

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 315, nays 109, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 414]

YEAS—315

Aderholt	Frelinghuysen	McKeon
Alexander	Gabbard	McKinley
Amodel	Gallego	McMorris
Andrews	Garamendi	Rodgers
Bachmann	Garcia	McNerney
Bachus	Gardner	Meadows
Barber	Garrett	Meehan
Barr	Gerlach	Messer
Barrow (GA)	Gibbs	Mica
Barton	Gingrey (GA)	Miller (FL)
Beatty	Gohmert	Miller (MI)
Benishek	Goodlatte	Miller, Gary
Bentivolio	Gosar	Moran
Bera (CA)	Gowdy	Mullin
Billirakis	Granger	Mulvaney
Bishop (GA)	Murphy (FL)	Murphy (FL)
Bishop (NY)	Graves (MO)	Murphy (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Green, Al	Negrete McLeod
Black	Green, Gene	Neugebauer
Blackburn	Griffin (AR)	Noem
Bonner	Griffith (VA)	Nugent
Boustany	Grimm	Nunes
Brady (PA)	Guthrie	Nunnelee
Brady (TX)	Hall	O'Rourke
Braley (IA)	Hanabusa	Olson
Bridenstine	Hanna	Owens
Brooks (AL)	Harper	Palazzo
Brooks (IN)	Harris	Pascarell
Broun (GA)	Hartzler	Pastor (AZ)
Brown (FL)	Hastings (WA)	Paulsen
Brownley (CA)	Heck (NV)	Pearce
Buchanan	Heck (WA)	Perry
Buchshon	Hensarling	Peters (CA)
Burgess	Higgins	Peters (MI)
Butterfield	Holding	Peterson
Calvert	Hoyer	Petri
Camp	Hudson	Pittenger
Cantor	Huizenga (MI)	Pitts
Capito	Hultgren	Poe (TX)
Cárdenas	Hunter	Pompeo
Carter	Hurt	Posey
Cassidy	Israel	Price (GA)
Castro (TX)	Issa	Price (NC)
Chabot	Jackson Lee	Radel
Chaffetz	Jenkins	Rahall
Clyburn	Johnson (OH)	Reed
Coffman	Johnson, E. B.	Reichert
Cole	Johnson, Sam	Renacci
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Ribble
Collins (NY)	Joyce	Rice (SC)
Conaway	Kaptur	Rigell
Connolly	Kelly (PA)	Roby
Cook	Kilmer	Roe (TN)
Costa	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)
Cotton	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Courtney	Kingston	Rogers (MI)
Cramer	Kinzinger (IL)	Rooney
Crawford	Kirkpatrick	Ros-Lehtinen
Crenshaw	Kline	Roskam
Cuellar	Kuster	Ross
Culberson	Labrador	Rothfus
Daines	LaMalfa	Royce
Davis (CA)	Lamborn	Ruiz
Davis, Rodney	Lance	Ryunyan
Delaney	Langevin	Ruppersberger
DelBene	Lankford	Ryan (OH)
Denham	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (WI)
Dent	Larson (CT)	Salmon
DeSantis	Latham	Sanchez, Loretta
DesJarlais	Latta	Sanford
Diaz-Balart	Lipinski	Scalise
Dingell	LoBiondo	Schneider
Doggett	Loeback	Schock
Duckworth	Long	Schwartz
Duffy	Lowey	Schweikert
Duncan (SC)	Lucas	Scott (VA)
Ellmers	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Engel	Lujan Grisham	Scott, David
Enyart	(NM)	Sensenbrenner
Esty	Luján, Ben Ray	Sessions
Farenthold	(NM)	Sewell (AL)
Fattah	Lummis	Shea-Porter
Fincher	Maffei	Sherman
Fitzpatrick	Maloney, Sean	Shimkus
Fleischmann	Marchant	Shuster
Fleming	Marino	Simpson
Flores	Matheson	Sinema
Forbes	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (MO)
Fortenberry	McCaul	Smith (NE)
Foster	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Fox	McHenry	Smith (TX)
Franks (AZ)	McIntyre	Smith (WA)

Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao

NAYS—109

Amash	Gutiérrez	Neal
Bass	Hahn	Nolan
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Blumenauer	Himes	Pelosi
Bonamici	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Capps	Holt	Pingree (ME)
Capuano	Honda	Pocan
Carney	Huelskamp	Polis
Carson (IN)	Huffman	Quigley
Cartwright	Jeffries	Rangel
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Chu	Jones	Rohrabacher
Cicilline	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Clarke	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Clay	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda
Cleaver	Kildee	T.
Cohen	Kind	Sarbanes
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Cooper	Levin	Schiff
Crowley	Lewis	Schrader
Cummings	Lofgren	Serrano
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Sires
DeFazio	Lynch	Slaughter
DeGette	Maloney,	Speier
DeLauro	Carolyn	Swalwell (CA)
Deutch	Massie	Takano
Doyle	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Thompson (MS)
Edwards	McDermott	Tierney
Ellison	McGovern	Tonko
Eshoo	Meeks	Velázquez
Farr	Meng	Waters
Frankel (FL)	Michaud	Watt
Fudge	Miller, George	Waxman
Gibson	Moore	Welch
Grayson	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Grijalva	Napolitano	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Barletta	Coble	McCarthy (NY)
Bustos	Herrera Beutler	Pallone
Campbell	Horsford	Rokita

□ 1930

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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1911. An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish interest rates for new loans made on or after July 1, 2013, to direct the Secretary of Education to convene the Advisory Committee on Improving

Postsecondary Education Data to conduct a study on improvements to postsecondary education transparency at the Federal level, and for other purposes.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2397, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 2397, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section and title numbering, cross-referencing, conforming amendments to short titles, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam 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. 2397.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, during the final vote series last night, I inadvertently voted "no" on the DeLauro amendment No. 44 that would prohibit the use of funds to train the Afghan Special Mission Wing. I would say for the record that I support the amendment offered by Ms. DELAULO, and had I voted correctly, I would have voted for the amendment.

REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H.R. 2641

Mr. MARINO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove as cosponsors Congressman CAPUANO and Congressman PALLONE from my bill, H.R. 2641, the Responsibly and Professionally Invigorating Development (RAPID) Act of 2013.

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

There was no objection.

AMERICA DESERVES AN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

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

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, the President said today that it is time for the House to lay out our ideas to give the middle class a better shot. He said it is time to move past stale debates.

Madam Speaker, the only reason these debates are stale is because the House bills that have been passed to create jobs in America are stalled in the Senate and by the President.

This isn't difficult. We need to cut burdensome regulations that stop job creation. The President needs to agree to build the Keystone pipeline. The President needs to agree to explore for American energy to lower the price of gas and diesel. The President needs to agree to permanently delay all of ObamaCare. America deserves an economic recovery.

REPEAL THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first, let me just commend Congressman SCHIFF and the 185 Members who voted today to restrict the authorization for the use of military force.

Today's vote is a very important step in our effort to repeal this overly broad blank check to wage war anywhere, at any time, and for any length, which of course I could not vote for September 14, 2001.

I have a bipartisan bill which would repeal the authorization to use military force, and doing so would provide Congress an opportunity finally, a long overdue opportunity, to have a meaningful debate about our constitutional role in declaring war.

Last week, I released a public report from the Congressional Research Service citing 30 instances where this resolution has been invoked. Most Americans, and of course my colleagues in Congress, would be surprised to know that these activities include deploying groups in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Georgia, Yemen, Kenya, the Philippines, Somalia—I could go on and on. It also includes justifying detentions at Guantanamo Bay and warrantless surveillance activities.

Finally, let me just say it is time to repeal this authorization and rein in the overly broad and deeply troubling NSA domestic spying program.

I urge all Members to join our continuing efforts and cosponsor my bill, H.R. 198, to repeal the AUMF.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
Washington, DC, July 10, 2013.

MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Barbara Lee.
From: Matthew Weed, Analyst in Foreign Policy Legislation.

Subject: The 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force: Background in Brief.

This memorandum responds to your request for information on presidential utilization of the Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF; P.L. 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), enacted in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, to justify and undertake military and other action. It contains very brief discussions of the relevant provisions of the AUMF, and the use of U.S. armed forces and other actions initiated under AUMF authority. Material in this memorandum may be used in other Congressional Research Service (CRS) products.

2001 AUMF USE OF FORCE PROVISION

Section 2(a) of the AUMF authorizes the use of force in response to the September 11 attacks:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.

ANALYSIS

Scope: The authorizing language is broad in its scope concerning the prevention of any future acts of terrorism that might be perpetrated against the United States, but is circumscribed by authorizing the targeting only of those nations, organizations, or persons determined to be involved in perpetrating the September 11 attacks or harboring those who perpetrated the attacks.

War Against Non-State Actors: The AUMF is considered groundbreaking as it (1) empowered the President to target non-state actors, even to the individual level, as well as states, and (2) did not specify which states and non-state actors were included under the authorization.

Current Debate: After nearly 12 years in force, executive branch reliance on the AUMF has raised a number of concerns for a number of commentators and Members of Congress. These concerns relate to Congress's constitutional role in exercising its war power, as well as several types of executive branch activities to counter terrorism that are perceived as problematic. In contrast, Obama Administration officials have testified that the legal framework for the current conflict against Al Qaeda and associated forces, which includes the AUMF, remains valid and effective in meeting the U.S. military's requirements for conducting counterterrorism operations.

ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER AUMF AUTHORITY

CRS has located 30 occurrences of a publicly disclosed presidential reliance on the AUMF to take or continue military or related action (including non-military action like detentions and military trials).¹ Of the 30 occurrences, 18 were made during the Bush Administration, and 12 have been made during the Obama Administration.

Pursuant to the AUMF, President George W. Bush notified Congress that he was de-

ploying U.S. armed forces to Afghanistan in 2001 to oust the Taliban from power and eliminate al Qaeda training sites and safe harbors in the country. In addition, Presidents Bush and Obama have invoked the AUMF to use U.S. armed forces or engage in other actions to: counter the terrorist threat against the United States following 9/11; deploy and direct such forces, or report on ongoing use of such forces in: Afghanistan; the Philippines; Georgia; Yemen; Djibouti; Kenya; Ethiopia; Eritrea; Iraq; and Somalia.

Engage terrorist groups "around the world".

Engage terrorist groups "on the high seas".

Detain individuals at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and to take other actions related to detainment decisions; and Conduct trials of terrorist suspects in military commissions.

¹ See Appendix for information on each notification. Based on notifications from the President concerning deployments of U.S. armed forces in the Federal Register and Compilation of Presidential Documents. It is possible that actions have been taken under the AUMF without being disclosed in these publications, and may have been disclosed to Congress through other means.

APPENDIX

Table 1, below, provides dates and subject matter of each of the presidential notifications located by CRS that reference the AUMF as authority for the deployment or use of U.S. armed forces or other activities. In many cases, the notifications indicate the continuation of a given deployment or activity.

TABLE 1—LIST OF PRESIDENTIAL NOTIFICATIONS
REFERENCING AUMF

Date	Relevant country, geographic area, targeted group, or type of action
9/24/2001	Afghanistan; the Taliban.
10/9/2001	al Qaeda; other terrorist organizations.
11/13/2001	Military detention and trial of terrorist suspects.
9/20/2002	Afghanistan; Philippines; Georgia; Yemen; Guantanamo Bay.
3/20/2003	Yemen; Djibouti; Guantanamo Bay.
9/19/2003	Afghanistan; Philippines; Georgia; Yemen; Guantanamo Bay.
3/20/2004	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Georgia; Djibouti; Yemen; Kenya; Ethiopia; Eritrea; high seas.
11/4/2004	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Yemen; Ethiopia; Kenya; Eritrea; Djibouti; high seas.
5/20/2005	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; Kenya; Ethiopia; Eritrea; high seas.
12/7/2005	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; Kenya; Ethiopia; high seas.
6/15/2006	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; high seas.
12/15/2006	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; high seas.
2/14/2007	Executive Order 13425: includes Military Commissions.
6/15/2007	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Horn of Africa; Somalia; high seas.
7/20/2007	Executive Order 13440: includes detention and interrogation of terrorist suspects.
12/14/2007	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
6/13/2008	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
12/16/2008	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
6/15/2009	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
12/15/2009	Presidential Memorandum includes Guantanamo Bay issues.
12/16/2009	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
6/15/2010	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Djibouti; Horn of Africa; global counterterrorism; high seas.
12/15/2010	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; high seas.
3/7/2011	Executive Order 13567: includes detention at Guantanamo Bay.
6/15/2011	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; high seas.
12/15/2011	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; high seas.
2/28/2012	Military detention of terrorist suspects.
6/15/2012	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; Somalia; Yemen; high seas.
12/14/2012	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; Somalia; Yemen; high seas.
6/14/2013	Afghanistan; Somalia; Yemen; Guantanamo Bay; high seas.

Sources: Federal Register; Compilation of Presidential Documents.