



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2013

No. 4

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, January 21, 2013, at 11:30 a.m.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2013

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

The people's House gathers today and celebrates in its gathering the wonder of our constitutional form of government. Our Nation has once again achieved something so often lacking in our world's history: the peaceful transition of democratic government.

Though major change of party in control did not take place, it is still the American experience that our streets are peaceful, and winners and losers of elections move on with their lives in dignity.

We thank You again for the inspiration of our Nation's Founders and the legacy they left us with. May the Members of this assembly, and all Americans, be worthy of that legacy.

And may all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WALBERG led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain 1-minute speeches at a later time today.

READING OF THE CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a) of House Resolution 5, the Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) for the reading of the Constitution.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, this morning, for only the second time in the history of the House of Representatives, we will read aloud the full text of the Constitution of the United States.

We hope this reading will inspire many more Americans to read the Constitution. We also hope that this reading will help demonstrate to the American people that the House of Representatives is dedicated to the Constitution and the system it establishes for limited government and the protection of individual liberty.

The text we are reading today reflects the changes to the document

made by the 27 amendments to it. Those portions superseded by amendment will not be read.

In order to ensure fairness to all those interested in participating, we have asked Members to line up to be recognized on a first-come, first-served basis. I will recognize Members based on this guidance. Each Member will approach the podium and read the passage laid out for him or her.

In order to ensure relative parity and fairness, I may recognize Members out of order to ensure bipartisanship and balance. Additionally, because of his long-term leadership on civil rights issues, I will recognize Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia out of order to read the Thirteenth Amendment.

I thank the Members of both parties in advance for their participation in this historic event, and I will begin this historic reading by reading the preamble to the Constitution:

"We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

It is now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ENYART).

Mr. ENYART. Article I, section 1:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

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

Mr. WALBERG. Article I, section 2:

“The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LA MALFA).

Mr. La MALFA. “No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

“The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

Mr. LIPINSKI. “The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty-thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BARBER).

Mr. BARBER. “When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

“The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DESANTIS).

Mr. DESANTIS. Article I, section 3:

“The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

“Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes.”

□ 1010

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia, the majority leader, Mr. CANTOR.

Mr. CANTOR. “The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ).

Mr. WALZ. “No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. “The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

“The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the minority whip, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. “The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. “Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Article I, section 4:

“The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Article I, section 5:

“Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. “Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for dis-

orderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. “Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MAFFEI).

Mr. MAFFEI. “Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO).

Mr. VALADAO. Article I, section 6:

“The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. “No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Article I, section 7:

“All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

“Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

Mr. CONAWAY. “If after such consideration two-thirds of that House shall

agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. "But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT. "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS).

Ms. TSONGAS. "Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."

□ 1020

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Article 1, section 8:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; . . ."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN).

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. ". . . to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; . . ."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT).

Mr. NUGENT. ". . . to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the

United States; to establish post offices and post roads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; . . ."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA)

Mr. BERA. ". . . to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; . . ."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. ". . . to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; . . ."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. ". . . to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Article I, section 9:

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. "No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Article I, section 10:

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

"No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. And the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I now yield to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

Mr. CRAMER. "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

Article II, section 1:

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:"

□ 1030

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY).

Mr. VEASEY. "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

"The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

Mr. TIPTON. "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

"The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE).

Mr. O'ROURKE. "Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:"

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Article II, section 2:

"The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.

"But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

Mr. HUFFMAN. "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

Article II, section 3:

"He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;

"He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. "He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States."

Article II, section 4:

"The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Article III, section 1:

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the minority leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Article III, section 2:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; . . .

" . . . to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party,

the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed."

Article III, section 3:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

"The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL).

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Article IV, section 1:

"Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof."

Article IV, section 2:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

□ 1040

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS).

Mr. GIBBS. Article IV, section 3:

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to

prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

Article IV, section 4:

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN).

Mr. HULTGREN. Article V:

“The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT).

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Article VI:

“All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

“This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

“The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

Mr. HOLDING. Article VII:

“The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

“Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the

seventeenth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth in witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.”

Signers of the Constitution.

George Washington, President and Deputy from Virginia.

Delaware: George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland: James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

Virginia: John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. North Carolina: William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina: John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia: William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut: William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York: Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey: William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER).

Mr. YODER. Amendment I:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”

Amendment II:

“A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.”

Amendment III:

“No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Amendment IV:

“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

Amendment V:

“No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous

crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. Amendment VI:

“In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY).

Ms. ESTY. Amendment VII:

“In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. Amendment VIII:

“Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”

Amendment IX:

“The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”

Amendment X:

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HURT).

Mr. HURT. Amendment XI:

“The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.”

Amendment XII:

“The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and

in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate."

□ 1050

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.

"The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person having such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER).

Mr. PITTENGER. "The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

Mr. GOODLATTE. It's my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS. Amendment XIII:

Section 1:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Section 2:

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. Amendment XIV:

Section 1:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the

jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Section 2:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. "But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Section 3:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a Member of Congress or as an officer of the United States . . ."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS).

Mr. ROSS. ". . . or as a Member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

Section 4:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM).

Mr. DENHAM. "But neither United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debtor obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Section 5:

"The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Amendment XV:

Section 1:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. GOODLATTE. It's now my pleasure to yield to the majority whip, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Section 2:

"The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Amendment XVI:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Amendment XVII:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. . . ."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

Mr. LANKFORD. ". . . provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Amendment XIX:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Amendment XX:

Section 1:

"The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin."

Section 2:

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd

day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.”

□ 1100

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Section 3:

“If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS).

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Section 4:

“The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.”

Section 5:

“Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.”

Section 6:

“This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BONNER).

Mr. BONNER. Amendment XXI:

Section 1:

“The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.”

Section 2:

“The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.”

Section 3:

“The article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Amendment XXII:

Section 1:

“No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.”

Section 2:

“This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP).

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Amendment XXIII:

Section 1:

“The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the 12th article of amendment.”

Section 2:

“The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Amendment XXIV:

Section 1:

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.”

Section 2:

“The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Amendment XXV:

Section 1:

“In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.”

Section 2:

“Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.”

Section 3:

“Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. DELANEY).

Mr. DELANEY. Section 4:

“Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.”

“Hereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within . . .”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON).

Mr. SALMON. “. . . forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.”

Amendment XXVI:

Section 1:

“The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.”

□ 1110

Section 2:

“The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Amendment XXVII:

“No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. That concludes the reading of the United States Constitution.

I want to thank the gentlemen who arrived and were available, but we ran out of Constitution before we ran out of readers.

I want to thank the Speaker and all the Members who participated in this important reading.

I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOX). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YODER) at noon.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COACH CAREY McVICKERS

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Carey McVickers for achieving his 500th victory.

Coach McVickers is the head coach for the Taylorville High School boys basketball team and, on December 26, led my Tornadoes to defeat Rantoul, 76-35, to secure his 500th win. He has been coaching for 31 years, leading teams from all across central Illinois, in areas like Palmyra, Divernon, Williamsville, Nokomis, Pana, and my hometown of Taylorville.

In his career, his teams have combined to win 12 conference championships, 9 regional championships, and 19 tournament championships. And to our knowledge, he is the only coach to have brought home a trophy from the State tournament for boys and girls teams.

He has been named the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association Coach of the Year four times and was inducted into the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association Hall of Fame in 2012.

Carey McVickers is more than just a head coach; he is a dedicated husband,

father, and grandfather, and is a rock within the Taylorville community.

Congratulations, Coach.
Go Tornadoes.

REGULAR ORDER

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I come here to the floor today to speak on behalf of the regular order. I hope that this Congress can be one in which it's not First World War trench warfare, where we retreat into our bunkers and lob grenades at each other, but where we can come together and deal with the problems that face this Nation.

The first opportunity will be raising the debt limit. The President doesn't create the debt limit; we do. We authorize the President to spend that money. We put him out there and say, Spend it; and we must give him the ability to pay the bills that we have incurred by our actions. So it shouldn't be a trench warfare issue.

There are some bigger issues, those issues of the debt and how we deal with the major crises before us in health care costs. Those issues can be debated in the regular order. Committees can come up with bills about how we should reduce the costs, whether it be in defense or it be in health care. But that should be developed and worked out in a regular order in the House. That's my sincere hope for this Congress.

RESTORING TAX-FREE COMMUTER BENEFITS

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, my district includes the north and west suburbs of Chicago. Our area has the second highest percentage of commuters in the country.

Many of my constituents currently receive employer-sponsored transit benefits for commuting costs like parking and train tickets. Last year this benefit was cut in half for public transit commuters, and I fought hard throughout 2012 for that benefit to be restored.

I am thankful that it is now law that employers may provide up to \$245 a month for their employees as a transit or van pool benefit tax-free. This is good for both employees and employers. Now neither of them will be taxed on that money, and employees will be encouraged to use the public transportation options. I'm glad that Congress has restored this important benefit.

AMANDA'S LAW

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

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago this Thursday, western New York teenager Amanda Hansen tragically passed away from carbon monoxide poisoning as a result of a defective boiler at a friend's home where she was spending the night.

In response to this tragedy, the New York State Legislature designated January as Carbon Monoxide Awareness Month and passed Amanda's Law. Amanda's Law requires carbon monoxide alarms to be installed in all new single and multifamily homes and any rentals with a fuel-burning appliance system or attached garage.

Mr. Speaker, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in this country. There's a simple way to lower that number: installation of carbon monoxide detectors in homes and residences.

I commend the work of the Amanda Hansen Foundation and join them in encouraging all Americans to prevent carbon monoxide-related tragedies by installing detectors in their homes.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DAN CURTIS

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, today I'm here to honor and pay tribute to a dear friend of mine who has been valiantly battling cancer for the past year, Dan Curtis. Dan is a long-time resident of Dayton and a pillar of the community, and he has committed his talents to improving the lives of countless Ohioans.

A dedicated volunteer and philanthropist, Dan has given generously of his time, expertise, and financial resources to make a difference in the lives of individuals and the quality of life in his community.

He joined the Dayton Development Coalition soon after its inception and dedicated his efforts to stimulating the region's economy, while embracing the Air Force as a member of the community, and improving the lives of airmen.

Dan helped shepherd our community through good times and bad by selflessly giving of himself and his resources. He has always enjoyed working with people and assisting them in reaching their goals, and in no place is that more evident than in his home. Dan is a devoted husband and father who enjoys the loving support of his wife, Amy, and children, Kevin, Chelsea, and Matthew.

His relationships are characterized by selfless devotion, a caring nature, and altruism. These traits carried over into his professional life, where Dan demonstrated an incredible work ethic, generosity, contributions to the community and his love of the country. His many achievements and qualities are a testament to Dan.

As a community, Dayton, Ohio, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base are forever indebted to him.