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clawson (FL)

Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donovan

Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Duffy
Edwards
Ellison
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibson
Graham
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hardy
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Honda
Hoyer

Huffman
Hultgren
Hurd (TX)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (GA)
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Knight
Kuster
LaHood
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsock
Lofgren
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McGovern
McMorris
Rodgers

McNerney
McSally
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nunes
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarelli
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rigell
Rohrabacher
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta

Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (VA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin

NOES—159

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Forbes
Babin
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cole
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Farenthold

Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Hurt (VA)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)

Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Mica
Miller (FL)
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Nugent
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Russell
Sanford
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster

Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Walberg
Walker
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young (AK)
Zinke

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

McCollum

NOT VOTING—8

Fattah
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa

Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Salmon

Swalwell (CA)
Takai

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1118

Messrs. HARDY and HULTGREN 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. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 200, noes 225, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 224]

AYES—200

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)

Comstock
Conaway
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hardy
Harper

Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (OH)
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer

NOES—225

Adams

Aguiar

Ashford

Bass

Beatty

Becerra

Bera

Beyer

Bishop (GA)

Blum

Blumenauer

Bonomici

Bost

Boyle, Brendan

F.

Brady (PA)

Brown (FL)

Brownley (CA)

Butterfield

Capps

Capuano

Cárdenas

Carney

Carson (IN)

Cartwright

Castor (FL)

Castro (TX)

Chu, Judy

Cicilline

Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)

Clay

Cleaver

Clyburn

Cohen

Cole

Connolly

Conyers

Cook

Cooper

Costa

Costello (PA)

Courtney

Crowley

Cuellar

Cummings

Curbelo (FL)

Davis (CA)

Davis, Danny

Davis, Rodney

DeFazio

DeGette

Delaney

DeLauro

DelBene

Denham

Dent

DeSaulnier

Deutch

Diaz-Balart

Dingell

Doggett

Dold

Donovan

Doyle, Michael

F.

Duckworth

Duffy

Edwards

Ellison

Emmer (MN)

Engel

Eshoo

Esty

Farr

Fitzpatrick

Fortenberry

Foster

Frankel (FL)

Fudge

Gabbard

Gallego

Garamendi

Garrett

Gibson

Graham

Grayson

Green, Al

Green, Gene

Grijalva

Gutiérrez

Hahn

Hanna

Hastings

Heck (WA)

Higgins

Himes

Honda

Hoyer

Huffman

Israel

Jackson Lee

Jeffries

Jenkins (WV)

Johnson (GA)

Joyce

Kaptur

Katko

Keating

Kelly (IL)

Kennedy

Kildee

Kilmer

Kind

King (NY)

Kinzinger (IL)

Kirkpatrick

Kuster

Lance

Langevin

Larsen (WA)

Larson (CT)

Lawrence

Lee

Levin

Lewis

Lieu, Ted

Lipinski

LoBiondo

Loebsack

Lofgren

Lowenthal

Lowey

Lujan Grisham

(NM)

Luján, Ben Ray

(NM)

Lynch

MacArthur

Maloney,

Carolyn

Maloney, Sean

Matsui

McCollum

McDermott

McGovern

McKinley

McNerney

Meehan

Meeks

Meng

Moore

Moulton

Murphy (FL)

Murphy (PA)

Nadler

Napolitano

Neal

Nolan

Norcross

O'Rourke

Pallone

Pascrell

Payne

Pelosi

Perlmutter

Peters

Peterson

Pingree

Pocan

Polis

Price (NC)

Quigley

Rangel

Reichert

Rice (NY)

Richmond

Ros-Lehtinen

Roybal-Allard

Ruiz

Ruppersberger

Rush

Ryan (OH)

Sánchez, Linda

T.

Sanchez, Loretta

Sarbanes

Schakowsky

Schiff

Schrader

Scott (VA)

Scott, David

Schiff

Schneider

Scott (VA)

Scott, David

Sanchez, Loretta

Sarbanes

Schakowsky

Schiff

Schrader

Scott (VA)

Scott, David

is the demand for a recorded vote on

the amendment offered by the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY)

on which further proceedings were

postponed and on which the ayes pre-

vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the

amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-

ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been

demande

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-

vice, and there were—ayes 209, noes 216,

not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 225]

AYES—209

Abraham

Aderholt

Allen

Amash

Amodei

Babin

Barletta

Barr

Barton

Benishek

Bilirakis

Bishop (MI)

Bishop (UT)

Black

Blackburn

Blum

Boustany

Brady (TX)

Brat

Bridenstine

Brooks (AL)

Brooks (IN)

Buchanan

Buck

Bucshon

Burgess

Byrne

Calvert

Carter (GA)

Carter (TX)

Chabot

Chafetz

Clawson (FL)

Coffman

Cole

Collins (GA)

Collins (NY)

Constock

Conaway

Cramer

Crawford

Crenshaw

Culberson

Denham

Dent

DeSantis

DesJarlais

Duncan (SC)

Duncan (TN)

Ellmers (NC)

Farenthold

Fincher

Fleischmann

Fleming

Flores

Forbes

Fortenberry

Foxx

Franks (AZ)

Frelinghuysen

Garrett

Gibbs

Gohmert

Goodlatte

Gosar

Gowdy

Granger

Graves (GA)

Graves (LA)

Griffith

Grothman

Guinta

Guthrie

Hanna

Hardy

Harper

Harris

Hartzler

Heck (NV)

Hensarling

Hice, Jody B.

Hill

Holding

Hudson

Huelskamp

Huizenga (MI)

Hultgren

Hunter

Hurd (TX)

Hurt (VA)

Issa

Jenkins (KS)

Johnson (OH)

Jolly

Jones

Jordan

Kelly (MS)

Kelly (PA)

King (IA)

Kline

Knight

Labrador

LaHood

LaMalfa

Lamborn

Latta

Long

Loudermilk

Love

Lucas

Luetkemeyer

Lummis

Marchant

Marino

Massie

McCarthy

McCa

McClintock

McHenry

McMorris

Rodgers

McSally

Meadows

Chu, Judy

Cicilline

Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)

Clay

Cleaver

Clyburn

Cohen

Connolly

Conyers

Cook

Cooper

Costa

Costello (PA)

Courtney

Crowley

Cuellar

Cummings

Curbelo (FL)

Davis (CA)

Davis, Danny

Davis, Rodney

DeFazio

DeGette

Delaney

DeLauro

DelBene

DeSaulnier

Deutch

Diaz-Balart

Dingell

Doggett

Dold

Donovan

Doyle, Michael

F.

Duckworth

Duffy

Edwards

Ellison

Emmer (MN)

Eshoo

Esty

Farr

Fitzpatrick

Foster

Frankel (FL)

Fudge

Gabbard

Gallego

Garamendi

Gibson

Graham

Graves (MO)

Grayson

Green, Al

Green, Gene

Grijalva

Gutiérrez

Hahn

Hastings

Heck (WA)

Higgins

Himes

Honda

Hoyer

Huffman

Israel

Jackson Lee

Jeffries

Jenkins (WV)

Johnson (GA)

Joyce

Kaptur

Katko

Keating

Kelly (IL)

Kennedy

Kildee

Kilmer

Kind

King (NY)

Kinzinger (IL)

Kirkpatrick

Kuster

Lance

Langevin

Larsen (WA)

Larson (CT)

Lawrence

Lee

Levin

Lewis

Lieu, Ted

Lipinski

LoBiondo

Loebsack

Lofgren

Lowenthal

Lowey

Lujan Grisham

(NM)

Luján, Ben Ray

(NM)

Lynch

MacArthur

Maloney,

Carolyn

Matsui

McCollum

McDermott

McGovern

McKinley

McNerney

Meehan

Meeks

Meng

Moore

Moulton

Murphy (FL)

Murphy (PA)

Nadler

Napolitano

Neal

Nolan

Norcross

O'Rourke

Pallone

Pascrell

Payne

Pelosi

Perlmutter

Peters

Peterson

Pingree

Pocan

Polis

Price (NC)

Quigley

Rangel

Reichert

Rice (NY)

Richmond

Ros-Lehtinen

Roybal-Allard

Ruiz

Ruppersberger

Rush

Ryan (OH)

Sánchez, Linda

T.

Sanchez, Loretta

Sarbanes

Schakowsky

Schiff

Schrader

Scott (VA)

Scott, David

Serrano

Sewell (AL)

Sherman

Shimkus

Simpson

Sinema

Sires

Slaughter

Smith (NJ)

Smith (WA)

Speier

Stefanik

Takano

Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)

Titus

Tonko

Torres	Velázquez	Welch
Tsongas	Visclosky	Wilson (FL)
Turner	Walz	Yarmuth
Van Hollen	Wasserman	Young (AK)
Vargas	Schultz	Zeldin
Veasey	Waters, Maxine	
Vela	Watson Coleman	

NOT VOTING—8

Fattah	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai
Hinojosa	Salmon	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1124

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY OF NEW YORK

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 213, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 226]

AYES—212

Adams	Davis (CA)	Himes
Aguilar	Davis, Danny	Honda
Amash	DeFazio	Hoyer
Ashford	DeGette	Huffman
Bass	Delaney	Hurd (TX)
Beatty	DeLauro	Israel
Becerra	DeBene	Jackson Lee
Bera	Dent	Jeffries
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Jolly
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Kaptur
Bonamici	Dingell	Katko
Boyle, Brendan F.	Doggett	Keating
Brady (PA)	Dold	Kelly (IL)
Brown (FL)	Donovan	Kennedy
Brownley (CA)	Doyle, Michael F.	Kildee
Bustos	Duckworth	Kilmer
Butterfield	Edwards	Kind
Capps	Ellison	Kirkpatrick
Capuano	Emmer (MN)	Kuster
Cárdenas	Engel	Lance
Carney	Eshoo	Langevin
Carson (IN)	Esty	Larsen (WA)
Cartwright	Farr	Larson (CT)
Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Lawrence
Castro (TX)	Foster	Lee
Chu, Judy	Frankel (FL)	Levin
Cicilline	Frelinghuysen	Lewis
Clark (MA)	Fudge	Lieu, Ted
Clarke (NY)	Gabbard	Lipinski
Clay	Galleo	LoBiondo
Cleaver	Garamendi	Loeb sack
Clyburn	Gibson	Lofgren
Coffman	Graham	Lowenthal
Cohen	Grayson	Lowe y
Connolly	Green, Al	Lujan Grisham
Conyers	Green, Gene	(NM)
Cooper	Grijalva	Luján, Ben Ray
Costa	Gutiérrez	(NM)
Costello (PA)	Hahn	Lynch
Courtney	Hanna	MacArthur
Crowley	Hastings	Maloney,
Cuellar	Heck (NV)	Carolyn
Cummings	Heck (WA)	Maloney, Sean
Curbelo (FL)	Higgins	Matsui
		McCollum

McDermott	Price (NC)	Slaughter
McGovern	Quigley	Smith (WA)
McNerney	Rangel	Speier
McSally	Reed	Stefanik
Meehan	Reichert	Takano
Meeks	Rice (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Meng	Richmond	Thompson (MS)
Moore	Ros-Lehtinen	Titus
Moulton	Roybal-Allard	Tonko
Murphy (FL)	Ruiz	Torres
Nadler	Ruppersberger	Tsongas
Napolitano	Rush	Upton
Neal	Ryan (OH)	Van Hollen
Nolan	Sanchez, Linda T.	Vargas
Norcross	Sanchez, Loretta	Veasey
O'Rourke	Sarbanes	Vela
Pallone	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Pascarell	Schiff	Visclosky
Paulsen	Schrader	Walz
Payne	Scott (VA)	Wasserman
Pelosi	Scott, David	Schultz
Perlmutter	Serrano	Waters, Maxine
Peters	Sewell (AL)	Watson Coleman
Peterson	Sherman	Welch
Pingree	Sinema	Wilson (FL)
Pocan	Sires	Yarmuth
Polis		Zeldin

NOES—213

Abraham	Griffith	Palmer
Aderholt	Grothman	Pearce
Allen	Guinta	Perry
Amodei	Guthrie	Pittenger
Babin	Hardy	Pitts
Barletta	Harper	Poe (TX)
Barr	Harris	Poliquin
Barton	Hartzler	Pompeo
Benishek	Hensarling	Posey
Billirakis	Hice, Jody B.	Price, Tom
Bishop (MI)	Hill	Ratcliffe
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Renacci
Black	Hudson	Ribble
Blackburn	Huelskamp	Rice (SC)
Blum	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Bost	Hultgren	Roby
Boustany	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Brady (TX)	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Brat	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Bridenstine	Jenkins (KS)	Rohrabacher
Brooks (AL)	Jenkins (WV)	Rokita
Brooks (IN)	Johnson (OH)	Rooney (FL)
Buchanan	Jones	Roskam
Buck	Jordan	Ross
Bucshon	Joyce	Rothfus
Burgess	Kelly (MS)	Rouzer
Byrne	Kelly (PA)	Royce
Calvert	King (IA)	Russell
Carter (GA)	King (NY)	Sanford
Carter (TX)	Kinzinger (IL)	Scalise
Chabot	Kline	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Knight	Scott, Austin
Clawson (FL)	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Cole	LaHood	Sessions
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Collins (NY)	Lamborn	Shuster
Comstock	Latta	Simpson
Conaway	Long	Smith (MO)
Cook	Loudermilk	Smith (NE)
Cramer	Love	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Lucas	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Culberson	Lummis	Stivers
Davis, Rodney	Marchant	Stutzman
Denham	Marino	Thompson (PA)
DeSantis	Massie	Thornberry
DesJarlais	McCarthy	Tiberi
Duffy	McCaul	Tipton
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Trott
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Turner
Ellmers (NC)	McKinley	Valadao
Farenthold	McMorris	Wagner
Fincher	Rodgers	Walberg
Fleischmann	Meadows	Walden
Fleming	Messer	Walker
Flores	Mica	Walorski
Forbes	Miller (FL)	Walters, Mimi
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Weber (TX)
Fox	Mooleenaar	Webster (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Mooney (WV)	Wenstrup
Garrett	Mullin	Westerman
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gohmert	Murphy (PA)	Whitfield
Goodlatte	Neugebauer	Williams
Gosar	Newhouse	Wilson (SC)
Gowdy	Noem	Wittman
Granger	Nugent	Womack
Graves (GA)	Nunes	Woodall
Graves (LA)	Olson	
Graves (MO)	Palazzo	

Yoder	Young (AK)	Young (IN)
Yoho	Young (IA)	Zinke

NOT VOTING—8

Fattah	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai
Hinojosa	Salmon	

□ 1132

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the last three lines of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017”.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, 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. 4974) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

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

For what purpose does the gentleman from Maryland, the minority whip, seek recognition?

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOYER. I want to raise a parliamentary inquiry, initially, with reference to the fact that Mr. RYAN, our Speaker, has told us that, if people were in the well, the vote would be held open.

I was standing in the well. No one came or no one had the courage to come into the well to change their vote. But notwithstanding that, the vote kept changing.

Mr. Speaker, from a parliamentary perspective, how is that possible?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may not yet have made a request for changes.

Mr. HOYER. I saw no one come to the desk to change their vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman have a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. HOYER. The parliamentary inquiry is: How can the vote change when

no one comes to the well to change their vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may not yet have made a request for changes.

Mr. HOYER. I didn't hear the Chair request change. But I do know that, from my own personal observation, not one of those Members who apparently changed their vote—because it kept changing on the board—came to this well and had the courage to change from green to red or red to green.

How is that possible, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

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

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear and, therefore, was not able to ask for a recorded vote on the motion to rise. The Speaker did not articulate that so the House could hear it, and I request a vote on the motion to rise.

Now, the Speaker may tell me we are past that point, but the fact of the matter is, nobody on this House floor heard the Speaker articulate the issue of whether the Committee ought to rise.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House is definitely past that point.

Is the gentleman seeking a recorded vote?

Mr. HOYER. On the motion to rise, yes, sir.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has put the question on the adoption of the amendments.

Mr. HOYER. I ask for a recorded vote on the adoption of the amendment.

Which amendment is the Speaker talking about?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has put the question on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOYER. Yes, I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A recorded vote is requested.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for a recorded vote.

It is my understanding that because the amendment was defeated, magically, without anybody coming to the well to change their vote, by giving to the majority the right to have the ability, without coming to the well and telling America that you were going to change a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is withdrawn.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 241, noes 183, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]

AYES—241

Abraham	Griffith	Paulsen
Aderholt	Grothman	Pearce
Allen	Guinta	Perry
Amash	Guthrie	Pittenger
Amodei	Hanna	Pitts
Babin	Hardy	Poe (TX)
Barletta	Harper	Poliquin
Barr	Harris	Pompeo
Barton	Hartzler	Posey
Benishek	Heck (NV)	Price, Tom
Bilirakis	Hensarling	Ratcliffe
Bishop (MI)	Hice, Jody B.	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hill	Reichert
Black	Holding	Renacci
Blackburn	Hudson	Ribble
Blum	Huelskamp	Rice (SC)
Bost	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Boustany	Hultgren	Roby
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Brat	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Bridenstine	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (AL)	Issa	Rohrabacher
Brooks (IN)	Jenkins (KS)	Rokita
Buck	Jenkins (WV)	Rooney (FL)
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Jolly	Roskam
Byrne	Jones	Ross
Calvert	Jordan	Rothfus
Carter (GA)	Joyce	Rouzer
Carter (TX)	Katko	Royce
Chabot	Kelly (MS)	Russell
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Sanford
Clawson (FL)	King (IA)	Scalise
Coffman	King (NY)	Schweikert
Cole	Kinzinger (IL)	Scott, Austin
Collins (GA)	Kline	Sensenbrenner
Collins (NY)	Knight	Sessions
Comstock	Labrador	Shimkus
Conaway	LaHood	Shuster
Cook	LaMalfa	Simpson
Costello (PA)	Lamborn	Smith (MO)
Cramer	Lance	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Latta	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Long	Stefanik
Curbelo (FL)	Loudermilk	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Love	Stivers
Denham	Lucas	Stutzman
Dent	Luetkemeyer	Thompson (PA)
DeSantis	Lummis	Thornberry
DesJarlais	MacArthur	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Tipton
Dold	Marino	Trott
Donovan	Massie	Turner
Duffy	McCarthy	Upton
Duncan (SC)	McCaul	Valadao
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Wagner
Ellmers (NC)	McHenry	Walberg
Emmer (MN)	McKinley	Walden
Farenthold	McMorris	Walker
Fincher	Rodgers	Walorski
Fitzpatrick	McSally	Walters, Mimi
Fleischmann	Meadows	Weber (TX)
Fleming	Meehan	Webster (FL)
Flores	Messer	Wenstrup
Forbes	Mica	Westerman
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Fox	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Moolenaar	Williams
Frelinghuysen	Mooney (WV)	Wilson (SC)
Garrett	Mullin	Wittman
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Womack
Gibson	Murphy (PA)	Woodall
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Yoder
Goodlatte	Newhouse	Yoho
Gosar	Noem	Young (AK)
Gowdy	Nugent	Young (IA)
Granger	Nunes	Young (IN)
Graves (GA)	Olson	Zeldin
Graves (LA)	Palazzo	Zinke
Graves (MO)	Palmer	

NOES—183

Adams	Beatty	Bishop (GA)
Aguilar	Becerra	Blumenauer
Ashford	Bera	Bonamici
Bass	Beyer	

Boyle, Brendan F.	Green, Gene	O'Rourke
Brady (PA)	Grijalva	Pallone
Brown (FL)	Gutiérrez	Pascarell
Brownley (CA)	Hahn	Payne
Bustos	Hastings	Pelosi
Butterfield	Heck (WA)	Perlmutter
Capps	Higgins	Peters
Capuano	Himes	Peterson
Cárdenas	Honda	Pingree
Carney	Hoyer	Pocan
Carson (IN)	Huffman	Polis
Cartwright	Israel	Price (NC)
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Castro (TX)	Jeffries	Rangel
Chu, Judy	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Cicilline	Kaptur	Richmond
Clark (MA)	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Clay	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Kildee	Rush
Clyburn	Kilmer	Ryan (OH)
Cohen	Kind	Sánchez, Linda T.
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Sanchez, Loretta
Conyers	Kuster	Sarbanes
Cooper	Langevin	Schakowsky
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Crowley	Lawrence	Lee
Cuellar	Levin	Scott (VA)
Cummings	Lewis	Scott, David
Davis (CA)	Lieu, Ted	Serrano
Davis, Danny	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
DeFazio	Loebach	Sherman
DeGette	Lofgren	Sinema
Delaney	Lowenthal	Sires
DeLauro	Lowe	Slaughter
DeBene	Lujan Grisham	Smith (WA)
DeSaulnier	(NM)	Speier
Deutch	Lujan, Ben Ray	Takano
Dingell	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Doyle, Michael F.	Maloney,	Titus
Duckworth	Carolyn	Tonko
Edwards	Maloney, Sean	Torres
Ellison	Matsui	Tsongas
Engel	McCollum	Van Hollen
Eshoo	McDermott	Vargas
Esty	McGovern	Veasey
Farr	McNerney	Vela
Foster	Meeks	Velázquez
Frankel (FL)	Meng	Visclosky
Fudge	Moore	Walz
Gabbard	Moulton	Wasserman
Gallego	Murphy (FL)	Schultz
Garamendi	Nadler	Waters, Maxine
Graham	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Grayson	Neal	Welch
Green, Al	Nolan	Wilson (FL)
	Norcross	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Buchanan	Hinojosa	Salmon
Fattah	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai

□ 1157

Mr. CUELLAR changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOX). The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Members will record their votes by electronic device.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on passage will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 295, nays 129, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]

YEAS—295

Abraham	Gowdy	Murphy (FL)
Aderholt	Graham	Murphy (PA)
Aguilar	Granger	Neugebauer
Allen	Graves (GA)	Newhouse
Amash	Graves (LA)	Noem
Amodei	Graves (MO)	Nolan
Ashford	Green, Gene	Nugent
Babin	Griffith	Nunes
Barletta	Grothman	O'Rourke
Barr	Guinta	Olson
Barton	Guthrie	Palazzo
Benishek	Hanna	Palmer
Bera	Hardy	Paulsen
Bilirakis	Harper	Pearce
Bishop (GA)	Harris	Perry
Bishop (MI)	Hartzler	Peters
Bishop (UT)	Heck (NV)	Peterson
Black	Heck (WA)	Pingree
Blackburn	Hensarling	Pittenger
Blum	Hice, Jody B.	Pitts
Bost	Hill	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Holding	Poliquin
Brady (TX)	Hudson	Pompeo
Brat	Huelskamp	Posey
Bridenstine	Huizenga (MI)	Price, Tom
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Ratcliffe
Brownley (CA)	Hunter	Reed
Buchanan	Hurd (TX)	Reichert
Buck	Hurt (VA)	Renacci
Bucshon	Issa	Ribble
Burgess	Jenkins (KS)	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Jenkins (WV)	Rice (SC)
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Rigell
Calvert	Jolly	Roby
Capps	Jones	Roe (TN)
Carney	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Carter (GA)	Joyce	Rohrabacher
Carter (TX)	Katko	Rokita
Chabot	Kelly (MS)	Rooney (FL)
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clawson (FL)	Kilmer	Roskam
Coffman	Kind	Ross
Cole	King (IA)	Rothfus
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Rouzer
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger (IL)	Royce
Comstock	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz
Conaway	Kline	Ruppersberger
Connolly	Knight	Rush
Cook	Kuster	Russell
Cooper	Labrador	Ryan (OH)
Costa	LaHood	Sanchez, Loretta
Costello (PA)	LaMalfa	Sanford
Cramer	Lamborn	Scalise
Crawford	Lance	Schrader
Crenshaw	Larsen (WA)	Schweikert
Cuellar	Latta	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Lipinski	Scott, David
Curbelo (FL)	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
Davis (CA)	Loeb sack	Sessions
Davis, Rodney	Long	Shimkus
DeFazio	Loudermilk	Shuster
Delaney	Love	Simpson
DelBene	Lucas	Sinema
Denham	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Dent	Lujan Grisham	Smith (NE)
DeSantis	(NM)	Smith (NJ)
DesJarlais	Luján, Ben Ray	Smith (TX)
Diaz-Balart	(NM)	Smith (WA)
Dold	Lummis	Stefanik
Donovan	MacArthur	Stewart
Duckworth	Maloney,	Stivers
Duffy	Carolyn	Stutzman
Duncan (SC)	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Thompson (PA)
Ellmers (NC)	Marino	Thornberry
Emmer (MN)	Massie	Tiberi
Eshoo	McCarthy	Tipton
Farenthold	McCaul	Trott
Farr	McClintock	Turner
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Upton
Fleischmann	McKinley	Valadao
Fleming	McMorris	Vela
Flores	Rodgers	Visclosky
Forbes	McNerney	Wagner
Fortenberry	McSally	Walberg
Fox	Meadows	Walden
Franks (AZ)	Meehan	Walker
Frelinghuysen	Meng	Walorski
Gabbard	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Garamendi	Mica	Walz
Garrett	Miller (FL)	Weber (TX)
Gibbs	Miller (MI)	Webster (FL)
Gibson	Moolenaar	Wenstrup
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	Westerman
Goodlatte	Mullin	Whitfield
Gosar	Mulvaney	Williams

Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall

Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—129

Adams
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Beyer
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brooks (AL)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Roby
Davis, Danny
DeGette
DeLauro
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Esty
Fincher

NOT VOTING—9

Fattah
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa

Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Quigley

Norcross
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Rangel
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Roybal-Allard
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

□ 1209

Ms. PINGREE and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the schedule for the week to come.

Madam Speaker, I thought I saw the whip. I am prepared to yield to some-

one to tell us the schedule for the week to come.

Pending someone telling me about the schedule for the week to come, let me observe, as someone who has served, Madam Speaker, in this House for a very extended period of time—some 36 years—I was here in the era not too long ago, but long ago—when, if we had done to the Republicans what was done to us, what was done to switch votes so that discrimination could prevail, there would be outrage expressed long into the night from our Republican colleagues who would accuse us of undermining democracy, undermining this House, and making the House less than it should be.

217 people stood up and said: We ought not discriminate. And then, very frankly, Mr. Speaker, the leadership on the Republican side started its activity. And I have been the majority leader, I have been the whip. I understand that process. And they reached out to people and said: No, let us be able to discriminate. Let contractors be able to discriminate.

Mr. Speaker, seven people who had voted not to allow discrimination decided perhaps that principle was not as important as they thought just a minute or so before. I have a list of those names here—a lamentable list of people who did the right thing, who stood up for nondiscrimination, and then were opportuned to change their vote. And the RECORD reflects, Mr. Speaker, sadly, that they changed their vote.

I won't characterize those votes, because that would not be in order on this floor. And they will have themselves to look at tonight in the mirror and explain to themselves whether their first vote was a principled vote, or whether they had a Damascus Road experience in the few minutes that transpired between their voting not to allow discrimination, until they later—just a few minutes later—at the opportuning of some of their leaders, voted to allow discrimination. A sad day, Mr. Speaker, in the history of the House.

□ 1215

I still see no leader, unless Mr. DENT, who I have great respect for, wants to tell us what the schedule is for next week. I would be glad to yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the majority leader is not here. The majority leader has a very happy day today, and I congratulate him. His son is graduating from Georgetown, and he obviously needs to be there.

I was hoping someone else could tell us the schedule.

At this point in time, I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), my friend, the chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to politely offer a viewpoint. I believe that we do not view that the issue was discrimination. We have the viewpoint that, earlier in the week, we