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No. 86

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BENTIVOLIO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 17, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable KERRY BENTIVOLIO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE'S WASHINGTON FOOTBALL FRANCHISE NAME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to denounce the disparaging name of the National Football League's Washington, D.C., franchise, the Redskins, which I will refer to as the "R-word." The Native American community has spent millions of dollars over the past two decades to fight the racism that is perpetuated by this

slur. Despite their best efforts, our Native American brothers' and sisters' cries have fallen on deaf ears. Such an impasse is largely due to the widespread ignorance regarding the history of this denigrating term. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the painful and violent past associated with the "R-word."

The origin of the "R-word" is commonly attributed to the historical practice of trading Native American Indian skins, Mr. Speaker, Native American Indian skins and body parts as bounties and trophies. For example, in 1749, the British bounty on the Mi'kmaq Nation of what is now Maine and Nova Scotia was a straightforward "10 guineas for every Indian Mi'kmaq taken or killed, to be paid upon producing such savage taken or his scalp."

Just as devastating was the Phips Proclamation, issued in 1755 by Spencer Phips, lieutenant governor and commander in chief of the Massachusetts Bay Province, who called for the wholesale extermination of the Penobscot Indian Nation. The Phips Proclamation declared the Penobscot to be "enemies, rebels, and traitors to his Majesty King George, II" and required those residing in the province to "embrace all opportunities of pursuing, capturing, killing, and destroying all and every of the aforesaid Indians."

By vote of the General Court of the Province, white settlers were paid out of the public treasury for killing and scalping the Penobscot people. The bounty for a male Penobscot Indian above the age of 12 was 50 pounds, and his scalp was worth 40 pounds. The bounty for a female Penobscot Indian of any age and for males under the age of 12 was 25 pounds, while their scalps were worth 20 pounds. Historical accounts show that these scalps were called "Redskins."

The current chairman and chief of the Penobscot Nation, Chief Kirk Francis recently declared in a joint

statement that the "R-word" is "not just a racial slur or a derogatory term," but a painful "reminder of one of the most gruesome acts of ethnic cleansing ever committed against the Penobscot people." The hunting and killing of Penobscot Indians, as stated by Chief Francis, Mr. Speaker, was "a most despicable and disgraceful act of genocide."

Mr. Speaker, such disgrace continues to live on through Washington's franchise's name. In a recent letter to 10 of our colleagues, the National Football League's Commissioner Roger Goodell said essentially that the use of the "R-word" is meant to honor Native Americans. Baloney. He added, "For the team's millions of fans and customers, the name is a unifying force that stands for strength, courage, pride, and respect." In other words, Mr. Speaker, the National Football League is telling everyone—Native Americans included—that they cannot be offended because the National Football League means no offense.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Goodell's casual and dismissive response is indicative of the racist history beyond the Washington franchise's name. Its founder, George Preston Marshall, is identified by historians as the driving force behind the color barrier that existed for 12 years in the National Football League, a sad chapter from 1934 to 1945 when African Americans were prohibited from the league by a "gentleman's agreement" that we're not allowed to play. Mr. Marshall changed the team's name from the Braves in 1933, and after the NFL's color line was crossed in 1946, Marshall's franchise was the last team on the field where African Americans were allowed to play—and not until 1962.

I might also add that Mr. Marshall did not welcome African American players with open arms. It was then that Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, and Attorney General Robert F.

□ 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.



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Kennedy presented Marshall with an ultimatum: unless Marshall signed an African American player, the government would revoke his franchise's 30-year lease of the use of the stadium here in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, today, we find ourselves fighting the same racist threads that pervaded the Washington franchise for more than 50 years. We simply cannot continue to carry on hateful traditions that mock, belittle, disparage, and disgrace those of a different race because of the color of their skin. As a Nation, we have come too far to fight for these rights, and I think Native Americans deserve to have a better sense of self-esteem and dignity.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Bless the Members of the people's House as they return to Washington. May their energy to address our Nation's issues be renewed following their visits home for the Father's Day weekend.

Continue to bless all who work in the Capitol. May our citizens be mindful of their generous service to the operations of government and supportive of them as they toil in relative anonymity day in and day out.

We ask that what all those who work within these hallowed Halls do work 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 Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WENSTRUP 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.

SECURING THE FUTURE

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have a plan to create jobs, grow our economy, and secure our future for all Americans. And we're going to do it by expanding opportunity, not expanding government.

We're going to hold government accountable to the hardworking taxpayers of this country. We're going to rein in runaway Washington spending that's driving up our national debt. We're going to reform our Tax Code to make it fair and simpler for all Americans. We're going to promote an all-of-the-above, all-American energy strategy that will create jobs, lower energy costs, and strengthen our national security.

These are the commonsense solutions that the American people deserve. It's not fair that Washington Democrats keep offering up only more spending and political games. Real solutions to real problems, that's the House Republican commitment.

THE GET RELIEF FROM ACADEMIC DEBT ACT OF 2013

(Ms. NEGRETE McLEOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, upon graduation, many students are faced with repayment of student loans, in addition to seeking employment in a very tough job market. Over 5.4 million Americans have at least one past-due student loan account which affects their credit and our Nation's economy.

Last week my colleague, Representative JANICE HAHN, and I introduced H.R. 2349, the Get Relief from Academic Debt Act of 2013. The GRAD Act would extend the grace period of 6 months to 1 year after graduation before the onset of repayment of the Federal student loans.

By extending the grace period, graduates have a longer period of opportunity to find a good-paying job before repayment of these loans begins. I urge the House to consider this legislation for the millions of the Nation's graduate students who are struggling to pay back loans.

SEXUAL ASSAULT WITHIN OUR MILITARY MUST BE ADDRESSED

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, sexual assault and misconduct within our military ranks occur far too often, and threaten the

safety of both men and women serving in our Armed Forces. Our brave military personnel go well beyond the call of duty risking their lives to protect American families and the freedoms we hold dear. It is our obligation to crack down on these heinous crimes by strengthening the military justice system so that we can better protect those who protect us.

I am very grateful that last week Members from both sides of the aisle joined together in a bipartisan fashion to address this problem by passing the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014. Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus leaders MIKE TURNER and NIKI TSONGAS, with House Armed Services Committee Chairman BUCK McKEON, worked together to make a difference.

Thankfully, we were successful in including 20 additional provisions that will address prevention, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of the crime of sexual assault.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

CDKL5 AWARENESS DAY

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I stand before you today to tell you about a rare disorder known as CDKL5.

Today, June 17, is CDKL5 Awareness Day. This genetic disorder was discovered by genetic markers in 2004. Those impacted usually suffer from seizures and rarely, if ever, walk or talk.

My niece, Catie, is one of only 600 known cases in the world. When Catie was born just 5 years ago, only 200 children had been diagnosed with CDKL5 disorder. Due to the recent discovery of this condition, and its resemblance to Rett Syndrome, epilepsy and autism, it's likely that there are many children who have been undiagnosed or misdiagnosed.

Families are forced to turn to the Internet and the community of parents because even doctors know relatively little about CDKL5. Unfortunately, at this time there's no cure, only hours of therapy, and for many, traveling long distances to specialists. Fortunately, CDKL5 research is taking place.

The children impacted with CDKL5 disorder cannot talk to you about their condition, so the responsibility falls to us to raise awareness.

My family learns something from Catie every day. It's my hope that we can continue to learn more for Catie and the other young people impacted by CDKL5 disorder.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

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

Mr. YODER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about the American

Dream. In the United States, we are a Nation of opportunity, a country that provides everyone the chance to follow their ideas, to innovate, to explore, to create, and to build.

In the United States, this Nation of opportunity is best represented by the millions of small businesses that make our economy grow and put our friends and neighbors to work. That's why I'm proud today to speak to recognize National Small Business Week.

More than two out of every three new jobs created in our country are made possible by small businesses. As we spend this week highlighting the innovations and successes of small businesses across the country, let us renew our efforts to help all Americans get back to work with bipartisan and commonsense legislation that helps these small businesses grow and hire new employees.

Madam Speaker, we must continue to work together to harness the full economic drive of the United States economy, and that drive is led by the men and women in the engine room of each and every small business across our great Nation.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOX). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York) at 5 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

IDAHO WILDERNESS WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 876) to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions lo-

cated on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 876

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Idaho Wilderness Water Resources Protection Act".

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF EXISTING WATER DIVERSIONS IN FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS AND SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS, IDAHO.

(a) AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUED USE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue a special use authorization to the owners of a water storage, transport, or diversion facility (in this section referred to as a "facility") located on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness for the continued operation, maintenance, and reconstruction of the facility if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the facility was in existence on the date on which the land upon which the facility is located was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (in this section referred to as "the date of designation");

(2) the facility has been in substantially continuous use to deliver water for the beneficial use on the owner's non-Federal land since the date of designation;

(3) the owner of the facility holds a valid water right for use of the water on the owner's non-Federal land under Idaho State law, with a priority date that predates the date of designation; and

(4) it is not practicable or feasible to relocate the facility to land outside of the wilderness and continue the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land recognized under State law.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) allow use of motorized equipment and mechanized transport for operation, maintenance, or reconstruction of a facility, if the Secretary determines that—

(i) the use is necessary to allow the facility to continue delivery of water to the non-Federal land for the beneficial uses recognized by the water right held under Idaho State law; and

(ii) the use of nonmotorized equipment and nonmechanized transport is impracticable or infeasible; and

(B) preclude use of the facility for the storage, diversion, or transport of water in excess of the water right recognized by the State of Idaho on the date of designation.

(2) DISCRETIONARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under subsection (a), the Secretary may—

(A) require or allow modification or relocation of the facility in the wilderness, as the Secretary determines necessary, to reduce impacts to wilderness values set forth in section 2 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131) if the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land is not diminished; and

(B) require that the owner provide a reciprocal right of access across the non-Federal property, in which case, the owner shall receive market value for any right-of-way or other interest in real property conveyed to the United States, and market value may be

paid by the Secretary, in whole or in part, by the grant of a reciprocal right-of-way, or by reduction of fees or other costs that may accrue to the owner to obtain the authorization for water facilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill was a great bill the first time we passed it, the second time we passed it, and it is still a great bill, and it's necessary for the good people of Idaho.

So I would yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 876, the Idaho Wilderness Water Resources Protection Act. This bipartisan, noncontroversial legislation is a technical fix intended to enable the Forest Service to authorize and permit existing historical water diversions within the Idaho wilderness.

A few years ago, one of my constituents came to me for help with a problem. The Middle Fork Lodge has a water diversion within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area that existed before the wilderness area was established and is protected under statute.

The diversion was beginning to leak and was in desperate need of repairs to ensure that it did not threaten the environment and watershed, but it turned out that the Forest Service did not have the authority to issue the lodge a permit to make the necessary repairs.

As we looked into this issue, we discovered that the Forest Service lacked this authority throughout both the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, where there are 22 known water developments, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, where there are three. These diversions are primarily used to support irrigation and minor hydropower generation for use on non-Federal lands. While the critical situation at the Middle Fork Lodge brought this issue to my attention, it is obvious to me that this problem is larger than just one diversion. At some point in the future, all 25 of these existing diversions will need maintenance or repair work done to ensure their integrity.

H.R. 876 authorizes the Forest Service to issue special use permits for all qualifying historic water systems in these wilderness areas. I believe it is important to get ahead of this problem and to ensure that the Forest Service has the tools necessary to manage these lands.

For these reasons, I have introduced H.R. 876. This legislation, which was passed by the House during the last two Congresses, allows the Forest Service to issue the required special use permits to owners of historic water systems, and it sets out specific criteria for doing so. Providing this authority will ensure that existing water diversions can be properly maintained and repaired when necessary and preserves beneficial use for private property owners who hold water rights under State law.

I have deeply appreciated the cooperation of the Forest Service in addressing this problem. Not only have they communicated with me the need to find a systemwide solution to this issue, but at my request, they have drafted this legislation to ensure that it only impacts specific targeted historical diversions—those with valid water rights that cannot feasibly be relocated out of the wilderness area.

H.R. 876 is bipartisan and non-controversial. It is intended as a simple, reasonable solution to a problem that I think we can all agree should be solved as quickly as possible. I am hopeful that we can move this bill through the legislative process without delay so that the necessary maintenance to these diversions may be completed before the damage is beyond repair.

I urge my Members to support this legislation.

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

This legislation provides common-sense access to maintain water facilities within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area. These water features were present prior to the congressional designation of “wilderness” and are necessary to protect individual water rights in the State.

I applaud Chairman SIMPSON for his legislation, and I support the passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, in closing, when you have diversions that predate a “wilderness” designation, you need to give them the ability to maintain those diversions. This is a good bill.

I urge my colleagues to vote for it, and more importantly, I urge the Senate to finally do something and pass it.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 876.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

VIETNAM VETERANS DONOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ACT OF 2013 AMENDMENT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 264) providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, with an amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 264

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the bill, H.R. 588, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to have concurred in the Senate amendment with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgment Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. DONOR CONTRIBUTION ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AT THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL VISITOR CENTER.

Section 6(b) of Public Law 96-297 (16 U.S.C. 431 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking the “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2018”; and

(B) by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) notwithstanding section 8905(b)(7) of title 40, United States Code—

“(A) the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to acknowledge donor contributions to the visitor center by displaying, inside the visitor center, an appropriate statement or credit acknowledging the contribution;

“(B) donor contribution acknowledgments shall be displayed in a form approved by the Secretary of the Interior and for a period of time commensurate with the level of the contribution and the life of the facility;

“(C) the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund shall bear all expenses related to the display of donor acknowledgments;

“(D) prior to the display of donor acknowledgments, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. shall submit to the Secretary for approval, its plan for displaying donor acknowledgments;

“(E) such plan shall include the sample text and types of the acknowledgments or credits to be displayed and the form and location of all displays;

“(F) the Secretary shall approve the plan, if the Secretary determines that the plan—

“(i) allows only short, discrete, and unobtrusive acknowledgments or credits;

“(ii) does not permit any advertising slogans or company logos; and

“(iii) conforms to applicable National Park Service guidelines for indoor donor recognition; and

“(G) if the Secretary of the Interior determines that the proposed plan submitted under this paragraph, does not meet the requirements of this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

“(i) advise the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. not later than 30 days after receipt of the proposed plan of the reasons that such plan does not meet the requirements; and

“(ii) allow the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to submit a revised donor recognition plan.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There comes a point in time when we are always asking the Senate to do something, and when they finally get around to doing something, they decide to mess it up by making it questionable by trying to expand it. This is a similar case in which we gave them a simple and good bill. They have sent us back something that is questionable and expanded, and we are going to give it back to them so that they just do it right the second time around.

With that, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of the original bill, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, over a month ago, the House passed the Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgment Act by a resounding vote of 398-2. Unfortunately, a couple of weeks ago, the Senate substantially changed this bipartisan and noncontroversial piece of legislation. Instead of only allowing donor recognition at a soon-to-be-built Vietnam Veterans Education Center, the Senate changed the bill to allow donor recognition, across the entire Mall, on all future commemorative works. While I am not fundamentally opposed to this idea, neither the House nor the Senate has done any hearings to consider the implications of this issue. In fact, neither the House nor the Senate has done a markup on this issue to allow Members to add their input.

Mr. Speaker, put simply, this is just a poor legislative process, and the American people deserve better.

Today, we are here to undo what the Senate has done and to, once again, send the Senate a bipartisan and non-controversial bill. Today's resolution

merely strikes the Senate language that allows donor recognition across The Mall and reinserts my original language from H.R. 588. This language has been through the full committee process and is sound legislative text.

However, not all of the Senate additions are bad. In this bill, we will keep one portion of the Senate's language, which extends the legislative authority to construct the Vietnam Veterans Education Center from 2014 until 2018.

□ 1710

It is unfortunate that we must provide this extension, though. Our Nation's Vietnam veterans have waited too long for this education center. It is a shame that a long line of political gamesmanship has delayed its construction.

Mr. Speaker, after the Vietnam War, many of our Nation's bravest were welcomed home not with joyous cheers or words of thanks, but dirty looks and snide remarks.

Let us end these political games. I call upon my colleagues in the House, but especially on my colleagues in the Senate, to quickly pass this resolution so this education center can finally be built. I think we can all agree that this legislation and this center are a long time coming.

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

This is a very important issue before us today. The Senate amended H.R. 588 to allow any new memorial in D.C. to acknowledge donors.

The original bill passed by the House only allowed donor acknowledgement for the Vietnam Memorial Visitor Center. The Senate amendment also provided a 4-year extension of the legislative authority for the Vietnam Memorial Visitors Center.

The resolution before us today would narrow the Senate language back to apply only to the Vietnam Memorial Visitor Center while continuing to provide the visitor center with a 4-year extension of their authorization.

Mr. Speaker, our preference would be to send a bill to the President to sign today; however, the majority is insisting on amending the Senate legislation and sending this bill back to the Senate instead of to the President. While we do not object to a policy of allowing donor acknowledgement, we are concerned that amending the Senate amendment will unnecessarily delay enactment of this legislation.

Given this is the only option we have to support the Vietnam Memorial Visitor Center, we support passage of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. At this time, I reserve the balance of my time as I will be the last speaker.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield as much time as he may consume to a Vietnam War veteran, the distinguished gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands for their management of this important legislation. I certainly want to pay a special tribute to my good friend, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), for his authorship of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution to amend the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, the Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgement Act of 2013.

I want to thank my good friend again, Congressman DON YOUNG from Alaska, for his leadership on this very important issue. He has always been a strong supporter of our military servicemembers and veterans and has been instrumental in moving forward to building the Education Center at the Wall that will educate the millions of visitors to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial about its history and purpose.

Mr. Speaker, last month the House, with overwhelming support, passed H.R. 588, the Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgement Act of 2013. As we all know, H.R. 588 is supported by all the major veterans' organizations throughout the country. Unfortunately, during its consideration, the Senate significantly amended the bill, which has drastically altered the original intent of the bill. Much of the additions to H.R. 588 have not been evaluated or considered by way of markup, by either the Senate or the House, which is critical in considering any legislation. For this reason, my colleague today offers this resolution to reinstate the original bipartisan language.

Mr. Speaker, as a Vietnam veteran myself, I strongly believe that my fellow soldiers and I have waited long enough for the construction of this important educational center. It will benefit the many tourists that visit our Nation's capital and educate and inform many of those who question why the thousands of names are engraved on such an extraordinary memorial.

Mr. Speaker, it is so beautiful to see that our veterans coming from the Gulf War are being praised by the American public, which is great. Unfortunately, those of us who were part of the Vietnam legacy of the war that occurred at that time did not have a very sweet welcoming home I can say, Mr. Speaker, being called "baby killers" and "warmongers" and all of this. To this day I'm still very bitter in terms of the treatment of our soldiers and veterans who come from that terrible war that our country was involved in.

This education center is so critical to educate the American people—to educate America for that matter—so that they will understand and better appreciate the sacrifices and the contributions that our veterans and those who wore the armed services uniform made in protection of this country.

Again, I thank my dear friend, Mr. YOUNG from Alaska, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the comments that were given by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN), and I especially respect and appreciate the comments by the gentleman from American Samoa, who has done so much, and I appreciate all of those. In everything that we are doing, in fact, their comments were right on; that what we are trying to do is ensure that what we do here is to return to the cliché of the House, which is regular order, which means we go through a legitimate process of trying to look at something instead of just flying by the seat of our pants.

Therefore, because this was changed significantly in the Senate without much input at all, we are simply doing two things. First of all, we'll be removing the provisions effected by the Senate changes so that the Vietnam Visitors Center can move forward under this bill without any delay, and it will enhance the ability to raise their private funds, but also we want to give careful and due consideration to the Senate-added provisions.

So the text of the Senate language affecting future memorials is being introduced today as a standalone bill in the House. We will have a public hearing. We will go through the process, to be held very soon on this particular bill, and then further action by the committee will follow. Once again, this is our process to re-ensure regular order.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this particular resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 264.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Y MOUNTAIN ACCESS ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 253) to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to Brigham Young University, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 253

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act".

SEC. 2. LAND CONVEYANCE, UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—On the request of Brigham Young University submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey, not later than one year after receiving the request, to Brigham Young University all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 80-acres of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in the State of Utah generally depicted as “Proposed Conveyance Parcel” on the map titled “Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act” and dated June 6, 2013. The conveyance shall be subject to valid existing rights and shall be made by quitclaim deed.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.—As consideration for the land conveyed under subsection (a), Brigham Young University shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land, as determined by an appraisal approved by the Secretary and conducted in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(2) DEPOSIT.—The consideration received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury to reduce the Federal deficit.

(c) GUARANTEED PUBLIC ACCESS TO Y MOUNTAIN TRAIL.—After the conveyance under subsection (a), Brigham Young University represents that it will—

(1) continue to allow the same reasonable public access to the trailhead and portion of the Y Mountain Trail already owned by Brigham Young University as of the date of the enactment of this Act that Brigham Young University has historically allowed; and

(2) allow that same reasonable public access to the portion of the Y Mountain Trail and the “Y” symbol located on the land described in subsection (a).

(d) SURVEY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. Brigham Young University shall pay the reasonable costs of survey, appraisal, and any administrative analyses required by law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. With that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am very proud of this particular bill, and I am happy to yield as much time as he may consume to the author of this bill, the gentleman from Utah

(Mr. CHAFFETZ), with the understanding that he will explain to you that Y Mountain is not the same thing as Yucca Mountain.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. The gentleman from Utah is very correct, this is very different and not nearly as controversial, I assure you.

H.R. 253, the Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act, directs the Department of Agriculture to sell 80 acres of U.S. Forest Service land to Brigham Young University often referred to as BYU. This parcel of land includes the block Y on Y Mountain, a major landmark in the Provo area.

H.R. 253 requires BYU to pay fair market value for the land and requires BYU to cover administrative and appraisal costs associated with the sale. Proceeds of the land sale would be used to reduce the deficit.

H.R. 253 guarantees public access to the block Y and the Y Mountain trail after the sale. BYU has managed this parcel of land for 50 years and has always allowed public access.

BYU actually owned the entire trail at one point many years ago. H.R. 253 would restore ownership to Brigham Young University, but BYU would have to pay fair market value for the land.

Currently, one part of the trail is owned by BYU and the other is owned by the U.S. Forest Service. Split ownership of the trail complicates trail maintenance and long-term planning, which ultimately puts public access at risk.

Restoring this land to BYU would provide long-term certainty by removing any questions as to who owns the land and who is responsible for maintaining the trail.

Hiking up the Y is a popular pastime in the Provo area, and H.R. 253 ensures that the trail will be maintained for future hikers.

□ 1720

This bill was introduced in the 112th Congress as H.R. 4484 and passed the House on voice vote. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this particular piece of legislation, and I appreciate the bipartisan support and work on this piece.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 253 provides for conveyance of approximately 80 acres of Forest Service lands to Brigham Young University. We do not object to this legislation.

At this time, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 253, the Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act. This legislation would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture to sell approximately 80 acres to the U.S. Forest Service land known for years by

the residents of the city of Provo, Utah, as “Y Mountain” to Brigham Young University.

Located directly east of the BYU campus, the Y Mountain includes a trail that leads 1.2 miles from the mountain's base up to a large white concrete “Y” on the mountain's hillside, which was built over 100 years ago. The “Y,” which is 380 feet high by 130 feet wide, is even larger than the “Hollywood” sign in Hollywood, California, and serves as an insignia for Brigham Young University.

As an alumnus of BYU, I, too, have come to know the “Y” as a symbol of campus pride for the students, the alumni, and members of the greater Provo community. Some of my colleagues are probably wondering why did an island boy like me want to go to a place like Utah? I wanted to experience what snow was like; and guess what, you can have all the snow you want because I'm going back to the islands.

But I will say, Mr. Speaker, the “Y” is illuminated five times a year, including freshman orientation, homecoming, graduations in April and August, as well as “Y Days,” which celebrate BYU's week of service activities. As a nationally recognized symbol of BYU, the Y Mountain is also a featured shot in almost every BYU game broadcast on national television.

BYU currently manages the U.S. Forest Service portion of the trail. H.R. 253, however, proposes that the Federal Government sell Y Mountain at fair market value to Brigham Young University. The bill also guarantees that public access to the “Y” and the Y Mountain Trail be maintained following the sale.

Mr. Speaker, it is my strong belief that permitting BYU to purchase this property would result in better maintenance of the trail and mountain. Given the immense source of pride in Y Mountain, BYU ownership of the property would only result in improved maintenance, cleanliness, safety, and access for the public. The transfer of ownership would also allow Brigham Young University to preserve a significant monument for future generations of students and members of the community.

I want to especially thank my colleague, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ), for his sponsorship of the bill, who also happens to be an alumnus of BYU, for introducing this legislation, and I do urge my colleagues to vote in support of this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Despite being a graduate of the University of Utah and finding myself surrounded by BYU people here—it makes me terribly uncomfortable—this is still a good bill. It is a win-win situation and will provide the experience of those at BYU and the

area a much safer and pleasant experience on Y Mountain, and so I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 253, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ROTA CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES STUDY ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 674) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as a unit of the National Park System.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 674

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Rota Cultural and Natural Resources Study Act”.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

(1) The island of Rota was the only major island in the Mariana Islands to be spared the destruction and large scale land use changes brought about by World War II.

(2) The island of Rota has been described by professional archeologists as having the most numerous, most intact, and generally the most unique prehistoric sites of any of the islands of the Mariana Archipelago.

(3) The island of Rota contains remaining examples of what is known as the Latte Phase of the cultural tradition of the indigenous Chamorro people of the Mariana Islands. Latte stone houses are remnants of the ancient Chamorro culture.

(4) Four prehistoric sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Monchon Archeological District (also known locally as Monchon Latte Stone Village), Taga Latte Stone Quarry, the Dugi Archeological Site that contains latte stone structures, and the Chugai Pictograph Cave that contains examples of ancient Chamorro rock art. Alaguan Bay Ancient Village is another latte stone prehistoric site that is surrounded by tall-canopy limestone forest.

(5) In addition to prehistoric sites, the island of Rota boasts historic sites remaining from the Japanese period (1914-1945). Several of these sites are on the National Register of Historic Places: Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha Sugar Mill, Japanese Coastal Defense Gun, and the Japanese Hospital.

(6) The island of Rota’s natural resources are significant because of the extent and intact condition of its native limestone forest that provides habitat for several federally endangered listed species, the Mariana crow,

and the Rota bridled white-eye birds, that are also native to the island of Rota. Three endangered plant species are also found on Rota and two are endemic to the island.

(7) Because of the significant cultural and natural resources listed above, on September 2005, the National Park Service, Pacific West Region, completed a preliminary resource assessment on the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which determined that the “establishment of a unit of the national park system appear[ed] to be the best way to ensure the long term protection of Rota’s most important cultural resources and its best examples of its native limestone forest.”

SEC. 2. NPS STUDY OF SITES ON THE ISLAND OF ROTA, COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) carry out a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as a unit of the National Park System; and

(2) consider management alternatives for the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) STUDY PROCESS AND COMPLETION.—Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section, section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)) shall apply to the conduct and completion of the study required by this section.

(c) SUBMISSION OF STUDY RESULTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date that funds are made available for this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the results of the study.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes a study for the suitability and feasibility of designating this particular area as part of a unit of the National Park System. I think it is a wise concept in which to go to find out the cultural and natural resources that are on this particular area and look forward to its further designation.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 674, the Rota Cultural and Natural Resources Study Act. The bill authorizes

the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether it would be suitable and feasible to add certain cultural, archaeological, historical, and natural resources on the island of Rota in the Northern Marianas to the National Park System.

The House has already voted to authorize the suitability and feasibility study for Rota on two separate occasions, but the other body did not follow through, so here we are again. The third time may be the charm.

Mindful of the previous House votes, I will not preach to the choir, but I do think that it is worth reminding my colleagues that a Park Service reconnaissance survey reported in 2005 that Rota contains natural, archaeological, and historical features of national significance. These include precontact village sites of the Chamorro people, who discovered and populated the Mariana Islands 3,500 years ago.

I also want to remind my colleagues, because we’re all mindful of cost, that the Congressional Budget Office finds the bill will not affect direct spending or revenues.

Finally, I want to thank Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member MARKEY of the Natural Resources Committee for their support of H.R. 674. I also want to thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation for their help in bringing this measure to the floor today. I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 674.

At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALBOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALBOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, this is getting to be an island occasion or something. But at any rate, I do thank the gentleman from Utah and the gentleman from the Northern Marianas for allowing me to comment on this proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 674, the Rota Cultural and Natural Resources Act.

First, I want to thank the gentleman from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, my dear friend Mr. SABLAN, for his authorship of this important piece of legislation that will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on Rota, the southernmost island of CNMI, as a unit of the National Park System.

This legislation is critical to CNMI and will enable the preservation of village sites of the ancient Chamorro people and Rota’s native limestone forests that provide a habitat for locally and federally endangered listed bird species, including the Mariana crow and the Rota bridled white-eye birds.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation previously passed the House in the last Congress, but, unfortunately, the Senate did not have time in its agenda to address the legislation prior to the end

of the Congress. Leaders of Rota unanimously support this legislation. Additionally, the National Park Service, after completing a preliminary resources assessment of Rota in 2005, concluded that designating Rota as part of the National Park System appeared to be the best way to ensure the long-term protection of Rota's prehistoric and historic natural and man-made habitat structures.

Mr. Speaker, again, I commend Mr. SABLAN for his leadership. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I want to also share with my colleagues a little bit of history.

□ 1730

Twenty miles away from the island of Rota is the island called Tinian in the Northern Mariana Islands. This is where the Enola Gay was launched and delivered the two atomic bombs that were dropped in the war in Japan, which brought about the closing of World War II, especially against Japan.

So in terms of historical perspectives, Rota, Tinian, the Northern Mariana Islands, I think you've made a tremendous contribution for the betterment of our country.

And, again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, before I yield back my time, I'd also like to thank the gentleman from American Samoa for his support of the bill. And because he mentioned Tinian, the Enola Gay and the Boxcar did fly from Tinian to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki and ended the war against Japan.

Those airplanes, I'd like to also note for the record, originated and took off from Utah before they came to the Mariana Islands. So there's that connection here.

So Mr. BISHOP is actually the one who reminded me that while they took off from Tinian, it was in Utah that they started the flight to Tinian and eventually flew to Japan.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, he did steal my thunder. They did train and start in Wendover, Utah, which was part of my district until the legislature became involved in district lines in this last session.

I urge my colleagues to support this particular piece of legislation and remind them that any costs that would be associated with this study has to be appropriated. We have another chance to look at that. I firmly support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 862.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CORRECT ERRONEOUS SURVEY, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 862) to authorize the conveyance of two small parcels of land within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest containing private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 862

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CORRECT ERRONEOUS SURVEY, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Agriculture may convey by quitclaim deed all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the two parcels of land described in subsection (b) to a person or legal entity that represents (by power of attorney) the majority of landowners with private property adjacent to the two parcels. These parcels are within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest and contain private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The two parcels of land authorized for conveyance under subsection (a) consist of approximately 2.67 acres described in the Bureau of Land Management's Survey Plat titled Subdivision and Metes and Bounds Surveys in secs. 28 and 29, T. 20 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, approved February 2, 2010, as follows:

(1) Lot 2, sec. 28, T. 20 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona.

(2) Lot 1, sec. 29, T. 20 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) AMOUNT OF CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the two parcels under subsection (a), the person or legal entity that represents (by power of attorney) the majority of landowners with private property adjacent to the parcels shall pay to the Secretary consideration in the amount of \$20,000.

(2) DEPOSIT.—The Secretary shall deposit the consideration received under this subsection in a special account in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a).

(3) USE.—The deposited funds shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and until expended, for acquisition of land in the National Forest System.

(d) REVOCATION OF ORDERS.—Any public orders withdrawing any of the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under the public land laws are revoked to the extent necessary to permit conveyance of the Federal land under subsection (a).

(e) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land authorized for conveyance under subsection (a) is withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation under the public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws until the date which the conveyance is completed.

(f) OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be subject only to those surveys and clearances as needed to protect the interests of the United States.

(g) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill corrects a survey error made in the 1960s. The landowners will be required to pay \$20,000 for these two parcels.

I want to commend my colleague, Congresswoman KIRKPATRICK, for her leadership on this issue. And at this time, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK).

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, imagine waking up one day to learn that your property really isn't yours. In fact, that's exactly the situation that a group of residents in my district find themselves in.

They didn't cause the problem. Over 40 years ago it was created because of a land survey that simply got it wrong. For years, even decades, they've lived on their property, they've maintained it, they've invested in it, only to find that their property is within the boundaries of the United States Forest Service.

Now, this has been a real economic hardship for these folks. Today we have an opportunity to solve this for them.

I thank Congressman GOSAR and his staff for the opportunity to work together on behalf of the people of Arizona. Our bill, H.R. 862, has a simple, commonsense conveyance which returns this land to its rightful owners and removes this economic hardship that has been hanging over them for so long.

We are pleased that the bill has bipartisan support, that it passed out of Natural Resources with a unanimous vote. And I urge my colleagues to join us today to support H.R. 862, because these people have been living in limbo for way too long.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. At this time, I yield as much time as he may consume

to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR), someone who is clearly a better gentleman than I am.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague for the time and her teamwork on this public lands initiative.

But I am very frustrated that it even is necessary for us to re-introduce this legislation. It shouldn't take years and an act of Congress to right a wrong. Last year, the House overwhelmingly passed this bill by a vote count of 421-1. Unfortunately, it was the victim of partisan gridlock in the United States Senate and was not sent to the President before the end of the 112th Congress.

I see this initiative as unfinished business from the last Congress; and I hope, together, we can get this across the finish line very quickly this year.

H.R. 862 is a commonsense solution to an incomprehensible Federal land situation in northern Arizona. In 1960, the Federal Government conducted a survey in which several acres of the United States Forest Service land were misidentified as private property.

It was not until 2007, when the Federal Government contracted another private survey, that the mistakes were realized, and the residents of the Mountaineer neighborhood were informed of these errors.

Until the 2007 survey, many of these residents have maintained these parcels and developed them as their own for years and, in some cases, decades. In essence, the Federal Government seized lands the residents had maintained, developed, and paid taxes on for years.

Questions associated with the land ownership have plummeted property values in the neighborhood and prevented a number of owners from selling their homes. On some of those parcels, the revised boundary goes practically through portions of the residents' homes or backyards.

To fix the untenable situation, we re-introduced H.R. 862. The bill simply authorizes the Forest Service to convey all rights, titles, and interests to approximately 2.67 acres of the Coconino National Forest to the homeowners for a small fee, using an estimation process Congress utilized in another land exchange in the same northern Arizona county from the 109th Congress, Public Law No. 109-110.

The Forest Service does not want to own these people's living rooms, and the property owners certainly do not want to share their homes or their yards with the Forest Service. This bill is a no-brainer, reported out of the Natural Resources Committee by unanimous consent.

I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation and relieve some northern Arizonans of this financially burdensome situation.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, when the House acts this way, it's some of the most brightest, proudest moments for me—that I am a part of this House

when Congress, when Members of this House do something to right a wrong. And in this case, not just right a wrong, but because of a survey and a mistake by surveyors in the 1960s, these homeowners are now even willing to put up their own money and buy a piece of property that they thought they always owned.

This is a proud moment, and I support the bill, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this is one situation that is just unbelievable that the situation exists. It is unbelievable that it takes legislation to solve this type of a problem.

And I want to thank Mr. GOSAR, as well as Mrs. KIRKPATRICK from Arizona, for working together to try and solve this problem that should never have existed in the first place.

It's a good bill. I urge support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 862.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1740

BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS STUDY ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 520) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 520

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In the late 19th century and early 20th century, African-American troops who came to be known as the Buffalo Soldiers served in many critical roles in the western United States, including protecting some of the first National Parks.

(2) Based at the Presidio in San Francisco, Buffalo Soldiers were assigned to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks where they patrolled the backcountry, built trails, stopped poaching, and otherwise served in the roles later assumed by National Park rangers.

(3) The public would benefit from having opportunities to learn more about the Buf-

falo Soldiers in the National Parks and their contributions to the management of National Parks and the legacy of African-Americans in the post-Civil War era.

(4) As the centennial of the National Park Service in 2016 approaches, it is an especially appropriate time to conduct research and increase public awareness of the stewardship role the Buffalo Soldiers played in the early years of the National Parks.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize a study to determine the most effective ways to increase understanding and public awareness of the critical role that the Buffalo Soldiers played in the early years of the National Parks.

SEC. 3. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks.

(b) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—The study shall include—

(1) a historical assessment, based on extensive research, of the Buffalo Soldiers who served in National Parks in the years prior to the establishment of the National Park Service;

(2) an evaluation of the suitability and feasibility of establishing a national historic trail commemorating the route traveled by the Buffalo Soldiers from their post in the Presidio of San Francisco to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks and to any other National Parks where they may have served;

(3) the identification of properties that could meet criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or criteria for designation as National Historic Landmarks;

(4) an evaluation of appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the story of the Buffalo Soldiers' stewardship role in the National Parks, including ways to link the story to the development of National Parks and the story of African-American military service following the Civil War; and

(5) any other matters that the Secretary of the Interior deems appropriate for this study.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing the study's findings and recommendations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, again I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This particular bill authorizes the National Park Service, again, to conduct a study. The cost of the study

would be subject to appropriations. This study would commemorate the role of Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of our National Park Service.

For 25 years preceding the creation of the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park was administered by the United States Army, and the Buffalo Soldiers played a key role protecting the park resources that have been enjoyed by many people today.

This bill would simply authorize a study as to the role that we should do in commemorating the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Park system specifically as it deals with Yosemite National Park.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume, and then I will also yield time to the distinguished gentlelady from California.

H.R. 520 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study ways the National Park Service could commemorate the role of Buffalo Soldiers. Buffalo Soldiers were African American troops who served in our first National Parks, including Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, prior to the establishment of the National Park Service.

The legislation, sponsored by Congresswoman SPEIER, was ordered favorably reported by the Natural Resources Committee in April. This legislation has passed the House during the previous two Congresses.

I commend my colleague, Congresswoman SPEIER, for introducing this legislation and for her leadership on this issue. We strongly support this legislation.

At this time, I yield as much time as she may consume to the Congresswoman from California.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from the Northern Mariana Islands for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in support of my legislation, the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act, which will allow the Department of the Interior to study the role the Buffalo Soldiers played in defending our first national parks. This is a key step in preserving the legacy of the Army's first African American infantry and cavalry units and the contributions they made to the Nation.

This bill has passed the House under suspension of the rules twice before, once in the 111th Congress and once in the 112th Congress. I'm grateful to the many cosponsors of this legislation, as well.

Specifically, my bill would evaluate the feasibility of a National Historic Trail along the Buffalo Soldier route from their historic military post at the San Francisco Presidio to Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. The study would also identify properties that could be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or designation as National Historic Landmarks.

For several years, Buffalo Soldier regiments traveled 320 miles along this

route to patrol the park lands for loggers and poachers, build new trails, and escort visitors. The Buffalo Soldiers were among our very first park rangers, a task these troops took on with pride after serving bravely in the Civil War and other campaigns.

Because of the color of their skin, the Buffalo Soldiers were all too often marginalized instead of respected for their service to the Nation, both on and off the battlefield. However, during their time protecting the parks, they not only confronted racism and discrimination—they overcame it. They became respected neighbors and friends to people living in the park regions, and they made real inroads towards racial progress that was extraordinary for their day. Although they were assigned to watch over government property for only a relatively short time, the Buffalo Soldiers helped lay the groundwork for some of our greatest wilderness to be preserved forever.

I'm proud that the Buffalo Soldiers traveled through my district on their way to the parks, and I believe this bill will help shine a light on the history they made in the great State of California and in many places across our great country.

All Americans, from all walks of life, will benefit from learning about this often-overlooked chapter in our history. The Buffalo Soldiers' story is ultimately about the triumph not just of African American troops over prejudice and injustice, but about the movement of our Nation toward a more tolerant and courageous society. This is history that should be more fully incorporated into our parks system, and I believe it will enhance the parks experience for millions of visitors for many years to come. I thank my colleagues for supporting this bill.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, we support the bill.

I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, as we consider H.R. 520, the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act, I would like to recognize the important contributions of Colonel Charles Young.

As a Member of the House Armed Services Committee and Co-Chair of the House Historic Preservation Caucus, I have the privilege of frequently working with our servicemembers as well as a great appreciation for our nation's historic treasures. Additionally, Colonel Young's home, located in my community in Southwest Ohio, was recently designated as a National Historic Monument.

Colonel Young, the third African-American to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1889, was a distinguished officer in the U.S. Army. He was a pioneer of military intelligence techniques, a commander of troops in combat in the Spanish-American War and the Mexican expedition against Pancho Villa.

His first assignment after graduation was with the Buffalo Soldiers in the 10th Cavalry in Nebraska, and then with the 9th and 10th

Cavalries in Utah. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was reassigned as Second Lieutenant to training duty at Camp Alger, Virginia.

In 1903, then-Captain Young was in command of the 10th Cavalry stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. That summer, with the Army responsible for its management, Colonel Young was assigned to serve as Acting Superintendent of Sequoia National Parks in California.

Colonel Young was then awarded a commission as a Major in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later, during the Spanish-American War, he commanded a squadron of the 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers in Cuba. Throughout his military career, Colonel Young distinguished himself in service to our nation with the Buffalo Soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalries, and the 25th Infantry, as well as serving as Professor of Military Science at Wilberforce University, Ohio.

Today the House will continue to honor the legacy and leadership of the Buffalo Soldiers. Colonel Charles Young stands out as a shining example of the dedication, service, and commitment of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout United States and world history.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to recognize the important historical contributions of Buffalo Soldiers such as Colonel Young.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 520.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-37)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, is to remain in effect beyond June 26, 2013.

The crisis constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting,

sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the Republic of Macedonia and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, related to Kosovo, which led to the declaration of a national emergency on June 26, 2001, in Executive Order 13219 and to the amendment of that order in Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003, to include acts obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 in Macedonia, has not been resolved. The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in Executive Order 13219, as amended, are hostile to U.S. interests and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans.

BARACK OBAMA,
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 17, 2013.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Brooks of Alabama) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 876, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 253, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 862, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

IDAHO WILDERNESS WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 876) to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions located on National System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:

(Roll No. 245)
YEAS—398

Alexander	DeLauro	Hultgren
Amash	DelBene	Hurt
Amodei	Denham	Israel
Andrews	Dent	Issa
Bachmann	DeSantis	Jackson Lee
Bachus	DesJarlais	Jeffries
Barber	Deutch	Jenkins
Barletta	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Barr	Doggett	Johnson (OH)
Barrow (GA)	Doyle	Johnson, E. B.
Bass	Duckworth	Johnson, Sam
Beatty	Duffy	Jones
Becerra	Duncan (SC)	Joyce
Benishek	Duncan (TN)	Kaptur
Bentivolio	Edwards	Keating
Bera (CA)	Ellison	Kelly (IL)
Bilirakis	Ellmers	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Kennedy
Bishop (NY)	Enyart	Kildee
Bishop (UT)	Eshoo	Kilmer
Black	Esty	King (IA)
Blackburn	Farenthold	Kingston
Blumenauer	Farr	Kinzinger (IL)
Bonamici	Fattah	Kirkpatrick
Boustany	Fincher	Kline
Brady (PA)	Fitzpatrick	Kuster
Braley (IA)	Fleischmann	Labrador
Bridenstine	Fleming	LaMalfa
Brooks (AL)	Flores	Lance
Brooks (IN)	Forbes	Langevin
Broun (GA)	Fortenberry	Lankford
Brown (FL)	Poster	Larson (CT)
Brownley (CA)	Fox	Latham
Bucshon	Frankel (FL)	Latta
Burgess	Franks (AZ)	Levin
Bustos	Frelinghuysen	Lewis
Butterfield	Gabbard	Lipinski
Calvert	Galleo	LoBiondo
Camp	Garamendi	Loeb
Cantor	Garcia	Lofgren
Capito	Gardner	Long
Capps	Garrett	Lowenthal
Capuano	Gerlach	Lowey
Carney	Gibson	Lucas
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Luetkemeyer
Cartwright	Goodlatte	Lujan Grisham (NM)
Cassidy	Gosar	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)
Castor (FL)	Gowdy	Lummis
Castro (TX)	Granger	Lynch
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Maffei
Chaffetz	Graves (MO)	Maloney, Sean
Chu	Grayson	Marino
Cicilline	Green, Al	Massie
Clarke	Green, Gene	Matheson
Clay	Griffin (AR)	Matsui
Cleaver	Griffith (VA)	Grimm
Clyburn	Grijalva	McCarthy (CA)
Coble	Groff	McCaul
Coffman	Guthrie	McClintock
Cohen	Hahn	McCollum
Cole	Hall	McDermott
Collins (GA)	Hanabusa	McGovern
Collins (NY)	Hanna	McHenry
Conaway	Harper	McIntyre
Connolly	Harris	McKeon
Conyers	Hartzler	McKinley
Cook	Hastings (FL)	McMorris
Cooper	Hastings (WA)	Rodgers
Costa	Heck (NV)	McNerney
Cotton	Heck (WA)	Meadows
Cramer	Hensarling	Meehan
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	Meeks
Crenshaw	Higgins	Meng
Crowley	Himes	Messer
Cuellar	Hinojosa	Mica
Culberson	Holding	Michaud
Cummings	Holt	Miller (FL)
Daines	Honda	Miller (MI)
Davis (CA)	Horsford	Miller, Gary
Davis, Danny	Hoyer	Moore
Davis, Rodney	Hudson	Moran
DeFazio	Huelskamp	Mulvaney
DeGette	Huffman	Murphy (FL)
Delaney	Huizenga (MI)	

Murphy (PA)	Rooney	Takano
Nadler	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry
Napolitano	Roskam	Thompson (CA)
Neal	Ross	Thompson (MS)
Negrete McLeod	Rothfus	Thompson (PA)
Neugebauer	Roybal-Allard	Thornberry
Noem	Royce	Tiberi
Nolan	Ruiz	Tierney
Nugent	Ruppersberger	Tipton
Nunes	Rush	Titus
Nunnelee	Ryan (OH)	Tonko
O'Rourke	Ryan (WI)	Tsongas
Olson	Salmon	Turner
Owens	Sanchez, Linda T.	Upton
Palazzo	Sanchez, Loretta	Valadao
Pallone	Sanford	Van Hollen
Pascarella	Sarbanes	Vargas
Paulsen	Payne	Veasey
Payne	Schakowsky	Vela
Pearce	Schiff	Velázquez
Pelosi	Schneider	Visclosky
Perlmutter	Schock	Wagner
Perry	Schrader	Walberg
Peters (CA)	Schwartz	Walden
Peters (MI)	Schweikert	Walorski
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Walz
Petri	Scott, David	Wasserman
Pingree (ME)	Sensenbrenner	Schultz
Pittenger	Serrano	Waters
Pitts	Pocan	Sessions
Pocan	Poe (TX)	Watt
Poe (TX)	Polis	Waxman
Polis	Pompeo	Weber (TX)
Pompeo	Posey	Sherman
Posey	Price (GA)	Shimkus
Price (GA)	Price (NC)	Shuster
Price (NC)	Quigley	Simpson
Quigley	Radel	Sinema
Rahall	Rangel	Sires
Rahall	Reed	Slaughter
Rangel	Reichert	Smith (MO)
Reed	Renacci	Smith (NE)
Reichert	Ribble	Smith (NJ)
Renacci	Rice (SC)	Smith (TX)
Ribble	Rigell	Smith (WA)
Rice (SC)	Roby	Southerland
Rigell	Roe (TN)	Speier
Rohrabacher	Rogers (AL)	Stewart
Rokita	Rokita	Stivers
		Stutzman
		Swalwell (CA)

NOT VOTING—36

Aderholt	Gutierrez	Miller, George
Barton	Hunter	Mullin
Bonner	Jordan	Pastor (AZ)
Brady (TX)	Kind	Richmond
Buchanan	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Campbell	Lamborn	Rogers (MI)
Cárdenas	Larsen (WA)	Rohrabacher
Carter	Lee (CA)	Runyan
Courtney	Maloney	Scott, Austin
Dingell	Carolyn	Stockman
Fudge	Marchant	Young (FL)
Gibbs	Markey	
Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (NY)	

□ 1855

Mr. STIVERS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Y MOUNTAIN ACCESS ENHANCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 253) to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to Brigham Young University, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 1, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—397

Alexander DeSantis Johnson (GA)
 Amodei DesJarlais Johnson (OH)
 Andrews Deutch Johnson, E. B.
 Bachmann Diaz-Balart Johnson, Sam
 Bachus Doggett Jones
 Barber Doyle Joyce
 Barletta Duckworth Kaptur
 Barr Duffy Keating
 Barrow (GA) Duncan (SC) Kelly (IL)
 Bass Duncan (TN) Kelly (PA)
 Beatty Edwards Kennedy
 Becerra Ellison Kildee
 Benishek Ellmers Kilmer
 Bentivolio Engel King (IA)
 Bera (CA) Enyart Kingston
 Bilirakis Eshoo Kinzinger (IL)
 Bishop (GA) Esty Kirkpatrick
 Bishop (NY) Farenthold Kline
 Bishop (UT) Farr Kuster
 Black Fattah Labrador
 Blackburn Fincher LaMalfa
 Blumenauer Fitzpatrick Lance
 Bonamici Fleischmann Langevin
 Boustany Fleming Lankford
 Brady (PA) Flores Larson (CT)
 Braley (IA) Forbes Latham
 Bridenstine Fortenberry Latta
 Brooks (AL) Foster Levin
 Brooks (IN) Foxx Lewis
 Broun (GA) Frankel (FL) Lipinski
 Brown (FL) Franks (AZ) LoBiondo
 Brownley (CA) Frelinghuysen Loebsack
 Bucshon Gabbard Lofgren
 Burgess Gallego Long
 Bustos Garamendi Lowenthal
 Butterfield Garcia Lucas
 Calvert Gardner Luetkemeyer
 Camp Garrett Amash
 Cantor Gerlach Lujan Grisham
 Capito Gibson (NM)
 Capps Gohmert Luján, Ben Ray
 Capuano Goodlatte (NM)
 Carney Gosar Lummis
 Carson (IN) Gowdy Lynch
 Cartwright Granger Maffei
 Cassidy Graves (GA) Maloney, Sean
 Castor (FL) Graves (MO) Marino
 Castro (TX) Grayson Massie
 Chabot Green, Al Matheson
 Chaffetz Green, Gene Matsui
 Chu Griffin (AR) McCarthy (CA)
 Cicilline Griffith (VA) McCaul
 Clarke Grijalva McClintock
 Clay Grimm McCollum
 Cleaver Guthrie McDermott
 Clyburn Hahn McGovern
 Coble Hall McHenry
 Coffman Hanabusa McIntyre
 Cohen Hanna McKeon
 Cole Harper McKinley
 Collins (GA) Harris McMorris
 Collins (NY) Hartzler Rodgers
 Conaway Hastings (FL) McNerney
 Connolly Hastings (WA) Meadows
 Conyers Heck (NV) Meehan
 Cook Heck (WA) Meeks
 Cooper Hensarling Meng
 Costa Herrera Beutler Messer
 Cotton Higgins Mica
 Cramer Himes Michaud
 Crawford Hinojosa Miller (FL)
 Crenshaw Holding Miller (MI)
 Crowley Holt Miller, Gary
 Cuellar Honda Moore
 Culberson Horsford Moran
 Cummings Hoyer Mulvaney
 Daines Hudson Murphy (FL)
 Davis (CA) Huelskamp Murphy (PA)
 Davis, Danny Huffman Nadler
 Davis, Rodney Huizenga (MI) Napolitano
 DeFazio Hultgren Neal
 DeGette Hurt Negrete McLeod
 Delaney Israel Neugebauer
 DeLauro Issa Noem
 DelBene Nolan Nolan
 Denham Jeffries Nugent
 Dent Jenkins Nunes

Nunnelee Royce Thompson (CA)
 O'Rourke Ruiz Thompson (MS)
 Olson Ruppertsberger Thompson (PA)
 Owens Rush Thornberry
 Palazzo Ryan (OH) Tiberi
 Pallone Ryan (WI) Tierney
 Pascrell Salmon Tipton
 Paulsen Sánchez, Linda Titus
 Payne T. Tonko
 Pearce Sanchez, Loretta Tsongas
 Pelosi Sanford Turner
 Perlmutter Sarbanes Upton
 Perry Scalise Valadao
 Peters (CA) Schakowsky Van Hollen
 Peters (MI) Schiff Vargas
 Peterson Schneider Veasey
 Petri Schock Vela
 Pingree (ME) Schrader Velázquez
 Pittenger Schwartz Visclosky
 Pitts Schweikert Wagner
 Pocan Scott (VA) Walberg
 Poe (TX) Scott, David Walden
 Polis Sensenbrenner Walorski
 Pompeo Serrano Walz
 Posey Sessions Wasserman
 Price (GA) Sewell (AL) Schultz
 Price (NC) Shea-Porter Waters
 Kingston Sherman Watt
 Quigley Shimkus Waxman
 Radel Shuster Weber (TX)
 Rahall Simpson Webster (FL)
 Rangel Reed Welch
 Reichert Sires Wenstrup
 Renacci Slaughtert Westmoreland
 Ribble Smith (MO) Whitfield
 Rice (SC) Smith (NE) Williams
 Rigell Smith (NJ) Wilson (FL)
 Roby Smith (TX) Wilson (SC)
 Roe (TN) Smith (WA) Wittman
 Rogers (AL) Southerland Wolf
 Rokita Speier Womack
 Rooney Stewart Woodall
 Ros-Lehtinen Stivers Yarmuth
 Roskam Stutzman Yoder
 Ross Swailwell (AZ) Yoho
 Rothfus Takano Young (AK)
 Roybal-Allard Terry Young (IN)

NAYS—1

NOT VOTING—36

Aderholt Gutierrez Miller, George
 Barton Hunter Mullin
 Bonner Jordan Pastor (AZ)
 Brady (TX) Kind Richmond
 Buchanan King (NY) Rogers (KY)
 Campbell Lamborn Rogers (MI)
 Cárdenas Larsen (WA) Rohrabacher
 Carter Lee (CA) Runyan
 Courtney Maloney, Scott, Austin
 Dingell Carolyn Scottman
 Fudge Marchant Stockman
 Gibbs Markey Young (FL)
 Gingrey (GA) McCarthy (NY)

□ 1902

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the conveyance of approximately 80 acres of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to Brigham Young University, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CORRECT ERRONEOUS SURVEY, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 862) to authorize the conveyance of two small parcels of land with-

in the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest containing private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 1, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—395

Alexander Cummings Hastings (FL)
 Amodei Daines Hastings (WA)
 Andrews Davis (CA) Heck (NV)
 Bachmann Davis, Danny Heck (WA)
 Bachus Davis, Rodney Hensarling
 Barber DeFazio Herrera Beutler
 Barletta DeGette Higgins
 Barr Delaney Himes
 Barrow (GA) DeLauro Hinojosa
 Bass DelBene Holding
 Beatty Denham Holt
 Becerra Dent Honda
 Benishek DeSantis Horsford
 Bentivolio DesJarlais Hoyer
 Bera (CA) Deutch Hudson
 Bilirakis Diaz-Balart Huelskamp
 Bishop (GA) Doggett Huffman
 Bishop (NY) Doyle Huizenga (MI)
 Bishop (UT) Duckworth Hultgren
 Black Duffy Hurt
 Blackburn Duncan (SC) Israel
 Blumenauer Duncan (TN) Issa
 Bonamici Edwards Jackson Lee
 Boustany Ellison Jeffries
 Brady (PA) Ellmers Jenkins
 Braley (IA) Engel Johnson (GA)
 Bridenstine Enyart Johnson (OH)
 Brooks (AL) Eshoo Johnson, E. B.
 Brooks (IN) Esty Johnson, Sam
 Broun (GA) Farenthold Jones
 Brown (FL) Farr Joyce
 Brownley (CA) Fattah Kaptur
 Bucshon Fincher Keating
 Burgess Fitzpatrick Kelly (IL)
 Bustos Fleischmann Kelly (PA)
 Butterfield Fleming Kennedy
 Calvert Flores Kildee
 Camp Forbes Kilmer
 Cantor Fortenberry King (IA)
 Capito Foster Kingston
 Capps Foxx Kinzinger (IL)
 Capuano Frankel (FL) Kirkpatrick
 Carney Franks (AZ) Kline
 Carson (IN) Frelinghuysen Kuster
 Cartwright Gabbard Labrador
 Cassidy Gallego LaMalfa
 Castor (FL) Garamendi Lance
 Castro (TX) Garcia Langevin
 Chabot Gardner Lankford
 Chaffetz Garrett Larson (CT)
 Chu Garrett Latham
 Cicilline Gerlach Latta
 Clarke Gibson Levin
 Clay Gohmert Lewis
 Cleaver Goodlatte Lipinski
 Clyburn Gosar LoBiondo
 Coble Gowdy Loebsack
 Coffman Granger Graves (GA)
 Cohen Graves (MO) Long
 Cole Grayson Lowenthal
 Collins (GA) Green, Al Lowey
 Collins (NY) Green, Gene Lucas
 Conaway Griffin (AR) Luetkemeyer
 Connolly Griffith (VA) Lujan Grisham
 Conyers Grijalva (NM)
 Cook Grimm Luján, Ben Ray
 Cooper Guthrie (NM)
 Costa Hahn Lummis
 Cramer Hahn Hall
 Crawford Hanabusa Maffei
 Crenshaw Hanna Maloney, Sean
 Crowley Harper Marino
 Cuellar Harris Massie
 Culberson Hartzler Matheson

Matsui	Polis	Smith (NJ)
McCarthy (CA)	Pompeo	Smith (TX)
McCaul	Posey	Smith (WA)
McClintock	Price (GA)	Southerland
McCollum	Price (NC)	Speier
McDermott	Quigley	Stewart
McGovern	Radel	Stivers
McHenry	Rahall	Stutzman
McIntyre	Rangel	Swalwell (CA)
McKeon	Reed	Takano
McKinley	Reichert	Terry
McMorris	Renacci	Thompson (CA)
Rodgers	Ribble	Thompson (MS)
McNerney	Rice (SC)	Thompson (PA)
Meadows	Rigell	Thornberry
Meehan	Roby	Tiberi
Meeks	Roe (TN)	Tierney
Meng	Rogers (AL)	Tipton
Messer	Rokita	Titus
Mica	Rooney	Tonko
Michaud	Ros-Lehtinen	Tsongas
Miller (FL)	Roskam	Turner
Miller (MI)	Ross	Upton
Miller, Gary	Rothfus	Valadao
Moore	Roybal-Allard	Van Hollen
Moran	Royce	Vargas
Mulvaney	Ruiz	Veasey
Murphy (FL)	Ruppersberger	Vela
Murphy (PA)	Rush	Velázquez
Nadler	Ryan (OH)	Visclosky
Napolitano	Ryan (WI)	Wagner
Neal	Salmon	Walberg
Negrete McLeod	Sánchez, Linda	Walden
Neugebauer	T.	Walorski
Noem	Sanchez, Loretta	Walz
Nolan	Sanford	Wasserman
Nugent	Sarbanes	Schultz
Nunes	Scalise	Waters
Nunnelee	Schakowsky	Watt
O'Rourke	Schiff	Waxman
Olson	Schneider	Weber (TX)
Owens	Schock	Webster (FL)
Palazzo	Schrader	Welch
Pallone	Schwartz	Wenstrup
Pascrell	Schweikert	Westmoreland
Paulsen	Scott (VA)	Whitfield
Payne	Sensenbrenner	Williams
Pearce	Serrano	Wilson (FL)
Pelosi	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Perlmutter	Sewell (AL)	Wittman
Perry	Shea-Porter	Wolf
Peters (CA)	Sherman	Womack
Peters (MI)	Shimkus	Woodall
Peterson	Shuster	Yarmuth
Petri	Simpson	Yoder
Pingree (ME)	Sinema	Yoho
Pittenger	Sires	Young (AK)
Pitts	Slaughter	Young (IN)
Pocan	Smith (MO)	
Poe (TX)	Smith (NE)	

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—38

Aderholt	Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (NY)
Barton	Gutierrez	Miller, George
Bonner	Hunter	Mullin
Brady (TX)	Jordan	Pastor (AZ)
Buchanan	Kind	Richmond
Campbell	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Cárdenas	Lamborn	Rogers (MI)
Carter	Larsen (WA)	Rohrabacher
Cotton	Lee (CA)	Runyan
Courtney	Maloney,	Scott, Austin
Dingell	Carolyn	Scott, David
Fudge	Marchant	Stockman
Gibbs	Markey	Young (FL)

□ 1911

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1947, FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1797, PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-114) on the resolution (H. Res. 266) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1947) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1797) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1797

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1797, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON H.R. 2397, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-113) on the bill (H.R. 2397) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

ENROLL AMERICA

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, today, the White House's permanent campaign machine released a television ad promoting the Affordable Care Act and, unfortunately, it aims to completely mislead the public. The ad claims that Americans are seeing better coverage and lower costs because of the Affordable Care Act. That is pure fantasy.

The fact is that premiums have been ratcheting upward across the country. On average, rates in Ohio will go up to almost \$200 a month because of this law. It's the same story state by state. These rising costs clearly have the administration worried that people are

going to understand how bad the Affordable Care Act is.

Enroll America is set to spend tens of millions of dollars in promoting this law. This is money that they raised by using current and former administration officials to unethically, if not illegally, strong-arm donations from health care companies that are regulated by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The administration put together a law that hurts families and now they have to spend tens of millions of dollars telling people that "hey, it ain't so bad."

Mr. Speaker, this is a travesty. It should be stopped.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this last week, the International Energy Agency came out with a very important report about climate change. They said that if we don't act soon, we are going to see extreme weather events—droughts, hurricanes, all sorts of flooding, real serious problems for our children and our grandchildren. But the important thing in this report is if we do act now, we can avert some of those horrible consequences that will face our children, and especially our grandchildren.

I want to urge the Congress to take this report seriously and let us start acting to protect future generations and this planet. We only have one atmosphere we share with everyone else. Let's not pollute it so that the carbon emissions and greenhouse gases continue to heat the planet and cause climate problems that we're already witnessing today. Let's move. It will help our economy, as well as our environment.

ABUNDANT, CLEAN, AND AFFORDABLE NATURAL GAS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, America is blessed with abundant, clean, and affordable natural gas. As the amount of known natural gas reserves continually increases, we are also blessed with the technology to be environmentally responsible when accessing this resource.

In my home State of Pennsylvania, the discovery and extraction of the Marcellus shale has been transforming. During the difficult years of an economy in recession, unemployment numbers in the Keystone State have remained well below the national rates. We can attribute a substantial portion of this prosperity to development related to this plentiful natural resource.

A study by the Allegheny Institute for Public Policy is a recent testament

to this fact. The report shows that rents and royalties reported on Pennsylvania income tax returns from 2006 to 2010 have increased 61 percent statewide and 119 percent in counties with Marcellus shale activity.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to responsibly develop this resource so that we ensure it offers future generations the same and greater economic opportunities.

□ 1920

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

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

Mr. BARBER. I rise tonight as the father of two strong and accomplished women and as the grandfather of three grandchildren in order to speak against H.R. 1797, which will come before the House tomorrow, in which we will be asked yet again to put government in charge of a woman's private medical decisions.

We must protect the right of every woman to make her health care decisions with her doctor without interference by politicians in Washington. Only she can decide what is best for her and her family. This is an issue of personal liberty. The Supreme Court ruled more than half a century ago that Americans had the right to make their own choices about reproductive health. Yet, once again, we will debate a new piece of legislation to limit the rights of women.

I will oppose H.R. 1797 tomorrow, and I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same—to stand up for women and to oppose the latest attempt to intrude into their most personal health care decisions.

OBAMACARE AND AMNESTY

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

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, what do you get when you add the Senate's amnesty immigration bill to ObamaCare? More people losing their jobs.

ObamaCare mandates that employers with 50 or more full-time employees provide government-approved health insurance or pay a penalty. Many businesses with around 50 employees already say they'll cut some full-timers to part-time positions to avoid this penalty.

But that's not all.

The Senate immigration bill would give legal status to about 11 million people who have come here illegally, and employers could hire any of those 11 million without counting them toward the ObamaCare mandate. So employers who are trying to make ends meet and balance a budget are being told by their government that they can save money by unloading full-time, hardworking American citizens and by replacing them with immigrants who are here on a provisional status.

I know my colleagues on the other side will say we should just add all 11 million, but I think that's the wrong thing to do. Let's repeal ObamaCare.

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. This week marks the 50th annual National Small Business Week, where we recognize the importance of the entrepreneurs and small business owners who work hard to fulfill the promise of the American Dream.

I saw this firsthand as a Dublin planning commissioner and, later, as a city council member, which is that, when small businesses get off the ground and succeed, the entire community around them benefits and our economy grows. In fact, more than one half of all Americans either own or work for a small business, and they account for about two out of every three new jobs created every year.

This Saturday, I went from storefront to storefront in downtown Hayward to speak to local small business owners in my congressional district. To help address the problems that I heard about—not having enough capital to start up or not having enough business-to-business transactions or foot traffic—I introduced the Main Street Revival Act. My bill will allow certain small businesses to elect to defer paying Federal payroll taxes in the first year of operation in order to help offset their costs.

Small businesses form the backbone of our communities—opening new storefronts, training American workers and selling goods in our neighborhoods. It's through supporting them that we expand economic opportunity and help make the American Dream a reality.

CUTTING RED TAPE FOR U.S. SMALL BUSINESSES

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, recently, I held a telephone town hall meeting with 7,000 of my constituents, and a good part of our conversation centered on our economy's anemic economic job growth and lackluster job creation. One woman with whom I spoke, whose name was Gloria, is a small business owner in Chanhassen. She expressed her deep frustration with the growing weight of new regulations on her business and on small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are burdened with \$2 trillion nearly every year of new regulations—with the number only increasing. Since 2008, 156 new major regulations have been instituted, adding about \$90 billion in regulatory costs to the economy and stifling eco-

nomical growth and job creation. This needs to be fixed.

Congress should have more control over a growing bureaucracy by requiring that elected representatives sign off on those new rules and regulations that would have a major economic impact. Cutting red tape will help lower one more hurdle that is impeding opportunity for new jobs, job growers and creators, and entrepreneurs like Gloria.

FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM AFFECTED BY SEQUESTER

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

Mr. MAFFEI. On March 14, Lori Bresnahan, a school librarian who lived in my district, and a 10-year-old child were attacked in a shopping center parking lot.

The attacker was facing Federal child pornography charges and was out on bail and ordered to wear an electronic monitoring bracelet. He disabled the bracelet, stabbed Ms. Bresnahan to death and sexually assaulted the young girl.

It was later found that he had tampered with the bracelet 47 times, and each time, the Federal probation office in Syracuse did not respond. I wrote to the administrative office of the United States Courts, asking them to investigate this gross negligence. This is their response:

The Director says, "Nothing can excuse the deficiencies in the supervision of this case," but he also says, "Reduced resources due to the sequester is harming the efforts to keep it from happening again." He continued, "We are bracing for even larger reductions next year."

An innocent woman was stabbed to death, an innocent child was sexually assaulted, and the answer from the courts is that their ability to keep it from happening again is limited because their funding was cut. This is unacceptable. To Lori Bresnahan and that young girl, we owe a full investigation, not excuses.

Mr. Speaker, we owe them the guarantee that this cannot happen again. We owe them an end to the sequester cuts, which are affecting our Federal probation system.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS,
Washington, DC, June 14, 2013.

Hon. DAN MAFFEI,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC 20515.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MAFFEI: I write in response to your letters to the Judicial Conference of the United States and to me as Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO). We share your grave concern with the crimes attributed to David Renz, a defendant under pretrial supervision and electronic monitoring by the federal probation office in Syracuse, New York.

While nothing can diminish the severity of crimes attributed to David Renz or excuse

the deficiencies in supervision of his case, our view—based on our knowledge from regular program reviews in the field and other ongoing communication with field offices from around the country—is that David Renz was not supervised in a manner typical of federal probation and pretrial services practices. The vast majority of the 200,000 defendants and offenders supervised every year remain arrest-free and comply with the conditions imposed by their supervising court. In instances where they are returned to prison, it is most often for technical violations (such as refusing to participate in treatment or associating with a known felon) rather than for new crimes. Such success does not come easily when dealing with high-risk defendants and offenders, and reflects the hard work of many dedicated employees of the Judiciary.

Probation officers carry out their duties pursuant to statutes enacted by Congress and policies approved by the Judicial Conference. The AO is responsible for, among other things, investigating the work of probation and pretrial services offices and advising courts about Judicial Conference policies and best practices. As you know, the AO initiated an investigation into the handling of the Renz case shortly after learning of his rearrest. On April 9, 2013, a report based on that investigation—which included a number of findings that you cited in your letters—was submitted to the chief judge of the Northern District of New York, who directly supervises the probation office in that district. The chief judge has the authority to take personnel action and make other changes. We also re-submitted to the chief judge an earlier “program review” report, describing the work of the probation office in 2010. In the interest of transparency and public awareness, the court posted the report on their website.

We reported to the chief judge that the probation office failed to make desired changes following the 2010 program review but, in consultation with the chief judge and the AO, the probation office has made substantial changes in response to our findings and recommendations in the 2013 report. Those changes have included dismissing and demoting certain probation office personnel, reorganizing the office’s location monitoring unit, retraining staff, and inviting in a technical assistance team from the AO for consultation and training. In addition, the probation office indicated that it will cooperate fully with cyclical reinvestigations to be conducted (as funding permits) by the AO.

Nonetheless, the AO is in the process of re-examining policy for and reviewing the operations of probation and pretrial services offices with respect to location monitoring. We appreciate your offer to introduce supportive legislation. At this time, the Judicial Conference does not have legislative recommendations related to the location monitoring program. After we complete our policy review, we may seek assistance from Congress. Of note, we will need to work within available funding. Funding for salaries and operations in the probation and pretrial services system has been reduced 14 percent this fiscal year, and resources for location monitoring, mental health and substance abuse treatment have been cut 20 percent. We are bracing for even larger reductions next year, and the vacancy rate in probation and pretrial services offices now stands at 25 percent. Your continued support of our appropriation request is much appreciated.

The AO remains committed to public safety, and we appreciate your interest in our federal probation and pretrial services functions. If we may be of additional assistance,

please do not hesitate to call our Office of Legislative Affairs at 202-502-1700.

Sincerely,

THOMAS F. HOGAN,
Director.

GITMO UNIVERSITY ON THE CARIBBEAN

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, “English as a second language,” “Pashto to English,” “Arabic to English,” “art,” “life skills,” “computers,” “personal health and wellness,” “finance and business”—sounds like courses at a swanky New England university, but these are just a few classes offered at Gitmo University on the Caribbean.

That’s not all.

These terrorists get training in resume writing and interviewing. Are they going someplace? And what do they put on that resume—“professional bomb maker”?

If they get bored with classes, they can meander over to the “detainee library” with its 17,000 books, video games and CDs.

More still.

Terrorists have access to the fancy, new taxpayer-funded \$750,000 soccer field—play volleyball, basketball, table tennis, and even foosball. Lastly, they get cultural religious training—ironic since the radicals kill in the name of religion.

Mr. Speaker, why does the government spend millions to train and entertain those who kill Americans?

However, this is just another day for the 166 terrorist trainers, financiers and Osama bin Laden bodyguards at Gitmo University on the Caribbean.

And that’s just the way it is.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the national unemployment report was released for this past May.

While some Americans were able to find low-paying jobs, I remain extremely disappointed with this sluggish economic recovery. For example, parts of my district in the Central Valley are still suffering from 30 percent unemployment. This is simply unacceptable.

The economic downturn, caused by burdensome regulatory policies at the State and Federal levels, cannot continue. Our communities should be growing, our businesses should be expanding, and our families should be able to provide better lives for their children. This can be done by allowing safe oil and natural gas exploration and by providing a clean, reliable water supply for Central Valley farmers, farm workers and their communities.

My constituents have faced chronic unemployment for too long. It is time for Washington bureaucrats to get out of the way and to let America prosper.

JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY AND THE NSA

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I am very pleased today to say that Members have joined me in introducing H. Res. 268, which is observing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, which is going to be this Wednesday, June 19.

I hope that all of those across America will understand the meaning of Juneteenth, which is to express a celebration for the freeing of the slaves, which did not come to the southwestern States, like Texas, until almost 2 years later. That was 1865 after 1863.

Mr. Speaker, I want to quickly change the topic and indicate that I believe it’s important to get an understanding of the individual who has allegedly been providing the leaks from the NSA. I have been restrained as to call him anything until the laws determine who he is, but I do believe that we are now tipping the scales of fairness when more and more is coming out in a foreign country, and I do believe something has to be done.

I will be introducing legislation on the reduction of private-intel utilization, an explanation of FISA Court opinions and strengthening the FISA Court because I believe that it is extremely important in strengthening the public trust and in strengthening the rights of the American people. We have to do it, and we have to be able to find this gentleman quickly so that the intelligence that will protect Americans will be done.

□ 1930

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I realize that there are many in schools that are not taught as much history as they should now because they’re teaching to this ridiculous test, but it is important we learn from history.

Right now in Syria, we have rebels that are backed by al Qaeda. And this administration, and even some in this building, want to rush to the aid of the al Qaeda-backed rebels, while there are others that say, well, maybe we’d be better off if Assad stayed in power. It’s a lose-lose situation for the United States, and when that’s the case, it’s time to stay out.

Maybe early on, before al Qaeda got so powerful, it would have been time to do something; but when it is a national security risk, when we get involved in

an entangling situation like that, it's time to look back.

What caused World War I? Entangling alliances.

Does entangling alliances involving Russia and so many other countries in Syria ring bells?

It's time the bells rang and we stayed out.

REGULATORY REFORM AND REGULATORY RELIEF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in another of a series of Republican freshman class Special Orders, this time to focus on our Nation's need for regulatory reform and regulatory relief.

As an American and a parent, I value the role of responsible regulations. Many regulations were designed with personal safety in mind, and these regulations make our workforce stronger. All too often, however, the Federal Government designs regulations that are often unnecessary and achieve little or no benefit at a very high cost. These regulations directly impact the hardworking men and women of northeast Georgia and across the Nation. Over the next hour, my colleagues and I will discuss the growing problem of regulation and why our Nation's economy so desperately needs regulatory relief.

I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the president of our freshman class, my dear friend and a tireless worker on this issue as well, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER).

Mr. MESSER. I want to thank my good friend from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for recognizing me and for leading this Republican freshman class Special Order on the need for regulatory reform.

I also want to commend him and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for their initiative in creating the Freshman Regulatory Reform Working Group, of which I am pleased to be a member.

A recent editorial written by George Washington University Professor Jonathan Turley declared that:

Our carefully constructed system of checks and balances is being negated by the rise of a fourth branch, an administrative state of sprawling departments and agencies that govern with increasing autonomy and decreasing transparency.

The voice of the American people is marginalized when this so-called fourth state of government, our Federal agencies, fail to follow the wishes of their elected representatives or make policy in the absence of direction by Congress. And the American people are paying the price of this regulatory maze created by this unelected government.

For example, the Heritage Foundation has found that annual regulatory costs increased by more than \$23.5 billion during President Obama's fourth year in office. The total cost of regulations during the President's first term were nearly \$70 billion, a level unmatched by any previous administration.

It's time to unshackle America from the stranglehold these regulations have on our economy.

I again want to thank Mr. COLLINS and Mr. YOHO for leading efforts among the freshman Republicans to eliminate and streamline burdensome Federal regulations. I look forward to working with them and all Members of the House to help create jobs by allowing America's businesses to grow and innovate by reining in the unelected bureaucracy standing in their way.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

I think you bring up a great point, and that's the issue of an unelected bureaucracy that is forcing sometimes businesses who just want to create, want to expand, and want to do those things. I appreciate your interest in this, and we are going to continue this fight because this matters to real people. This matters to Main Street. And when we matter to Main Street, then people understand what we're trying to do up here, and I think they then begin to have confidence that Washington has their best interest at heart.

Mr. MESSER. I would just add, sometimes I think this comes from both sides. In other words, there are times when laws passed by Congress are intentionally vague so that the bureaucracy steps in and leaders are able to say, Hey, blame it on those regulators.

I think we have a responsibility to make sure that we're making laws specific enough and simple enough to be understood by the American people.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I agree with that, and I thank the gentleman from Indiana. I appreciate his work on this.

It's now my pleasure to introduce someone who not only has come to Congress fired up about the issues that are going on, but has become my co-chair on this regulatory working group and bringing forth, I believe, a fresh perspective from Florida.

It is now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. I thank my good friend from Georgia for yielding, and I appreciate the comments.

I'd like to title this talk, "Burdenome Regulations: The Dysfunctional Government Tax."

More than \$14,000 every year, that's what the average American family loses out on because of Federal regulations either in taxes or lower wages because their employers are carrying that burden.

How do we even get all these regulations, more than 6,000 regulations just this year? It happens when the executive branch goes around Congress to create their own policies. Some people call this "legislation through regulation." I call it the "dysfunctional government tax." It's the \$40 a day every American has to pay because the executive branch won't go through Congress. It won't work with those of us who are here tonight because we were sent here by the people.

In more places in my district, you could take your spouse out for a nice dinner for \$40. A person could fill up their gas tank and a minivan for about \$40, or you could take your children to a matinee movie on the weekends for \$40.

When I'm at home in my district, I hear from people who own their own business and from people who just care about their work, about how Federal regulations are making it harder to make ends meet. We're going to talk about a few of these regulations tonight, but let me tell you about a few stories from north central Florida.

There's a lumber company in my district that has to aim lower. By that I mean versus aiming higher to expand their business. This is because of the burden of the Affordable Care Act. It's too great to bear. They would love nothing more than to hire more people, more workers, or buy that extra piece of equipment, but there's no telling what the compliance cost of the ACA will be.

Not only that, these poor folks are subject to the rules and perhaps fines based on the discretion or interpretation of whatever inspector happens upon them that day. There is no certainty. And I think that's one of the biggest roles that we have to do is create certainty in the environment of the workplace so that businesses can go forward and expand their businesses. To create a stable economy, we need a stable environment for businesses to work in. The overregulation we've seen in recent years creates neither.

Yet another example comes from a watermelon grower in my district and an interpretation of a rule from the Food Safety Modernization Act, commonly called FSMA. This rule says that the use of water bottles cannot be used by workers in the field when they are picking the melons. I don't know if words can describe just how hot and humid it gets in Florida during this time of year, but it gets pretty darn hot. Not allowing water in the fields is tantamount to cruel and unusual punishment.

Even more ridiculous are the posters that have to be placed on site that talk about the risk of heat stroke. What you see here is a poster that's put up

by one of the regulatory agencies warning people about heat stroke, but yet they won't let you take water into the field to pick watermelons.

These are some of the regulations that don't make any sense, and it causes confusion in the workplace.

□ 1940

Another example that comes from Florida has to do with the poultry recycling program. This act was amended in 1997 to include new definitions; poultry products that have been below 26 degrees Fahrenheit may not be labeled as "fresh." Such labeled product is considered "misbranded." A company I know had a USDA inspection and identified poultry labeled as "fresh," and they said the product was frozen below 26 degrees Fahrenheit. Due to the rule, the product was detained. Keep in mind that, as a veterinarian, this poses no safety risk to the average consumer, to any consumer. After 4 months of engaging the agency with time and money spent on litigation, the USDA changed the rule to allow poultry frozen below 26 degrees Fahrenheit to be labeled as fresh as long as they sold the product to end users like hospitals and restaurants. Precisely. This is the business that this company was selling their product to all along.

The bottom line is that it wound up costing them 4 months of lost revenue, and the rule cost this business \$681,000. And they had absolutely no way to recoup their losses.

These things have to change because they wind up stifling the entrepreneur. What we have is a regulatory agency that starts out to make the public safer, whether on the job or on the highways or the foods we eat. And it's a good thing. But what happens is they often overstep their authority, and often it is the interpretation of that rule by the inspector that gets the misinterpretation. And the end result is the owner gets fined and sometimes has to shut down until the situation gets resolved.

Yes, we want safer workplaces, safer highways, and cleaner air and water; but we shouldn't impede the very people trying to create jobs. Our government agencies should be a facilitator to our businesses, not a debilitator to these businesses. After all, with the lack of the extra regulations up to this point in our history, I think it has worked pretty good, and we shouldn't overstep that boundary, and we need to have commonsense regulations.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I appreciate the gentleman from Florida's comments. It is amazing some of the things we're hearing and the examples, simply by putting it out there. I want to extend an invitation to our freshman class and others who may want to join us in this regulatory working group. Contact our offices; we would love to hear your input as we go forward.

It is now my pleasure to welcome and I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for putting this Special Order together.

Mr. Speaker, in his time served in office thus far, President Obama has said he's for the reduction of government red tape that places an unnecessary burden on government people. Again and again, he has extolled the virtues of transparency and bipartisanship in an effort to put people back to work; but if we look at his track record, this has simply turned out to be yet another string of broken promises and a failure of leadership.

In his first term alone, President Obama has finalized 130 major rules, a shocking 160 percent increase over the previous term under President George W. Bush. This alarming growth in government is an assault on our free enterprise system and on our individual liberties. Either the President is not interested in keeping the America's people's trust, or he simply does not have a handle on his own Federal agencies. Given recent events, either of these could very well be true.

The truth, however, Mr. Speaker, is that cost from new regulatory burdens on Americans increased by nearly \$70 billion during President Obama's first term in office, which is based on his own agency's estimates. It is very possible that the real costs far exceed this number. With major regulations in Dodd-Frank and ObamaCare still yet to be implemented, these burdens on small businesses and the American people will only skyrocket.

Dodd-Frank alone required government bureaucrats to write nearly 400 new rules, and yet 3 years later we have barely completed a third of them. Most of the laws' provisions have little or no connection to the financial crisis that prompted their creation in the first place. As a member of the Financial Services Committee, I have witnessed firsthand how arbitrary and irrelevant these rules can be, and how they cost the American people jobs and their hard-earned savings.

We can and must do more to hold these agencies accountable and stop this governance by fiat and the bypassing of Congress—we the people. This is why we must have the REINS Act, which I am proud to cosponsor. This legislation would rein in the Federal agencies and would require Congress to approve every new major rule proposed by the executive branch having an annual economic impact of \$100 million or more. It would allow Congress to regain our constitutional authority by limiting the size and scope of the rule-making powers of government bureaucrats who were not elected.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are fed up with this Big Government agenda. It's time to hold this administration accountable for the gross overreach of their power, whether it's regulation from the EPA or regulations implementing Dodd-Frank or ObamaCare. Enough is enough. The American people are tired of this government over-

stepping their constitutional authority.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I appreciate the gentlewoman from Missouri. She's right. That's the anger we feel and we hear from our constituents when they just don't understand what's going on here, and we need to continue that. I appreciate those words.

It's now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky to provide an insight into what we're seeing right now of a regulatory environment gone amuck in a lot of ways.

Mr. BARR. I appreciate the opportunity to participate in this Special Order this evening. This is a very important topic, and I applaud Mr. COLLINS and Mr. YOHO for forming the Freshman Working Group on Regulatory Reform. Regulatory reform is desperately needed in this country to get our economy back on track.

We have seen persistent high unemployment in our country for the last 5 years. We got another bad jobs report just last week: 7.6 percent is the unemployment rate. But even more alarming than our persistent high unemployment rate is the fact that we have underemployment in this country. Only 58 percent of the American people who are eligible for employment who are of working-age population are actually employed. Only 58 percent.

Yes, we have a high unemployment rate. Yes, it has been persistently over 7.5 percent for the last 5 years. But even more troubling is the fact that only 58 percent of working-age people in this country are employed. That is 5 percent below the average employment rate for working-age people prior to the recession, and that number has been static for the last 5 years. So the question we have to ask ourselves is why is this happening; why are the American people not getting back to work.

Well, one of the primary impediments to economic recovery, to job growth, and job creation is the avalanche of new rules, regulations, and red tape coming out of Washington, all of which impose huge costs on businesses and create a destructive environment of uncertainty in the private sector. And it affects virtually every sector of our economy. It affects the health care sector with ObamaCare and the reams of regulations coming out of HHS. It affects the financial services industry with Dodd-Frank and all of the rulemakings. You know, Dodd-Frank authorizes over 400 new rules and regulations. A little more than half of those have been issued. According to certain estimates, compliance with those regulations equals about 24 million hours annually in man-hours to comply with the Dodd-Frank rules and regulations. To put that in perspective, 20 million man-hours was what was required to build the Panama Canal. This is literally an avalanche of rules and regulations crushing our financial institutions and impeding access to credit for entrepreneurs and small businesses. It's affecting the energy sector

where environmental regulations are destroying jobs.

In my home State, the coal industry has been devastated by the EPA's assault on the coal industry through over-regulation of the energy sector. In most countries that conduct mining activities, about 2 years is the average length of time for a regulator to review an application for mining. In the United States today, it takes 7 years for EPA regulators just to review and approve a surface mining permit.

□ 1950

So this backlog and this overregulation of mining activities is resulting in massive layoffs. Mining in central Appalachia is at its lowest production level since 1965. We've lost 4,000 coal mining jobs in just the last couple of years in eastern Kentucky as a result of the EPA's overzealous overregulation of the coal industry.

Yes, it's driving utility rates higher. Yes, it is certainly bad in terms of low-cost electricity for our manufacturers and small businesses and our seniors on fixed income, but it's also costing jobs. And it's having a negative impact on all of those people whose paychecks take care of their families.

We talked about the impact on health care. I had an administrator of a local small hospital in central Kentucky tell me that it used to be that they took care of patients. Today they take care of paper.

A small banker, community banker in eastern Kentucky told me that it used to be, in the community banking business, that they would provide loans and make a business decision based on the creditworthiness of the borrower, whether it was a farmer or a small business owner or an entrepreneur. Today, this banker says that the government makes that decision for them because of the avalanche of new rules and regulations.

There's another important dimension to this in addition to impeding economic recovery, and that's our Constitution. For the last 80 years, the growth of the administrative state has been a huge detractor from the original meaning of our Constitution. It has been offensive to the separation of powers doctrine. And one need only look to article I, section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which simply reads:

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.

Mr. Speaker, the word "all" should be recognized as granting the Congress exclusive legislative power. And yet, for the last 80 years, as the administrative state has grown in Washington, the Congress has delegated its lawmaking powers to unaccountable, unelected bureaucrats in the executive branch. And so what we need to do in Congress is we need to rehabilitate what's known as the nondelegation doctrine, the idea that Congress shouldn't delegate away its lawmaking

powers to another branch of the government.

In the last several years, we've seen a dramatic growth in the regulatory burden on the private economy. The pages in the Code of Federal Regulations hit an all-time high of 174,000 pages in 2012. That's an increase of more than 21 percent during the last decade.

In 2012, the cost of Federal rules exceeded \$1.8 trillion, roughly equal to the gross domestic product of Canada, which is about \$1.81 trillion, and India, \$1.82 trillion.

The regulatory burden cost each U.S. household approximately \$14,768, meaning that red tape is now the second largest item in the typical family budget after housing.

And in 2012, 4,062 Federal regulations were at various stages of implementation. The government completed work on 1,172, an increase of 16 percent over the 1,010 that the Feds imposed in 2011, which was a 40 percent increase over the 722 in 2010.

And another measure of the regulatory burden, the pages in the Federal Register. By that measure, the Obama administration did not break the all-time record of 81,405 pages it set in 2010. But the 78,961 pages it churned out in 2012 mean that the President has posted three of the four greatest paper-work years on record.

Mr. Speaker, this avalanche of red tape is strangling American economic recovery. It is an offense to the Constitution of the United States, and it lacks all common sense. For the sake of the U.S. Constitution, for the sake of economic recovery, for the sake of common sense, and for the sake of the American people who are suffering in one of the worst economic downturns since the Great Depression, we need to rein in burdensome regulations.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I appreciate the gentleman from Kentucky. He brings a good point. I think it would behoove all of us—we hear often on this floor we need to talk about jobs, we need to talk about job creation; and what we're finding right here is the very thing that is coming out of this bureaucracy, and this red tape is job-killing. And I think this is something we could find common ground on. I think it's a little bit of an agenda issue here, though.

When you come to Congress, you look for those who've stood the fight before you, and I am pleased tonight to yield some time to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), sponsor of the REINS Act, who has fought this fight before we got here. And I am pleased to welcome him as an honorary freshman tonight, as part of the sophomore class, because you've led the way, and I appreciate that, and I am happy to yield time to you tonight.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. I thank so much the gentleman from Georgia for his hard work on this issue, working with our colleague, Mr. YOHO of Florida, and organizing this freshman initiative designed to tackle overly bur-

densome regulations, ensure that we produce smart regulations here at the Federal level and alleviate some of the pain during this very down economy that so many Americans are facing.

You know, when you talk about regulations, this is not some arcane issue. These are the rules we live by, just like the legislation that emerges out of this body. It impacts our jobs, our economic growth, the level of personal income that Americans enjoy. It impacts the number of long-term unemployed we have in this country, and right now we're at a historic low. It impacts these things and so many others.

People have too many hassles, too many burdens, too many anxieties, and regulations are a big part of the reason why. There are direct costs of regulations that come out of the alphabet soup agencies that populate Washington, D.C.

There are compliance costs that our small businesses, in particular, must contend with. There's a great deal of uncertainty associated with the regulations being developed in the buildings around Washington, D.C.; and regulations lead to an increase in the costs of our goods and services produced, thus making us less competitive economically vis-a-vis our international competitors. Regulations reduce, oftentimes, the productivity of our workers, which drives down their wages, which hurts our competitiveness once again.

So what's the solution to this?

Well, we here in Congress, especially folks on this side of the aisle—although, I have to say, this doesn't have to be a partisan issue, and, historically, it has not always been. I think that's a good thing. But we on this side of the aisle have been trying to alleviate the pain that many businesses and Americans feel by the costliest regulations coming out of Washington, D.C. I think that is proper, and I think we should continue to do so.

But I also believe it's time for us to consider a comprehensive approach to improving the entire regulatory process, and so that's why I have introduced, in this 113th Congress, the REINS Act.

Now, what the REINS Act does is it establishes a \$100 million threshold. This is the threshold established historically by our Office of Management and Budget for a so-called major regulation. And every major regulation, after it goes through the public hearing process, under the REINS Act, it has to go before Congress for an up-or-down vote before it can become the law of the land.

This would improve immeasurably the quality of regulations that come out of Washington, D.C. It would slow down the regulatory process, to be sure. But let's remember, our Founding Fathers devised a system where they wanted people in Washington to deliberate before we acted. This would lead to more deliberation, wiser judgment.

This would also allow the American people, the citizens of this great country, to weigh in on given regulations, ones they feel passionately about.

And, most importantly, the REINS Act would hold Members of Congress accountable for the regulations that come out of Washington.

You know, of course it would allow us to tame some of the executive agencies that have gone rogue from time to time, that pass unwise regulations. But I think, more importantly, it would allow those who elect us to bodies like this to hold us accountable for the things that cause pain to them, those imperial regulations that are promulgated from a distant Capitol, which our Founding Fathers were so upset about when this Nation was founded.

□ 2000

To the issue of congressional accountability, too many vague laws are made in this body—Dodd-Frank, the Affordable Care Act. I could go on and on. We pass and we kick the can down the road, as is often heard, on sticky issues, politically sensitive issues that politicians don't want to deal with because we know ultimately there will be regulators to fill in the gaps of our vague laws.

Well, the REINS Act would prevent that. It would incentivize Members of Congress to take on the hard issues in the beginning because they'd know that in the end those issues are going to come back and have to be resolved in this body.

When I go home and meet with small business people and individual constituents and they speak to me about specific regulations that are causing them pain, oftentimes, the best I can do and my colleagues can do is say, Listen, we'll try and repeal that particular regulation by preventing it from being implemented at the agency and by impacting the funding of that agency. These are very difficult things to do, and it's so incredibly difficult to identify all the bad regulations that are out there. But under the REINS Act, that would no longer be an acceptable excuse to my constituents. Unelected bureaucrats, in the end, would not be accountable; Members of Congress would. And that is the intent, in the end, of the REINS Act.

Now, I believe in regulations, smart regulations, and this bill is about improving the regulatory process so that here in the United States of America this remains a vibrant place to live with a growing economy. Our rules must be balanced against economic concerns. The American people must have a voice about what those rules will be, and Congress cannot skirt responsibility to legislate.

Again, I'd like to close here by thanking those who led this effort—Mr. COLLINS, in particular, for leading the floor conversation this evening. He's shown some great leadership as a freshman. He's working very hard. I know he came here, as did other Members,

the freshman class of the 113th Congress, to make a difference. By supporting the REINS Act, I think you will help advance that cause in a very big way.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Well, I appreciate it.

It's always easy to follow in the footsteps of those who fought the fight before us, and I appreciate what you've done and what others have done. We're going to continue that fight, because this matters to Americans, and that's what we've got to continue on. So I thank you for being here tonight.

It is now with great pleasure, another freshman who has come from just north of me in North Carolina, who has passionately fought for his constituents but also sees this from a different perspective, at this time, I want to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for the opportunity to discuss this administration's excessive regulation.

We know the harmful effect that overregulation has had on the economy. And since taking office, President Obama and his administration have continuously burdened the American people with an exceptional number of regulations, harming businesses and the economy.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses in this country are essential to our economic stability. Small businesses encourage innovation and hard work. It's the American Dream to have a unique idea and build something from scratch—and that, Mr. Speaker, is exactly what small businesses do.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses have created 64 percent of net new jobs over the past 15 years and employed just over half of all private sector employees. In this stalled economy, small businesses are already struggling to be successful, and we need to take some of the current regulatory weight off their shoulders.

Recently, back home, I spent the week going around to different chambers of commerce in my district. I went to Wake Forest. I went to Fuquay-Varina. I went to Apex. I went to Nashville and Rocky Mount and met with several hundred small business owners and folks who work in small businesses. Of course, I have the constant complaint of overregulation. I started asking the question. I said, Has the government done anything that you know of in the last 5 years which would make your life as a small business person better? I got no positive responses, Mr. Speaker. That's stunning.

New regulations are complicated, and compliance is time consuming and expensive; and sometimes, job creators aren't informed of new regulations in a timely manner, giving them little time to prepare to comply with them. Business owners and their employees are now facing a time of uncertainty due to regulations. They're not confident in government policy coming out of

Washington, and they have no trust in the ability of Washington to do things that are in their better interest.

This sense of uncertainty, Mr. Speaker, may prevent an employer from hiring more people or force them to let go of current employees. As Mr. YOHO said earlier in his comments, he has small businesses in his district that are having to shoot lower rather than shoot higher. Small businesses may have to reevaluate how and when they do business, and that is unfortunate. Small businesses have no confidence in their government to give them pro-growth policy.

Excessive regulation harms not only individual small businesses but our country's growth as a whole. The Small Business Office of Advocacy has reported that Federal rulemaking has imposed a cumulative burden of \$1.75 trillion on our economy. Earlier this year in the Judiciary Committee, on which I serve, we heard testimony that, in the past 4 years alone, the cumulative cost burden has increased by \$520 billion.

Mr. Speaker, I'm not only concerned about the negative effect of regulations on our overall economy, but also the administration's abuse of power. President Obama has been encouraged by regulatory advocates to circumvent regular order and impose his climate change agenda through regulations, and he made it clear in his State of the Union speech earlier this year his intent to do so.

I'm also concerned with the fact that the administration has repeatedly missed its required deadline for releasing a Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions twice a year. This agenda lays out each governmental agency's proposed regulation and annual regulatory plan, and businesses need to know this information so they can anticipate how forthcoming regulations will affect them. And this administration needs to have more accountability and more transparency about the harmful effects of these abundant—may I say, excessive—regulations.

Mr. Speaker, in my district in North Carolina, many of the towns rely on small businesses. That's all that's there is small businesses. And whether it's a local restaurant owned by the same family for generations or an accounting firm or a clothing store or the town doctor, regulations are a major concern for them. We should be doing what we can do to encourage small businesses, not to deter them with strenuous and excessive regulations.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina.

What we're dealing with here is dealing with jobs. And I think what you shared in your time back in the district is small businesses, as we've seen, small business persons comprise 44 percent of the total U.S. private payroll and create more than half of the non-farm jobs in the gross domestic product here.

We've got to look at this. This is something that I think we can all come together, as the gentleman from Indiana stated just a few moments ago, this could be a bipartisan issue as we look to jobs and things we can bring to the floor. I know in talking to you and your passion about this, we came up here to try and help. We came up here to bring the voices of those who could not be up here on a given day to help them in their businesses and work hard.

I appreciate you so much for sharing your experiences in North Carolina. Really, what we're doing is fighting hard against these regulations so that we can see more jobs created.

Mr. HOLDING. As my friend from Georgia knows, numbers don't lie; and when we're spending \$1.75 trillion a year complying with regulations, that's a lot of money.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. It is that.

I appreciate the gentleman for being here tonight. I think this is something that we all see. In fact, in the 2011 speech, President Barack Obama stated that "rules have gotten out of balance," and the result is "a chilling effect on growth and jobs." I believe the President is correct about that. The rules have become so skewed that our Nation's regulatory system is at war with America's businesses.

In fact, he went ahead and even, in an executive order, stated that:

The last barriers we're trying to remove are outdated and unnecessary regulations. I've ordered a government-wide review, and if there are rules on the books that are needlessly stifling job creation and economic growth, we will fix them.

I'll tell you what. I will agree with the President on this. And I want to say this is something we can move forward with, and it's something that has an effect, because right now these burdens are killing American industry and American jobs.

When businesses are more concerned—right now, 40 percent is what I've seen in the latest survey from Morgan Stanley, said 40 percent of companies say policy uncertainty in Washington is preventing them from putting investments and job creation to work. This is something we've got to be a part of fixing because it matters, and it matters for jobs.

Industries such as manufacturing and technology are fighting to compete in a global market, but they first must survive the regulatory beast that is strangling innovation and growth.

□ 2010

Congress should be encouraging innovation to make it easier for businesses to bring new products or processes to the market. Outdated regulations should be cleared off the books—especially those created by unelected bureaucrats.

Let's go back to the basics of regulatory overhaul and restore a common-sense approach to regulations that encourage innovation and allow job creators to thrive.

I wrote to all the businesses in north-east Georgia and asked them to tell me how regulations are impacting their ability to grow and create jobs. Here are some of the responses that we received back:

Due to the new regulations that require businesses to issue 1099s to virtually everyone that we write a check to, we have to be more selective when we consider a new hire. I no longer have the opportunity to give unemployed folks a shot at a job to see how they are going to do. We have to make them full regular employees right out of the chute so we just don't look at hiring as many people, we look at other employees to work more hours.

Another of my constituents said that "the biggest issue we face from the Federal Government is the EPA's lack of approval of products in a timely manner, and their removal of excellent, safe products from the market altogether."

Unfortunately, regulatory burdens created by the EPA are an all too common story. A business owner in north-east Georgia wrote to me:

Currently the EPA is requiring off-road diesel engines to meet new tiers, or levels, of exhaust emission standards. These new standards are changing every 1 to 2 years. The final (we hope) regulations will be in place in 2015.

The result of the dramatic and frequent changes in regulations is the complete redesign of our products, which would allow us to retrofit and move manufacturing to the U.S., cannot happen cost effectively until 2015. At that time, we hope to move manufacturing of our products to Georgia.

I say hope to, because the rapid rise in regulations under the current administration may cause us to not move production at all.

We are all for protecting the environment and being good corporate citizens. However, the new regulations are burdensome, costly and add no value to the productivity of the product or the marketplace.

I couldn't have said that better myself. Regulations should be expedient and unambiguous, minimizing the uncertainty facing industries and businesses. This is how the government can facilitate, and no longer debilitate, economic growth.

I appreciate the comments from my colleagues tonight. It is clear that the need for regulatory relief is greater now than ever. As we've heard tonight, for the first time in history, the estimated cost of regulations is more than half the Federal budget itself. Let me just stop right there. For the first time in history, the estimated cost of regulations is more than half the Federal budget itself.

And we wonder why we're struggling with jobs right now. We wonder why our businesses are struggling with what they're going to do and how they're going to manage. I'm a firm believer, and it's been spoken of here tonight, there's many times we come to this House floor and we talk about things in ambiguous terms. We talk about the big picture. We talk about the process. People hear those conversations, they hear these words, but they're not really sure how it affects them. I'm a firm believer, both from a

Democrat perspective, a Republican perspective, how we can best lead is by understanding and giving people information on why this matters to them.

I'm just going to spend a few minutes here tonight talking about that. It is troubling in a time where families are struggling to make ends meet, American families are paying almost \$15,000 per year in hidden regulatory taxes. They are paying \$14,678 in hidden regulatory taxes. You want to know how that affects you. That's going on and you want to know how we're causing people to spend and we're also at the same time saying we want to create new jobs, we want to create new opportunities.

Well, here's what happens. Instead of paying a hidden regulatory tax, American families could, one, buy a new car. A 2013 Ford Fiesta, \$13,200; a 2013 Chevrolet Sonic, \$14,185. We hear it all the time how manufacturing creates jobs on all levels, starting from the manufacturing, from the parts and the dealers and the auto parts that come into this, how they all work together.

Well, instead of paying these regulatory costs, why don't we get them to buy a new car? I mean, I think that's what the American people would like. I think that's what our auto dealers would like. That's what the others in the chain of automotive supply would like. But, instead, they're trapped and they're bound.

Another constituent writes:

Most of the rules and regulations that are preventing our business from growing are a result of ObamaCare. Many of the provisions in this legislation are counterproductive to the growth of a medical practice.

I want to go back to what it means to the person sitting around the table tonight who may have just somehow turned over here and said, what are they talking about in our nation's Capitol? What we're talking about is your pocketbook. What we're talking about is regulations that can help you spend money the way you want to, spend money for your family's future, spend money that revives our economy and strengthens us as a nation.

This is what we're talking about. You can send their child to college. One year of tuition and fees at the University of Georgia is \$10,262. One year of tuition and fees at the University of Florida is \$6,150. Instead, they're trapped paying almost \$15,000 in hidden regulatory tax that comes through every year.

We all know the need for some rules for everyone to abide by. Make the regulations where they're simple to understand and inexpensive to comply with.

One of the problems I also see in Washington sometimes is we come to the floor and we talk about problems, but we never provide an answer. We never provide an answer on what can actually be done. As my colleagues and I have demonstrated, we are committed to providing regulatory relief to businesses and families.

There are several key pieces of legislation that are first and important

steps in alleviating the regulatory burden. The first bill I introduced in Congress was H.R. 1493, the Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2013. This legislation ensures the EPA cannot continue to enter into closed-door agreements with environmental groups without transparency and public participation. It does not affect the ability to bring suits. It just makes them clearer. Many of the costly rules and regulations that have impacted businesses and industries across the Nation have resulted from these backroom consent decrees. It's time we bring transparency and public participation back into the rulemaking process.

What else can we do? H.R. 367: require congressional approval for all major rules. We end the sue and settle EPA settlements—that's the one I just mentioned, H.R. 1493. We can require Federal agencies to choose the lowest-cost rulemaking alternative, H.R. 2122.

There are things that we can do. I believe the American public is looking to this place. They're looking to their Capitol for real solutions. They're looking to their Capitol for hope. They're looking for relief.

Every day, men and women get up and they wake their children up as I did this morning and they go to work and they go to make a better life. Many of those are small business owners wanting to add jobs, wanting to add to their businesses, but these regulations are killing that possibility right now. I believe when you look at what we've talked about here and my colleagues have talked about here on the floor, and I appreciate all of them being here, we bring to light what is really happening, and that is that regulations are not adding anything except government jobs. It's time we get back out and add jobs on Main Street, and when we add jobs on Main Street, everybody is impacted.

I want to thank my colleagues for joining me tonight and highlighting why American families and businesses so desperately need regulatory relief. Our freshmen are going to continue to do this, highlighting the real work that we believe matters to families and matters to Americans. Because when we're up here, we're up here doing your work. The thing that you sent us here to do was to work for you, and that's what we're going to continue to do and the freshman class are going to continue to do just that.

As we have mentioned tonight, not only are we talking about overregulation, we're going to be talking about many things in the weeks to come, and we're just letting the people know that we are here because we believe we can make a difference along with both sides of the aisle. Let's come together and see what we can do to make sure that not only regulations but other things get done so this government helps the businesses in our communities get back to work. That's what I want to be about, and I'm glad that we were here tonight to do that.

Before I close out, I do see a friend on the floor, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS). As we're through with our regulation part, I noticed that you had asked for time and I'm going to at this time yield to the gentleman from Arizona, my friend, Mr. FRANKS.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Georgia for yielding this time. One of the great hopes that I see that portends for a better future for America is to see men like DOUG COLLINS join this group and this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it seems like we are never quite so eloquent as when we are decrying the crimes of a past generation, while we oftentimes remain as staggering blind as some of our most intellectually sightless predecessors when it comes to facing and rejecting atrocities in our own time. Whether it was slavery, or the many human genocides across history, the patterns were the same.

□ 2020

Mr. Speaker, innocent human beings, children of God all, were systematically dehumanized and then subjected to the most horrifying inhumanity. All the while, human society as a whole at first hardened their hearts and turned away.

But, Mr. Speaker, truth and time travel on the same road; and though it was often agonizingly slow, the truth of these tragic inhumanities in our past began to dawn on the people of reason and goodwill. Their hearts first, and then their minds, began to change.

Mr. Speaker, I have often asked myself, what was it—what was it that changed their minds? What changed the minds of those who had previously embraced an almost invincible ignorance to hide from themselves the horror of what was happening to their innocent fellow human beings? I so wish I knew that answer, Mr. Speaker.

Because you see, today, such a conundrum looms before humanity again, the most glaring recent example of which are the gut-wrenching revelations surrounding the trial and conviction in Philadelphia of Dr. Kermit Gosnell. In the words of the grand jury report:

Gosnell had a simple solution for unwanted babies: he killed them. He didn't call it that. He called it "ensuring fetal demise." The way he ensured fetal demise was by sticking open scissors in the back of the baby's neck and cutting the spinal cord. He called it "snipping." Over the years, there were hundreds of "snippings."

When authorities entered the clinic of Dr. Gosnell, they found a torture chamber for little babies that I do not have the words or the stomach to adequately describe. Suffice it to say, Dr. Gosnell ran a systematic practice in his late-term abortion clinic to cut the spines of those babies who had survived his attempt to abort them.

Ashley Baldwin, one of Dr. Gosnell's employees, said she saw babies breathing, and she described one as 2 feet long that no longer had eyes or a mouth, but, in her words, was making this "screaching" sound, and it "sounded like a little alien."

For God's sake, Mr. Speaker, we are better than that. America is better than that. And yet if Kermit Gosnell had killed these children he now stands convicted of murdering before they had passed through the birth canal only a few moments earlier, it would have all been perfectly legal in many States, in this the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Mr. Speaker, more than 325 late-term unborn babies were torturously killed without anesthesia in America just yesterday. Many of them—so many of them cried and screamed as they died. But because it was amniotic fluid going over the vocal cords instead of air, we couldn't hear them.

All of them had at least four things in common. First, they were just little babies who had done nothing wrong to anyone on Earth. And each one of them died a nameless, lonely, and agonizing death. And each one of their mothers was callously abandoned to deal with the emotional results that will inevitably follow. And all the gifts that these children might have brought to humanity, Mr. Speaker, are lost forever.

So if there is one thing we must not miss about this unspeakably evil episode, it is that Kermit Gosnell is not an anomaly; he is the face of this murderous Fortune 500 enterprise of killing helpless unborn children in the United States of America. With all of the distortions and the bait-and-switch tactics opponents have hurled at the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act leading up to this historic floor debate, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act is very truly and simply a deeply sincere effort to protect both mothers and their pain-capable unborn babies entering their sixth month of gestation from heartless monsters like Kermit Gosnell.

Given the cataclysmic implications, Mr. Speaker, for any society who turns a blind eye to atrocities truly forced upon the most innocent and helpless of its members, would it be too much to hope for that Members of this body and Americans in general might research this issue and learn the truth of it for themselves?

Because you see, Mr. Speaker, the real question in the debate before us is not whether these unborn children entering their sixth month of gestation are capable of feeling pain. The real question is: Are we?

If our society is to survive with our humanity intact, our human compassion toward our fellow human beings must first survive. Fifty million children—50 million dead children are enough. That is why it is so important for people to see for themselves the humanity of these little victims and the inhumanity of what is being done to them.

Now, maybe it won't change everyone's mind, but it has changed so many minds; and most of these changed minds share a common thread. They were confronted with the brutal reality

of abortion on demand, and something inside them could no longer deny the truth, or they could no longer condone the murder of a defenseless child.

What changed their minds? Perhaps I will really never understand what sparked that change in their hearts, Mr. Speaker. But I am convinced of one thing: that it is the same spark in the human soul that has turned the tide of blood and tragedy and hatred and inhumanity throughout human history. And whatever else it is, Mr. Speaker, it is mankind's only hope.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

CBC HOUR: SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials into the RECORD on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and my privilege once again to stand here on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to help anchor this Special Order along with my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from the Silver State, Representative STEVEN HORSFORD, where for the next 60 minutes, members of the Congressional Black Caucus have an opportunity to speak directly to the American people about an issue of great significance as we kick off Small Business Week in America and commemorate the 50th anniversary.

Entrepreneurship innovation, the capacity of Americans who have an idea and want to translate that idea into a business initiative in urban America, in rural America, in suburban America, is something that we here in the Congress should not simply celebrate, as we will do this week, but figure out ways to make sure that we can facilitate those entrepreneurial ideas in the most robust manner possible and help those entrepreneurs from all over the country translate their ideas and their dreams into small business reality.

It goes without saying that small businesses are the heart and soul of the American economy. A significant number of people all throughout the country are employed in small businesses on Main Street and throughout inner-city commercial corridors and in the far reaches of rural America. Many of these small businesses we, of course, know were also hit extremely hard in the aftermath of the collapse of the

economy in 2008. They were knocked down on the ground. And it's our job in the Congress and government, working with industry, to help lift those small businesses up off the ground and get them back on their feet so they can survive and thrive in the face of the economic difficulty that they confronted.

□ 2030

So we will be presenting ideas related to entrepreneurship for small businesses throughout America generally and in the context of entrepreneurship and innovation in the African American community.

We are going to begin today with the distinguished gentleman from Newark, New Jersey, our good friend, Representative DONALD PAYNE, who is a distinguished member of the Small Business Committee. Prior to arriving in Congress, he worked hard on these issues, and he has been a leader since being sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives. It is my honor and my privilege to yield to Representative PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for anchoring tonight's CBC Special Order on entrepreneurship in the Black community.

Since 1963, the President of the United States has issued a proclamation designating a week in which the country applauds the critical contributions of America's entrepreneurs and small business owners. Annually, we recognize the fact that, though they are called "small businesses," there is nothing small about the impact they have on the Nation's economy. Last year, small businesses created nearly 700,000 jobs, accounting for 40 percent of employment gains across companies of all sizes nationwide. So it is fair to say that small businesses are truly the backbone of our economy and that entrepreneurship is still a primary pathway to realizing the American Dream.

This is particularly true in the Black community. The heart of entrepreneurship is opportunity, and, historically, Black entrepreneurship has meant opportunities for equality, equity and a vehicle out of poverty. Throughout the years, Black entrepreneurs have harnessed economic power to strengthen the Black community, create jobs and develop a voice to advocate for the well-being of Blacks in America.

After the Civil War, though employment prospects were slim for former enslaved men, Isaac Myers organized 1,000 black ship caulkers who had lost their jobs in Baltimore. He created a union, bought a shipyard and won a government contract to provide employment for these men.

In 1903, Maggie Lena Walker pooled her community's money to charter the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank. This bank was for the community, by the community, and it provided a safe and courteous place to conduct business away from the racism and harsh treatment often encountered in White-owned businesses.

In 1906, a young entrepreneur by the name of Dr. O.W. Gurley bought 40 acres of land in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He created and supported the creation of several businesses which attracted African Americans fleeing the oppression in Mississippi. The area became known as "Black Wall Street," and it was home to several prominent Black businessmen who created jobs and provided a safe haven for African Americans who were banned from other sections of the town.

We well know that Madam C.J. Walker revolutionized black hair care and that she was America's first Black female millionaire. However, she also used her financial power to contribute to anti-lynching campaigns and other efforts to equalize rights for Blacks in America.

These are a few of the countless examples of Black entrepreneurs who, through their businesses and their philanthropic efforts, have empowered the Black community. These efforts, as well as their relevance, continue today.

It is estimated that by the year 2015 Black buying power will be \$1.1 trillion. In this economy where the Black unemployment rate is double that of the Whites and where the income and wealth gap persistently intersect with the race gap, Black entrepreneurship is more important than ever in helping the community at large. More than 60 cents out of every dollar spent at local businesses is recirculated into the local economy. So local Black-owned businesses are a true asset to the community.

As a member of the Committee on Small Business, I have worked to strengthen the SBA's lending programs and have increased access to capital for all populations but especially for minorities and women. I will also be introducing two key pieces of legislation to assist small businesses as well. Recognizing the Nation's energy boom and green energy potential, this legislation will ensure that "green" small businesses have the resources to grow their businesses and hire more workers, especially in low-income communities. This effort will help Black businesses and other marginalized populations remain competitive in the small business arena.

Small businesses and entrepreneurship fuel the engine for economic growth and opportunity. For the Black community, that means lower unemployment, higher college attendance and completion, and strong outcomes for the present and the future. Consequently, there is no time to waste in getting our small businesses up and running. I will continue to be an outspoken advocate in empowering entrepreneurs to take risks, to pursue their dreams and to continue being an integral part of growing this Nation's economy.

Mr. Speaker, before I take my seat, I would just like to talk a minute about my entrepreneurial experiences back in the mid-seventies, when my uncle, William Payne, a former assemblyman for

the State of New Jersey, created a business in 1969 that manufactured computer forms—the old printed sheets that we used to use that had the holes down the side. I'm sure some of us remember that who are old enough. We were the only African American firm in the Nation in Newark, New Jersey, that manufactured computer forms, and the challenges that my uncle faced in business were great.

He would have to pay for his raw materials ahead of time and was not given the normal net 30 days or 60 days in order to manufacture the product and sell it. He had to come with a certified check, and there was no other reason than the color of his skin. So I understand what it is to have your back against the wall in terms of trying to make it in this Nation. But he persevered, and we were in business for 20 years. I am very proud of that legacy that he left behind. He was hiring people with handicaps back in those days. Our forklift driver was actually hearing impaired—deaf—but he worked. He was a great worker, and he did not let that get in the way of his being a useful person in society and earning his way. We also in the seventies were ahead of the curve in terms of hiring young men who were coming back from prison, far before “reentry” was the word of the day.

I am very proud of that legacy and heritage there in Newark, New Jersey, with Urban Data Systems, and that is why I feel so strongly about continuing to support small businesses throughout this Nation.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey for so eloquently laying out the history of entrepreneurship in America through the lens of the Black community, and also for detailing his own personal experiences in Newark, New Jersey, experiences that, I think, were replicated in many inner cities all across the country in the face of urban decay and abandonment that took place in the 1960s and in the 1970s. It was those African Americans who remained behind in inner city after inner city after inner city in America with an entrepreneurial idea of providing a service that otherwise may not have been available. We want to make sure that we create opportunities for all Americans to be able to grow their businesses and transform their ideas into reality.

□ 2040

I look forward, and all the members of the CBC look forward, to working with Representative PAYNE in his capacity on the Small Business Committee with the leadership that he has demonstrated.

We've now been joined by another distinguished member of the freshman class who also has experience from a personal perspective as a successful small business owner and entrepreneur. So it's my honor right now to yield the floor to the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio, Representative JOYCE BEATTY.

Mrs. BEATTY. I thank my colleague, Congressman JEFFRIES.

I rise this evening to discuss a very important topic to me, a topic that is important to me, to my district and to this Nation: why entrepreneurship matters to Black America.

This week, we celebrate National Small Business Week, which gives us a chance to collectively recognize small businesses and the impact they have and have had on our local communities and the Nation. Tonight you will hear a lot about African Americans who started from humble means; African Americans who had great ideas and decided that they wanted to open a beauty shop, a barbershop, maybe a bakery or like my husband's family, a family restaurant. We'll hear the stories about how they became millionaires and billionaires.

We've heard about Madam C.J. Walker who started with a small idea and became the first African American female millionaire. Then we all know about the young lady in the State next to mine that grew up and wanted to be a radio announcer, and probably 50 some years ago she had no idea that she'd be one of America's billionaires. And that's Oprah Winfrey. So today is so important to us not only as members of the Congressional Black Caucus, but it's important to us as a Nation that we recognize those who spur the economy.

So often we think that it is large industrial operations that make up the businesses in this wonderful country. But if you thought about where half of this Nation works, they work in small businesses, they own small businesses.

You see, small business in America has been the stabilizing force in the economy. Entrepreneurs are the backbone of creativity and production. Small business is what stimulates economic growth. With over 60 percent of all private sector nonfarm jobs coming from small businesses, it is a proven fact that small businesses are critical to the United States' economy.

Minority-owned businesses are also very important to the economy. The strong growth in owner income and decrease in the amount of companies going bankrupt is a great sign. Self-employment figures are also growing in this Nation.

As a matter of fact, in the last year alone, small businesses created nearly 700,000 jobs, accounting for 40 percent of employment gains across companies of all sizes. You see, I know firsthand the value of being a small business owner because for the past 20 years, I have been a small business owner. My husband is a small business owner, and we have been able to employ a diverse group of employees right in Columbus, Ohio, providing our employees with stable wages and the opportunity for professional development.

For minority communities, small businesses are often the primary economic drivers by employing those who are seniors, those who are unemployed,

those who live right in the neighborhood or have had some financial or workforce development challenges.

This is why we are here today and why it is so important in minority communities for the Small Business Administration to continue to develop programs which help minority small business owners break through the many barriers that prevent them from entering into the business community. But more can be done and more should be done to help support minority businesses because in addition to the many economic benefits they provide, small businesses also foster innovation, entrepreneurship, and creativity.

As a member of the Financial Services Committee, I was pleased to learn that tucked within that broad package of financial industry reforms contained in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street reform and the Consumer Protection Act law is a provision that mandates that each covered governmental agency establish an office of minority and women inclusion.

The Office of Minority and Women Inclusion directors must develop and implement standards and procedures to ensure to the maximum extent possible the fair and inclusion utilization of minorities, women and minority- and women-owned businesses in all business activities of all levels in the agencies, including procurement, insurance, and all other types of contracts.

So what I've decided to do is to host a roundtable discussion with small and minority women-owned businesses through the leadership of our ranking member on Financial Services, Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS. I'm also so pleased that so many organizations like Black Enterprise recently partnered with Nationwide Insurance to hold its 2013 entrepreneurs conference right in my district in Columbus, Ohio, this past May. This conference provided a great platform for African American entrepreneurs to share ideas, to be able to network, and to grow their businesses among some 1,200 participants. We also honored African American entrepreneurs who own some of the best small businesses in the country.

I think it's also important for us to know, as in my home State and many other States, small business owners can take advantage of SBA programs. In my district, too, the Ohio Mini-Loan Guarantee program provides guarantees or fixed assets for small businesses for projects of \$100,000 or less. Also, there is a mini-direct loan program, which provides direct loans for businesses that are going to locate in Ohio or that want to expand their business to demonstrate that they can create new ideas and new jobs for Ohioans.

It is very clear to me that small businesses will continue to grow and they will grow our economy at a proven rate. While effective programs exist today to help minority-owned small businesses, I believe we can continue to do more. I believe that's why my colleagues are here today, allowing us the

opportunity to come and tell our stories, because it educates the public, it makes a difference, and that's why I am here.

I thank you so very much for allowing me the opportunity to come and talk about small businesses and more importantly to talk about small businesses that are owned by women and that are owned by African Americans, because we're making a difference.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio. She certainly eloquently illustrated the point that small business and entrepreneurship are as American as baseball and apple pie. And for women and minority-owned businesses to thrive is for America to thrive, as has been pointed out by speaker after speaker.

So many of the jobs that Americans hold to this day are as a result of the employment that small businesses provide. So as we figure out how we can continue to recover from the Great Recession of 2008, it's critically important for us to make sure that we can guarantee the best possible opportunity for small businesses to succeed and for entrepreneurial ideas to flourish. That is why we've taken to the floor today, and it's my honor and my privilege to now yield to another distinguished member of the freshman class, my co-anchor for the CBC Special Order, the gentleman from the Silver State, Representative STEVEN HORSFORD.

□ 2050

Mr. HORSFORD. Good evening.

Let me first thank my good friend, the gentleman from the Empire State, my coanchor, Mr. JEFFRIES. It has been a pleasure now, for the first six months of our term in this 113th Congress, to work with you to bring these issues to the floor each week on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus. I really have appreciated your friendship, your perspective, and your intelligence on so many issues, and I look forward to continuing to work with you.

And to my other colleagues, the dynamic freshman class, it is so great to have colleagues who work together, who have like mindedness to represent our communities and to do it in a way that addresses the needs of all people. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) has so many experiences from the private sector, to her role working as an administrator in the university, Ohio State University. It has been great to get to know her, as well as my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE). These are individuals who have great perspective and experience and whose voice on these issues are incredibly important. I'm just pleased to be among such a dynamic group that is trying to make a difference here in this 113th Congress.

So today, we are here to bring attention and focus to celebrating the 50th anniversary of National Small Business Week. It is fitting that tonight's Special Order hour will focus on how small

businesses are critical to the growth of our economy. As we do during these normal hours, people can follow us on #CBCTalks. If you have a question or you have an idea, if you have a perspective that you want heard, this is your opportunity because it's not just about us coming here, but it is about us listening to what it is our constituents want us to bring to the floor.

As my colleagues have already said, small businesses are the backbone of our economy. The CBC has fought and continues to fight to strengthen programs that create economic opportunity and foster entrepreneurship. Over the last year, small businesses in our country have created 700,000 jobs, accounting for 40 percent of employment gains, across companies of all sizes. More than half of all Americans either own or work for a small business.

So when we talk about increasing access to capital, enhancing business partnerships, and providing important technical assistance, the CBC is talking about the small businesses who are the engines of our economy. And we have solutions, and they are solutions that we hope our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will work with us to pass because they are the right solutions for America—solutions like Representative RUSH's expanding opportunities for Main Street. So much focus is always on Wall Street, but we want to bring the issues of Main Street and small businesses to this body. Whether it is Representative RICHMOND's Microenterprise and Youth Entrepreneurship Development Act, making sure we are helping new businesses and young entrepreneurs have the resources they need to start and grow their business, or whether it is Representative CLARKE's Expanding Opportunities for Small Businesses Act, the CBC is working on solutions. And these are the types of real policies that are before this body, and we would urge our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to work with us to make these bills law. These bills, if enacted, would greatly enhance the small business landscape for minority entrepreneurs.

You know, I had an opportunity recently to visit the American History Museum. When you're there and you reflect on our history as a Nation and you see the important contributions that African Americans have made to the establishment and growth of our great Nation, whether it be in politics or government, civil rights or social justice, and, yes, entrepreneurship, it's African Americans who have helped build our country, and it is African American businesses that need to be part of our plan for economic growth.

Three issues that I hear most from my constituents, small business owners that I believe have to be at the center of our discussion as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of Small Business Week, is, number one, access to capital, whether it be on the need for lines of credit to help with the day-to-day

operations of a business or capital loans to help a business buy new equipment so that they can expand or grow.

The second issue is equal opportunity to bid on and win contracts both in the private sphere but, most importantly in our role, the Federal contracting opportunities. When I look at the amount of money that is being spent by these Federal agencies and to know that there are not the types of efforts to really provide outreach or support to our minority- and women-owned and veteran-owned businesses is something that the Congressional Black Caucus believes has to be a priority.

And third is the need to ensure compliance with minority participation in Federal contracting. This is an area, to my good friend from New York, I hope that we will be able to work on. I know the ranking member over Small Business, this is a priority of hers as well, and I want to see what we can do to hold accountable every agency to do their part to ensure that there's ample participation from all communities.

You know, in April I held my first small business forum with my constituents that focused on creating good-paying jobs through Federal contracting opportunities. We held another one recently on access to capital. It was the Small Business Administration which was there that talked about the fact that they deliver millions of dollars of loans, contracts, counseling sessions, and other forms of assistance to small businesses. Well, we sought to replicate that type of support in our district with our small business owners. We had representatives from various agencies attend, and they mapped out strategies for local businesses who are looking to grow and add more workers. We had representatives from agencies, including the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Small Business Administration, as well as our Governor's Office of Economic Development.

The forum provided a great opportunity to discuss our plan to create jobs in our local community. Over 60 local small business owners attended the event, along with representatives from Federal agencies. Other business owners helped local residents and aspiring entrepreneurs figure out how to position themselves to compete for Federal contracts and grants. Those grants create jobs in our local community, and job creation and economic growth is what we should be about as we talk about celebrating National Small Business Owners Week.

What was most rewarding, to my friend from New York, was a panel of young entrepreneurs. We had young people who are still in high school who have a business plan for how they can create everything from backpacks to marketing to social marketing opportunities. These are young people with ideas, with passion, with vision; but we

want to make sure that they have the right support as well. So listening to these young people makes me appreciate just how important these resources are and why we need to continue to work to make them a reality.

Let me finish my remarks at this point by talking about the need for business-to-business partnerships and making sure that we have these face-to-face meetings with those who know the ins and outs of securing grants, those who know how to go about contracting, and also the need for access to capital and how to secure the loans that small businesses need to grow their business.

□ 2100

We want to encourage those who are listening, or following us on #CBCtalks, to attend one of the Small Business Administration's match-making events during Small Business Week—there are several. There's one in Seattle, there's one in Dallas, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and even here in the Nation's Capital in Washington, D.C.—and to reach out to resources like Black Enterprise.

They have a very successful Young Entrepreneurs Conference that they hold annually that helps young people learn about the opportunities of starting their small business and what it means to develop a plan to do marketing, to have all of their plans in place so that their business, once launched, is successful.

And, finally, I want to encourage people to reach out and join the U.S. Black Chamber of Commerce and their local urban and Black chambers of commerce because these are opportunities where they can connect to resources, get the support that they need, and help to grow their businesses.

So I yield back to the gentleman from New York at this time and thank him and the other Members for this spotlight on Small Business Week.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I want to thank my good friend, Representative HORSFORD, who's made several important points. And if I could just highlight a few in particular, we hear a lot of talk here in Washington, D.C., about the evils of regulation. That talk is generally put forth in very generalized terms, without being able to point to specific regulations that actually are impeding the growth and opportunities of small businesses, but is certainly something that we hear a lot about, the evils of regulation.

But the reality is if you really want to deal with some of the problems that are confronting small businesses in America, I think Representative HORSFORD has laid it out in pretty compelling ways.

One, we need to ensure that our small businesses have access to capital in order to be able to grow their businesses, allow them to flourish and expand, build upon the ideas that exist.

Two, we've got to make sure that we give these small businesses access to

contracting and procurement opportunities. Many times there are small businesses that have the capacity to do the job, but are unaware of the opportunities that actually exist, whether that's at the Federal Government level, the State government level, or down at the municipal or county governmental level.

And, lastly, as my good friend, Representative HORSFORD, pointed out, we've got to make sure that we provide access to technical assistance to deal with the compliance issues that businesses do confront. That doesn't mean that all of these issues are overly burdensome or unnecessary. But we want to make sure that small businesses do have the capacity to operate within the regulatory framework that is applicable and reasonable and that the elected officials in whatever the particular jurisdiction have deemed necessary for the proper functioning of a small business.

So I thank the distinguished gentleman from Nevada for raising those very compelling points.

We've now been joined by a very important leader on the issue of small business and entrepreneurship, who comes from the great State of New York, the great borough and county of Kings and Brooklyn, where we have many entrepreneurs. And she's helped many businesses over time. She is on the Small Business Committee.

She's my neighbor, so I wanted to make sure I gave her the appropriately generous introduction. It's an honor to yield the floor to the distinguished gentlelady from New York, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE.

Ms. CLARKE. Let me thank you, Mr. Speaker. And I'd like to thank my colleague, Mr. HORSFORD of Nevada, and my colleague and neighbor from Brooklyn, New York, the Honorable Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES, for yielding their time and for their tremendous leadership, week in and week out, in providing a view into the Congressional Black Caucus perspective on the issues of the day.

Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly 5 years since our Nation experienced the worst financial calamity since the Great Depression. However, as our economy continues to recover, unemployment remains stubbornly high, sitting at 7.5 percent nationally, with unemployment at 13.2 percent and 9 percent, respectively, for African Americans and Latino Americans.

As a member of the House Small Business Committee, I know the challenges facing our Nation's minority-owned small businesses and entrepreneurs, from access to capital, a problem for minority-owned and disadvantaged small businesses in the best of economic times, or a lack of access to knowledge and information of the available options to assist them.

I understand that we must—that we must work increasingly and unceasingly to ensure that, even as the media focuses on the booming stock market,

that our Nation's real job creators are not forgotten, not marginalized and overlooked. Their success is vital, not only for a more robust recovery, but it is to fully addressing our Nation's national employment crisis.

Ironically enough, Mr. Speaker, this week is the 50th commemoration of National Small Business Week. It appears, though, that the Republican-led House is totally tone deaf to the millions of Americans still unable to find gainful employment, that not one of the bills before the House this week supports job creation, real job creation, nor do they rescind the harmful effects of the sequester, which, by almost every measure, has been clearly detrimental to our Nation's economy and is tantamount, it is tantamount to negligence.

In my capacity as a member of the Small Business Committee, I've worked with my colleagues to promote all small businesses, especially minority, women, and veteran-owned small businesses in my district and across the Nation as they try to navigate these self-imposed and manufactured uncertain economic times.

I am a strong supporter of the SCORE Program, which provides technical assistance necessary for small businesses in underserved communities to just get off the ground. I also work with the SBA and the SBA's Office of Advocacy to ensure that all the firms that qualify for SBA contracting and capital access programs are provided an equal opportunity for participation.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and privilege of representing Brooklyn's Ninth Congressional District. My constituency includes an extremely large small business community with commerce corridors lined from block to block with small mom-and-pop businesses and storefronts.

This unique community provides the foundation of not only the economic but the unique social fabric of Brooklyn. We must build on this foundation in Brooklyn, New York, and across our great Nation.

Every day that the House majority focuses the people's time on issues that divide us is another day that our small businesses are treated as a subordinate concern. It is another day that our Nation's job-seekers spend time searching in vain, looking for the proverbial "needle in the haystack," and another day that our Nation will have to wait for the engine that powers our economy to be firing on all cylinders.

Mr. Speaker, as our Nation celebrates National Small Business Week, I look forward to a genuine debate that addresses the totality of our Nation's small business communities, and not cherry-picking the low-hanging fruit.

I'd like to thank the Congressional Black Caucus, which, like myself, treats every week as Small Business Week, for focusing on this crucially important issue and for having me this evening.

□ 2110

In closing, I just want to share with you that, as we go through the immigration debate, we acknowledge that oftentimes in the Black community much of our entrepreneurial spirit is found in those entrepreneurs who have come to the United States and find a niche market where they can provide goods, services, and products to people from their homes of origin and, by extension, to the rest of the Nation.

I had the distinct honor and privilege of meeting a gentleman who immigrated to the United States from the island nation of Jamaica. One of the great delicacies, and they've actually become nationally renowned, it's called the beef patty. This gentleman's name is none other than Lowell Hawthorne, and he started with a small storefront in the Bronx, New York, and has now grown that storefront into a franchise opportunity that has made him, his family, and all those who have engaged very wealthy individuals, created job opportunities for hundreds of people and has provided one of the most delicious delicacies that one can ever taste.

Lowell Hawthorne is truly an entrepreneur who has availed himself of small business support from the SBA and has been able to grow his business. This is a success story that can be modeled and patterned after. We need to make sure that those entrepreneurs who have ideas that are innovative and that are creative get the support they need to continue to build this great country of ours.

I'd like to thank my colleague for anchoring this CBC Special Order.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentlelady from New York for her very thoughtful and insightful remarks, and I certainly thank her for pointing out that immigrants from the great State of New York and, in fact, immigrants who have come across the world to States all across the United States are hardworking, family-oriented, entrepreneurial, and innovative individuals who have helped to revive and rejuvenate communities all across this great land. It's something that we in this Chamber need to recognize as we celebrate and commemorate Small Business Week and prepare to move forward hopefully with some form of comprehensive immigration reform that we recognize the contributions that immigrants have made in the small business context.

We've been joined by another champion of small businesses here in the Congress who has got a very distinguished record on a wide variety of issues. She has been a thoughtful, eloquent, and passionate voice as it relates to entrepreneurship in America, and specifically within the black community. It is my honor and privilege now to yield the floor to the distinguished gentlelady from the great Lone Star State of Texas, Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank my colleagues who have gathered here today and tonight.

Thank you, Congressman JEFFRIES again for the combined leadership of yourself, Mr. HORSFORD from Nevada, and, of course, my dear, dear friend, Congressman DON PAYNE, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, and I know that the gentlelady from Ohio was also contributing this evening, and I certainly thank her for her leadership.

I am very pleased to be able to stand here and honor a group that I, frankly, believe are the anchor of the economy for the United States of America, and that is small businesses. We look at the landscape of American history. We did not start with multinationals and international corporations. We really started with mom-and-pop businesses, whether it is, in fact, when we were told in the historical concept to go West young man and woman, and those from the 13 Colonies originally as they moved from the east coast to explore the West as far as California. In those pioneering towns, you had to have small businesses.

Then, of course, if we speak about the history of our community, first coming to this Nation as slaves and then developing artisan skills in the spirit of Booker T. Washington, being carpenters, painters, and bricklayers. If you will look at the history of the South, many of the African Americans, this was their business, along with funeral homes and along with restaurants.

I remember the aunt of my husband. It was one of our special treats to be able to go down to Aunt Frances' location in Alabama. Her store was near Alabama State, and it was the place to go. It was also a little hotel, and there was no doubt that Aunt Frances could cook, but she turned it into a business. And the students knew that that was a place that was a comfort to them, that good meals could be gotten for reasonable prices. Those were small businesses in the African American community.

Frankly, I believe that we have not done well by them. We have not done well by minority businesses overall, by women-owned businesses. Yes, there are some moments of success that I will recount in just a moment, but in terms of the Federal Government really putting elbow grease to the idea of outreach to minority businesses, they can do better. Yes, we have the Small Business Administration and there are many instances of outreach, but let me share with you how we could do better.

First of all, we can eliminate the sequestration. We can put on the floor H.R. 900, which is legislation that many of us have signed, led by JOHN CONYERS. I'm an original cosponsor among many others. Eliminate the sequestration. It is killing us. Frankly, it is killing small businesses. It is killing the opportunities for small businesses in terms of small businesses who do a small amount of business with the Fed-

eral Government. All of that is being cut.

We can also fix the Internal Revenue Service because I will tell you, Mr. JEFFRIES, if you poll any of your small businesses, any of those S corporations or any of those mom-and-pops or any of those individuals who have businesses in their name, I can assure you that there is a difficult situation with IRS audits. They seem to find small businesses, and they seem to find minority businesses. And so I think, as a Congress, we want fairness. We certainly want the IRS, that has a lot of hard-working workers—we have just found out that they targeted liberal groups as well as others. We want them to find a sort of the right space to be able to allow our small businesses to not suffocate but to grow and to work with them in what we call offer in compromise. So I think we need to fix the IRS.

Certainly, we need to fix the whole issue of credit scoring, allowing small businesses to access, if you will, the right kind of credit. If they can get credit, then they can grow. I would imagine that if this whole place was filled up with small businesses and I asked them, the colleagues that are in this room, it was all filled up with small businesses, asked them to raise their hand about access to credit or this whole issue of credit scoring—and we in the Federal Government can do better. We can do better with a fixed tax system that respects the growth of small businesses to allow them to grow their business and give them the kind of tax incentives that would be helpful.

Let me also say, as I bring my remarks to a close, and I want to say to Congresswoman CLARKE, who is already on the floor—she knows now that I'm going to have to cite some of my businesses that have come and made great opportunities for workers. But let me just say that we need to be able to—how should I say it?—encourage, encourage all these government agencies.

Do you know how much the General Services Administration buys and how much they build? All of these agencies, every single bill that comes through here, we should work with our Republican colleagues, who believe in small businesses, to be able to add amendments that deal with the outreach to minority, women, and small businesses. That's what we're missing. They're intimidated by doing business with the Federal Government.

The General Service Administration is one of the worst offenders. They spend money on building buildings. They spend money on buying buildings, and their MWBD record is horrific. And what they say is they don't have a provision that incentivizes them, or there's no provision in their structure that causes them to move forward on MWBD.

We've got to do something about that. Maybe we can collectively do it as a Congressional Black Caucus to be

able to address the question of an agency that buys everything and builds everything for the Federal Government, and they don't have an incentive.

□ 2120

Just last week I put an amendment on the defense authorization. I want to thank the Democrats and Republicans for being supportive. I look forward to working with them again in the agriculture bill.

But finally what I would say is that I am grateful that we are highlighting small businesses today, and I hope that I've listed a few items that we will hear from small businesses about, that we can hear your voices tell us how we can help you better, either with the IRS, with sequestration, with the outreach in the Small Business Administration or working with the General Services Administration so that you have more opportunity to participate as a small business.

Now let me cite a few of my businesses, as I go to my seat, in Texas. I want to celebrate Frenchy's, the Creuzot family, that has been in the chicken frying business for 50 years plus. Yes, I have a great excitement that they have taken that business and they are in the marketing business of making food products that they are selling to grocery stores. They've grown from being that place where the students from Texas Southern University would go and the rest of us would go by expanding. They have kept people hired for 50 years. Their father has gone on to glory, their mother is still alive, but the children have kept it alive. I want to salute them because it is a business of the family. They came from Louisiana, made their way over in this direction.

I want to salute Kase Lawal and CAMAC as one of the only standing energy companies owned by an African American in the United States, along with Osyka, owned by Michael Harness, and a pipeline company, Milton Carroll, who's had Precision Instruments for a number of years that was in the oil drilling business. I want to salute them.

I want to salute Cool Runnings, my first visit to them, a Jamaican restaurant. They have taken their business and grown it—in Houston, Texas by the way. To be able to have a restaurant and a takeout business is great. I want to salute the Houston Black Expo, because they are having their big event on June 21 and businesses all over Houston will be benefiting from Mr. Love's great effort in the Houston Black Expo.

Finally, I want to conclude by saying that small businesses are in fact the backbone of America. I know that there will be a great opportunity for us to expand on that.

Let me close by thanking you, Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. HORSFORD, thank you so very much for highlighting what is truly the infrastructure of jobs in America, small businesses and minor-

ity-owned businesses, women-owned businesses. Thank you for your courtesy.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentlelady from Texas for her very eloquent and thoughtful remarks and for her putting forth some very important policy prescriptions for what we in the Congress can do to help advance the agenda on behalf of small businesses all across this country, and certainly in the women- and minority-owned business context.

I also want to note, I am thankful that Representative CLARKE mentioned one of the important immigrant businesses that began in the Bronx, New York, but has spread all across the country, the Golden Crust Caribbean Bakery and Grill, as well as I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas for highlighting some of the important businesses that have sprouted up in Houston, Texas. Those are just a few examples of what entrepreneurs in the black immigrant community, in the African American community, have done all across the land. All we're saying is we want to make sure that we provide these businessmen and -women the same opportunities that others throughout time in America have had, because if we do, they will be able to translate their entrepreneurial spirit, their innovative ideas, their vision, into reality that will make economic sense for their communities and lead to the hiring of American citizens and others who need the employment opportunity that these small businesses will continue to generate.

Just a few observations in closing. One of the things that was mentioned earlier today on the floor was the fact that many small businesses confront an uncertain economic environment. And as a result of this uncertainty, they are unable to move forward in any concrete fashion because they don't know when the next crisis will hit our economy: Are we going to default on our debt? Are we going to fall over the fiscal cliff? How long are we going to be dealing with sequestration?

I would suggest to my good friends on the other side of the aisle that if we really want to help out small businesses and entrepreneurs, we've got to figure out a way to come together and find common ground as it relates to moving our economy forward, because as long as we're in this period of uncertainty, it will be difficult for small businesses and for entrepreneurs to take any step forward as it relates to growing their businesses and allowing them to be more prosperous.

Now there is a vehicle for us to try and find common ground. For 4 years, my good friends on the other side of the aisle were complaining about the fact that we were not in regular order, that the Senate failed to pass a budget. Well, this year a budget resolution was passed in the House of Representatives. A budget resolution was passed in the Senate. Two very different visions for where we should go as a country. But

the vehicle to find common ground is to move forward with a conference committee. The majority in the Senate has indicated they are prepared to move forward and appoint conferees, but the Speaker of the people's House refuses to do so, even though for the last 4 years folks were complaining about the absence of regular order.

If you want to do something about small businesses, what we should do in America is figure out how we in the Congress can come together, find common ground and create some economic certainty so these entrepreneurs can move forward.

I don't know if my good friend has any parting comments, but let me just say that we in the CBC are committed to continuing to stand up for entrepreneurship in America, for opportunity, for the fruitful pursuit of the American Dream through innovation, and we extend an olive branch to Members of the other side of the aisle on this issue and on all other issues so we can finally find a way to come together and move this economy forward in a way that should benefit all Americans.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate American small businesses during the 50th Annual National Small Business Week, it is important that we recognize minority entrepreneurs and their contributions to local economies all across the country. Small businesses serve as the backbone of America's economy, and minority-owned enterprises have played a critical role in our Nation's economic development, generating an estimated \$1 trillion in annual revenue as of 2011.

In Texas, there are more than 365,000 minority-owned firms, employing more than 690,000 individuals. Small businesses account for the majority of the employers in the State of Texas, and create a substantial number of local new jobs. Small businesses bring dynamic ideas, and generate innovative services and products, to the marketplace which are necessary for economic prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, as we honor small businesses this week, let us all reaffirm our commitment to expand economic opportunities for aspiring business owners all across the country. These enterprises are a key component to a strong economy and a flourishing middle class.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. With respect to a unanimous-consent request entered earlier today, the Chair would clarify that, under clause 7 of rule XII, a request to remove the name of a cosponsor cannot be entertained after the final committee authorized to consider the measure reports it to the House or is discharged from its consideration.

H.R. 1797 is currently on the Union Calendar and any request to remove a cosponsor at this point may not be entertained.

JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HULTGREN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Before I begin, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, as I begin, I do want to wish and hope that you and others of our colleagues had a very happy Father's Day yesterday. It is one of the most important things for fathers, and mothers, to be able to provide for their families.

Mr. Speaker, this evening I would like to talk about what for many Americans is probably the most pressing, or maybe depressing, issue our country is facing right now: jobs, unemployment and the need to create more jobs. But while we as a Nation face challenges, the roadmap to prosperity is clear. The question is, will we act on the recommendations of those who create the jobs, that drive our national economy, America's small businesses and entrepreneurs?

As I speak, the unemployment rate in the United States stands at 7.6 percent. According to the American Enterprise Institute, just 64.4 percent of working age men are employed, the lowest level by far since the Great Depression, and an astounding 5 percentage points lower than at the beginning of the current downturn. A staggering 4.4 million workers have been out of work for 27 weeks or longer.

□ 2130

In Illinois, my home State, the unemployment rate is even higher—at 9.3 percent. The unemployment rate in my home State has been at or above 8.6 percent since April of 2009; 611,000 people are currently out of work in Illinois.

According to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, of the 26.3 million part-time workers, 7.8 million are working part time for economic reasons, meaning the job market wasn't robust enough to support full-time positions or they could only find part-time work.

Jobs, unemployment, job growth—all of these are issues on the minds of Americans because, directly or indirectly, all Americans are affected by them. When I meet with small businesses and employers around my district, I ask them, what would it take for you to create just one more job? I would love for them to create 10 more jobs or 20 more jobs or 50 more jobs; but I ask them, what would it take for you to create just one more job? They

tell me that the best way to spur job creation and economic growth is to reduce government regulations, cut taxes and simplify the Tax Code, and reduce the size of government by cutting spending.

Having a full-time, stable job and going to work every day is necessary just to meet the challenges of daily living. Americans' pocketbooks are pummeled every day. Take gas prices, for instance. The nationwide average price for a gallon of gas has jumped by more than \$1 in the last 4 years from \$2.58 a gallon in June of 2009 to \$3.64 a gallon in June of this year.

The price of gas in Illinois right now is averaging \$4.08 a gallon. That's 15 cents per gallon higher than this time last year. In the Chicago area and in my district, prices are even higher. The average price for a gallon of regular gas is a ridiculous \$4.28. This is just one example of how everyday life is becoming less and less affordable for ordinary Americans.

Creating good, full-time jobs must be our priority. But small business owners in my district tell me that in the current "business averse" climate, this is difficult, if not impossible, for them to do.

Jeff, the president of a small industrial pump manufacturing company, is not hiring. He would like to, but he says he can't. He says that "business owners have to be optimistic that the business environment will be suitable for business growth." He goes on to say, however, "The unfriendly business climate coming from Washington and the huge deficit spending reduces optimism that the business climate will continue to improve or even remain stable." Jeff also says, "Government regulations and high taxation create uncertainty—and government regulation and inflationary policies are driving up the cost of hiring. The primary resource of business needs is employees."

Then there's Tom, the president of a raw materials distribution company in my district, who says "the biggest thing holding me back from hiring is uncertainty of the future business climate." Tom said, "We have already seen health care cost increases of nearly 20 percent year over year in early 2013, which was on top of the 12 percent increase in 2012." Tom also stated, "We pay for 75 percent of the cost of health care for our employees. The parts of health care legislation yet to be implemented will probably penalize us even more for doing the right thing. We do not understand how health care legislation will impact our business."

The recommendations of the small businesses that create the jobs in this country—the "engines of the economy"—are critical to increasing employment and spurring growth in our national economy.

Reducing the regulatory burden on small businesses is one critical factor toward inducing them to hire more workers. The burdensome nature of

proposed Federal regulations is making long-term planning for businesses and growth virtually impossible. An inability to plan is having a paralyzing effect on local investment and hiring.

According to the National Federation of Independent Business, in only the last 3 months there have been 6,669 regulatory changes posted or notices posted on the Federal regulatory Web site. That's an average of 74 regulations per day. Let me repeat that: NFIB's own study says in only the last 3 months there have been 6,669 regulatory changes posted or notices posted on the Federal regulatory Web site, an average of 74 regulations every single day.

This regulatory morass forces small businesses to hold onto any extra revenue they may have for fear of new compliance costs. This means foregoing opportunities to invest or hire new workers. Some businesses are forced to close altogether.

A recent poll of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Federation of Independent Business found that 62 percent of small business owners and manufacturers say the United States' own regulations, rules, and taxes impact their businesses more negatively than foreign competition. So our own regulations, according to a majority of business owners, are more harmful to them or more threatening to them than foreign competition.

Small businesses are the engine of our Nation's economy. They create about two-thirds of new jobs in the United States. They employ more than half of the private sector workforce. We need to unleash their potential.

So what can be done? Well, we must require regulatory authorities to review their regulations for usefulness and relevance and amend them as necessary to get rid of them if they are obsolete.

I have introduced legislation to do just that. H.R. 309, the Regulatory Sunset and Review Act, requires Federal agencies to regularly review regulations on their books and establish a process to sunset those that are duplicative, conflicting, or no longer necessary.

Small businesses need a seat at the table at the earliest stages of crafting regulations. Too often, regulators generating rules have little or no contact with the businesses affected by those regulations they implement and, thus, little knowledge of the impact on jobs.

Regulators need to assess the long-term costs and benefits of regulations—including how they will affect job loss and job creation—using the best available tools and adopt only those regulations whose benefits clearly outweigh the costs.

The regulatory process requires transparency and accountability. Sharing publicly the reasons why certain public input was not incorporated and disclosing the data, methods, and models underlying Federal regulatory decisionmaking are also important steps to restoring trust to the Federal regulatory process.

Reducing red tape is critical, but cutting taxes and implementing meaningful tax reform that incentivizes businesses to hire is also key to invigorating job growth. When taxes are lower, businesses invest their resources and hire more workers, which is exactly what we want. When taxes are lower, taxpaying citizens are able to keep more of their own money, money to spend as they see fit, to save, or to invest.

Congress must consider the impact tax policy is having on small businesses' ability to succeed when small businesses are a primary source of job creation in the United States and the engines of economic growth.

Small businesses—those with less than 500 employees—represent 99.7 percent of all employers, and employ almost half of the private sector labor force—55 million workers. In Illinois, again my home State, small businesses represent 98.3 percent of all employers and provide jobs to 2.4 million workers, about half of the private labor force.

So when it comes to economic and tax policy, we need to listen to Main Street small businesses and mom-and-pop shops that create the jobs in this country. This is what they are saying when it comes to taxes and spending:

Ninety-one percent of small businesses find that the Tax Code is complicated enough to hire their own tax preparer.

Eighty-five percent think Congress should revise the Tax Code.

Eighty-one percent think government should cut spending before ever considering tax increases.

Seventy-eight percent want to close tax loopholes.

And 71 percent agree that tax reform should include lowering the tax burden on small businesses.

Thus, to enable small businesses to create jobs and improve the employment climate in this country, tax rates must be low.

High tax rates are a problem for small businesses because they siphon off revenue owners need to reinvest for growth and to create jobs.

□ 2140

So what needs to be done?

The implementation of comprehensive tax reform that makes the Tax Code fairer, less burdensome, and more comprehensible for the folks who pay taxes and the small businesses that invest in hiring;

The permanent repeal of the estate, or death, tax, which I have long advocated is critical for small businesses and maintaining a healthy jobs climate. Many small businesses are family owned. The death tax is a major impediment for such businesses to keep operating in a down economy once the owner retires or dies. Protecting small businesses from the death tax is impor-

tant in order to keep Main Street businesses operating for future generations and for preserving their ability to create jobs as we try to grow this economy;

We should cut taxes to spur investment and hiring. Lower tax rates lower the cost of capital and increase the rewards for the risks that businesses take in hiring new workers. I support increasing the small business expensing limit so businesses can immediately recover their costs and invest in their businesses and hire new workers;

We must simplify the Tax Code. It is too complicated when 9 out of 10 small businesses must hire someone to prepare their own taxes. Making the Tax Code easier to understand and follow and not placing new reporting burdens on small businesses will help them focus on growing their businesses and creating jobs.

In addition to reducing regulatory burdens and cutting taxes, eliminating wasteful spending and reducing the size of government is key to job growth:

Current trends have government spending continuing to hover at 22 percent of gross domestic product for the next 10 years;

Continued spending adds to the \$16.6 trillion debt, and that, in turn, drives up interest costs to pay for borrowing;

The CBO estimates that interest paid on the national debt as a percentage of the overall budget will more than double from the current 6.2 percent of the budget to 14.1 percent, consuming an ever larger share of Federal resources.

Clearly, we do need to cut spending relative to the overall Federal budget. Cutting spending reduces the amount of money government takes from the private economy. Cutting spending and reducing the size of government relative to the private sector keeps more money in the private sector where it can be put to productive use, such as in hiring and creating jobs. Cutting wasteful spending and balancing our national budget will also absolutely help job growth.

It's simple: the Federal Government should not spend more than it takes in if we want to create an environment conducive to job creation. I have advocated for and have supported the budget my House colleagues passed this spring that balances the budget in 10 years by cutting spending and fixing our broken Tax Code so that it is fairer and simpler for everyone. I also support and have worked hard to pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Requiring the Federal Government to live within its means and balance spending with the money it takes in, just as families in Illinois and across America have to do, will instill fiscal discipline required to get our economy moving in the right direction. This will

also promote confidence and create certainty within our Nation's private sector businesses so they can take productive steps towards hiring workers and growing their businesses.

According to the small businesses I meet in my district, there are more things we can do to spur job creation in this country. We can open up American markets overseas. New markets mean a greater demand for American-made goods. The businesses that manufacture these products will hire workers to meet the demand.

In that regard, I have voted in favor of free trade agreements with countries such as Colombia and Panama and South Korea. I have also supported permanent normal trade relations with Russia in order that American manufacturers can receive the benefits of open markets as a result of Russia's joining the WTO. We also must eliminate the bureaucracy that hinders the development of American products. Bureaucracy should not stand in the way of American innovation and bringing products to market.

I am a cosponsor of the Protect Small Business Jobs Act. This legislation would provide small businesses with a limited grace period to correct regulatory violations, and if the violation is corrected in a timely manner, it allows for the waiver of any sanctions against the small business. This will help business owners like Tom, who, in referring to one Federal regulatory authority with which he was dealing, said, "Rather than working with industry to fix alleged issues, it is imposing significant fines right off the bat without giving companies the opportunity to first fix the concerns." Government should be a facilitator, not an obstacle, to new product development and job creation.

Mr. Speaker, the pathway to a growing economy and putting people back to work is clear. The small business job creators in my district and around the country have spoken: they want to get rid of burdensome and unnecessary red tape; they want lower taxes and a simpler Tax Code that lends to certainty and encourages growth and investment; and they want the Federal Government to exercise fiscal discipline and to serve as a facilitator for American innovation, product development, and marketing.

Mr. Speaker, we can help American small businesses get Americans back to work. America is the land of opportunity where, with a mixture of aspiration and diligence, anyone can achieve one's dreams. Let's redouble our efforts and renew our commitment to our fellow citizens to help them build a bright future for themselves, their children, and for this Nation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LAMBORN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal reasons.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 18, 2013, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1876. A letter from the Director, Program Development and Regulatory Analysis, Rural Development Utilities Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Community Connect Broadband Grant Program (RIN: 0572-AC30) received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1877. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final priority. Technical Assistance to Improve State Data Capacity--National Technical Assistance Center to Improve State Capacity to Accurately Collect and Report IDEA Data [CFDA Number: 84.373Y.] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1878. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority; Technical Assistance To Improve State Data Capacity--National Technical Assistance Center To Improve State Capacity To Accurately Collect and Report IDEA Data [CFDA Number: 84.373Y] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1879. A letter from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementation of Regulatory Guide 1.221 on Design-Basis Hurricane and Hurricane Missiles [NRC-2012-0247] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1880. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Models for Plant-Specific Adoption of Technical Specifications Task Force Traveler TSTF-426, Revision 5, "Revise or Add Actions to Preclude Entry into LCO 3.0.3-RITSTF Initiatives 6B & 6C". Using the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Process [Project No.: 753; NRC-2013-0007] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1881. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Updated Aging Management Criteria for Reactor Vessel Internal Compo-

nents for Pressurized Water Reactors [LR-1SG-2011-04] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1882. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Quality Verification For Plate-Type Uranium-Aluminum Fuel Elements For Use In Research and Test Reactors Regulatory Guide 2.3 received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1883. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on International Religious Freedom for 2012; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1884. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Prevailing Rate Systems; Redefinition of the Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, and Southwestern Wisconsin Appropriated Fund Federal Wage System Wage Areas (RIN: 3206-AM75) received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1885. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's report on the activities of the Community Relations Service (CRS) for Fiscal Year 2012, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000g-3; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1886. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Assessment of Mediation and Arbitration Procedures [Docket No.: EP 699] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1887. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulation, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Wilson v. Commissioner, 705 F.3d 980 (9th Cir. 213), aff'g T.C. Memo. 2010-134, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1888. A letter from the Assistant Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure: United States and Area Median Gross Income Figures [Rev. Proc. 2013-27] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1889. A letter from the Assistant Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Empowerment Zone Designation Extension [Notice: 2013-38] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1890. A letter from the Assistant Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Credit for Renewable Electricity Production, Refined Coal Production, and Indian Coal Production, and Publication of Inflation Adjustment Factors and Reference Process for Calendar Year 2013 [Notice 2013-33] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1891. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Update of Weighted Average Interest Rates, Yield Curves, and Segment Rates [Notice 2013-37] received June 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1892. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue

Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Temporary Shelter for Individuals Displaced by Severe Storms and Tornadoes in Oklahoma [Notice 2013-39] received June 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 85. A bill to create the Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Government of the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-110). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1169. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Secretary of the Navy certain Federal land in Churchill County, Nevada; with an amendment (Rept. 113-111). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1300. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to reauthorize the volunteer programs and community partnerships for the benefit of national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-112). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2397. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-113). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 266. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1947) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1797) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-114). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1080. A bill to amend the Sikes Act to promote the use of cooperative agreements under such Act for land management related to Department of Defense readiness activities and to amend title 10, United States Code, to facilitate interagency cooperation in conservation programs to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on military readiness activities, with an amendment (Rept. 113-115 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 2393. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to develop and present to Congress a legislative proposal to establish a consumption tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2394. A bill to allow a State to opt out of K-12 education grant programs and the requirements of those programs, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to taxpayers in such a State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 2395. A bill to provide for donor contribution acknowledgments to be displayed at projects authorized under the Commemorative Works Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 2396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish the Coal Mitigation Trust Fund funded by the imposition of a tax on the extraction of coal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CARTER, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. McCAUL):

H.R. 2398. A bill to prohibit the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture from taking action on Federal lands that impede border security on such lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. AMASH, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MULVANEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Ms. CHU, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. JONES, Mr. ENYART, Mr. MASSIE, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HOLT, Mr. RADEL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SALMON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. POLIS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 2399. A bill to prevent the mass collection of records of innocent Americans under section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended by section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, and to provide for greater accountability and transparency in the implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. HANNA, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. FARR):

H.R. 2400. A bill to amend the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 to require recordkeeping and authorize investigations and enforcement actions for violations of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COTTON:

H.R. 2401. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with State foresters authorizing State foresters to provide certain forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration and protection services; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2402. A bill to replace the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with a five person Commission; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 2403. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to permit a State to require an applicant for voter registration in the State who uses the Federal mail voter registration application form developed by the Election Assistance Commission under such Act to provide additional information as a condition of the State's acceptance of the form; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2404. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to permit providers of eligible food purchasing and delivery services to be approved as retail food stores that accept and redeem supplemental nutrition assistance benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2405. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to clarify the circumstances under which the enhanced penalty provisions for subsequent convictions apply; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington):

H. Res. 264. A resolution providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, with an amendment; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COFFMAN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KIND, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BARBER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TYTUS, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H. Res. 265. A resolution honoring the entrepreneurial spirit of small business concerns in the United States during National Small Business Week, which begins on June 17, 2013; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H. Res. 267. A resolution congratulating the University of Washington Huskies' Men's Crew Team for winning the 2013 Intercollegiate Rowing Association National Championship; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BASS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H. Res. 268. A resolution observing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

53. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to a House Resolution recognizing the 65th Infantry Regiment known as the Borinqueneers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

54. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 51 urging the President and the Congress to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

55. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 51 urging the President and the Congress to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. RANGEL introduced a bill (H.R. 2406) for the relief of Daniel Wachira; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 2393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 2394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution: "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."

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 2395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

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.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 2396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 2397.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 2398.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States), and Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8, which grants Congress the authority to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and Clause 18 of Article 1 Section 8, which allows the authority to make laws deemed necessary and proper.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 2399.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. CAPPES:

H.R. 2400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. COTTON:

H.R. 2401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, section 3, clause 2

"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 con-

strued as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (related to the general welfare of the United States); and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (related to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 2403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the Constitution states that "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 Places of choosing Senators."

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 2404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 2406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 127: Mr. COLE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HALL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.R. 164: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 279: Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 309: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 310: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 351: Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 411: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 455: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 475: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 523: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 533: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 685: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BARLETTA, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 693: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 702: Mr. POCAN, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 713: Mr. JOYCE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 721: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 725: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 741: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JONES, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 755: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DENT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. BERA of California.

H.R. 830: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 838: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 904: Mr. PETRI and Mr. WESTMORELAND

H.R. 924: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 925: Mr. GRIMM.

H.R. 938: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. STUTZMAN, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 1009: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 1101: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1146: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1150: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1151: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1250: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1309: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1319: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1389: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1395: Mrs. CAPPES.

H.R. 1416: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 1421: Mr. BERA of California.

H.R. 1427: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1437: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1450: Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 1466: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1507: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 1508: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1518: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 1528: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1563: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan and Mr. MICA.

H.R. 1619: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1620: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1717: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. RADEL.

H.R. 1731: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LANCE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 1763: Mr. BERA of California and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1771: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MICA, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1825: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1830: Mr. DUFFY and Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 1843: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 1845: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1851: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1852: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 1871: Mr. MESSER.

H.R. 1874: Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 1877: Mr. PETRI and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1896: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1918: Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 1920: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1933: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1971: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1995: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 2009: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2016: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2019: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 2022: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2032: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2033: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of exas and Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 2053: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 2089: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 2094: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 2122: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 2123: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2150: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. COSTA, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. O'ROUKE.

H.R. 2160: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 2182: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 2194: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 2239: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 2252: Mr. HIMES, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. PIERLUISI.

H.R. 2273: Mr. LEVIN.

- H.R. 2288: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 2300: Mr. SALMON and Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 2310: Mr. KEATING, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 2319: Mr. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 2329: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 2375: Mr. POSEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. BARLETTA.
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. HURT.
- H. Res. 35: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DAINES, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. YODER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. HECK of Nevada, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
- H. Res. 36: Mr. YODER.
H. Res. 97: Mr. NOLAN.
H. Res. 109: Mr. PITTS and Ms. LOFGREN.
H. Res. 112: Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H. Res. 211: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 213: Mr. HECK of Washington.
H. Res. 220: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H. Res. 248: Ms. JACKSON LEE.