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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

July 8, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEVE WOMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Loving and gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As the Members of this assembly return from days away celebrating our Nation's birth, grant them safe journey. May they return ready to assume a difficult work which must be done.

We pray for the needs of the Nation and world and all of creation. Bless those who seek to honor You and serve each other and all Americans in this House through their public service. May the words and deeds of this place reflect an earnest desire for justice, and may men and women in government build on the tradition of equity and truth that represents the noblest heritage of our people.

May Your blessing, O God, be with us this day and every day to come, and may all we do be done for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ISRAEL 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.

AMERICAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, it's time to get serious about American energy independence.

Removing barriers to safe offshore energy production is a necessary component of a serious American energy strategy. Our country has been blessed with an abundance of resources; and if we utilize those resources responsibly rather than ignore them, we can reduce dependence on foreign oil by creating 1 million new jobs.

During the same week an Obama global warming adviser stated that a "war on coal is exactly what's needed." Republicans worked to lower energy prices, to move our country away from dependence on foreign oil, and to create jobs. This stands in stark contrast to President Obama's energy priorities. Under his Environmental Protection Agency, 17 North Carolina coal units are being shut down; gas prices remain high; and the shovel-ready Keystone XL pipeline remains stalled.

Jobless Americans and working families deserve better. The President would do well to follow the all-of-the-above energy strategy we led with in the House.

THE RESILIENCE OF OUR FAITHS

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

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, with so many challenges in the world today—student loan rates, turmoil in Egypt and in Syria, and jobs at home—I think it's important for us to remind ourselves of the resilience of our faiths.

Recently, in New York, I joined Monsignor Brendan Riordan and the congregation of the St. Aloysius Church in Great Neck to celebrate their centennial jubilee.

St. Aloysius was established in 1876. In 1913, ground was broken for the beautiful church that stands today. It stands today with 1,200 families, worshipping in English, in Spanish, and in Korean, with food banks and immigration counseling and human services and interfaith partnerships.

I am privileged to represent St. Aloysius Church in Great Neck, Mr. Speaker, and I am especially privileged to talk about it on the floor of this Congress today.

OBAMACARE EMPLOYER MANDATE

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, Obama-Care's long-term care insurance program has been abandoned and repealed. Its preexisting conditions insurance program has been shut down. Its small business exchanges have been delayed—and on and on with this train wreck.

Last week, the President chose to blatantly ignore his own law by putting off the employer mandate until 2015. There is no waiver procedure in the bill. I guess Senator REID didn't think it important when he was crafting the bill behind closed doors.

☐ 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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Businesses across the country are confused about ObamaCare, and this does nothing to clear up that confusion. It just puts it off to a more politically convenient time—beyond the 2014 midterm elections. The mandate has already reduced working hours for many Americans and has discouraged the creation of full-time jobs. Businesses have already spent billions in getting ready to comply. ObamaCare is already a failure—harming businesses, workers, and American health care.

The President has chosen to break his own law by his actions. Let's stop the extralegal waivers. Give every American a waiver by repealing the law completely.

ELIMINATING VERIFICATION

(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, last week, the administration once again adjusted the Affordable Care Act in an effort to try to save this takeover of the Nation's health care.

On Friday, the latest change was announced: The new health care exchanges will not verify an individual's income for the year as was originally planned.

By eliminating the verification requirement, how will the government determine who gets health care subsidies? They're going to use the honor system—because no one would lie about something like that.

This will open the exchanges to a staggering amount of potential fraud. It is also clearly a political move. The administration has made it clear that they want as many people as possible to sign up for the exchanges so they can reap the public relations benefits of talking about the popularity of said exchanges.

All of this comes at a time when the Federal health programs are already stricken with fraud, and now the administration wants to introduce a new program. This new program is based on self-attestation. Whatever happened to "trust, but verify"?

HUMAN RIGHTS FAILURES OF THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. WOLF. When President Obama was awarded the Nobel Prize for his commitment to human rights, the decision was based on a misplaced hope rather than actual record. In fact, the Obama administration has been silent or inept in country after country when it comes to advocating for the oppressed, the marginalized, and the vulnerable.

On Obama's watch, more than 118 Tibetans have set themselves aflame, and yet human rights was barely men-

tioned at the recent U.S.-China summit. On Obama's watch, genocide persists in Darfur, and thousands are starving in the Nuba Mountains, and yet the Sudan special envoy position has been vacant for nearly 4 months. On Obama's watch, Christians, including Egypt's ancient Coptic Christian community, have experienced escalating persecution throughout the Middle East, and yet religious freedom is relegated to the back burner in our dealings with Islamist governments.

In the days ahead, I will highlight this administration's abject failure to champion human rights and religious freedom around the world.

PRESIDENT PLAYING POLITICS WITH HEALTH CARE

(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. Mr. Speaker, the President is playing politics with the American people's health care.

According to an editorial published in *The Wall Street Journal*:

The White House seems to regard laws as mere suggestions, including the laws it helped to write. On the heels of last week's 1-year suspension of the Affordable Care Act's employer mandate to offer insurance to workers, the administration is now waiving a new batch of its own ObamaCare prescriptions. These disclosures arrived inside a 606-page catchall final rule that the Health and Human Services Department published on Friday, July 5—a classic Friday news dump, with extra credit for the holiday weekend. HHS now says it will no longer attempt to verify individual eligibility for insurance subsidies and instead will rely on self-reporting, with minimal efforts to verify if the information consumers provide is accurate.

House Republicans have warned for years of the failure of ObamaCare—that it is too unworkable, too overreaching, and too destructive for American families. House Republicans have voted 37 times to repeal or to defund ObamaCare. The American people deserve a health care system based on the doctor-patient relationship, not on one mandated by a government.

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

EFFECTS OF SEQUESTRATION

(Mr. GALLEG0 asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the effects of sequestration on the Department of Defense employees and their families.

Starting this week, 650,000-or-so Department of Defense employees across the country will go a day a week without pay for 11 weeks. I am appalled that the previous Congress would authorize such a measure. Here is what

these furloughs mean for Texas families and our State as a whole:

Approximately 45,000 Department of Defense civilian employees in Texas will be furloughed. The cuts will specifically hurt families in the 23rd Congressional District who work at Joint Base San Antonio, Fort Bliss in El Paso, and Laughlin Air Force Base in Del Rio. Today, in fact, the El Paso Times reported that furloughs will affect 11,000 civilian employees at Fort Bliss and at Beaumont Army Medical Center.

One day a week for 11 weeks, that results in \$3,300 in lost wages per employee; and it means that, on average, most of these workers will effectively receive a 20 percent salary cut each pay period for the rest of the fiscal year. Do the math, and that's nearly \$149 million lost in Texas.

Mr. Speaker, with every passing day, thousands of jobs are at risk. We have to put politics aside and work through the issue of sequestration.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BACKLOG

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

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, last week, our Nation celebrated 237 years of independence.

It is the dedication and sacrifice of the members of our armed services that allows us to celebrate this each year. Yet it is troubling that our servicemembers are struggling to utilize the job retraining and placement programs that they deserve.

After returning home, a veteran seeking health and education benefits runs into over 600 forms that he or she must fill out from over 18 Federal agencies. This is not only burdensome for them, but it has created an enormous backlog at the Department of Veterans Affairs. As of March, the agency had roughly 70 percent of its claims pending over 125 days.

House Republicans have passed several bills this year to improve veterans' work programs and to decrease the VA backlog through funding for technological improvements like digital scanning and paperless claims processing. This is a start, but we need to do more.

Our troops put their lives on the line for our country. We must do whatever we can to help veterans obtain the benefits they have so honorably earned.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT DIRECTOR, THE HONORABLE DAVID SCOTT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Chandra Harris, District Director, the Honorable DAVID SCOTT, Member of Congress:

JUNE 27, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have received a subpoena, issued by the Superior Court of Clayton County, Georgia, requiring that I appear to testify in that court at the trial of a particular civil case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined under Rule VIII that the subpoena (i) is not "a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court," (ii) seeks information that is not "material and relevant," and/or (iii) is not "consistent with the privileges and rights of the House." Accordingly, I intend to move to quash the subpoena.

Sincerely,

CHANDRA HARRIS,

District Director for the Hon. David Scott.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by Speaker pro tempore Thornberry on Friday, June 28, 2013:

H.R. 1151, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes;

H.R. 324, to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II;

H.R. 2383, to designate the new Interstate Route 70 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri, and southwestern Illinois as the "Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge".

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:30 today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1730

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETRI) at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

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.

FINANCIAL COMPETITIVE ACT OF 2013

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1341) to require the Financial Stability Oversight Council to conduct a study of the likely effects of the differences between the United States and other jurisdictions in implementing the derivatives credit valuation adjustment capital requirement, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1341

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 "Financial Competitive Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF BASEL III CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO DERIVATIVES EXPOSURES.

(a) STUDY.—The Financial Stability Oversight Council shall conduct a study of the likely effects that differences between the United States and other jurisdictions in implementing the derivatives credit valuation adjustment (in this section referred to as "CVA") capital requirement would have on—

- (1) United States financial institutions that conduct derivatives transactions and participate in derivatives markets;
- (2) end users of derivatives; and
- (3) international derivatives markets.

(b) CONTENT.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include—

- (1) an assessment of—

(A) the extent to which there are differences in the approaches that the United States and other jurisdictions are taking regarding implementation of the CVA capital requirement, and the nature of the differences;

(B) the impact that the differences would have on—

(i) United States financial institutions that conduct derivatives transactions and participate in derivatives markets, including their ability to serve end users of derivatives;

(ii) pricing and other costs of, and services available to, end users of derivatives in the United States and other jurisdictions; and

(iii) the competitiveness of United States financial institutions and United States derivatives markets, including the extent to which differences in the CVA capital requirement could shift derivatives business among jurisdictions; and

(C) the interaction between differing CVA capital requirements and margin rules; and

(2) recommendations regarding steps that the Congress and the Federal financial regulatory agencies that comprise the Financial Stability Oversight Council should take to—

(A) minimize any expected negative effects on United States financial institutions, derivatives markets, and end users[and];

(B) encourage greater international consistency in implementation of internationally agreed capital, liquidity, and other prudential standards[]; and

(C) ensure that the Financial Stability Oversight Council fulfills its statutory mandate to identify risks and respond to emerging threats to financial stability.

(c) REPORT.—No later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Financial Stability Oversight Council shall submit a written report containing the results of the study to the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committees on Agriculture and Financial Services of the

House of Representatives, and the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FINCHER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 1341, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I want to thank Chairman JEB HENSARLING, Chairman FRANK LUCAS, and Chairman SCOTT GARRETT for working with both Congressman DAVID SCOTT and me to bring H.R. 1341 to the floor for consideration today.

I am pleased that we are considering H.R. 1341, the Financial Competitive Act of 2013. Mr. SCOTT and I have worked in a bipartisan manner to move this measure forward to ensure America remains competitive in the global marketplace. We need folks around the world to know America is open for opportunity, advancement, and upward mobility. In this country, we promote opportunity, not unfair regulations that punish business and kill jobs here. I introduced the Financial Competitive Act with my friend Mr. SCOTT for one reason—to ensure the law of unintended consequences does not place America at a disadvantage globally.

Our bill simply requires the Financial Stability Oversight Council to conduct a study of the impacts implementing the credit valuation adjustment capital requirement, or CVA, will have on the U.S. consumers, end users, and U.S. financial institutions. This study is in response to the recent Basel 3 Accord, which is a global regulatory standard for capital requirements for banks.

Unfortunately, European Union Basel 3 regulators decided to exempt their own European banks from complying with certain provisions of Basel 3. Specifically, European regulators have decided to exempt transactions with sovereign pension funds and corporate counterparties, which are also exempt from clearing obligations from CVA-risk-weighted assets. This means European banks will not have to put up capital like American banks.

I have some serious questions about the impact the European exemption will have on U.S. financial institutions, consumers, and the larger U.S. economy. To me, this exemption will provide a significant financial and business advantage to European banks, European customers, and European end

users at the expense of American business, banks, and end users.

Mr. SCOTT and I are not alone. Canada recently announced it will delay its CVA capital requirement for 1 year even though it implemented the rest of the Basel 3 package on schedule. Canada's decision to delay the implementation of the CVA requirement was simple. It was driven by concerns that Canadian banks would be at a competitive disadvantage because of the European CVA exemption. U.S. financial institutions and consumers share those same concerns and will be competitively disadvantaged, which will affect how these institutions serve consumers and the derivatives business as well as the commercial loan business.

Our bill will clarify the impact the CVA exemption for European financial institutions will have on the U.S. economy. The U.S. economy can't afford to wait while Europe takes valuable market share away from U.S. companies. If the U.S. doesn't act, this disadvantage could potentially cost the U.S. economy billions of dollars and lead to jobs moving overseas.

It's simple: this bill is about America versus Europe. I urge you to support me in passing the Financial Competitive Act in order to ensure the law of unintended consequences doesn't place U.S. consumers, end users, and financial institutions at a disadvantage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Just last week, the government made an important step towards repairing our financial system after the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. The Federal Reserve adopted final rules implementing Basel 3, including new capital requirements intended to bolster capital throughout the financial system. As losses mounted during the financial crisis, the woefully inadequate capital cushions at banks and others nearly brought our entire economy to a halt.

I also appreciate that the bank regulators have taken a commonsense approach, for which I had strongly advocated, related to community banks, including the treatment of residential mortgages. I applaud the banking regulators for finalizing these critical rules, which, along with the other Dodd-Frank reforms, will create the conditions for a robust and resilient financial sector.

This legislation before us today, H.R. 1341, requires the Financial Stability Oversight Council, or FSOC, to conduct a study of the potential effects of any differences between the U.S. and other jurisdictions' implementation of one aspect of the Basel 3 Accords—the credit valuation adjustment capital requirement related to derivatives transactions. The Basel signatory countries rightly agreed that banks should hold capital against the possibility that their counterparties, be they airlines or other banks, would default.

However, despite agreeing to do so under Basel 3, the European Union has

made a preliminary decision to exclude the credit valuation adjustment from the calculation of European banks' capital requirements. As a result of the EU dropping this requirement, some U.S. banks think that they may be disadvantaged relative to their international counterparts.

Under the bill, the FSOC will study these and other differences between the regulators' implementation of this requirement. I agree that it is important for U.S. regulators to ensure that the way by which the CVA is calculated for domestic financial institutions includes an appropriate methodology that will not inadvertently create an unlevel playing field relative to foreign competitors. At the same time, we must be mindful not to engage in a global race to the bottom when it comes to capital requirements for our largest, most globally interconnected financial institutions. After all, the strength of the U.S. financial system is and will be based on its stability and transparency.

Importantly, during consideration of the bill, Mrs. BEATTY of Ohio added language balancing the study's scope. As a result, the FSOC study will also consider the effects that failing to implement the CVA would have on the stability of U.S. financial markets in a period of market stress as well as how the regulators are fulfilling their statutory mandate to respond to emerging threats to financial stability.

With the addition of this language, the bill's study now balances not just the implications for derivatives market participants of this specific capital charge but also the effects on our economic stability. Undercapitalized derivatives exposures were one of the major drivers of the 2008 financial crisis. Market participants should hold capital against the risk of a counterparty defaulting or entering bankruptcy.

We can certainly consider how the implementation of the CVA could best be accomplished; but, again, we cannot engage in a global race to the bottom when it comes to capital rules. It is my hope that the FSOC will use the findings from this study to urge the other global regulators to expeditiously adopt standards that are as strong as ours.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 1341, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FINCHER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1341, 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. FINCHER. 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 pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AUDIT INTEGRITY AND JOB PROTECTION ACT

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1564) to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to prohibit the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board from requiring public companies to use specific auditors or require the use of different auditors on a rotating basis, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1564

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 "Audit Integrity and Job Protection Act".

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY RELATING TO AUDITORS.

Section 103 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7213) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The Board shall have no authority under this title to require that audits conducted for a particular issuer in accordance with the standards set forth under this section be conducted by specific registered public accounting firms, or that such audits be conducted for an issuer by different registered public accounting firms on a rotating basis."

SEC. 3. STUDY OF MANDATORY ROTATION OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRMS.

(a) STUDY AND REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall update its November 2003 report entitled "Study on the Potential Effects of Mandatory Audit Firm Rotation", and review the potential effects, including the costs and benefits, of requiring the mandatory rotation of registered public accounting firms. In addition, the update shall include a study of—

(1) whether mandatory rotation of registered public accounting firms would mitigate against potential conflicts of interest between registered public accounting firms and issuers;

(2) whether mandatory rotation of registered public accounting firms would impair audit quality due to the loss of industry or company-specific knowledge gained by a registered public accounting firm through years of experience auditing the issuer; and

(3) what affect the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has had on registered public accounting firms' independence and whether additional independence reforms are needed.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives on the results of the study and review required by this section.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "mandatory rotation" refers to the imposition of a limit on the period of years in which a particular registered public accounting firm may be the auditor of record for a particular issuer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HURT) and the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 1564, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1564, the Audit Integrity and Job Protection Act, a bipartisan bill I introduced with my colleague, Representative MEEKS. I thank him for his leadership on this issue.

If enacted, this bill would eliminate the threat of mandatory audit firm rotation by prohibiting the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which is the self-regulatory organization charged with overseeing the auditors of public companies, from moving ahead with a potential rulemaking that would have serious negative consequences for American businesses, investors, and consumers.

In 2011, the PCAOB issued a concept release to impose mandatory audit firm rotation, which is a directive requiring public companies to change their independent auditors every few years.

Implementing this proposal would significantly impair the quality of public audits, reduce the supervision and oversight of audit committees, and impose significant, unnecessary costs that impede investment and harm investors and consumers. In fact, a GAO study conducted pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley found that initial-year audit costs under mandatory audit firm rotation would increase by more than 20 percent over subsequent-year costs in order for the new auditor to acquire the necessary knowledge of the public company.

Additionally, the GAO noted concerns about negative effects on audit quality during the initial years of a new audit firm's tenure. The consequences of the costs imposed by audit firm rotation would decrease access to capital and investments in our communities that help our local businesses and get people back to work.

Beyond harming the competitive position of American public companies, I have heard from private companies in Virginia's Fifth District, including from many of our biotech firms and our banks, that mandatory audit firm rotation would create one more disincentive to go public in light of the increased costs and an already complex regulatory scheme.

Both the SEC and Congress have previously rejected mandatory audit firm rotation. Most recently, the JOBS Act explicitly banned audit firm rotation for emerging growth companies. In ex-

erting its legislative prerogative to ensure this harmful policy was not enacted on these emerging companies, Congress took away this disincentive from companies exploring accessing the public markets.

Now Europe is considering imposing an audit firm rotation regime, in part, because it believes that the United States will move forward on the PCAOB's concept draft. Despite the overwhelming opposition to the concept release—over 90 percent of the more than 700 comments filed—the PCAOB has left this issue unresolved. To my knowledge, the concept release has not been withdrawn nor have there been any statements from the PCAOB that it will not be moving forward with a proposal. This continued uncertainty is having a detrimental effect on American businesses. The decision of changing an audit firm is best left to companies' audit committees, not regulators, who are trying to impose a one-size-fits-all approach.

□ 1745

H.R. 1564 will make clear that Congress does not believe that mandatory audit firm rotation will provide additional protections to investors or consumers and will stifle growth of job-creating small businesses while decreasing audit quality.

I would like to thank Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS of the Financial Services Committee for their support and leadership on this issue as we were able to achieve a unanimous, bipartisan vote from the committee.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on H.R. 1564 and pass this good bill from the House so that we may strengthen audit quality, remove the threat of unnecessary costs, and refocus the PCAOB on its mission to protect investors and the public interest by promoting informative, accurate, and, most important, independent audit reports.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the 2008 financial crisis cost Americans more than \$13 trillion, leaving many families unable to make ends meet as they lost their jobs and saw their nest eggs disappear. Five years later, as we began to pick up the pieces of the mess largely caused by deregulation, the American investing public is now much more cautious when investing its valuable savings. As a member of the Financial Services Committee, I see my job to ensure that there are appropriate rules in place that will hopefully prevent such a debacle from ever happening again.

One such initiative to improve the functionality of our markets is to improve the independence of the market's fact checkers—the public company auditors. These companies play a vital role of validating the authenticity of a company's financial statements and

keep all public companies honest when reporting to investors how they have performed.

I applaud the government regulator of the auditors, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or PCAOB, for its persistent efforts to identify structural changes in the current system that may improve auditor independence. After all, we know that auditors generally performed poorly leading up to the 2008 financial crisis, failing to warn investors of the outsized risk posed by banks' bets on the housing market.

Having said that, I understand that one such proposal floated by the PCAOB, the mandatory rotation of auditors, has raised serious concerns that will significantly increase costs for companies, as well as diminish the quality of information upon which investors base their investment decisions. For these reasons, I support H.R. 1564, which prohibits this proposal from being implemented.

It is not clear to me that requiring a public company to change auditors every so many years would contribute to auditor independence. What's more, given the time it takes an auditing firm to truly understand the business of a company, there will be at least a few years of less than ideal audits as an auditor has to learn everything they need to know about the new firm.

Additionally, the small number of major auditing firms, coupled with specialization within the auditing industry, means that requiring rotation, in many cases, will not leave companies with much choice at all. In my view, while enhancing auditor independence is a crucial goal, I do feel there may be better ways to accomplish it.

I would also note that this bill does not in any way limit the ability of a company's audit committee to rotate its auditors. Such committees, as some investors have pointed out, are best suited to select their own auditors.

Having said that, I do have concerns about tampering with the authority of a regulator when it raises an issue that we disagree with. The PCAOB asked the public for feedback on a range of proposals all targeting the concern that auditors have become too close and dependent on the companies they are supposed to examine. It's not unreasonable for the PCAOB to include this as one of a large range of issues it's examining.

To address this concern with the bill, I offered an amendment during our markup of H.R. 1564 that requires the GAO to update its previous study regarding auditor rotation. The previous GAO study, completed shortly after the passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, found that "mandatory audit firm rotation may not be the most efficient way to strengthen auditor independence and improve auditor quality." However, the GAO also noted that "several years' experience with implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's reforms is needed before the full effect

of the act's requirements can be assessed." The GAO needs to update this outdated study.

This amendment requires the GAO again to evaluate the potential costs and benefits of mandatory audit firm rotation, now that more than 10 years have passed since the passage of Sarbanes-Oxley. The amendment requires consideration of various factors, including whether rotation would actually mitigate against conflicts of interest between audit firms and issuers and whether audit quality could suffer due to audit firm rotation. And the study would also include an assessment of the impact of Sarbanes-Oxley on audit firm independence and whether additional reforms are needed.

Importantly, this study will inform a future Congress as to the wisdom of the statutory prohibition on auditor rotation in H.R. 1564.

With the adoption of my amendment, I and every member of the committee voted for this bill.

Let me reiterate, I am supportive of the role and mission of the PCAOB but believe that the regulator would do well to look at the benefits to investors as it examines auditor independence. Doing so will take the PCAOB away from focusing on auditor rotation and towards other areas that provide more meaningful improvements in auditing and financial reporting.

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

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, as we are prepared to close, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), who has put so much time and work into researching this whole issue about auditor rotation. He's worked very closely with Mr. HURT and helped to educate the members of the committee about the difficulties and the complications of this whole issue of auditor rotation.

Mr. MEEKS. I want to thank the gentledady from California for all of her hard work.

I rise to support H.R. 1564, which I co-introduced with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HURT). This bill will ensure we maintain strict auditing standards without imposing overly burdensome and ill-conceived rotation requirements on our public companies.

I also want to point out the hard work the gentledady from California put in with regards to the GAO study and why it is important so that we can continue to make sure that our markets are strong and sturdy; and that amendment, as she so indicated, is what enabled us to have a unanimous agreement coming out of our committee. It was us working together across the aisle to make sure that that happened. I think it was good for our markets. It helps to remove the uncertainty that the markets certainly would have right now had we not had

this removed and had this study going forward.

I think it's important for me to emphasize that this bill does not, first, weaken our auditing and accounting standards which were reinforced 10 years ago under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and that this bill does not weaken—nor do I want to weaken—or remove the regulatory powers of PCAOB, but we do want to remove the uncertainty.

This bill does not, in any circumstance, provide an opportunity for more fraudulent accounting gimmicks. In fact, I want to remind my colleagues that we have supported and we have enacted here in the United States one of the toughest pieces of legislation against accounting fraud and that our existing laws already embrace the concept of rotation by requiring the replacement of the lead auditing partner. This selective rotation ensures that the opinions and interpretations of the reviews remain unbiased and do not remain under the authority of the same individual for prolonged periods. This provision puts us ahead of most developed countries when it comes to anti-fraud accounting rules, and I believe that it remains the right and smart approach.

Imposing mandatory rotation of the entire auditing firm in the industry where companies often have none or, at best, one or two credible options to rotate to is simply unworkable, it is disruptive, and it imposes undue expenses on our public companies. In fact, studies conducted here in the United States show that requiring mandatory rotation would increase cost by 20 percent in the subsequent year and an additional 17 percent cost for selection process alone. In addition to cost, it is possible that it may actually force public companies to select less credible auditing firms that may not have the required expertise, or it may encourage the auditing firm to charge excessively high fees because mandatory rotation may impose the selection of the single remaining qualified auditing firm.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated before, we did not introduce this bill simply because we're against the principle of rotation; but, rather, we introduced this bill because imposing rotation at all costs, by any means, regardless of market conditions, would simply be irresponsible and detrimental.

Many of my colleagues, me included, do favor a more competitive auditing industry where companies can have more choices in selection of their auditing firms. Eventually, market conditions may evolve and we may have new auditing firms that emerge and gain the confidence of marketers and investors. As that happens, firm rotation, I believe, will naturally happen through market forces, but not through legislation. It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I urge my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 1564 and to support this commonsense regulation of our auditing industry.

I thank both the chairman and the ranking member and my colleague, Mr. HURT, who cosponsored this, for bringing this piece of legislation forward.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, as I have no additional speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I would just simply close by saying I think this is a good bill, a bill that not only strengthens investor protection, but also reduces unnecessary costs. It reduces uncertainty in the marketplace. We need certainty in the marketplace. This helps reduce that for public companies. So it is my request that this body pass this piece of legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HURT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1564, 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. HURT. 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.

FORMERLY OWNED RESOURCES FOR VETERANS TO EXPRESS THANKS FOR SERVICE ACT OF 2013

Mr. DESANTIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1171) to amend title 40, United States Code, to improve veterans service organizations' access to Federal surplus personal property.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1171

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 "Formerly Owned Resources for Veterans to Express Thanks for Service Act of 2013" or the "FOR VETS Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. VETERANS ACCESS TO FEDERAL EXCESS AND SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Section 549(c)(3) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (viii), by adding "or" at the end; and

(B) by striking clause (x); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) for purposes of providing services to veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38), to an organization whose—

"(i) membership comprises substantially veterans; and

"(ii) representatives are recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under section 5902 of title 38."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Florida (Mr. DESANTIS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

□ 1800

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

Our Nation's veterans serve our country and make sacrifices for the freedom and protections we enjoy every day. I am deeply grateful for the brave and heroic service of all who defend our Nation. H.R. 1171 permits veterans service organizations to obtain surplus Federal personal property, such as electronic equipment and vehicles, to provide services to our Nation's veterans.

There are countless individuals and organizations who want to help our veterans, but sometimes the law and bureaucracy present stumbling blocks to these individuals and groups doing all they can on behalf of our veterans. We can never truly repay our Nation's veterans for the work they do, but this bill is a small and necessary step to provide essential services to those who serve.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I value and appreciate the sacrifices made by the men and women in our Armed Forces. For that reason, I am happy to rise in support of this legislation. The bill would simply amend current law to provide qualified veterans service organizations with greater access to Federal surplus property. The bill enjoys bipartisan support and is noncontroversial. In fact, in May of this year it was considered by the Oversight and Government Reform Committee and passed unanimously, a rarity in our history.

In December, 2010, President Obama signed the original FOR VETS Act into law. That legislation established the eligibility of veterans service organizations to receive surplus property under the Federal surplus property program. The wording of the statute suggests that those organizations should also demonstrate they are acquiring the property for the purposes of education or public health. The narrow construction of that language really hurts veterans service organizations, who are not always equipped to administer public health or educational programs, that not being their core mission. They have thus been prevented in some cases from accessing the Federal surplus property Congress intended them to access.

This legislation simply corrects any confusion and, if you will, that error to allow veterans organizations access to Federal surplus property to benefit veterans.

Mr. Speaker, we need to do better for our veterans, and I think this bill, H.R. 1171, is a good step forward. I urge Members to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DESANTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BENISHEK).

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida, and I rise today in support of H.R. 1171, the FOR VETS Act of 2013.

This bipartisan legislation will allow veterans service organizations access to Federal surplus property. In December, 2010, President Obama signed the original FOR VETS Act into law. This legislation added qualified VSOs to the list of organizations eligible to receive Federal surplus property under the Federal surplus property program. However, the wording of the statute requires all organizations to demonstrate that they are acquiring the property for purposes of public health or education.

Unlike many of the other organizations on the list, most VSOs are not set up to administer a health or education program. A strict interpretation of the law by the General Services Administration has prevented these VSOs from accessing Federal surplus as Congress intended.

Our bill would simply correct the error in current law and ensure that qualified VSOs will have the access to Federal surplus that our veterans have earned. This bill has been scored by the CBO as having no significant impact on spending. In this difficult economy, veterans service organizations can use valuable service items that are considered surplus property to better serve those who have given so much to our Nation. Some of these items could be a refrigerator for everyday use at a local post or even a vehicle to be used to take disabled veterans to appointments.

Last year I spoke to a veteran in Elk Rapids, Michigan, who told me that the error in current law was preventing his AMVETS post from using Federal surplus computers for unique veteran service tasks. This bill will help him and so many others like him put Federal surplus property to work for our Nation's veterans. I am very proud to be part of this effort.

I am grateful to Chairman ISSA and Ranking Member CUMMINGS and the members of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee for the unanimous support this bill received during markup on June 25.

I also want to thank the National Association of State Agencies for Surplus Property, as well as the American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans, for their support and assistance in getting this legislation to this point.

I urge the House to adopt this bipartisan legislation that will help veterans service organizations in every State better serve our Nation's veterans.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Before I yield back, I just want to congratulate the gentleman on his legislation. It is correcting an error, and it will make a very positive benefit for so many veterans organizations, including the ones he enumerated. I am proud to support the legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DESANTIS. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1171.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1171, the FOR VETS Act. This straightforward piece of legislation simply amends current law to allow Veterans Service Organizations—VSOs—access to federal surplus property.

VSOs are valuable partners in providing for our veterans, and can provide critical services including transport to medical appointments and other support services. H.R. 1171 ensures that VSOs are eligible for federal surplus property that could help to carry out their mission.

Our brave men and women in uniform put their lives on the line to protect our freedoms, and we must do everything in our power to demonstrate our gratitude for their dedication and sacrifice. Our veterans deserve support, and this bill takes a step to showing them that we recognize their contributions and would like to give back.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote to help veterans by supporting H.R. 1171.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DESANTIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1171.

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. DESANTIS. 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.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 6 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. WEBSTER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2609, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Mr. BURGESS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-144) on the resolution (H. Res. 288) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2609) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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. 1341, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1564, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1171, 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.

FINANCIAL COMPETITIVE ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1341) to require the Financial Stability Oversight Council to conduct a study of the likely effects of the differences between the United States and other jurisdictions in implementing the derivatives credit valuation adjustment capital requirement, as amended, 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 Tennessee (Mr. FINCHER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 353, nays 24, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 305]

YEAS—353

Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Calvert
Alexander	Black	Camp
Amash	Blackburn	Cantor
Amodei	Blumenauer	Capito
Andrews	Bonamici	Capps
Bachmann	Bonner	Capuano
Bachus	Boustany	Cárdenas
Barber	Brady (PA)	Carney
Barr	Brady (TX)	Carson (IN)
Barrow (GA)	Braley (IA)	Carter
Barton	Bridenstine	Cartwright
Bass	Brooks (AL)	Cassidy
Beatty	Brooks (IN)	Castor (FL)
Benishek	Broun (GA)	Chabot
Bentivolio	Brownley (CA)	Chaffetz
Bera (CA)	Bucshon	Chu
Bilirakis	Burgess	Cicilline
Bishop (GA)	Bustos	Clay
Bishop (NY)	Butterfield	Cleaver

Clyburn	Jenkins	Price (GA)	Womack	Yarmuth	Yoho
Coble	Johnson (OH)	Price (NC)	Woodall	Yoder	Young (IN)
Coffman	Johnson, Sam	Quigley			
Cole	Jones	Radel			
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Rahall	Becerra	Grijalva	McGovern
Collins (NY)	Joyce	Rangel	Cohen	Honda	Nadler
Conaway	Kaptur	Reed	Conyers	Lee (CA)	Nolan
Connolly	Keating	Reichert	DeFazio	Lofgren	Pingree (ME)
Cook	Kelly (IL)	Renacci	Edwards	Lowenthal	Schakowsky
Cooper	Kelly (PA)	Ribble	Ellison	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Serrano
Cotton	Kennedy	Rice (SC)	Farr	Markay	Slaughter
Courtney	Kildee	Richmond	Grayson	McDermott	
Cramer	Kilmer	Roby	Green, Gene		
Crawford	Kind	Roe (TN)			
Crenshaw	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)			
Crowley	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Barletta	Horsford	Rohrabacher
Cueellar	Kingston	Rogers (MI)	Brown (FL)	Hunter	Rush
Culberson	Kinzinger (IL)	Rokita	Buchanan	Johnson (GA)	Salmon
Daines	Kline	Rooney	Campbell	Johnson, E. B.	Schock
Davis (CA)	Kuster	Ros-Lehtinen	Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schwartz
Delaney	Labrador	Roskam	Clarke	LaMalfa	Schweikert
DeLauro	Lance	Ross	Costa	Lamborn	Shimkus
DelBene	Langevin	Rothfus	Cummings	Latta	Sinema
Denham	Lankford	Roybal-Allard	Davis, Danny	McCarthy (NY)	Sires
Dent	Larsen (WA)	Royce	Davis, Rodney	Meng	Southerland
DeSantis	Larson (CT)	Ruiz	DeGette	Miller, George	Speier
DesJarlais	Latham	Runyan	Deutch	Moore	Stutzman
Diaz-Balart	Levin	Ryan (OH)	Franks (AZ)	Murphy (FL)	Valadao
Dingell	Lewis	Ryan (WI)	Garrett	Neal	Walberg
Doggett	Lipinski	Sánchez, Linda T.	Gingrey (GA)	Negrete McLeod	Wasserman
Doyle	LoBiondo	Sanchez, Loretta	Gosar	Pallone	Schultz
Duckworth	Loeb	Sanford	Graves (MO)	Pastor (AZ)	Young (AK)
Duffy	Long	Sarbanes	Gutiérrez	Pocan	Young (FL)
Duncan (SC)	Lowe	Scalise	Higgins	Poe (TX)	
Duncan (TN)	Lucas	Schiff	Holt	Rigell	
Ellmers	Luetkemeyer	Schneider			
Engel	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Schrader			
Enyart	Lummis	Scott (VA)			
Eshoo	Lynch	Scott, Austin			
Esty	Maffei	Scott, David			
Farenthold	Maloney, Sean	Sensenbrenner			
Fattah	Marchant	Sessions			
Fincher	Maloney, Carolyn	Sewell (AL)			
Fitzpatrick	Marino	Shea-Porter			
Fleischmann	Massie	Sherman			
Fleming	Matheson	Shuster			
Flores	Matsui	Simpson			
Forbes	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (MO)			
Fortenberry	McCaul	Smith (NE)			
Foster	McClintock	Smith (NJ)			
Fox	McCollum	Smith (TX)			
Frankel (FL)	McHenry	Smith (WA)			
Frelinghuysen	McIntyre	Stewart			
Fudge	McKeon	Stivers			
Gabard	McKinley	Stockman			
Gallego	McMorris	Swalwell (CA)			
Garamendi	Rodgers	Takano			
Garcia	McNerney	Terry			
Gardner	Meadows	Thompson (CA)			
Gerlach	Meehan	Thompson (MS)			
Gibbs	Meeks	Thompson (PA)			
Gibson	Messer	Thornberry			
Gohmert	Mica	Tiberi			
Goodlatte	Michaud	Tierney			
Gowdy	Miller (FL)	Tipton			
Granger	Miller (MI)	Titus			
Graves (GA)	Miller (NY)	Tonko			
Green, Al	Miller, Gary	Tsongas			
Griffin (AR)	Moran	Turner			
Griffith (VA)	Mullin	Upton			
Grimm	Mulvaney	Van Hollen			
Guthrie	Murphy (PA)	Vargas			
Hahn	Napolitano	Veasey			
Hall	Neugebauer	Nunes			
Hanabusa	Noem	Nunnelee			
Hanna	Nugent	O'Rourke			
Harper	Nunes	Olson			
Harris	Hartzler	Owens			
Hartzer	Hastings (FL)	Palazzo			
Hastings (WA)	Hastings (WA)	Pascrell			
Heck (NV)	Heck (WA)	Paulsen			
Heck (WA)	Hensarling	Payne			
Herrera Beutler	Herrera Beutler	Pearce			
Himes	Hinojosa	Pelosi			
Hinojosa	Holding	Perlmutter			
Holding	Hoyer	Perry			
Holding	Hudson	Peters (CA)			
Hoyer	Huelskamp	Peters (MI)			
Huelskamp	Huffman	Peterson			
Huffman	Huizenga (MI)	Petri			
Huizenga (MI)	Hultgren	Pittenger			
Hurt	Hurt	Pitts			
Hurt	Issa	Polis			
Huelskamp	Israel	Pompeo			
Huffman	Issa	Posey			
Huizenga (MI)	Jackson Lee				
Hultgren	Jeffries				

NAYS—24

Becerra	Grijalva	McGovern
Cohen	Honda	Nadler
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Nolan
DeFazio	Lofgren	Pingree (ME)
Edwards	Lowenthal	Schakowsky
Ellison	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Serrano
Farr	Markay	Slaughter
Grayson	McDermott	
Green, Gene		

NOT VOTING—57

Brown (FL)	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Johnson (GA)	Rush
Campbell	Johnson, E. B.	Salmon
Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schock
Clarke	LaMalfa	Schwartz
Costa	Lamborn	Schweikert
Cummings	Latta	Shimkus
Davis, Danny	McCarthy (NY)	Sinema
Davis, Rodney	Meng	Sires
DeGette	Miller, George	Southerland
Deutch	Moore	Speier
Franks (AZ)	Murphy (FL)	Stutzman
Garrett	Neal	Valadao
Gingrey (GA)	Negrete McLeod	Walberg
Gosar	Pallone	Wasserman
Graves (MO)	Pastor (AZ)	Schultz
Gutiérrez	Pocan	Young (AK)
Higgins	Poe (TX)	Young (FL)
Holt	Rigell	

□ 1853

Mr. NOLAN, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. KELLY of Illinois changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 305 for the Financial Competitive Act of 2013, I was unavoidably detained. I would have voted "aye."

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 305 had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 305 had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AUDIT INTEGRITY AND JOB PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1564) to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to prohibit the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board from requiring public companies to use specific auditors or require the use of different auditors on a rotating basis, as amended, 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 Virginia (Mr. HURT) 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 321, nays 62, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

YEAS—321

Aderholt	Gardner	McMorris
Alexander	Garrett	Rodgers
Amash	Gerlach	McNerney
Amodei	Gibbs	Meadows
Andrews	Gibson	Meehan
Bachmann	Gingrey (GA)	Meeks
Bachus	Gohmert	Meng
Barber	Goodlatte	Messer
Barletta	Gowdy	Mica
Barr	Granger	Michaud
Barrow (GA)	Graves (GA)	Miller (FL)
Barton	Green, Al	Miller (MI)
Beatty	Griffin (AR)	Miller, Gary
Benishkek	Griffith (VA)	Moore
Bentivolio	Grimm	Moran
Bera (CA)	Guthrie	Mullin
Bilirakis	Hall	Mulvaney
Bishop (NY)	Hanabusa	Murphy (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Hanna	Neugebauer
Black	Harper	Noem
Blackburn	Harris	Nolan
Bonner	Hartzler	Nugent
Boustany	Hastings (FL)	Nunes
Braley (IA)	Hastings (WA)	Nunnelee
Bridenstine	Heck (NV)	O'Rourke
Brooks (AL)	Heck (WA)	Olson
Brooks (IN)	Hensarling	Owens
Brown (GA)	Herrera Beutler	Palazzo
Brownley (CA)	Himes	Paulsen
Bucshon	Hinojosa	Payne
Burgess	Holdering	Pearce
Bustos	Hoyer	Perlmutter
Butterfield	Hudson	Perry
Calvert	Huelskamp	Peters (CA)
Camp	Huizenga (MI)	Peters (MI)
Cantor	Hultgren	Peterson
Capito	Hurt	Petri
Cárdenas	Israel	Pittenger
Carney	Issa	Pitts
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Polis
Carter	Jeffries	Pompeo
Cassidy	Jenkins	Posey
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Price (GA)
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Price (NC)
Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Quigley
Clay	Jones	Radel
Cleaver	Jordan	Rahall
Clyburn	Joyce	Rangel
Coble	Kaptur	Reed
Coffman	Kelly (IL)	Reichert
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Renacci
Collins (GA)	Kildee	Ribble
Collins (NY)	Kilmer	Rice (SC)
Conaway	Kind	Rigell
Connolly	King (IA)	Roby
Cook	King (TN)	Roe (TN)
Cooper	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
Cotton	Kingston	Rogers (KY)
Courtney	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Cramer	Kline	Rokita
Crawford	Kuster	Rooney
Crenshaw	Labrador	Ros-Lehtinen
Cuellar	Lance	Roskam
Daines	Langevin	Ross
Davis (CA)	Lankford	Rothfus
Delaney	Larsen (WA)	Royce
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
DelBene	Latham	Runyan
Denham	Lewis	Ruppersberger
Dent	Lipinski	Ryan (WI)
DeSantis	LoBiondo	Sanford
DesJarlais	Loeb sack	Scalise
Diaz-Balart	Long	Schiff
Duckworth	Lowey	Schneider
Duffy	Lucas	Schrader
Duncan (SC)	Luetkemeyer	Schwartz
Duncan (TN)	Lujan Grisham	Scott (VA)
Ellmers	(NM)	Scott, Austin
Enyart	Lummis	Scott, David
Esty	Lynch	Sensenbrenner
Farenthold	Maffei	Sessions
Fincher	Maloney,	Sewell (AL)
Fitzpatrick	Carolyn	Shea-Porter
Fleischmann	Maloney, Sean	Sherman
Fleming	Marchant	Shuster
Flores	Marino	Simpson
Forbes	Massie	Smith (MO)
Fortenberry	Matheson	Smith (NE)
Foster	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Fox	McCaul	Smith (TX)
Frankel (FL)	McClintock	Southerland
Frelinghuysen	McCollum	Stewart
Fudge	McHenry	Stivers
Gabbard	McIntyre	Stockman
Gallego	McKeon	Swalwell (CA)
Garcia	McKinley	Terry

Thompson (MS)	Visclosky	Whitfield
Thompson (PA)	Wagner	Williams
Thornberry	Walder	Wilson (FL)
Tiberi	Walorski	Wilson (SC)
Tipton	Walz	Wittman
Titus	Wasserman	Wolf
Turner	Schultz	Womack
Upton	Waters	Woodall
Valadao	Watt	Yoder
Van Hollen	Webster (FL)	Yoho
Veasey	Welch	Young (AK)
Vela	Wenstrup	Young (IN)
Velázquez	Westmoreland	

NAYS—62

Bass	Garamendi	Pelosi
Becerra	Grayson	Pingree (ME)
Blumenauer	Green, Gene	Pocan
Bonamici	Grijalva	Roybal-Allard
Brady (PA)	Hahn	Ryan (OH)
Capuano	Honda	Sánchez, Linda
Cartwright	Huffman	T.
Chu	Keating	Sanchez, Loretta
Cicilline	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Cohen	Levin	Serrano
Conyers	Lofgren	Slaughter
Crowley	Lowenthal	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Luján, Ben Ray	Takano
Dingell	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	Markey	Tierney
Doyle	Matsui	Tonko
Edwards	McDermott	Tsongas
Ellison	McGovern	Waxman
Engel	Nadler	Yarmuth
Eshoo	Napolitano	
Farr	Pascrell	
Fattah		

NOT VOTING—51

Bishop (GA)	Graves (MO)	Pastor (AZ)
Brady (TX)	Gutiérrez	Poe (TX)
Brown (FL)	Higgins	Richmond
Buchanan	Holt	Rohrabacher
Campbell	Horsford	Rush
Capps	Hunter	Salmon
Castro (TX)	Johnson, E. B.	Schock
Clarke	Kirkpatrick	Schweikert
Costa	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Culberson	Lamborn	Sinema
Cummings	Latta	Sires
Davis, Danny	McCarthy (NY)	Speier
Davis, Rodney	Miller, George	Stutzman
DeGette	Murphy (FL)	Vargas
Deutch	Neal	Walberg
Franks (AZ)	Negrete McLeod	Weber (TX)
Gosar	Pallone	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1901

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California and Mr. CICILLINE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 305, 306 flight delays made me unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

FORMERLY OWNED RESOURCES FOR VETERANS TO EXPRESS THANKS FOR SERVICE ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1171) to amend title 40, United States Code, to improve veterans service organizations access to

Federal surplus personal property, 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 Florida (Mr. DESANTIS) 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 387, nays 1, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

YEAS—387

Aderholt	DeFazio	Huizenga (MI)
Alexander	Delaney	Hultgren
Amash	DeLauro	Hurt
Amodei	DelBene	Israel
Andrews	Denham	Issa
Bachmann	Dent	Jackson Lee
Bachus	DeSantis	Jeffries
Barber	DesJarlais	Jenkins
Barletta	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Barr	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Barrow (GA)	Doggett	Johnson, Sam
Barton	Doyle	Jones
Bass	Duckworth	Jordan
Beatty	Duffy	Joyce
Becerra	Duncan (SC)	Kaptur
Benishkek	Edwards	Keating
Bentivolio	Ellison	Kelly (IL)
Bera (CA)	Ellmers	Kelly (PA)
Bilirakis	Engel	Kennedy
Bishop (GA)	Enyart	Kildee
Bishop (NY)	Eshoo	Kilmer
Bishop (UT)	Esty	Kind
Black	Farenthold	King (IA)
Blackburn	Farr	King (NY)
Blumenauer	Fattah	Kingston
Bonamici	Fincher	Kinzinger (IL)
Bonner	Fitzpatrick	Kline
Boustany	Fleischmann	Kuster
Brady (PA)	Fleming	Labrador
Brady (TX)	Flores	Lance
Braley (IA)	Forbes	Langevin
Bridenstine	Fortenberry	Lankford
Brooks (IN)	Foster	Larsen (WA)
Brown (GA)	Fox	Larson (CT)
Brownley (CA)	Frankel (FL)	Latham
Bucshon	Frelinghuysen	Lee (CA)
Burgess	Fudge	Levin
Bustos	Gabbard	Lewis
Butterfield	Gallego	Lipinski
Calvert	Garamendi	LoBiondo
Camp	Garcia	Loeb sack
Cantor	Gardner	Lofgren
Capito	Garrett	Long
Capps	Gerlach	Lowenthal
Capuano	Gibbs	Lowey
Cárdenas	Gibson	Lucas
Carney	Gingrey (GA)	Luetkemeyer
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Lujan Grisham
Carter	Goodlatte	(NM)
Cartwright	Gowdy	Luján, Ben Ray
Cassidy	Granger	(NM)
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Lummis
Chaffetz	Grayson	Lynch
Chu	Green, Al	Maffei
Cicilline	Green, Gene	Maloney,
Clay	Griffin (AR)	Carolyn
Cleaver	Griffith (VA)	Maloney, Sean
Clyburn	Grijalva	Marchant
Coble	Grimm	Marino
Coffman	Guthrie	Markey
Cohen	Hahn	Massie
Cole	Hall	Matheson
Collins (GA)	Hanabusa	Matsui
Collins (NY)	Hanna	McCarthy (CA)
Conaway	Harper	McCaul
Connolly	Harris	McClintock
Conyers	Hartzler	McCollum
Cook	Hastings (FL)	McDermott
Cooper	Hastings (WA)	McGovern
Cotton	Heck (NV)	McHenry
Courtney	Heck (WA)	McIntyre
Cramer	Hensarling	McKeon
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	McKinley
Crenshaw	Himes	McMorris
Crowley	Hinojosa	Rodgers
Cuellar	Holdering	McNerney
Culberson	Honda	Meadows
Daines	Hoyer	Meehan
Davis (CA)	Daines	Meeks
Davis, Rodney	Huelskamp	Meng
	Huffman	Messer

Mica	Rice (SC)	Stockman
Michaud	Richmond	Swalwell (CA)
Miller (FL)	Rigell	Takano
Miller (MI)	Roby	Terry
Miller, Gary	Roe (TN)	Thompson (CA)
Moore	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (MS)
Moran	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
Mullin	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Mulvaney	Rokita	Tiberi
Murphy (PA)	Rooney	Tierney
Nadler	Ros-Lehtinen	Tipton
Napolitano	Roskam	Titus
Neugebauer	Ross	Tonko
Noem	Rothfus	Tsongas
Nolan	Roybal-Allard	Turner
Nugent	Royce	Upton
Nunes	Ruiz	Valadao
Nunnelee	Runyan	Van Hollen
O'Rourke	Ruppersberger	Vargas
Olson	Ryan (OH)	Veasey
Owens	Ryan (WI)	Vela
Palazzo	Sánchez, Linda	Velázquez
Pascrell	T.	Visclosky
Paulsen	Sanchez, Loretta	Wagner
Payne	Sarbanes	Walden
Pearce	Scalise	Walorski
Pelosi	Schakowsky	Walz
Perlmutter	Schiff	Wasserman
Perry	Schneider	Schultz
Peters (CA)	Schrader	Waters
Peters (MI)	Schwartz	Watt
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Waxman
Petri	Scott, Austin	Weber (TX)
Pingree (ME)	Scott, David	Webster (FL)
Pittenger	Sensenbrenner	Welch
Pitts	Serrano	Westrup
Pocan	Sessions	Westmoreland
Polis	Sewell (AL)	Whitfield
Pompeo	Shea-Porter	Williams
Posey	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Price (GA)	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Price (NC)	Slaughter	Wittman
Quigley	Smith (MO)	Wolf
Radel	Smith (NE)	Womack
Rahall	Smith (NJ)	Woodall
Rangel	Smith (TX)	Yarmuth
Reed	Smith (WA)	Yoder
Reichert	Southerland	Yoho
Renacci	Stewart	Young (AK)
Ribble	Stivers	Young (IN)

NAYS—1

Sanford

NOT VOTING—46

Brown (FL)	Higgins	Poe (TX)
Buchanan	Holt	Rohrabacher
Campbell	Horsford	Rush
Castor (FL)	Hunter	Salmon
Castro (TX)	Johnson, E. B.	Schock
Clarke	Kirkpatrick	Schweikert
Costa	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Cummins	Lamborn	Shuster
Davis, Danny	Latta	Sinema
DeGette	McCarthy (NY)	Sires
Deutch	Miller, George	Speier
Duncan (TN)	Murphy (FL)	Stutzman
Franks (AZ)	Neal	Walberg
Gosar	Negrete McLeod	Young (FL)
Graves (MO)	Pallone	
Gutiérrez	Pastor (AZ)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1908

Ms. CHU changed her 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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, due to my attendance at the memorial service in Arizona for the Prescott Fire Department's Granite Mountain Hotshots who lost their lives in the Yarnell Fire, I will miss votes this evening, July

8, 2013. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three measures, H.R. 1341—Financial Competitive Act of 2013, H.R. 1564—Audit Integrity and Job Protection Act, and H.R. 11711—FOR VETS Act of 2013, under consideration this evening.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to my attendance at the memorial service in Arizona for the Prescott Fire Department's Granite Mountain Hotshots, I will miss votes this evening, July 8, 2013. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way on these suspension votes: H.R. 1341 Financial Competitive Act of 2013—I would have voted "yes"; H.R. 1564 Audit Integrity and Job Protection Act—I would have voted "yes"; H.R. 1171 FOR VETS Act of 2013—I would have voted "yes."

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF WILLIAM H. GRAY

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, thousands and thousands of Members have served in this body. For almost each of them, it was an honor to serve; but for a very small portion of those who had the honor to serve in this House, they have literally honored this institution by their service.

I rise today to reference one of them, William H. Gray, who served in the United States Congress. He was an extraordinary public servant, but this was not his only place where he served. I want to reference his leadership here in the House as a Member and then chair of the Budget Committee, rising all the way to majority whip, an accomplished lawmaker; but he also served as a senior pastor of the church where his father and grandfather had served back home in Philadelphia.

He served when he left the House, providing opportunities for hundreds of thousands of young people to go on to college as the head of the oldest nationwide scholarship fund, the UNCF.

Bill Gray served in so many different capacities, but he did it extraordinarily well. So I rise today to ask for a moment of silence in the House to honor this life of service.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FATTAH. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, in particular.

I had the great honor of serving as vice chairman of the Democratic Caucus when Bill Gray was chairman of the Democratic Caucus, and I had the honor of succeeding Bill Gray as chairman of the Democratic Caucus when he became the whip, the Democratic whip of our caucus.

Bill Gray was a very good friend of mine. I had the honor of serving with him, saw him as chairman of the Budget Committee, and all the roles that the gentleman from Philadelphia said. I will have further things to say later in the week.

I want to thank the gentleman for rising to honor a historic American, first African American leader in our party; but much more than that, an extraordinary individual, as the gentleman from Philadelphia has pointed out.

I join in a moment of silence in honor of our friend, a great American, a great Member of this body, and a great leader in his church and, as the gentleman has pointed out, United Negro College Fund, which gave so many opportunities to so many millions of young people in this country.

I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. FATTAH. Thank you. I ask for the House to stand for a moment of silence.

□ 1915

FLOODING IN PENNSYLVANIA

(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. In the time since this body last adjourned, storms and extreme weather have ravaged large portions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The resulting floods have devastated communities across the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, including—but quite possibly not limited to—Venango, Jefferson, Clearfield, Clinton, and Centre Counties, all of which I represent.

In the days following these events, I joined with State and local officials and others in the impacted communities to help those coping with loss to assess the damage and to begin the process of rebuilding. Though so many individuals and families are faced with loss and despair, it was truly inspiring to witness these communities come together to help fellow neighbors in need.

I take the floor today to offer my thoughts and prayers to those affected by these events, especially to those grieving over the loss of a loved one. These individuals need our support and the care of a helping hand more than ever.

A MOMENT OF SILENCE IN THE MEMORY OF ARLAN STANGELAND

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

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce to the House the loss of another of our former Members of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Arlan Stangeland, who served the Seventh District of Minnesota prior to me, from 1977 to 1990. He passed away last Tuesday in our district.

He lived about 20 miles south of where I live. Before he came to Congress, he was in the Minnesota House of Representatives. Arlan served on the Agriculture Committee, and he served

on the Transportation Committee. He rose to senior level on both of those committees, and he did a tireless job in working for the farmers and for the rural people in the Seventh District of Minnesota. Since 1990, he had been enjoying living in the lake country of Minnesota. He loved to play bridge and loved to spend time with his family, including his sons and daughters and grandchildren.

So I wanted to let the House of Representatives know that one of their former Members had passed, and would it be appropriate for us to have another moment of silence?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). The Chair would look to the gentleman from Minnesota to lead any moment of silence.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members to rise for a moment of silence.

RELAY FOR LIFE: REMEMBERING CANCER SURVIVORS AND VICTIMS

(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, I rise today to celebrate a cancer survivor and a true inspiration—Minnesota's own Kayla Shroeck. Later this week, I plan to attend Eden Prairie's Relay for Life where Kayla will share her story as an honorary survivor.

Kayla, who just graduated from Eden Prairie High School, was diagnosed with a Wilms' tumor when she was just 2 years old. After undergoing chemotherapy and numerous surgeries, Kayla heroically survived her struggle with cancer. Through the ups and downs, Kayla has remained resilient and has never lost hope. As she puts it, "I choose to focus on what I can do rather than on what I can't do." She will now turn this focus to raising awareness and supporting cancer funding to benefit cancer patients throughout the country.

She and thousands of other cancer survivors are absolute testaments to the value and importance of cancer research and treatment. I want to commend Kayla for her courage. She is now an inspiration for all of those who are struggling with cancer.

RECOGNIZING CASTRO VALLEY PRIDE

(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 weekend in Castro Valley, in my district, we have a lot to celebrate. We will be celebrating Castro Valley Pride. I am pleased to recognize Castro Valley Pride and its organizer, Billy Bradford.

We will be celebrating the sweet sound of the wedding bells that will be ringing in our district now that our friends and loved ones in the LGBT

community, after the Supreme Court ruling, will again be allowed to marry. I was thrilled to know, as many were across my State, that the Supreme Court recently allowed same-sex marriage to resume in California. Love is love, and this decision allows loving gay and lesbian couples to be treated the same as everyone else. These couples and married couples across the country will also benefit from the Supreme Court's decision to strike down DOMA. No longer will the Federal Government be able to treat all same-sex couples as second-class citizens.

But the fight is not over.

We must make sure that once you are legally married in a State, you don't lose your Federal benefits just because you move to a State that does not recognize same-sex marriage. We also have to make sure that people are not discriminated against because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. This includes protecting against housing and job discrimination, for example. More broadly, we want to make sure that everyone is embraced and valued for who one is. No one should suffer hate, bullying, or rejection for being gay or lesbian.

Our diversity is our strength, and we must never forget that. I look forward to celebrating it during Castro Valley Pride this weekend.

A TRIBUTE TO A COMMUNITY LEADER, A MOTHER, A GRANDMOTHER, AND A TEXAS WOMAN—BEV CARTER

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, we lost an icon back home this past Saturday—Bev Carter.

Every Thursday, Bev's paper, the Fort Bend Star, would be laying in my driveway. Usually, on page 3, Bev had a weekly column called "Bev's Burner," in which she would light a fire under a public official with whom she disagreed. Occasionally, I was one of those public officials, but I enjoyed and respected Bev because we shared and still share a common bond—we both love Sugar Land; we both love Fort Bend County; and we both love the great State of Texas.

As we say in the Navy, Bravo Zulu, Bev. May you enjoy the peace you've earned.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

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

Mr. WAXMAN. My colleagues, on behalf of the Safe Climate Caucus, I want to commend the President for his Climate Action Plan he announced on June 25. As the President recognized, we have a moral obligation to our children and our grandchildren to protect this planet for future generations.

The history of the Clean Air Act shows that we can have both a clean environment and a strong economy. Since its adoption in 1970, the Clean Air Act has reduced air pollution by two-thirds while our economy has tripled in size. In 2010 alone, the Clean Air Act prevented over 160,000 premature deaths and millions of respiratory illnesses. The Clean Air Act has also made the U.S. a world leader in clean energy technology. In 2008, the U.S. pollution control industry generated \$300 billion in revenues, \$44 billion in exports, and over 1.5 million jobs.

This time will be no different. In fact, a new study shows the President's plan could create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

AMERICA AND A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we just celebrated our Nation's Independence Day. As I reflected on this holiday, I wondered if our Founding Fathers would recognize America today. When I read over the weekend that fewer than half of the American adults currently have no full-time jobs, I realized the answer is no.

How is it that fewer than half of the adults in this country don't have full-time jobs? Is it for lack of wanting? Have we lost our work ethic or entrepreneurial spirit?

Absolutely not. No.

What is standing between the American people and a new era of prosperity is a Federal Government that thinks it knows how to spend folks' money better than they do.

That's why we need to embrace the free market principles articulated in the House Republican plan: we need to reduce health care costs by repealing ObamaCare; we need to reduce energy costs by responsibly tapping into our Nation's natural oil and gas reserves; we need to stop wasteful spending and reduce Federal bureaucracy; finally, we need to protect economic freedom.

This plan will help make America the most vibrant and productive economy in the world—and that's what we need to do.

IN MEMORY OF AN AMERICAN HERO, DORIS MARIE JONES HUBBARD

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Last week, Houston lost a wonderful daughter and a great leader by the name of Doris Marie Jones Hubbard. This morning, we buried her, finally, in the Houston Veterans Cemetery.

I rise today to pay tribute to someone who truly believed in democracy,

who was an advocate for the poor and for people who did not have. She shared her talents, was a pioneer in her own right by integrating and forcing opportunity in the Democratic Party of Texas. Some would think that it's party politics. I would think simply that that is making sure that everyone has an opportunity to participate and to share in the opportunities that this country gives you to have your voice heard. More importantly, she loved her daughter, Kqisha, and she was a valiant champion in the Acres Homes community.

We will sorely miss Doris for she shared, she mentored, she gave, and she believed in America with her husband, Ernest, who served in the United States Marines. She was honored today by being buried in the Houston Veterans Cemetery alongside her beloved late spouse.

Together, I call them American heroes.

REPEALING THE EMPLOYEE MANDATE

(Mrs. CAPITO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, in May, I came to the floor to highlight the concerns that small businesses in my State have with the looming implementation of ObamaCare. I spoke about a daycare center that had 73 employees and that had been in business for 24 years. It had been struggling mightily with the uncertainty on how to meet the employer mandate.

Last week, the administration announced that they will postpone the job-killing employer mandate until 2015. They admitted that after 3 years of bureaucratic work that the fatally flawed employer mandate is unworkable.

While the President's announcement is welcome news for small businesses in the short term, it signals just how problematic ObamaCare will be to implement. The employer mandate was forcing businesses, like the daycare center in my district, to lay off workers, to cut employee hours, and to potentially close their doors depending on their financial statuses.

Businesses don't need a temporary reprieve to ObamaCare. They need a permanent one. A recent poll found that, as a result of ObamaCare, 41 percent of businesses have put off hiring and 19 percent have reduced the number of employees in their businesses.

Pushing off one of ObamaCare's worst provisions for a year will do nothing but prolong the pain and increase the uncertainty. Instead, we should repeal and have a workable bill with patient-centered reforms that will improve the affordability, access, and quality of medical care.

□ 1930

WE SHOULD DO AWAY WITH OBAMACARE AND THE WAR ON COAL

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

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would say that tonight has been interesting. We have talked about ObamaCare and we have talked about clean air and having these things; yet what we have are two different things coming out of the administration.

On the one hand, approximately 2 weeks ago, the administration proposed large, new increases in the regulations on coal. As one of his aides said, "The war on coal is something that we need." Obviously, coming from southwest Virginia and representing central Appalachia and the coalfields there, this is not a good idea.

Then, as we were about to leave town, the President came out with a new plan on ObamaCare, and that was to delay the employer mandate—not the individual mandate, but the employer mandate—because they haven't been able to make the program work.

That's not the only thing. On Friday, right after the Fourth of July, the President's folks came out with 606 pages of new regulations, and in there there was delay, delay, delay because they can't seem to make the program work.

ObamaCare was drafted poorly. How do we think these new regulations on coal are going to work? They're going to be drafted just as poorly.

Mr. Speaker, we should do away with ObamaCare, and we should do away with the regulations and the war on coal.

CELEBRATING BILL GRAY

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, let me first thank the House for setting aside this time to appropriately reflect on and to celebrate the life of service of William H. Gray—Bill Gray, as we know him—who represented my hometown of Philadelphia so very well in this Congress. But as we're going to have a number of speakers, I'll have ample opportunity to talk. So I want to move to a process in which we can acknowledge some others who want to say a few words.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FATTAH. I now yield to the gentlelady from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE), who chairs the Congressional Black Caucus, for an opportunity to talk about Bill Gray and his service to our Nation.

Ms. FUDGE. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for leading this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour to honor a man that was a friend to so many of us, former Congressman William H. Gray, III.

On behalf of the CBC, I send condolences to the Gray family. As you celebrate Congressman and Reverend Gray's life, know that we, too, will miss a great man. We mourn the loss of Congressman Gray and celebrate the legislator, the advocate, and the statesman, a man whose accomplishments you will hear a great deal about this evening.

But if one word defined Bill Gray's life, it is "service." He served God, his Philadelphia community, our Nation, and the world with dedicated hard work, strong leadership, and a commitment to equity and justice. He broke new ground as the first African American to chair the House Budget Committee and again as the first African American majority whip in the House of Representatives.

Although I did not have the personal privilege and pleasure to serve with him, our history supports the fact that he was a brilliant negotiator, bipartisan consensus builder, and courageous policymaker.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentlelady. Representing the city of Philadelphia was something that Bill Gray was born to do. He was just an extraordinary Member.

We have one of my colleagues who knew Congressman Gray and worked with him from her earliest days in public service, so I yield to my colleague, Congresswoman ALLYSON SCHWARTZ.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. I thank my colleague for setting up this Special Order.

Bill Gray was a total guy. He would have been able to handle this; that's for sure.

I do want to start by offering my condolences to the family, to Bill Gray's religious family, his community, and actually all Philadelphians who knew him and not only respected him, but loved him and admired him for the work that he did on behalf of Philadelphia and on behalf of the Nation and on behalf of the world.

I think we've all heard a bit about his extraordinary public service both here, of course, in the House and also then when he went on to, of course, help lead the United Negro College Fund.

What I wanted to say was a little more personal. I think my colleague knows this. Congressman FATTAH knows some of this history. But when I first decided to run for elected office, I went first to City Councilwoman Marian Tasco, who was part of the northwest coalition of elected officials who

came out of the community that was Bill Gray and the people who he supported and provided inspiration to. She was interested in helping me run for the State senate, and she said, Well, ALLYSON, I'm going to help you out, but there's one really important person you're going to need to be on your side.

It's an interesting district. My district in the State senate represented northwest Philadelphia mostly and where Bill Gray lived, his house there, and much of the northwest coalition and also part of northeast Philadelphia and then eventually part of the suburbs, as well. So it is a really interesting and integrated community. It is about 40 percent African American.

I went first to see one of his chief aides. I went to see Jerry Mondesire. I'm not sure you're supposed to name names here, but it's a Special Order and we can do some of that. I went to talk with him about who I was and why I wanted to run and what I hoped to accomplish in the State senate. He thought it made some sense and gave me the opportunity to set up that meeting with Congressman Gray. I came to see him here at the Capitol actually to meet him. I think he was in the whip's office at the time, a very grand office. He was a grand man of real stature. It was a good meeting. It was actually a very good meeting, and he did agree to be supportive. We ended up working together and worked hard and won a very competitive primary. I was not the only one running in that primary who went on to win in the general election.

Congressman Gray always was supportive and encouraging, particularly when I decided to run for Congress. When I got elected to Congress, the district was very different. It didn't represent the northwest. It was a very different coalition I had to build for that. But he met with me and gave me some good advice about what to do here as a Member of Congress. He said I should serve on the Budget Committee. I'm not even sure I understood at the time that he was the chair of the Budget Committee, the first African American chair of the Budget Committee and the power he lent to that. I took his advice, and I think it was good advice. It gave me a chance to really rise here fairly quickly in Congress.

What I really want to say is that he was a man who brought great intellect, great commitment to public service, a real understanding of relationships between people and how you forge those relationships and you build on those relationships to find common ground and get things done. He did that for Philadelphia, and he did that here in Congress. He was, as I say, a spiritual leader and really made such a difference to the city.

I did get to hear him preach a couple of times; and when I went to Bright Hope to hear him preach, it was Easter morning. That's kind of a special time to be at Bright Hope, as in many churches across this country. I remem-

ber that I brought my son, who is now well-grown, and he was only about 11 or 12 at the time. I asked my son afterwards what he thought of the service and what he thought of the preacher, and my son, good Jewish boy that he is, he said, You know, Mom, it kind of makes you want to believe.

And I have to say that Bill Gray made us all want to believe not only spiritually, but believe in this country and the greatness of this country and what we could accomplish. For that, I will be always indebted and grateful to have known him, to honor his memory, and to share in the sadness at his loss and to wish his family not only condolences, but great memories of the man Bill Gray was.

Mr. FATTAH. Let me ask that we place into the RECORD a number of letters from local elected officials back home in Philadelphia: Councilwoman Marian Tasco, State Senator Vincent Hughes, State Senator Anthony Williams, City Councilwomen Blondell Reynolds Brown and Cindy Bass, and State Representative Dwight Evans.

MARIAN B. TASCO, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, CITY COUNCIL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 113TH CONGRESS: Respectfully, I join with friends, family and my constituents to submit this letter for The Congressional Record memorializing a world-class citizen, with a keen sense of purpose, a man of God, a champion at the forefront of ending apartheid in South Africa, and a man who humbly served the least of these. Over the past 40 years, I have called The Honorable William H. Gray III many things: pastor, my candidate, a mentor, my congressman, and of greatest importance to me, my friend.

Undoubtedly, Bill Gray lived a beautiful life. Having succeeded his father as pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia in 1972, I came to know Bill Gray very well. He knew best how to engage the people he was charged to lead. And, he knew how to help individuals identify their best qualities and develop and expand upon them. I credit Bill Gray for helping me to recognize my own ability to organize. Compelled to be his campaign manager when he ran for congress, and later his director of constituent services, he was a mentor to me and others locally and nationally who sought public office. He was instrumental in my run for office and election as Philadelphia's first African American City Commissioner, and strongly supported me in my bid to become council person for the Ninth District. I am forever indebted to him and grateful for his vision.

Admired for his commitment to the city of Philadelphia, Bill Gray was a powerbroker who used his influence to provide federal resources and opportunities to often underserved communities. And though he walked amongst kings, queens and heads of nations, he was never too busy to meet with his constituents, return a phone call or help someone in need.

The passing of this gentle giant is untimely, yet I hope all that mourn him will find comfort in knowing that Bill Gray leaves behind a legacy of goodness that surely withstands the test of time.

God bless Bill Gray and God bless America!

MARIAN B. TASCO,
Ninth District Councilwoman.

DEMOCRATIC APPROPRIATIONS
CHAIRMAN, SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Hon. CHAKA FATTAH,
Congressman,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FATTAH: I was deeply saddened to learn of the sudden passing of Congressman William H. Gray. He was a giant in Philadelphia politics, a spiritual leader for hundreds of thousands, and a powerful force for good in Washington DC. He was also a mentor to many public officials including myself. Congressman Gray's tremendous spirit will be impossible to replace.

He was a leader in so many areas, but one of the biggest ways that Congressman Gray inspired me personally was his work against apartheid in South Africa. Congressman Gray was the sponsor of one of the first bills to prohibit loans and economic investment in that troubled country, which laid the groundwork for the eventual toppling of the regime. I started my own political activism around this issue and his work was a shining example of the good that someone can accomplish in elected office.

Congressman Gray will be missed. Now, it is the responsibility of the next generation to pick up the torch and try to follow in his footsteps. Serving from his pastorship of Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia, he had a focus that was not limited to that North Philadelphia neighborhood, but was international in scope. He always concentrated on transformational change, whether it was in his 2nd Congressional District, Washington, DC, South Africa, or the World. We have truly lost a giant.

Most people will see Congressman Gray through the lens of politics. I certainly was one of the people who benefitted from his crafting of an independent progressive political movement in Philadelphia. Without his work to create a viewpoint that elected office was essentially the next step for the civil rights movement, I along with many others, probably would not have ever thought about running for political office. I sit as Democratic Chairman of the PA Senate Appropriations Committee because he had the courage to seek and to sit as Chairman of the Budget Committee of the US Congress. His willingness to grasp for what was then an unattainable high prize, gave me the confidence to seek and accomplish the same in my place of service. For that, I will always be grateful for his vision and leadership. But he also influenced a generation of young people to become community leaders, public servants, and business leaders, and to not be limited by the traditions of their profession, but to see themselves also as transformative servant leaders, who never forgot their roots, but who always reached for the broader mission.

Congressman Gray had a unique ability to reach the common humanity that exists in all of us, in order to bring people together from varied, often times from widely diverging backgrounds. That singular talent allowed him to travel and be comfortable in almost any setting. It also allowed him to accomplish some of his greatest achievements. From his South Africa Anti-Apartheid work, to his rise to the position as the first African-American to serve as Whip in the US Congress, to his leadership of the United Negro College Fund, his ability to connect with people from the board room, the barrio, and the backwater, served him and all of us well.

Congressman Gray never thought, nor acted small. He was local in his pastorship, and his congressional district, always there to preach the word or to attend a community meeting, and to bring home the "bacon" to his constituents. But his transformational vision and service was big and impactful on the grandest of stages—the world. Those of us who have followed in his footsteps have

July 8, 2013.

been deeply influenced by his trail blazing path. It remains our hope that we can have the same intensely deep, and wide ranging impact that he has had. It remains our job to truly make a difference in the lives of the people we serve, never settling for less either in our selves or in others. On behalf of myself, my family, the constituents of the 7th Senatorial District, and for the countless faceless people who he never knew, and for those generations yet to come whose lives he have impacted, we thank Bill, our good and faithful servant. His race has been run, and it has been run so very well.

Sincerely,

STATE SENATOR VINCENT HUGHES,
*Democratic Chairman of the PA Senate
Appropriations Committee.*

DEMOCRATIC WHIP,
SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
July 8, 2013.

ANDREA GRAY AND FAMILY: It was with deep sadness that I learned of the passing of the Rev. William H. Gray III, a man whose imprint on our spiritual, social, and political worlds has been unmatched in the modern era. While Bill had transitioned to a more restful and relaxing life in recent years, his influence could still be felt. His death comes as a great loss for generations, not just in Philadelphia, but across the nation.

Do accept my family's deepest condolences.

Certainly, Bill had a springboard to the success he achieved, with solid examples and expectations presented by his father, and his father before him. But what he managed to erect during his time with us deserves lasting admiration and appreciation. From his ground-breaking post in the U.S. Congress to helming the storied Bright Hope Baptist Church to steering the venerable United Negro College Fund, he helped to cement opportunity and guided the aspirations for countless people. My father and I, as did our entire organization, held Bill in great esteem because of the selfless public service to which he dedicated much of his life.

Above all, he was a man who cherished his family, and without a doubt you will miss him the most.

Do know that if I can be of any service to you during this difficult time, please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY H. WILLIAMS,
State Senator—8th District.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
CITY COUNCIL,
July 5, 2013.

TO THE FAMILY, FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. GRAY, III: I am still in a state of shock. Congressman Bill Gray really made a mark on my political career. It was Congressman Gray who first mentioned, inspired and urged me to go to my first Democratic National Convention in 1984. Because of that "nudging" I have been to 7 of the last 8 DNC Conventions.

I was also astonished by his gift as a Pastor, having been a longtime member of Bright Hope Baptist Church. If you had the privilege of hearing his sermons, you know that his knowledge of the Bible equaled his knowledge of the Constitution.

I join the legions of adoring admirers who will miss his footprint. He was a leader who distinguished himself as a minister, educator, Congressman and father. In all these roles, he made excellence his standard while never losing the common touch.

My heart and prayers go out to his family. We thank them for sharing him with the City of Philadelphia and the nation.

We must all remember that God gives us work to do on earth and then he calls us home.

In Service,

BLONDELL REYNOLDS BROWN,
Councilwoman At-Large.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
CITY COUNCIL,
July 3, 2013.

GRAY FAMILY AND BRIGHT HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGANTS: It is with deep regret that I express to your family and friends my sincere sympathy on the passing of the beloved former U.S. Rep. William H. "Bill" Gray, 3rd.

Congressman Gray was a progressive leader unlike any other we have seen, or are likely to ever see again. He was a political titan, a man committed to his community, and a man of faith. Bill Gray was a leader in Philadelphia during a difficult time in its history, determined to help our city become better and stronger.

Many politicians in Philadelphia owe their careers to Bill Gray, as he was known for encouraging people to become active in politics. I join them, Congressman Gray's family, and countless others whose lives he touched in mourning this great man.

My sincere sympathy,

CINDY BASS, MEMBER,
Philadelphia City Council, 8th District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
July 3, 2013.

DEAR GRAY FAMILY: It is with profound sorrow that I extend my condolences to you on the passing of your loved one, the Honorable William H. Gray. Honorable was not just part of his title, Honorable was the man. A staunch supporter and protector of the underdog, the disenfranchised and the unprotected, Congressman Gray's passing will long be felt by those who benefited from his tenacity.

Congressman Gray blazed trails and set precedents that those of us who follow in his stead will spend our entire careers attempting to emulate. He was a fighter, a bold strategist who understood the workings of government and used that knowledge for the betterment of those that he represented.

I can imagine that these next upcoming days and weeks will be difficult for you. However, I can only hope that the great legacy that Congressman Gray leaves behind will bring you comfort. Defending ones belief in the face of adversity, never allowing limitations to limit you, being committed to a principle and a people in spite of popular beliefs, and winning against impossible odds, is what the Honorable Congressman William H. Gray stood for and the mantle that he has left for the rest of us to take up.

Wishing you peace and blessings.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT EVANS,
203rd Legislative District.

Mr. FATTAH. I now yield to the gentleman from Georgia, SANFORD BISHOP.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him so much for having this Special Order so that we can celebrate the life of our friend and mentor, Bill Gray.

Shakespeare wrote:

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts.

So it was with Reverend-Doctor-Congressman Bill Gray. He was a son, a husband, a father, a grandfather, a preacher—Union Baptist in Montclair,

New Jersey, Bright Hope in Philadelphia. He pastored my great, great aunt, Aunt Mini, for whom my mother was named. He was a businessman. He was a mentor. He was a servant. He was a legislator. You've heard budget chairman, majority whip of this House of Representatives. He was a bridge builder, particularly in education, understanding that education is an escalator to upward mobility. And he made it possible for thousands and thousands of young people to get a college education. He was a great corporate citizen.

He was my friend, a confidant. He gave many items of sage advice and counsel. He was an avid supporter in coming to Georgia to support me when I was a State legislator. He supported me when I ran for Congress and continued to support me for reelection. And, of course, he was a wonderful friend, and we developed a wonderful relationship. I will miss him greatly.

His 71 years are but a minute in eternity, but I have to just reflect and say that he did so much with his minute. The poet wrote:

I have only just a minute,
Only 60 seconds in it.
Forced upon me, can't refuse it.
Didn't seek it, didn't choose it.
But it's up to me to use it,
I must suffer if I loose it,
Give account if I abuse it.
Just a tiny little minute,
But an eternity lives in it.

We're so thankful that Bill Gray passed this way and touched all of our lives and made such a difference, because he certainly did so much for so many for so long with his minute on the stage of this life.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman for that recitation of God's prayer.

Now you'll hear from someone who actually served with Bill Gray, who was his colleague in more ways than one, because Bill Gray was also a member of the greatest college fraternity. He was an Alpha. I now yield to the gentleman from New York, Congressman RANGEL.

Mr. RANGEL. Let me first congratulate and thank my colleague, Congressman FATTAH, for putting together this moment. I know this is going to be one of a series of tributes that we're going to have that reminds me how we all feel as we lose a dear friend, that we could have done more, we should have done more, we could have kept in touch a lot more.

My chief of staff, Patrick Swygert, was a good friend of Pastor Bill Gray, and he got me involved in a couple of campaigns for Congress. One was not too successful and very embarrassing, and the other one, of course, brought him to the House.

Bill Gray, even though he was known throughout the world, he had a personality that once you started talking with him, his charm, his wit would allow you to believe that you had known him all of his life.

He invited me a couple of times to visit Bright Hope, and I listened to one

of his sermons. It was the first time that I felt so utterly proud of being a Member of Congress, being a Democrat, and knowing Bill Gray. Because as he took this spiritual sermon and wrapped it around, he reminded me, and should remind so many others in public service, that there was hardly anything that was in that Bible, that no matter what your religion was, that you shouldn't have some compassion for: the children that are just a miracle of life that are born; the older people that have served and are now among the most vulnerable; the sick, the disabled; those that have emotional problems; being able to get a decent education so at least you have some of the tools that are necessary to negotiate what is sometimes called an "unfair world."

□ 1945

And among all of the Biblical things that he was talking about, how he tied that into the educational projects that you became a leader in, Congressman FATTAH, which nobody in the country has done more for education than you have, and he spins right off with the United Negro College Fund organization, to make certain that education was such an important factor. When it came to Medicaid and Medicare, when it came to programs providing food for those people that were starving, all of this in that sermon, it made it sound like he was saying that these are the things that we've campaigned for, these are the things that we've fought for.

So I guess instead of just feeling guilty that we had not kept in touch on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis, the work that he has really started, in Philadelphia, in the United States Congress, in South Africa and throughout the world, there is so much that has not been completed. And because such a great leader has succeeded him and comes out of that same family that brought people together in Philadelphia, and you try so hard to do it right here in this House of Representatives, this work is still not completed, the mission has not been accomplished. So those of us who knew and loved him so much, if we missed saying good-bye when he was well, we can pick up where he left off and make certain that his destination is reached by as many people as he brought over the line.

Thank you so much for having this Special Order.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman.

It is true that Bill Gray traveled a great distance in his life—born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to his date of expiration in London—but he did so much in that period of time to make this world a better place.

I want to yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) so she can talk about the life and legacy in service, the extraordinary public service, of our former colleague, Bill Gray.

Ms. WATERS. Thank you so very much. I would like to first take a moment to thank you, Congressman

CHAKA FATTAH, for putting together this moment for us to reflect on the life and legacy of Bill. I want you to know that we are so pleased that you're carrying on in his style and his tradition. Thank you so very much for this evening.

I rise today deeply saddened by the sudden passing of my friend and former colleague, Congressman Bill Gray. He was loved by everyone, and his legacy will continue to inspire all who knew him. I feel fortunate to have had the distinct honor of working with him over the years as both a colleague and a dear friend. I join the people of Philadelphia and Americans across the Nation in mourning the loss of an effective leader and passionate advocate of the public good. Bill Gray will certainly be missed.

First elected in 1978, Congressman Gray's 12 years in Congress were marked by extraordinary achievement. Not only was he the first African American to serve as chairman of the House Budget Committee, he was also the first African American to serve as majority whip. In addition to his outstanding leadership, Congressman Gray's skill as a politician and orator raised awareness about the talent of the Congressional Black Caucus.

During his tenure, Congressman Gray also authored legislation that implemented economic sanctions against South Africa during apartheid. As our thoughts and prayers are with Nelson Mandela, we must remember and appreciate the fact that it was Congressman Gray who spearheaded Federal efforts to eradicate apartheid.

Bill Gray was a close friend both to my husband and me long before I entered Congress. At Bill's invitation, I was honored to serve as guest speaker at Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia, where Bill served as pastor until his retirement in 2007. My husband regularly played tennis with Bill in Washington, D.C., and many cities across this Nation.

Bill was a strong and influential advocate for his constituents in Philadelphia and Americans around the country. I extend my sincerest condolences to his wife, Andrea, and their three sons, William, IV, Justin, and Andrew, during this difficult time.

I would just like to share with you—when I first came to the Congress of the United States, Bill embraced me and he took me on my first codel. We went to the Middle East. Here's a picture of us in Israel. It was the first codel that I went on. I watched Bill, how he conducted himself, how he dealt with the dignitaries and the heads of states, and I've tried to model him all of these years. So I have a lot to be thankful for. We are saddened, but I am so pleased that I had the opportunity to learn from him, and I certainly admired him so very much.

Thank you very much for organizing this opportunity for us to share our thoughts about him today. Thank you, CHAKA.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentle lady.

I didn't get a chance to travel with Bill Gray as a Member because obviously he was here before I arrived, and by the time I got here, he was gone. But I do remember flying on Air Force One with President Clinton, and we flew into the heart of Africa, and we walked into a meeting with President Nelson Mandela. And in talking with the President, I explained that I represented Philadelphia. He said, Bill Gray's seat. That will resonate for all of time that Bill Gray had such an impact that this man was able to walk out of prison after 27 years and become President in part because of the leadership on this House floor to do away with constructive engagement and say, No, we need as a Nation to take the right moral position, along with Congressman Dellums and others. RANGEL was in it. It was indispensable to helping South Africa make that transition.

So I want to move from California now to another little, small, tiny State—I'm sorry, excuse me, Texas. Let me yield to the great gentle lady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank my classmate, and we certainly owe him a debt of gratitude for the respect that he is allowing us to show on the floor of the House in honor of the Honorable William H. Gray, III. I, too, want to offer my sympathy to his wife, Andrea, to Bill Gray, who we often saw with him, and he would be really at his side. Bill and Andrea and Justin and Andrew, I offer to them enormous concern for the loss of this great, great champion.

I, too, want to lift my voice and say that Bill Gray wore many hats. On behalf of the faith community in Houston, the faith community in Texas, I want the Gray family to know that my pastors recognize and respected Bill Gray. In fact, when we would see each other, and I did not, as Chaka has said, have an opportunity to serve with him, but when we would see each other, he would ask about this pastor or that pastor, and it gave me a sense of friendship but also a sense of connectedness to Bill by saying, oh, they like you, too, or they said hello as well, because Bill was so respected.

If I might say on this floor, Bill Gray was a child of God. Although we are going to say so many things about him, I think it is appropriate to say that he loved his church and his ministry. My pastors across Texas are praying for his family.

I want to cite a few things that I think are so much a part of his DNA and his legacy, to be able to be a son of a mother and father who were premier educators in the life of historically black colleges, to be able to see him carry their leadership and move it to the United Negro College Fund, which is where I first came to know him, having not served with him in his work, but I knew him earlier because he and Mickey Leland were dear friends. And you can be assured that Mickey never

left Washington up here. Whenever he would come home, he would share his stories with us, who looked up and thought these stories of grandeur, of leadership, of good fights to make things better, and we would hear about Bill Gray, his friend.

I remember Mickey leading the Congressional Black Caucus and bringing them to Houston. Bill Gray was there, and they were talking about what a challenge it was to leave Washington, but they were glad to come to then not really the fourth-largest city in the Nation, but to come down South and show what the Congressional Black Caucus represented.

So I want to say that we are grateful for the courage but also the astuteness of his success: 56 years in the United Negro College Fund, \$1.6 billion, \$1.5 billion, one-half of that was raised under Bill Gray. He was serious about his work.

Sometimes we don't understand, and this is, of course, for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, because my Members do, but first are to be respected. And it should be known that our colleague, Bill Gray, was the first African American to rise to the level of leadership which he did. We say the words "majority leader," we say the words "chairman of the Budget Committee," we say the words "chair of the Democratic Caucus," but he was the first. He will forever be in the annals of history, and I think it is absolutely key that that is the case.

I want to cite the bills, as my colleague from California said, I want to call them out: H.R. 1460, the Anti-Apartheid Action Act of 1985; and the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, H.R. 4868. Those were the guys who came together—we've mentioned Ron Dellums and the whole expanse of Members at that time who stood resolved that this Nation would not diminish its democratic ideals by engaging with South Africa. And I think courageously he took a stand that we are so proud of.

He was, of course, respected in Washington and appointed by the President as an adviser and received a Medal of Honor from the Haitian President Aristide. He took leadership and he took it with a great sense of dignity.

Let me conclude my comments by indicating that Bill Gray always had a smile on his face. He never stopped working. There were many times he came to my office not as a former majority leader but for an issue that he may have had. As I know he went into many Members' offices, particularly members of the Congressional Black Caucus. It was always uplifting, but Bill Gray always had a story of encouragement. He always had a smile and a deep laugh. He was a good man, and I want to leave this floor by saying good men, good people die young. But what we will always remember is that Bill Gray walked in giant steps, not because of his height but because of his service to America, his love of God, his

love of people, and his love of his family. He will be forever missed, and he will be forever remembered. God bless him. God bless his family, and God bless his service.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a great American, Congressman William "Bill" Gray, who served more than a decade in this great body.

Today, Members of both the House and the Senate and people around this great Nation mourn the passing of a legislator, a politician, a pastor, a teacher, a public servant and most of all a larger-than-life patriot.

The United States, the State of Pennsylvania and Congress have lost a true hero in Congressman Bill Gray. My heart went out to his family, and the constituents he represented upon learning of his passing last week. Congressman Gray was a true patriot and devoted his time here on earth to serving others in his district, state, country, and around the world. His presence with us will be deeply missed, but I know that his legacy will live on for decades to come.

Congressman Bill Gray was born on August 20, 1943 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but he spent most of his childhood in Florida, where his father served as the president of Florida Normal and Industrial College, which later became Florida A&M University.

Congressman Gray, like his father, was a strong supporter of education and leading advocate for strengthening America's educational systems. He earned several degrees: a bachelor's degree in 1963 from Franklin and Marshall College, a Master's of Divinity in 1966 from Drew Theological Seminary, and another Master's in Church History from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1970. Additionally, he was awarded more than 65 honorary degrees from America's leading colleges and universities.

Born into a family of ministers and educators, Congressman Gray carried on his family traditions until his death. At an early age, he accepted his calling to become a preacher, and from that day, he proclaimed the Gospel of Jesus in the church, in the community, and even in the halls of Congress. His faith was unshakable and undeniable; it was evident that he lived his life based upon what he preached.

Congressman Gray was the pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia for more than 25 years, a church pastored by his father and grandfather. Under his leadership, the congregation grew to more than 5,000 plus members, and the church served tens of thousands citizens in the community.

In addition to his church ministry, Congressman Gray served as a faculty member and professor of history and religion at St. Peter's College, Jersey City State College, Montclair State College, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, and Temple University. He spent countless hours outside of the classroom preparing students for success.

Elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1978, Congressman Gray was a persistent voice for equal rights, educational access, and opportunity for all persons, in the United States and abroad. He pushed tirelessly for more economic aid for Africa and was a leading critic of the South African apartheid.

In 1985, Congressman Gray was elected as the first African American Chair of the House

Budget Committee where he introduced H.R. 1460, the "Anti-Apartheid Action Act of 1985", which prohibited loans and new investment in South Africa and imposed sanctions on imports and exports with South Africa. This bill was an instrumental precursor to the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (H.R. 4868). Congressman Gray played a leading role in shaping United States policy toward South Africa, and awakening America to the moral imperative of ending apartheid and other injustices abroad.

In 1989, Congressman Gray was elected to serve as the chairman of the Democratic Caucus and later that year was elected Majority Whip. He was the first African American to hold these positions and his success inspired a generation of African American elected officials.

In 1991, Congressman Gray resigned from Congress to become the president and chief executive officer of the United Negro College Fund, UNCF, America's oldest and most successful black higher education assistance organization. As president, Congressman Gray led the UNCF to new fund-raising records while cutting costs and expanding programs and services. Approximately one-half of the more than \$1.6 billion raised in UNCF's history was collected during Congressman Gray's tenure.

During the Clinton Administration, Congressman Gray served as President Clinton's special adviser on Haiti. He assisted President Clinton in developing and carrying out policy to restore democracy to Haiti. As a result of his commitment to Haiti, Congressman Gray and President Clinton received the Medal of Honor from Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Congressman Gray will always be, in a word, a giant—of Philadelphia, of Congress, and of our country. He was a leader and a trailblazer for the people he represented. His mission was to help people live better lives, to do the work of his Christian faith, to advance the moral evolution of humankind, to make public policy that provided education, and to bring justice and joy to all human beings one decent act at a time.

Congressman Gray's strong, powerful, and influential voice will be missed. Philadelphia, the United States and the world have lost a great statesman in Congressman William "Bill" Gray. My thoughts and prayers go out to his family.

Mr. FATTAH. Thank you.

All of us have expressed our condolences to the Gray family, his lovely wife and three sons, but I want the Members to take note that we have with us this evening a number of Bill Gray's former staff members who are here and they are in the gallery, and I would just ask that we appropriately acknowledge their presence.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from the great State of New York, Congressman MEEKS.

Mr. MEEKS. I want to thank the gentleman for organizing the opportunity to say thank you. First, thank you to God for sending us Bill Gray. Thank you to God for having an individual who understands who he was, where he came from, and how he got here, and never forgetting about those least than he. Bill Gray knew what his purpose

was in life. Many individuals go through this thing that we call life and never find out what our purpose is. But all you have to do is to look at the works of Bill Gray, and you know his purpose was to serve people, to serve people who needed a hand up, to serve people who sometimes are forgotten about, to serve people to make sure that their tomorrow was better than their yesterday.

When I think of Bill Gray, one of the first things that I was told when I got elected to Congress, by an individual who looked up to him, my predecessor, the Reverend Floyd H. Flake, said that Reverend Gray inspired him because, like Reverend Gray, Reverend Flake had a large congregation.

□ 2000

And he understood how he could take that skill, being a minister, and help the masses.

In fact, I can recall a statement made by Representative Gray when he was appointed, when he was elected the chair of the Budget Committee. They asked him, What do you know about budgets?

He said, Have you ever been the pastor of a Baptist church? And he showed that he did understand budgets and money, and how to deal with it, and he did it in such a masterful way.

He also understood the world, and the global world. Even the last few conversations I had with him were about the world, were about going out to countries, whether they be on the continent of Africa or right here in North America, whether it was in the Western Hemisphere, and how he could help people, all people, but especially people of African descent, so that they too can rise and see and accomplish all that they could be.

So death is always—and I send my condolences to the family—it's a sad thing. But when one has had such a stellar life, when one has made the kind of contributions, it's a celebration. It's a celebration that we need to thank God for, and we need to thank the fact that God sent him here so that he could be that bright and shining star for all to see and many to follow.

He leaves a legacy for us to follow. We will follow. We will miss him, but we thank him for his service to mankind.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman and also would like to thank all who have assisted the family at this time, including the United States Department of State, which assisted in dealing with some of the issues around the death of Bill Gray in another country. And I want to thank them.

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

We have about 20 minutes left. The gentlelady's going to have 2 minutes, the speaker that follows her is going to have 2 minutes, and then we're going to be going down towards 1½ minutes from that point forward in order to make sure that everyone has a chance

to make comments. And I will reserve the last 4 minutes for myself.

Ms. LEE of California. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding time and for leading our efforts tonight to celebrate the life of our beloved Bill Gray.

I first want to extend my condolences to his loving wife, Andrea, and his three sons.

My thoughts and prayers are with Bill's family, his extended family, friends, the Bright Hope Baptist Church family in Philadelphia and, of course, the residents of Philadelphia.

I know that tonight, Bill's friend and colleague, my predecessor and good friend, Ron Dellums, also sends his sympathy and prayers to Bill's family and friends.

When Congressman Gray was elected to Congress in 1978, I was a member of then-Congressman Ron Dellums' staff. Congressman Gray hit the ground running, became chair of the Democratic Caucus, majority whip, and chair of the Budget Committee.

As the first African American in many of his positions, he was truly a trailblazer and paved the way for many of us to follow.

As a congressional staffer, I worked closely with his staff, and thank you so much for recognizing them. I worked with almost every one of them who are here tonight, and we worked so closely on so many issues, especially education, and his efforts with Congressman Dellums to put the United States on the right side of history relating to sanctions against then-racist apartheid South Africa.

Congressman Gray treated staff with respect, and he valued their counsel and their hard work. And so I know that all of Congressman Gray's staff, former staff, those who are here, and others, mourn his loss and send their sympathies.

In recalling so many wonderful memories of Bill, one stands out for me like no other. In 1980, Congressman Bill Gray led a congressional delegation to Sierra Leone in West Africa to participate in what was then the Africa-America Institute's conference.

I was privileged to represent my boss, Ron Dellums, on this mission, and Singleton McAllister, his staffer, was on that visit. Now, this was my first visit to the land of my ancestors, so it was exciting, and it was a moving visit for me.

On the plane were many dignitaries, including Ambassador Andrew Young.

Now, the leader of congressional delegations had input into the menus served on the plane. In Bill's typical way, he decided the delegation should have soul food on the journey to Africa. We had fried chicken, greens, sweet potatoes, macaroni and cheese, and peach cobbler.

We visited several countries on this trip, and I was amazed and so proud of Congressman Gray's command of the issues in each country and his diplomacy with African leaders.

I had the privilege to worship at the Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia and learned what a great, prophetic, and Spirit-filled preacher he was. And I also marveled at how every weekend he was in his church preaching.

I had many memorable talks with him about religion and politics. He was dedicated to his country, his church, his constituents and, most importantly, his God, and he understood very clearly the importance of the separation of church and state.

What an incredible human being he was. I have so many memories that I could share, but in the interest of time, I cannot do that tonight.

But I just want to say that when Bill Gray learned I was running for Congress in '98, he became one of my most consistent supporters and my dear, dear friend. We had many conversations on the phone, many meetings; and I'll always remember his words of encouragement and wisdom.

I will miss the Honorable Congressman Reverend Bill Gray tremendously. He touched my life in so many ways, and for that he will always have a place in my heart.

May his legacy live. May he rest in peace.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I will place in the RECORD a number of letters from local elected officials: State Senator LeAnna Washington, State Senator Stack, and a number of State legislators, including my own, Vanessa Brown, and J.P. Miranda.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
July 3, 2013.

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: It was with sadness a shock that I received the news of the untimely passing of The Honorable William H. Gray, III.

Former Congressman Gray was a leader to African-American elected officials throughout Pennsylvania, but he was first and foremost a native son of Philadelphia. There is no elected official in the city of Philadelphia that has not been mentored or inspired by Congressman Gray. His legacy—that of serving his constituents through not only his Christian faith, but as an elected official—and his dedication to ensuring a brighter future for young African-American students through the United Negro College Fund—will not be one repeated in our lifetime.

My condolences to all those who knew, respected, and loved Philadelphia's Bill Gray. He will truly be missed on many levels.

Sincerely,

LEANNA M. WASHINGTON,
4th Senatorial District, Philadelphia &
Montgomery Counties.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
July 3, 2013.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: I was deeply saddened by the passing of former Congressman, Rev. William H. Gray. Congressman Gray served his country, his community and his family with grace, honor and integrity. I will never forget his spirit and how he treated everyone with kindness, respect and dignity. He was a pillar in Washington and in the community. He will be sorely missed.

Reverend Gray represented the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania and rose to become Majority Whip of the House

of Representatives, the first African American to earn that post. My family has a long history in Philadelphia politics and Bill Gray was always there for Philadelphia; standing up for what is right and using his position of power for equality. As the Chairman of the Budget committee, Congressman Gray made sure Philadelphia was properly represented on all issues. He was a pioneer in the legislature, bridging the needs of many different people and constituencies on many different issues. As a minister, Rev. Gray preached about brotherhood and unity. As a father, Bill was a gentle soul whose family always came first.

The memory of William H. Gray will live on not only in written history, but in all of the lives that he touched. Whether it was a foreign dignitary or a constituent, Bill Gray was a gracious man, a caring man, and a leader. Our lives are richer for having known him.

Sincerely,

SENATOR MIKE STACK,
5th Senatorial District.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE BLACK
CAUCUS,
July 5, 2013.

Hon. CHAKKAH FATTAH,
2301 Rayburn HOB,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FATTAH: As you are aware, our nation lost one of its greatest and most esteemed political figures last week, former Congressman William H. Gray III. The many superlatives and praises upon which is due to this statesman pales in comparison to the overall impact and influence that his life has had upon me personally, as well as upon the Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus' (PLBC) membership collectively.

One of the many lessons gleaned from former Congressman Gray was that greatness is not born, but is instead nurtured, fostered and developed. It is with this particular principle that Congressman Gray inspired countless of our nation's leaders, politicians and captains of industry to aspire for greatness and success. However, most importantly, Congressman Gray was keen on emphasizing that prosperity is devoid of true meaning unless one is inclined to share that path to success with others.

Congressman Gray's life, through his words and actions, serves as a veritable testament to the unlimited possibility of what can be achieved through faith, hard work and determination, irrespective of race or ethnicity. Therefore, the Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus would like to take this opportunity to formally recognize and honor his life and innumerable contributions to the African-American community, as well as to our society-at-large.

Sincerely,

VANESSA LOWERY BROWN,
Chairwoman, Pennsylvania
Legislative
Black Caucus, State
Representative,
190th Legislative
District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, July 4, 2013.

DEAR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to express my humble gratitude. I cannot tell you enough on how much I appreciated having a great role model during my life time such as the late former Congressman William H. Gray III.

In every generation there is always some great person who has contributed so much to society but what distinguished Congressman Gray out from all the rest was not only did he impact our generation but he also done it

during some very crucial and critical moments in history.

Congressman William H. Gray III has done many great things as a leader for me and other individuals and for the community as a whole. Growing up in northern Philadelphia it was extremely an honor to have been able to have someone that you could admire and respect as a leader and father figure.

Congressman Gray stood above all the rest for me because he has help to open the doors to many opportunities; one in particular was the supporting efforts that ended Apartheid in South Africa in addition to his huge contribution and support of education, especially towards the Negro College Fund which has given many young men and women a chance to soar into vibrant and productive leaders into society.

Again, I thank you for allowing me the opportunity to express my condolences on behalf of the late former Congressman William H. Gray III and let it be known that on this day the 4th of July 2013, that he will never be forgotten.

Sincerely,

J. P. MIRANDA,
State Legislator—197th District.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
CONDOLENCES

In the Senate,

Whereas, The Senate of Pennsylvania mourns the loss of the Honorable William Herbert Gray III, a former member of the United States House of Representatives, who passed away on July 1, 2013, at the age of seventy-one; and

Whereas, Born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on August 20, 1941, Mr. Gray was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Drew Theological Seminary and Princeton Theological Seminary. He became the senior minister at the Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia in 1972 and represented the 2nd Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives from 1978 until 1991. Lauded as the first African-American to serve as Majority Whip, Mr. Gray was also the first to chair the House Budget Committee, during which time he introduced an influential anti-apartheid bill. President and Chief Executive Officer of the United Negro College Fund from 1991 until 2004, he served as a special advisor to the President and Secretary of State for Haitian Affairs in 1994 and was named to the PoliticsPA list of Pennsylvania's Top Political Activists. A co-founder of Gray Loeffler LLC, Mr. Gray served as a Director of Dell, J.P. Morgan Chase and Company, Rockwell International Corporation, Pfizer, Visteon Corporation and Prudential Financial, Inc. He retired from the Bright Hope Baptist Church in 2007; and

Whereas, Mr. Gray represented many things to many people, among them a beloved family member, dedicated worker and avowed community steward who generously gave of his heart and time to enhance the quality of life of his family and community; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania note with great sadness the passing of the Honorable William Herbert Gray III, whose life greatly benefited all those who lived, served and worked with him; and extend heartfelt condolences to his wife, Andrea Dash Gray; three sons, William IV, Justin and Andrew; and many other family members and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this document, sponsored by Senators Shirley M. Kitchen, Lawrence M. Farnese, Jr., Vincent J. Hughes, Michael J. Stack, Christine M. Tartaglione, LeAnna M. Washington and Anthony Hardy Williams, be transmitted to Andrea Dash Gray.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL,
Harrisburg, PA, July 3, 2013.

It is fitting that we honor the life and accomplishments of the late Congressman William H. Gray, III. As the first African American to chair the House Budget Committee and serve as Majority Whip in Congress, Congressman Gray was an inspiration to other politicians across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as the nation. In these roles, he used his skills as a negotiator and coalition builder to work with members on many issues of importance, including spending cuts that did not affect the most vulnerable in our nation. Throughout his life, he was a staunch supporter of strengthening our educational system; supporting black colleges and universities and, during his time as President of the United Negro College Fund, working diligently to help minority students receive a college education.

His strong faith permeated his entire life and career. Serving as a spiritual advisor to many, his combined role as pastor and public servant allowed him to preach to both his congregation and his constituents. He directed his life towards service to God and country and he demonstrated it in everything he did. Congressman Gray will be remembered for his everlasting commitment to public service and empowering people to reach new heights.

I am deeply saddened by the loss of this great man and extend my condolences to his family and friends.

EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE,
Auditor General.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM H. GRAY, III
(By Ralph Nurnberger)

Former House Majority Whip William H. Gray, III, who passed away on July 1 while visiting London, was my colleague in the firm Gray Global, my tennis buddy for almost thirty years and most important, my friend.

Three weeks before his fateful trip, Bill Gray's 97 year old mother was able to meet President Barack Obama for the first time. She told him that she never thought she would live to see the day when an African American could be elected President.

President Obama responded by telling her how much he respected and admired her son. In this, he is not alone.

The key to understanding the life of this extraordinary man was his sense of mission, essentially a commitment to helping others and making the world a better and more peaceful place.

After graduating from Franklin and Marshall University and earning Master of Divinity degrees at Drew University Theological Seminary and Princeton Theological Seminary, Bill became a minister at Union Baptist Church in Montclair, New Jersey. While pastoring at Union, Bill was also a professor of religion and history at St. Peter's College. He later taught at Jersey City State College, Montclair State, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, and Temple University.

Bill spent thirty-five years as the Pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia. He succeeded his father, who had, in turn succeeded his father as the Pastor.

Shortly after assuming this pulpit, Martin Luther King, Jr. advised Bill never to stop his work at the Church, regardless of whatever else he might do in life. When the Church grew and opened its new facility, Bill and his father; and King and his father all preached on the same Sunday. This was the only time that King and his father both preached at the same place on the same day outside of Atlanta.

Bill never forgot King's admonition and continued his leadership at the Church, going to Philadelphia to preach almost every Sunday.

Bill was first elected to Congress in 1978 and served as the Representative from the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania for thirteen years.

He was the first African American to head his Party's Caucus in the House of Representatives; the first to Chair a financial committee (Budget) in the House; and the highest ranking African American in U.S. legislative history (to date) when he became the Majority Whip. He still has the distinction of being the highest ranking Member of the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation to serve in the House. In 1988, his Party selected him to chair the Presidential Platform writing committee.

Bill Gray's political accomplishments have been well documented, but it is significant that he saw personal achievements mainly as a means to enable him to help others. In a 1991 interview with the *New York Times*, Gray stated that "My concept of power is different from other people's. I come from a background of ministry and education in which power is the ability to impact on people's lives."

Although he was fiercely partisan, Gray was able to work with enough Republicans to secure passage of a budget prepared by his committee; one which contained funding for numerous social and educational programs.

Gray's finest moment in Congress came when he joined with former Representatives Steve Solarz (D-NY) and Howard Wolpe (D-MI) to draft a bill imposing sanctions on the apartheid regime in South Africa. Gray was able to use an even tougher sanctions bill introduced by Representative Ron Dellums (D-CA) as leverage in negotiations with Senate conferees, which resulted in both chambers accepting the Gray-Solarz-Wolpe bill.

President Ronald Reagan vetoed this bill and gave a nationally televised address to explain his actions. Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-MA) then asked Gray to deliver the nationally televised response to the President's veto message. Congress subsequently overrode the veto, marking the first time that any of Reagan's foreign policy vetoes had not been sustained.

The impact of this legislation was immediately felt in South Africa, where the apartheid government soon collapsed and Nelson Mandela was freed from prison. When Mandela later spoke to a joint session of Congress, Bill Gray accompanied him to the podium. Mandela subsequently spoke to Gray's congregation at Bright Hope Baptist Church. Appropriately, Gray was part of the official United States Delegation to attend Mandela's inauguration as President of South Africa in 1994.

He was aware that many Jews played significant roles in the Civil Rights movement and thus did all he could to improve Black-Jewish relations. Together with George Ross, in 1985 Gray founded "Operation Understanding" an organization designed to bring young Jewish and African Americans together to promote respect, understanding and cooperation while working to eradicate racism, anti-Semitism and all forms of discrimination.

At the height of his political career, in the late 1980's and early 90's, there was speculation that Gray would eventually become Speaker of the House. Others encouraged him to run for Governor or Senator from Pennsylvania. There was even talk that he might become the first serious African American Presidential candidate.

Gray surprised everyone when he announced that he would leave Congress—and politics—in 1991, in mid-term, to become the

President and CEO of the United Negro College Fund.

He explained that: "I can do more to help more people, than I can even if I became Speaker." Between 1991 and 2004, Gray raised over \$2.6 billion in new funds for UNCF. Thus, there are thousands of young people who would never have had the opportunity to go to college if it were not for his efforts and the quality of education offered at historically Black Colleges and Universities has dramatically improved.

President Bill Clinton appointed Gray in 1994 to be Special Advisor to the President on Haiti. Gray was able to help promote stability, reduce the number of potential casualties and restore the democratically elected government.

Gray served on a number of major corporate boards, including Dell, Pfizer, Prudential Financial and Prudential Insurance Company of America, and JPMorgan Chase & Co. John Strangfeld, Prudential's Chairman and CEO stated: "Bill was a highly respected member of our board and a leader in all aspects of his life—a preacher, a legislator, a businessman and a board director."

After retiring from UNCF, together with his son Justin, Bill Gray founded a government relations and business advocacy firm, now called Gray Global.

Gray spent the past years seeking to bring about a resolution of the conflict concerning the status of the Western Sahara region of Morocco. He supported a solution initially proposed by the Clinton administration that the Western Sahara should remain under Moroccan sovereignty but that the residents be granted autonomy over their own affairs. Gray was particularly concerned about the fate of tens of thousands of refugees who are still "warehoused" in camps on the Algerian side of the border by the Polisario Front. Gray worked to secure freedom for these refugees, currently living under horrible conditions in the Sahara Desert.

It is significant that Bill Gray's most recent foreign policy effort underscores his life-long commitment to assist those in need, especially people who are denied basic human rights and dignity.

Bill Gray was a decent and caring man, who spent his life surrounded by a loving family and a wide range of friends and admirers.

Mr. FATTAH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. I thank you, Congressman FATTAH, for convening this Special Order this evening, and I thank you for doing so much for so many.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend and great American, William Herbert Gray, III.

I spoke by email today, Mr. Speaker, with a family friend in Cincinnati, her name is Barbara Bond, whose deceased late husband, LaVelle, was Bill's friend. She informed me that Bill's closest of friends called him Herb, and that Herb always insisted on paying for the meal and telling his friends where to sit at the dinner table.

Mr. Speaker, I first met Bill Gray many years ago. He was a dear friend of a mutual friend, Attorney Ralph Stephens, of Raleigh, North Carolina, who was also a minister and a lawyer. Bill and Ralph's relationship was very deep. When Ralph passed away some years ago, Bill came to Raleigh, consoled the family, and delivered the eulogy.

In fact, when Ralph's older brother, Dr. Claude Stephens, of Fayetteville, passed away, Bill chartered a flight from Washington to Fayetteville and then flew back to Washington. He was that type of human being, compassionate and caring for his friends.

On Monday of last week, June 24, Bill Gray telephoned me to say that he wanted me to meet the former Ambassador to Morocco. I agreed, and we met at noon the following day in the Members' dining room here in the Capitol for a delightful 1-hour meeting.

During the meeting, Bill reminisced about his days here in the House of Representatives and talked about his work as majority whip. He reminded me, Mr. FATTAH, that he'd never lost a vote during his tenure. But he went on to talk about how Democrats and Republicans worked together on the big issues of that day and solved problems. And he mused about how that approach to governance would be so valuable today.

Bill also reminded me that when I was first elected in 2004, he and Andrea invited me to their Virginia home to meet CEO Michael Dell of Dell, Incorporated.

Well, Mr. Speaker, as we departed from the lunch last week, Bill gave me a big hug and said something that men generally don't say to other men. He said to me, Butter, I love you, man, and we walked away.

Well, Bill Gray, we love you and will celebrate your life and your work.

To Andrea and the entire Gray family, I extend to you my warmest condolences as you reflect on the life and work of your loved one. May God bless each of you.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman.

Bill Gray, for myself and my wife, for my parents, for tens of thousands of Philadelphians, was just a wonderful human being who did so much to help so many.

And I think it is appropriate that the Democratic leader has come to the floor to address us on the occasion of recognizing the service of someone whom she served with, and they were great friends. And so I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman from Philadelphia for yielding and for giving us this opportunity to sing the praises of a great man, Chairman Bill Gray, Democratic Whip Bill Gray.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege just a few weeks ago of receiving a call from Bill Gray. And I said, oh, it was just out of the blue, wanting to know how my family was doing, challenging my husband to tennis, as always, telling him is he ready to get beaten by me, and this or that.

He said, I just want to know how things are. And he asked me how things were going here, just a call of friendship. And it was just so remarkable to me that about 2 weeks later we had the word.

He told me he was going to Wimbledon, he was taking his sons to

Wimbledon. He was going to go. He loved tennis.

And then when we got the word, it was just so strange, and I felt that God had really truly blessed me because I had that opportunity to speak with him, just out of the blue and within a matter of weeks before his passing.

I did have the privilege of serving with him. As I look around and see all these much younger Members, maybe they didn't all serve with him, but they knew of his great leadership for our country.

Anybody who did serve with him, or knew of the leadership of Bill Gray, knew that he was, in a word, a giant, a giant of Philadelphia, a giant of the Congress, a giant of our country. He was a leader and a trailblazer, a proud Representative of the people of Philadelphia. He just loved his district, a man who left his mark on the history of his city.

His time in Congress was an extension of his family business, public service, serving the community, acting on the values of his faith, giving back to his neighbors and the less fortunate.

Others have spoken about how he made this choice. This is a man who could have done anything in life. He had the talent. He had the stamina. He had the energy, the values and the rest. He was a success in anything he strove to do, but he chose the path that his family had laid out for him, ministering to the needs of people.

In the House of Representatives, Congressman Gray will forever stand as a first. He was the first African American to serve as chair of the Budget Committee, a very big deal, the first African American to serve as the majority whip in the House.

He sounded the alarm, not only about the injustices of apartheid in South Africa, but about what America and Congress could do to end it.

He broadened the reach of his public service beyond Congress, helping send more young people to college, as president and CEO of the United Negro College Fund, and how excited he was about that.

He did everything with gusto, whether it was serving as a Member, as a chairman, as the whip, and then to have his values be the focus of his work at the United Negro College Fund.

To serve alongside Bill Gray, I'm sure all of my colleagues will attest, was to be inspired by his passion and his commitment, by his focus on the future, and by his belief in the common good. It was an honor and privilege to know him as a colleague, a special privilege for any of us who had that privilege to call him friend.

We only hope it is a comfort to his wife, Andrea, whom he adored. I hope it is a comfort to Andrea and to William IV, to Justin, and to Andrew, that so many people mourn their loss, are praying for them at this sad time.

Well, he went doing what he enjoyed, at Wimbledon. Watching Wimbledon all weekend, all I could think of was Bill Gray being there.

So many people loved him. So many people share the grief of the Gray family. All I can say is that, knowing him over all of these years, he lived life to the fullest.

□ 2015

Though he left us too soon, what he packed into his years of life and service and leadership was something so remarkable. So that's why I thank the gentleman for recognizing Bill Gray and giving us the opportunity to do so on the floor with the admiration and affection that you have brought to this meeting this evening through all of the voices of our colleagues.

I'm sure we'll be saying more and more about Bill Gray. He wasn't into titles. He liked having the titles, but he liked the friendship of being called Bill Gray.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentlelady, and I thank her for her leadership in this House and her own extraordinary career that continues as we go forward.

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

Mr. WATT. Thank you, Mr. FATTAH, for convening us here and for coordinating this.

I'd like to rise and pay tribute to the memory of Bill Gray also. Unlike our leader, I never had the pleasure of serving with Bill Gray. Maybe people will wonder why so many people have flocked to the floor to pay tribute to him. We put him in the same category that we put Shirley Chisholm, with whom I never served, or George H. White, with whom I never served, or many other people who came before us; because we stand on their shoulders and recognize that, but for the contributions that they made, we would not be here.

And I come because Bill Gray was a friend, even though I never served with him. He regularly checked in with those of us who served just to call and say hello and encourage us to stay committed to the task that we are sent here to undertake. He regularly checked in with me because he knew I also played tennis and loved tennis and that I'd been to Wimbledon before. So I guess the great thing about it is that he died in the middle of making a trip to do something and observe something that he really loved—and with a member of his family.

I want to thank Representative FATTAH for convening this Special Order, and I extend my condolences to Bill Gray's family. We'll remember him forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman.

The Sunday after Bill Gray left Congress, he preached a sermon, where he said that he was chasing his mission. And his mission wasn't money. It wasn't being in Congress. It was serving people. And he was leaving the Congress to go lead this fine scholarship organization, the UNCF. He did an extraordinary thing in terms of convincing people of the likes of Bill Gates to write a billion-dollar check at one

sitting. No one had ever gotten a check that large on behalf of young people in our country who seek an education. Bill Gray had the gift of being a Baptist preacher who was always optimistic.

I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, KEITH ELLISON.

Mr. ELLISON. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, young people often say, I'm interested in politics; I'm interested in public service. Who might I look at to model myself after?

I can think of very few people who would be better than someone like Mr. William Gray, Congressman Gray, Reverend Gray. He held so many titles.

I did have the pleasure of meeting him. Of course, I never served with him, but I did get to know him, and I got to know him in a strange way. He just called me up at my office. I said, Bill Gray is calling me? I was a brand new Member. I was just happy to be here. But Bill Gray thought, Hey, you're a Member of Congress. I'm welcoming you to this institution, and I want to have a relationship with you.

I sat down with him, got to know him, and he actually spent his time and gave me the honor of his presence on many occasions. I thought to myself, Bill Gray is an excellent role model because:

One, he has a spirit of optimism. He was always, whenever I was around him, happy, smiling, upbeat, and believing it can be done;

Two, he was never too important—though he was very important—to give his time to people. No matter who those folks might be, even a freshman Congressman like I was when he called me;

Three, he's a person who had a certain sense of self-possession. He was sure that a college education for kids was right. And because he was sure that he was right about it, his enthusiasm for the subject kind of infected people around him. It doesn't surprise me that Bill Gates would write the check, because he's talking to Bill Gray.

And so if you really want to be successful, look and study Bill Gray. None of us are going to be here forever. May we all leave the legacy of a great man like Bill Gray.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman.

It was said by Ben Hooks on one occasion that we're all passing one by one and we should not get caught with our work undone. So Bill got his work done.

I yield to the gentlelady from the great State of New York, YVETTE CLARKE, who was born on the best day on the calendar. We share birthdays. But she is much more beautiful and brilliant than I.

Ms. CLARKE. To my colleague, Congressman CHAKA FATTAH, it was a great day, November 21.

But let me just say this: I want to thank you for your leadership. It is very appropriate that we're here on the

House floor, a place where Mr. Gray's power was most profoundly felt, and that you, being his successor in office, would lead us through what, for many of us, is a day of celebration and commemoration of his life.

On behalf of the people of the Ninth Congressional District, I'm here to express our most profound condolences to the family of Congressman Bill Gray and, as I've said, to celebrate his life and the legacy that he's left for all of us.

Trailblazer, man of God, outstanding husband, father, preacher, skilled negotiator, consensus builder, majority whip, and servant leader, these are just a few of the words that describe the Honorable William H. Gray.

As a pioneering Member of Congress, William H. Gray III was an industrious public servant who worked diligently to provide equal rights, education, and service to the people of his district and, indeed, our Nation. He was a trailblazer for so many who have followed in his footsteps in the House of Representatives, including myself, and paved the way for many more to follow.

Congressman Gray represented the Second District of Pennsylvania from 1979 to 1991. He was the first African American to become majority whip of the House of Representatives in 1989, the third-ranking House leadership position. He also served as the first African American to serve as the chair of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives and was a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation and Foreign Operations.

Congressman Gray, along with many of the CBC at that time, led the effort back in the mid-1980s to end U.S. support of apartheid. When he retired from the House of Representatives, he went on to become president and CEO of the United Negro College Fund, where he led the efforts to raise more than \$2.3 billion for HBCUs, which was extraordinary.

I'm sure my colleagues have recounted over and over and over all that he has done. I'm just putting an exclamation point because I think it's worth repeating that the people of this Nation need to know what an outstanding servant, Congressman, and preacher Congressman Bill Gray III was. We miss him dearly.

He was passionate about education and believed it was the greatest tool towards a brighter future. I believe my colleague, Congressman FATTAH, and he must have melded DNA—or maybe it's a Philly thing. I don't know. But certainly I know that this is the legacy that he has left for Congressman FATTAH, for all of us to follow.

Congressman Gray hails from a long lineage of preachers. Before coming to Congress, Congressman Gray served as the pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church in north Philadelphia, where he served as pastor for 35 years. He was a real renaissance man who had been

able to manage several careers throughout his lifetime. He succeeded his father, William H. Gray, Jr., who preached there for 22 years, and his grandfather, William H. Gray, Sr., who served there for 24 years. While in Congress, he returned to Philadelphia on weekends just to preach. He leaves an amazing legacy that will never be forgotten and that will be a part of our Nation's history for generations to come.

During this time of grief, I hope that his family and all of us will find solace in our memories and comfort will be bestowed upon the family and loved ones at this time of their bereavement. I will continue to keep the family and his parishioners and those who hold him dear in my prayers and hope that the Lord will continue to be with them at this time.

Mr. FATTAH. Let me thank the gentlelady.

I yield to my fraternity brother and colleague from the great Commonwealth of Virginia.

November 21 is a great day.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind the Members that the rules do not allow references to occupants of the gallery.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my Alpha brother for yielding.

It was with great sadness that I learned of the passing of our Alpha Phi Alpha brother, the Honorable William Herbert Gray III, on July 1, 2013. My thoughts and prayers are with Reverend Gray's family during this difficult time.

Reverend Gray was a public servant in the truest sense of the word. He found many ways to effect change in the lives of the citizens of Philadelphia and, later, citizens across the country and the world. After his father stepped down as senior pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church, he succeeded him and served as senior pastor for more than 35 years.

Well-known as a consensus-builder in the Philadelphia community, Reverend Gray leveraged those relationships into an opportunity to represent the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania and the U.S. House of Representatives. During his tenure, he rose to the influential positions of chairman of the Budget Committee and majority whip of the House of Representatives. He was the first African American ever to assume the position of majority whip. He wielded these positions of power to advance an agenda of social justice for all Americans and social justice for those who suffered under the apartheid in South Africa.

After his departure from Congress, he found opportunities to further advocate for social equality through his service as president and CEO of the United Negro College Fund. During his tenure, he helped raise over \$2.3 billion so students could continue their dream of affording and achieving a college education.

He will be missed by his former colleagues in the House of Representatives and the many people who were positively affected by his life's work. He will also be missed by his congregation at Bright Hope Baptist Church. His dedication to his congregation was always apparent, as evidenced by his continued preaching throughout his tenure in Congress and his tenure with the United Negro College Fund.

Reverend Gray was a shining example of what it means to be a public servant, and his strong, influential voice will be sorely missed.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman.

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There are many who are honored to serve in this House. There are few who honor the House through their service. Bill Gray honored the House through his service.

But I knew Bill Gray as a preacher from north Philadelphia. He constructed the Philadelphia Mortgage Plan, the Philadelphia Insurance Plan, the guard against red-lining neighborhoods and green-lining neighborhoods in north Philadelphia and northwest Philadelphia. I saw him deal with the challenges of bringing resources for transportation and infrastructure and job training into Philadelphia as a member of the Appropriations Committee—which no one actually normally talks about. They talk about his chairmanship of the Budget Committee, but as an appropriator, he did a great deal to move our country forward.

So as I move to close, I want to thank his family for sharing Bill Gray with the rest of the world. Not just here in the Congress, but all around the world Bill Gray worked to make a difference.

And I want to thank his church family. Because on this Saturday, when he's funeralized, there will be people flying in from all over. But the people who he married and baptized, the people who he consoled on their sick beds, to them, he was their pastor.

For those who served with him in the House, they learned a great deal from Bill Gray's service here, which is that it's not the length or the number of terms, it's what we do when we have the power to make a difference. He was truly an impact player.

As a tennis player, he had a great, aggressive net game. He played aggressively, and he always played to win. I thank the House and I thank my colleagues for taking out this time to recognize his service, his life, his legacy, and his leadership.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank my colleague, Mr. FATTAH, for leading the CBC's celebration of Congressman William H. Gray, III's life and legacy. Our nation has lost a strong community leader and devoted public servant.

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1978, Congressman Bill Gray proudly served the citizens of Pennsylvania's Second Congressional District for over ten remarkable

years. As a Member of Congress, he was a tireless advocate for the people of Philadelphia and a pioneer for a new generation of African-American elected officials.

He was a trailblazer who fought to protect the most vulnerable individuals in his community, in our country, and around the world.

During his tenure in Congress, Congressman Gray later became Chairman of the Democratic Caucus and Majority Whip for the party. With these Leadership positions, he became the highest-ranking African American ever to serve in Congress. His congressional record and service continues to inspire us all. During the four years he served as Chair of the House Budget Committee, Congressman Gray was the chief point man in budget negotiations between the Democratic Congress and the Reagan Administration. He was no stranger to reaching across the aisle to build consensus and work in a bipartisan manner.

He wielded his Budget Committee gavel for the good of the international community pressing for more economic aid for Africa and leading the critique of South African apartheid.

As a staunch supporter of education, he was a key advocate for strengthening and improving our nation's schools.

Upon his retirement from Congress, Representative Gray became president and chief executive officer of the United Negro College Fund from 1991 to 2004, where he led the Fund to new fund-raising records while cutting costs and expanding programs and services.

Congressman Gray was truly transformative for our communities and especially for our young people.

In 1994, President Clinton appointed Congressman Gray as a special advisor to Haiti and in that role he assisted President Clinton in developing and carrying out policy to restore democracy to Haiti. Due to his service, in 1995, the Congressman received the Medal of Honor from the Haitian government.

Congressman Gray's lifelong commitment to his community, to public service, and to his family was truly admirable and inspirational. To his wife, Andrea, his three sons and his many grandchildren, know that you are in our hearts and our prayers. And, I say to you, celebrate Bill's life, because he lived a life that was full of honor and integrity. Not only did he inspire each one of us with his service, he inspired the Nation.

I am truly privileged to be able to stand here and honor Congressman Gray.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Bill Gray lived the very definition of a fulfilled life—full of family, friends, history making as a public man and above all, as a public servant. The first African American House Majority Whip, third in rank in the House, first African American chair of the House Budget Committee, Member of the House from Pennsylvania, author of the 1985 and 1986 South Africa sanction bills, a storied leader who broke fundraising records as the Chief Executive Officer of the United Negro College Fund, and pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church for 25 years. At his premature death, Bill was co-chairman of his own consulting firm, GrayLoeffler and Corp.

However, the highlights of Bill's life of public service did not fully define the man. Bill Gray left the Congress before I was elected and many were convinced that he would become the first African American Speaker of the House, had he chosen to remain in Congress. However, you did not have to be a member of

Congress to get to know Bill Gray, so wide-ranging were his contributions, activities and his friendships.

Bill was gifted with an agile mind, a magnetic personality, and a generous spirit. The shock, regret, and profound sadness Bill's loss leaves are mitigated only by the certain knowledge of a life fully, richly, and generously lived.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today we honor someone who truly embodied what it means to be a "public servant," former Congressman Bill Gray. Whether it was during his time as a professor, as a Member of Congress, or as President of the United Negro College Fund, Congressman Gray spent his entire life selflessly serving others.

He exemplified the characteristics of a true leader and was a model for all of us here in this chamber. More than anything, Congressman Gray loved Philadelphia, he loved the people he served, and every day he dedicated himself to making the lives of those less fortunate just a little bit better.

Congressman Gray's affinity for education began long before he became President of the United Negro College Fund, when he was teaching in my home State of New Jersey. As a professor of history and religion at St. Peter's College, Jersey City State College, and Montclair State College, he helped change the lives of hundreds of young men and women throughout my district.

This passion for education continued throughout his life as Congressman Gray became a leading advocate in changing the American educational system.

To Congressman Gray, adversity was a welcome challenge. He broke down racial barriers as the first African-American Majority Whip Leader and Chairman of the House Budget Committee. He also led the charge to help end apartheid.

These remarkable achievements paved the way for me and other African American leaders to follow.

Despite his incredible accomplishments in Congress, Congressman Gray never stopped serving and always believed he could do more.

Returning to his true passion—education—Congressman Gray became President of the United Negro College Fund. There, he remarkably helped raise more than half of UNCF's \$1.6 billion in funds to help open the door for thousands of African-American students who merely had a dream and the drive to go to college. With Congressman Gray's help, those dreams have been turned into reality.

I am incredibly grateful for Congressman Gray's tireless years of civil service and for being a model of true leadership. My condolences and prayers go out to his family and the people of Philadelphia during this difficult time. Congressman Gray will certainly be missed, but has left a mark on this Nation.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable man, a former Committee Chair, Majority Whip of this distinguished body and an outstanding American, Congressman Bill Gray.

In 1972, Congressman Gray succeeded his father to serve as the Senior Pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia, a position he held until 2007. It was through the church and his family where he first learned the benevolence of kindness and value of public service.

Congressman Gray, first elected to Congress from Pennsylvania's 22nd District in 1979, worked tirelessly to promote the civil rights of all people. His dedication to this cause extended further than the boundaries of our country and touched countless lives. In Congress, Congressman Gray was instrumental in passing legislation aimed at ending apartheid practices in South Africa.

Throughout his tenure in Congress, Congressman Gray achieved many firsts. Most notably, he rose to become Chairman of the Budget Committee, a first by an African American. He also served as Majority Whip, the top three job in the House leadership and the highest position occupied by an African American elected official up to that point.

Congressman Gray was a strong advocate for educational policies, and later led the United Negro College Fund, which supports scholarship programs for African American students and more than three dozen private historically black colleges. In 1999, Congressman Gray helped to secure a \$1 billion pledge from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for scholarships to be administered by the fund. This is believed to be the largest single act of philanthropy in the history of American higher education.

I had many opportunities to personally speak with Congressman Gray.

Congressman Gray was an advocate of strong family values, as he displayed in his marriage with his wife, Andrea, and three sons, William IV, Justin and Andrew.

Mr. Speaker, it is incumbent upon this body to acknowledge Congressman Gray's achievements and life of public service which have improved our Nation.

On behalf of the people of the 30th Congressional District of Texas and the United States Congress, I extend my heartfelt sympathy and celebrate his life of service.

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VALADAO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity that we have in this body to be able to come before the American people and talk about issues of the day that impact all of us. We're talking about one today, and that's really dealing more than anything with the economy and the problems that we're having with job creation. What we want to do in this economy is make sure that everyone who's in the middle class has a chance and an opportunity for a job, and for work and for employment.

It was really troubling because there was a story that came out recently that said that over half of all of the adults in the United States—over half—don't have a full-time job. That's what people need. We all know that people want to be self-supporting, they want to be able to support their families, but right now we have a real problem because too many adults don't even have a full-time job.

For a lot of Americans who are watching tonight, a full-time job isn't

even enough to be able to begin to pay for the bills, let alone put aside some money and save some money to pay for important things, like maybe college for your children, maybe just even to be able to save up and buy a car, or pay off a few bills.

People have lowered their expectations, Mr. Speaker, to a point that we haven't seen for a long, long time because people have just, frankly, gotten discouraged. They're discouraged now, and they don't know where the economy is going to lead.

In the midst of all of that, we're talking about new impediments that are coming to job creation, one of those being ObamaCare, the fact that the President's health care law is coming into effect. The law says very clearly that the law is to come into effect and that the provisions of the law are to be followed by this upcoming next year, in 2014.

Well, we saw that the President of the United States—unilaterally—effectively waved a magic wand. And as he has been wont to do lately, he is making laws and decrees, really by a press conference or by a press release or just by going to a microphone. And so no longer do the American people even know what the law is or what the law says. Because we presume when a law is passed that we're supposed to follow it—at least that's what the IRS tells us. If a law is passed, they tell us that they're supposed to enforce it. So that's the expectation that people have, that they're supposed to follow the law.

Yet the President of the United States said that he's going to put some of these provisions away so that people won't have to follow them. Well, I think our recommendation would be to the President: let's not follow any of ObamaCare; let's put it all in abeyance. Because, as we know, one of the bill's chief authors, Senator BAUCUS, has said the bill is, in effect, a "train wreck." And that's what's coming down the pike.

So we know, according to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, that ObamaCare is the number one reason, Mr. Speaker, why employers aren't creating jobs, another reason why the middle class is suffering.

So in the middle of all that, now we're hearing another layer of burden heaped on the middle class, and it's this: now we hear from not only the President, but also from the Senate and some of our colleagues in the Senate and the Republican side, that what we need to do next is offer amnesty to millions of illegal aliens. And it isn't just a few million, Mr. Speaker. At minimum, we're looking at 11 million illegal aliens. In fact, Mr. Speaker, there are estimates that we will be allowing into this country, conservatively speaking, 33 million new illegal aliens into the United States in the next 10 years. That's more illegal aliens than we've allowed into the United States in the last 40 years.

If we allow in 33 million new illegal aliens, Mr. Speaker, when we already have 24 million Americans who are without a job—we have 24 million Americans that are unemployed right now in this country, and we're looking, through amnesty for illegal aliens, at allowing in another 33 million. Where are those 24 million Americans supposed to go, Mr. Speaker, when they have to compete not only with the current population but an additional 33 million?

Well, if there's anything that we know, it is this: it is that amnesty costs a fortune. Conservatively speaking, we're looking at \$6 trillion in costs. And of that \$6 trillion, nearly half of that amount is to go to pay out retirement benefits for illegal aliens—at the worst possible time, Mr. Speaker.

When all of the baby boomers are looking at having to draw down what they've spent their life paying into Social Security, when millions of baby boomers are looking at drawing down what they've paid in to Medicare, now we're looking at potentially 33 million more illegal aliens coming into the United States also competing for those benefits. But the difference is, Mr. Speaker, they haven't paid in to get those benefits out.

We have a lot to talk about tonight. Joining me tonight are some other very concerned colleagues who are also concerned about this issue of illegal aliens coming in to the United States.

We have with us tonight the gentleman from the State of Florida (Mr. YOHO), and at this time I'd like to yield to the gentleman. And we have other Members who would like to be heard on this issue this evening.

Mr. YOHO. I would like to thank the gentlelady from Minnesota, my home State, for allowing me to speak tonight on this very important topic.

This is a perfect example where Congress has failed to lead on immigration for the last 30 years, and it's unacceptable. It's not just an economic issue; it's also a national security issue when we have open borders like this. Somebody said, well, you just want to exclude everybody. No, I don't.

You know, if we look at our own homes, we lock the doors at night for a reason. The job of a mayor is to keep a city safe. The job of a Governor is to keep her State safe. The job of us in Congress is to legislate to keep our country safe.

What we have right now is a situation that the American people are fed up with. They're fed up with the fact that Congress is not leading on this. This is a moment in time where we do need to lead and set some policies out front that are not Democratic policies, they're not Republican policies; these policies need to be what's best for America. If our policies are best for America, everybody wins. If we cater to a certain group or this group or this industry or that industry, what we miss is the mark. And again, that

mark is to protect what is sacred about America, and that is the opportunity that people flock to this country for. That opportunity, if we put the work behind it, we all know that becomes the American Dream. And that really is what's under attack here. So us, as legislators, we need to come out with a policy that's best for America.

I think if our Founding Fathers looked at where we are today, I think they would be outraged. Because, again, we have failed to act for the last 30 years. We have, you know, the estimate is—pick your number, 11, 12, 20, 30 million people here illegally. It's weakening our economy. It's also diluting that opportunity.

I think all of us here are in agreement that if we don't protect that opportunity, there will not be a place that is that beacon on top of the hill that other people aspire to come to. So I'm happy to be here as part of this discussion.

I think the worst thing that we can do is to pass a bill and that bill not be well thought out or not read. It would be like some of the bills in the past where I feel there was legislative malpractice when they passed bills and they said, we have to pass it to see what's in it, we have to pass it to see how it's going to work. We don't want to go there again. We want a bill that, when we pass it, our children and the children of the future can say, You know what? They did a great job. I'm glad they stood up and took their time to make a bill that was good for America and that protected that opportunity that we hold so dearly.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank the gentleman from Florida. We will continue to have this discussion back and forth as we yield to one another.

I think you've raised an excellent point, and that's really going back to 1986, when President Reagan told the country that we would have a one-time deal—one time only; this would never be extended again. Only one time will we ever have amnesty. And he assured the country that there would only be amnesty given to about 1 million illegal aliens. It ended up being 3.6 million illegal aliens. Why? Because all of a sudden people realized the door is open, we can go in, and they all flooded across the border. And rather than 1 million people being given amnesty, it was 3.6 million. Then of course this chain migration that expanded beyond that, that goes again to the issue of dealing with the rule of law.

What we were told in '86 is that we would once and for all secure that border. Let's see, 1986, 1996, 2006. Where are we now? Oh, yeah, 2013. Over 25 years later, that promise of a secure border is unfulfilled.

So I say to you, Mr. Speaker, what in the world are we doing talking about amnesty again when we haven't seen the fulfillment of the promise by President Reagan from 1986?

Well, people were so angry and belligerent about that, actually, in 2006, that

this Congress passed a bill that authorized building a fence across all 700 miles on the southern border. And they paid for it. They completely funded it. That's something when you get Congress to pay for something, but they did. Well, that was '06. What is it again, 2013? Seven years later this very body passed a bill to build a fence. Where's the fence? There used to be a commercial on TV that was "Where's the Beef?" We're saying: Where's the fence?

So what we're saying is: No bill. None. No bill. The middle class has had it up to here. They're fed up. They're saying, I don't want my government to lie to me anymore. I want my government to do what I sent them to do, and that is secure the border.

With that, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING).

Mr. FLEMING. I want to thank my friends tonight that we're all sharing this hour with, and Mrs. BACHMANN in particular for leading us.

You know, Milton Friedman, the famous economist, said that you can have open borders if you don't have a welfare state. But if you have a welfare state, you're going to have to close your borders, and you're going to have to seal them. You see, we didn't have a problem with illegal immigration until we developed a robust welfare system in this country.

Now, make no mistake about it, people who come here legally and illegally come here for opportunity. I get that. Our forefathers came here for opportunity. The problem is that so many of them who come here illegally come so ill-prepared for success. They come with lack of education; they come with lack of skill; they come with lack of ability or unwillingness to assimilate into the culture. So what happens is they can't find success. So instead of returning back home where maybe they can work within their culture, they settle for our welfare state, and as such it has grown quite a bit.

So what does that mean when it comes to the amnesty that we're talking about tonight that's contained within the Senate bill? Well, the problem with that—and Heritage Foundation has done a great study on this. Robert Rector, as we know, is the guru, is the master when it comes to understanding the whole issue of our welfare state and the reform thereof and the need for that reform. What he tells us is, that as soon as we grant amnesty to folks, there will be chain migration. There will be votes for more and more entitlement programs and more and more safety net programs.

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And so you will have millions of people who will be putting something into the system that are taking much more out, especially after the 10-year budget window, which is why it looks so good when it is actually put on paper. But we all know that what will happen is

that this Nation, even though we are already \$17 trillion in debt, will be much more in debt as a result of those people then getting onto Social Security and Medicare and all these other programs.

So what does that mean? We do have a problem. It all began with our inability to patrol our borders; and yet you have a giant Senate bill which is to immigration what ObamaCare is to health care—a giant, unwieldy, complicated bill that law, if it's ever passed into law, will be unenforceable.

So I've heard so many times—I've been here almost 5 years, my good friend from Minnesota—and do you know what, I've heard so many times that we've got to do something, we've got a problem so we've got to do something. So what do we do? We slam through a terrible bill, we get a terrible law, and we are worse off than we ever were.

So I say tonight, and I join with my friends to say, no, if we're going to pass something, let's pass something good. And what is that going to be? It's going to be border security, both external and internal border security. It begins there. We do nothing else until we have complete border security.

It is already in law, as the gentlelady has already expressed. We just simply ask the President to enforce the laws we already have. If we are not a Nation of laws, then we are a Nation of chaos and lawbreakers.

With that, I would just say in summation that we need to join together in this body and let's stop this terrible Senate amnesty bill. I don't know, it's about 1,200 pages, I believe. It is for immigration what ObamaCare is for health care. Let's stop these crazy, giant bills that nobody reads until they are passed. Let's begin to do it right. Let's start right now doing it right by fixing immigration by making our borders secure once again.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I want to thank Dr. FLEMING from Louisiana, because you hit on a great point. That's why we have such a credibility problem right now as the United States Congress, because we say we are going to do something and we don't.

I think the only way the American people are going to believe us on this border security is if we in the House declare that if we pass a border security bill, it is only going straight to the Senate and that's it. We are not going to send any bill to a conference committee where we know it's going to get ripped up and turned to something that doesn't even resemble border security. There will be full-blown amnesty buried somewhere in that bill. We know it.

How do we know that? Because Senator SCHUMER on the Senate side said that that's their deal breaker. And that's what President Obama said, that's a deal breaker. I think it's time that this body says that amnesty is our deal breaker—we are not doing amnesty, no way, no how, not until you

secure the border. We are a one-track mind. We are going to listen to what we are hearing the people say.

I would like to have my colleagues weigh in on that too about what you've been hearing at home. What I've been hearing people say to me is, MICHELE, we don't get why in the world you don't just secure the border. What are you talking about amnesty for? Just secure the border. That's what I'm hearing. I would just like to ask very quickly—I know we've been joined by Mr. GOHMERT and we also have Mr. BROOKS here as well—I would like to ask Mr. FLEMING, is that what you've been hearing at home?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. FLEMING. Thank you, my good friend from Minnesota.

That's precisely what I'm hearing in Louisiana, north Louisiana. Again, they go, why is it so complicated, fix the border, secure the border.

It's not just about the external border. Remember, 40 percent of those here illegally are because of their visa overstays. So we've also got to have internal security too.

This doesn't count all the other issues: the crime, the criminal elements, the terrorists and others that come across the border.

Yes, my constituents are 100 percent behind us on that.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Is that what you are hearing as well from your constituents?

Mr. YOHO. Yes, ma'am. I'm hearing the same thing: close the border, secure the border. Somebody said, well, what percent would you want it secured: 70, 80, 90 percent? I said, well, if you were in an airplane and they only had 90 percent of the fuel to get from point A to point B, would you get on the plane? We want 100 percent security. I mean, secure is secure.

You brought up the rule of law. I think this is really what we need to talk about because we are a country of laws and we are supposed to follow those laws. But when you think back what happened prior to the election with President Obama—as you said, he waived his pen—now, think about that. That's one man in a country of 330 million of us that chose to change our immigration laws and how we implement them and how we enforce them. One man in a country of 330 million without a debate, without a discussion, and without a vote. That's not acceptable.

The American people are telling us that. In my district they say secure the borders, no amnesty, absolutely not. And it goes back up. What are we doing? Are we trying to protect a certain group or a certain business or are we trying to protect America? Again, our job is to protect this country. It's a national security issue.

When I hear—like you brought up, Dr. FLEMING—"comprehensive," when we hear that word "comprehensive," I

think we all kind of run and hide because it reminds us of comprehensive health care reform, comprehensive financial reform. I think when I talk to the people in our district, and you guys will probably mimic this, I don't have anybody against immigration; they want it done properly.

So I think what we need to talk about is responsible immigration reform, but that can't happen until we secure the borders and enforce the rules on the law.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida for saying that because I think what I fear is that if we combine these issues in so-called comprehensive reform, what's going to happen is you're going to have selective enforcement, and you're going to pick and choose. Because, again, we saw the President of the United States this week twice say that he is not going to enforce certain parts of ObamaCare. Hey, fine with me, don't enforce any of it, as far as I'm concerned. But do it through the rule of law. Do it through this body.

I ran for office, and it was tough to do, and I got here. But my voice counts, just like your voice counts, just like your voice counts, just like the Senate's voice counts. Because we are a constitutional Republic. We are not a dictatorial State. We don't have a king; we shouldn't have a tyrant. And yet we are seeing that the President decides, well, I'm going to support something today and maybe I won't.

I guess that should give us a clue, shouldn't it, that maybe if we get so-called comprehensive reform that the President may say, well, I'm not going to secure the border because I don't have the political will to secure the border, but I am going to go ahead and maybe speed up amnesty for illegal aliens. So maybe I'll just give them voting rights today because I want to, and I'm just going to go ahead and give them access to ObamaCare today because I want to, and I'm going to give them access to the 80 different means-tested welfare programs because I want to, and plus it will help me in that 2014 election. These are the kinds of things that we need to think about.

I now yield to the gentleman from Texas. I would like you to weigh in also. What are you hearing from people back home about amnesty versus border security? Did they want it in the same bill? They don't want it in the same bill? What are you hearing? And this is LOUIE GOHMERT from Texas.

Mr. GOHMERT. I appreciate my friend from Minnesota yielding.

It is pretty overwhelming. It's not just Texas. There's a 2010 Rasmussen poll that says 68 percent of likely voters think that securing the border is more important than granting amnesty to illegals. So this is nothing new.

Yet the President himself has promised that he would secure the U.S. border with Mexico. But then again, he also made a speech in May of this year

in Mexico condemning the sale of guns in the U.S. that have gone to Mexico. And of course we know his administration required that to be done.

So you can't just go by what's being said. The President promised to secure the border. It hasn't. The American people are sick of promises not being kept, and they want the border secure. I know that none of us want the border closed. We appreciate immigration as wonderful fresh water coming into this great lake, but it's going to sink the boat if it comes too fast. Anyway, I'm mixing my metaphors.

But the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act promised it would secure the border. Not only that, it said that "it would prevent and deter the illegal entry of aliens in the United States and the violation of the terms of their entry." That has not happened. In 27 years that has not happened. The American people are not stupid. Lincoln pointed out "you can fool some of the people some of the time" or "some of the people all of the time." But regardless, here it's like this administration thinks they're going to fool enough of the people enough of the time to continue to pass things that hurt America.

It is interesting, though, the immigration bill that was passed previously and then in 2006, we had another bill that was supposed to actually get enforcement done, and it didn't happen. I'm not sure if my friend from Louisiana was here at the time, but we were told there would be a fence, virtual fence, walls where needed, all this would be taken care of, and this was under the Bush administration, and there were billions of dollars appropriated for that.

And if my friends will recall, it wasn't all that long ago, the Secretary of Homeland Security just out of the blue announced, I've decided not to do the virtual fence. So we're just going to blow that off. The money had been appropriated. It's in the law. Here's what you do. And this administration just decided, we don't care it's in the law; we don't care there's money there to do it. We're not going to do it.

Mrs. BACHMANN. The Secretary of Homeland Security also testified before Congress when she was asked about whether or not the border was secure, she had testified that they didn't even have a metric to know if the border was secure. So what are we doing here? What are we doing here if the Secretary of Homeland Security doesn't even have any possible way to even measure whether the fence is secure?

Mr. GOHMERT. If the gentelady will yield, we do have one metric from the Government Accountability Office. They have certified or indicated in their recent report that of the approximate 2,000-mile border between the U.S. and Mexico that 129 miles are under full control, to use their words; 129 miles out of 2,000 are under full control, and this administration is saying,

Let's just go ahead and provide amnesty to everybody that's here and then we'll eventually secure the border.

We are going to have to keep doing this kind of amnesty bill every couple of years—or maybe we wait 10 years and do it in lumps every 10 years—unless we do what the law already requires: secure the border.

I would like to see us adopt a resolution that just says basically until the United States' southern border is secured as confirmed, not by Janet Napolitano because we know we can't trust that, but as confirmed by the Governors and the legislatures in the four southern border States, the House of Representatives shall not bring any legislation, including any conference report, regarding immigration before the House for a vote. I think that's what we ought to do.

We've got Americans upset and concerned about the IRS, upset and concerned about Benghazi, upset about this administration snooping. Of course, we have to say, though, as MATT SALMON said, the people finally have a President who will listen to them, or at least his administration listening to these things.

But anyway, there are all these other issues that need to be taken up, and I think our position ought to be very clear to the White House: you do your job and then we'll get an immigration bill.

And one other thing on the comprehensive, since the gentelady mentioned that, since I got elected in November of 2004, it's my experience that when somebody in either the House or the Senate down here says we want a comprehensive bill on anything, that is code meaning—you break down the code—we've got a lot of really bad stuff that we want to get passed and nobody will ever vote for it if it stands up and people see what it is. So we need such a massive bill that we can hide the bad stuff in there we want passed so people won't see it until long after the bill has been passed. That's what "comprehensive" has come to mean.

□ 2100

Mrs. BACHMANN. And that's absolutely true, because "comprehensive" is code language for this is really, really bad what's in this bill. Take a look at comprehensive sex education. That's all you need to know. This is really really bad, and it's not going to help anyone.

I know we have the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS), who would also like to weigh in. He has been a marvelous voice also on this issue and has been very thoughtful and has a tremendous amount of background on this issue and has participated in a tele-townhall with numerous individuals and has a great deal of information. So I would yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS).

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Thank you. I very much appreciate this opportunity and the work that you put forth in getting us together this evening.

I want to emphasize a few points about America's immigration situation. The first point of emphasis is this: America is now and has been far and away the most generous Nation in world history when it comes to allowing foreigners to come on to our soil, when it comes to allowing foreigners to receive our most cherished right, that of citizenship.

In that vein, I would like to share with each of you some information from the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Immigration Statistics. This covers data from 2011 and going backwards.

First, with respect to legal status, the numbers of people that we as a country allow to have permanent legal status in the United States of America, in 2011, it was 1,062,000 foreigners in that 1 year that were given legal status who previously had not had previous legal permanent resident status. To put that into perspective, let's go back 50 years to 1963. It was 306,260 that were given legal permanent resident status; i.e., today, we're even more generous than we were half a century ago. Today we're giving three times as many legal permanent resident status than we did a half century ago.

Forty years ago in 1973, 398,000 foreigners were given legal permanent resident status. That's still twice today, what we're giving, than we gave 40 years ago. In 1983, it was up to 550,000, meaning that today roughly twice, again, what we are giving than we did as recently as 30 years ago. Then in 1993, it was 903,000. In 2003, it was 703,000. Again, today it's more generous than any time in American history. That's with respect to legal status of permanent residency for foreigners.

A bigger issue is how many petitions for naturalization were filed by foreigners and how many foreigners did Americans give naturalization to, i.e., our most cherished right in the United States of America.

Over the last few years, in 2011, 694,000 foreigners were naturalized in the United States of America; in 2010, 620,000 foreigners were naturalized; in 2009, 744,000 foreigners were naturalized; in 2008, a little over a million were naturalized; and in 2007, 660,000 were naturalized. Those are huge numbers. Probably more so than any nation on Earth. Not probably, but definitely more so than any nation on Earth and probably more so than all the rest of the world put together. That's how generous America has been with respect to foreigners.

If you put that into perspective, a decade ago, 462,000, meaning we're roughly giving 50 percent more now than we did just a decade ago naturalization. In 1993, 20 years ago, it was 313,000, meaning today we're giving twice as much naturalization as we

gave 20 years ago. Thirty years ago in 1983, it was 178,000, meaning today there are four times more today than there were in 1983, just 30 years ago.

But it goes further, and this is important.

How many foreigners lawfully come into the United States of America? Bear in mind that we as a country have a total population of a little over 300 million people. But let's look at what's happened since 2003. The total of all admissions—again, this is according to the Department of Homeland Security—in 2003, 180 million foreigners came into the United States of America lawfully. They may be tourists coming and going, they may be students on student visas coming and going, they may have work permits or work visas, they may be part of trade delegations, but 180 million foreigners figured out how to do it the right way, the lawful way.

In 2004, 180 million again. In 2005, another 175 million foreigners came into America the right way. In 2006, another 175 million foreigners came into America the right way. In 2007, 171 million foreigners came into America lawfully. In 2008, 175 million; in 2009, 162 million; in 2010, 160 million; and in 2011, 159 million came into America lawfully.

Now, why do I emphasize these numbers? It's because the number of people whose first act on American soil is to break our laws is minuscule compared to the big picture, compared to those who know how to come into America lawfully, compared to those that America welcomes into the United States lawfully.

Those are numbers that I want to emphasize, and basically what that tells you is that there are hundreds of millions of foreigners around the world that want to come into our country and we generously and compassionately allow them into the United States of America. What we are focusing on today are the lawbreakers. And we have people in this body, people in the United States Congress, people in the White House who want to give amnesty to lawbreakers.

Let's bear in mind that there are reasons why we should not be doing that. First and foremost, we can have the choice of whomever we want out of these hundreds of millions that want to come to the United States of America and immigrate and become citizens of our great land. In that kind of perspective, what we need to be doing is choosing those who best fit America's needs. In that perspective, let's bear in mind our financial condition as a country.

We have had four consecutive trillion-dollar deficits, the worst deficits in the history of our country. We are now about to rush through the \$17 trillion mark in total debt. We are not a country that can afford to stay on this path. We are not a country that can afford to allow into our Nation immigrants who are going to be tax consumers rather than tax producers.

When you have the pick of hundreds of millions of people around the world,

we should be smart and we should have a smart immigration policy that brings in people who are going to be tax producers, not tax consumers. That's going to help us with our deficit situation, help us with our accumulated debt, and hopefully reduce or minimize the risk of an American tragedy, that tragedy being a debilitating insolvency and bankruptcy of our great Nation. So, in that vein, our foreign policy, our immigration policy should focus on those who are going to come here and produce more revenue than they're going to consume.

I'm for allowing immigration in the United States of America. It's a cherished privilege and it's a historical fact of our country. But smart immigration means that the people we allow into the United States of America need to bring wealth with them if that's going to help produce more in tax revenue than they're going to consume. We need to allow people into our country who are going to bring skill sets with them if it's going to empower them to produce more in tax revenue than they're going to consume. We need to allow them to bring in their intellectual capacity that's going to enable them to produce more revenue than they're going to consume.

Yes, our immigration policy is broken in part because we have laws that need to be better. Yes, our immigration policy is broken in part because we have a President of the United States who refuses to enforce the laws that are on the books.

Me, personally, I see no need whatsoever to engage in an immigration law debate until we have a White House that's going to enforce the laws that we already have on the books. In the absence of a White House, in the absence of a President that is going to enforce the laws on the books, then new immigration law is meaningless because it has no force and effect as long as we've got a President of the United States who, instead of being the chief law enforcement officer of this great land, instead of being the chief executive officer of the executive branch ends up being the person who is in charge of more lawlessness than anybody else in the United States of America because, so long as you encourage lawlessness by refusing to enforce the laws, you're giving a wink of the eye and a nod and a tacit admission that it's okay to break our laws. And as long as we have a President of the United States that refuses to enforce our laws, that refuses to come forth with a sound immigration policy that he will abide by, then it does no good for us to have this kind of immigration law debate.

□ 2110

But that having all been said, I want to emphasize a few other things. As pointed out earlier, the Senate Gang of Eight's amnesty and open borders bill legalizes or brings in 40 million foreigners over the next decade. You put

the two numbers together, 11 million who are unlawfully here, who have broken our laws, whose first step on American soil was to thumb their nose at our law enforcement and America's laws, and we have another 10 million that this Senate Gang of Eight's amnesty and open borders bill is going to admittedly bring into the United States of America—think about the impact of that on our economy. Think about the impact of 40 million job seekers on the wages of Americans who are struggling to survive.

There's a study by George Borjas, a Harvard University professor, not exactly a conservative think tank, Harvard University, that indicates that this huge influx of illegal immigration is going to have a definite and adverse effect on the wages of Americans. For example, people who have only a high school degree, illegal immigration is already impacting them to the tune of a loss of \$800 per year. Now to a lot of folks who are wealthy, \$800 is not much. But to a lot of people who are struggling to make ends meet, \$800 is a lot of money.

With respect to the average American, not just the least among us, but the average American, the cost to the average American household is over \$1,000 from these immigration policies that are in existence now from a White House who refuses to enforce our immigration laws and refuses to protect American workers from this huge supply of cheap foreign labor that is competing with struggling, hardworking American families.

Minorities are also dramatically hurt. I would highly encourage everyone to look at the reports that have come out by the Black American Leadership Alliance.

Finally, I want to focus on a passage from "America the Beautiful." This really is about the rule of law. If we do not enforce our laws, we have no laws, we have anarchy, we have open borders. In that vein, many of you have heard the first stanza, but let me cover it in the second:

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!
O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare of freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul and self control
Thy liberty in law.

This has been America's heritage for decades, for centuries. The rule of law is paramount.

I can't speak for the rest of this House of Representatives, I can't speak for the United States Senate. I can't speak for the White House. But I can speak for one voice from the Alabama Fifth Congressional District, and that

voice is this: I will never, never reward and ratify illegal conduct by supporting amnesty for people whose first step on American soil was to violate American law. We can do better than that. We should do better than that. And we must, must respect the rule of law or else we will descend into chaos and anarchy.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank the gentleman from Alabama. That was a tour de force. I thank you for that. I think the context you gave was wonderful, the fact that we have been extremely generous because one of the numbers you mentioned, that I had heard as well, that the United States of America allows in more foreigners into the United States than all of the countries of the world combined. We are so extremely generous. This year alone I believe the figure was a million people that we allow into the United States legally.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. For citizenship.

Mrs. BACHMANN. For citizenship.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. A remarkable number.

Mrs. BACHMANN. It's a remarkable number, and when you consider the bill that came from the Senate would double the figure for legal immigration.

We're having a hard time assimilating the number of people that we have when we have 24 million Americans who are unemployed right now, we're still allowing a million people in legally, let alone all the other numbers of people who found legal venues to be able to get in, but another number that you mentioned—you talked about the study that came out earlier from Harvard. And in that study which I read at your recommendation, what we are looking at is the average household is looking at a reduction in income and wages of \$1,300 a year. That's an enormous amount of money for the average American household because just consider when Barack Obama became President of the United States, the average income per household in the United States was about \$55,000 a year. That number has dropped while he's been President. It didn't go up, it has gone down. It has gone from about \$55,000 a year down to close to \$50,000. And now we know that about \$1,300 a year has come in because of the amount of penetration of illegal aliens that are in the United States and how that's bringing down wages.

I would add to your comments as well, Mr. BROOKS, that as a Member of Congress, I can't vote for anything that's going to take away jobs from legal American citizens. That's what we're talking about when we're talking about amnesty. We're talking about taking away jobs from legal American citizens. From the middle class. Why in the world would we do that?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Let me focus on a news release by the Black American Leadership Alliance, and I encourage all Americans to Google

that phrase, Black American Leadership Alliance, and look at their news releases. They focus specifically on the impact of the Senate Gang of Eight amnesty and open borders bill on the Black community, and I'm going to quote. Everything I say is a quote, but I'm not going to read the whole new release:

Given the fact that more than 13 percent of all Blacks are unemployed, nearly double that of the national average, it is our position that each Member of Congress must consider the disastrous effect that Senate bill S. 744 would have on low-skill workers of all races, while paying particular attention to the potential harm to African Americans. Credible research indicates that Black workers will suffer the greatest harm if this legislation were to be passed.

Many studies have shown that Black Americans are disproportionately harmed by mass immigration and amnesty. Most policymakers who favor the legalization of nearly 11 million aliens fail to acknowledge that decades of high immigration levels has caused unemployment to rise significantly, most particularly among Black Americans. They further fail to consider how current plans to add 33 million more legal workers within 10 years will have an enormously disastrous effect on our Nation's jobs outlook.

The National Bureau of Economic Research recently issued a report asserting that 40 percent of the decline in employment rates for low-skilled Black men in recent decades was due to immigration.

Let me repeat that:

The National Bureau of Economic Research recently issued a report asserting that 40 percent of the decline in employment rates for low-skilled Black men in recent decades was due to immigration.

Studies by Borjas and Katz, professors from Harvard University, found that immigration reduced the earnings of certain native born laborers by as much as 8 percent and other demographic groups by 2 to 4 percent. According to research conducted by University of California San Diego economics Professor Gordon H. Hanson, immigration has accounted for 40 percent of the 18 percentage point decline in Black employment rates, and current immigration proposals are sure to substantially raise these numbers.

Many Blacks compete with immigrants, particularly illegal immigrants, for low-skilled jobs due to skill level and geography, and there are simply not enough of these jobs to go around. Consider the fact that nearly 51 percent of African Americans do not have a higher education. In 2011, 24.6 percent of Blacks without a high school diploma were unemployed. Even Blacks with a high school diploma were unemployed at a rate of 15.5 percent that same year.

We are firmly convinced that such an expansion of the labor force during one of the most protracted periods of high unemployment in decades will result in suppressed wages for all Americans, but the effects on African Americans will be the most devastating.

This is the Black American Leadership Alliance. If you pull up the news release, you can see the Black leadership around the country that is saying no, that this is hurting Americans. And in particular, it is hurting us the most.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank the gentleman, and I believe the next population most hurt is actually the legal Hispanic population in the United States.

□ 2120

It's their wages that are suppressed. So if you're thinking of a Hispanic mother who's working as a hotel maid, if we have legalization, she could be competing with seven other people who are vying for her job as well. That's what we're looking at right now.

And I thank you for bringing that research to our attention. It's very important because, again, what we're looking at is hurting the job prospects of those who are the most vulnerable. And that's one thing that we've seen from the President's policies. He is hurting the people who are on the very economic edge.

I'll yield quickly to you.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. The issue before us is, who are we, as Representatives and Senators, going to represent and vote for, American workers or foreigners? It's just that simple.

Mrs. BACHMANN. That is the point.

And with that, I'll yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentlelady from Minnesota for pulling this together and for yielding.

And, Mr. Speaker, I'm listening to the presentation by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS), about the rule of law and the application of the rule of law. And he concluded that segment with "thy liberty in law."

And I look around this Chamber and I see a doctor, a lawyer, a doctor of all species except homo sapiens in the animal kingdom, a tax lawyer, and a lawyer and a judge who wanted to legislate, left the bench and ran for Congress, and got it right, Mr. GOHMERT.

Now that might appear, Mr. Speaker, to the people that are watching in on C-SPAN that this is too hard for maybe some folks that don't fit those categories to understand. So I want to make the point that I stand here, I'm a ditch digger, and I understand this.

It is not complicated. All you have to do is understand that this is a great country, and we have a role to play here, each one of us, and it is to defend, preserve, protect and, in the case of the modern world, refurbish the pillars of American exceptionalism.

And an essential pillar of American exceptionalism is, as Mr. BROOKS articulated so well, the rule of law. You are not going to have liberty without law, the application of the law.

And as one of the members of the Judiciary Committee said to some people that wanted amnesty, as surely as you are crying out for the non-application of the law today, you'll be crying out for the full application of the law tomorrow in some other venue for some other reason.

But some of these points that we need to think about, and I just want to list them, because I think I've got an opportunity to pick up at the bottom of this hour, maybe add another 30 minutes to our discussion here, but there seems to be a belief in the Senate, and some of the Republicans in the House, Mr. Speaker, there seems to be

a belief that if we do business with the President on immigration, we can write laws that he will enforce.

I remember one of the self-appointed leaders of the secret Gang of Eight, now eight minus one, said to us, you know, if we determine that we are not going to legalize the people that are here illegally, then we will never get the borders secure.

Oh, really?

Well, that means then that they've got to be talking to the President, and the President is saying, I'm not going to enforce the law unless you legalize these people here. And that's got to be the calculus that's taking place, that he's not going to enforce the law unless we legalize the people that are here.

So I look at this and I say, okay, the Gang of Eight's bill. I don't know what's all going to emerge here in the House. Nothing is a better answer.

But over there on that side, it is perpetual and retroactive amnesty. Perpetual is this, it goes on forever. You could never enforce the rule of law again if you exempt people that came into the United States illegally or those that overstayed their visa.

Here's the exception, and that is, if they committed a felony, if they committed three of the mysterious, the correct mysterious misdemeanors, that disqualifies them, then they apparently embarrass the administration enough that they would send them back to their home country.

But other than that, other those exceptions, the felony three mysterious misdemeanors, everybody that came into America before December 31, 2011, gets to stay and they get legalized. Anybody that would come after that date, or admit that they came in after that date, they don't get legalized immediately, but what they do get is the implicit promise that they will be legalized eventually.

And anybody that has been deported in the past for anything other than a felony or three mysterious misdemeanors, any of these people get an invitation in the bill that says reapply, come on back.

So it's perpetual and retroactive amnesty. That's what this bill does, Mr. Speaker, and that's one of the things that's got to be blocked.

Now, the belief that the President would give his word and keep it, it's appalling to me to think that anyone would simply accept that statement on its face. We know that the President took his oath of office, the Constitution itself, and it says to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

And what the President has done, instead, is executed the law when he didn't like it. I mean, death penalty to a law that he doesn't like, including immigration law.

So we know here that our word is the only thing we have with each other. We give our word; we keep our word. It is the coin of the realm.

And yet they're willing to stake the destiny of the realm of the United

States of America on the anticipation that the President will give and keep his word and enforce immigration laws, when he's proven that he won't even keep his word on the law that bears his name, ObamaCare. He said, no, I'm going to change it. Even though the law specifically says it shall be implemented in the first month of 2014, now he wants to add a year to that.

So I suggest, instead, what they're doing is they're betting the future of America on the President's word that he'll enforce laws that he may not like if we send them to his desk. He might sign them anyway, because he doesn't intend to enforce them.

The coin of the realm is our word. And it says on our currency, "In God We Trust." Are they ready to place on our currency, "In Obama We Trust"? Because that's what's at stake here, Mr. Speaker.

And there are a number of other topics that I would bring up. However, I notice that there is a focus here on bringing this thing around to a logical conclusion, and I believe I'll have another opportunity, so I would yield back to the gentlelady from Minnesota.

I thank all the people that came here to speak and, hopefully, we'll have another opportunity to take it up in a few minutes.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank Mr. KING.

And we do have a little bit more time. I'm thankful to talk about this topic because this isn't just a 1-hour topic.

As a matter of fact, there's a colleague that we were with earlier today who said that we need to talk about this for a full day because, just from a process point of view, for people who are tuning in tonight on C-SPAN, Mr. Speaker, we think it's very important that we don't just go through this topic glibly, because we know this bill wasn't read in the Senate.

We were betrayed by our colleagues in the Senate on this bill. This border security isn't border security. It's a fake border security bill that came through.

We're not interested in that. The American people aren't interested in that, and we need to have a real debate.

We don't want to see, here in the House of Representatives, that the People's Representatives are beguiled or have a boondoggle put in front of them or have a Trojan horse given to us, because one thing that could happen is we could have a great-sounding bill that we're given, and then we're supposed to vote for it.

We could pass that bill. We could talk about it for maybe 10 minutes on the floor. Actually, it would be a little bit longer, not much, but talk about that bill here on the floor, pass this Trojan horse, sounds like a really good bill, pass it.

And then it could go to a conference committee, where a Senate bill goes into a conference committee, and then that bill, all of a sudden, gets a legalization thrown into it. It can come

back to this Chamber, and then that's what we're all told that we have to vote for.

And my guess is a lot of conservatives on this side would say, I'm not going to vote for this bill. It has an amnesty in it. And so then what we could see happen is that all of the liberals in this Chamber could vote for that bill because it has amnesty, and just enough Republicans could vote for that bill that it would pass, and it would go to the President's desk.

And guess what?

It would be Republicans who would be responsible for helping the President pass his number one political agenda action item early in his second term before he's even been sworn in for how long?

And it's Republicans that would help pass the amnesty bill?

May it never be.

I think that the American people right now are just wringing their hands saying, who's going to listen to me?

And I think one thing, Mr. Speaker, that at least we've been able to demonstrate is that we have Mr. KING from Iowa, we have Dr. FLEMING from Louisiana, we have the judge over there, LOUIE GOHMERT, from Texas, we have Mr. BROOKS from Alabama, we have Mr. YOHO from Florida.

We've got six people here in this Chamber who are going to say, no amnesty no how. What we're going to do is demand border security.

We're going to demand that this government finally live up to the promise that it's made to the American people, because we've got to get back to what Representative KING talked about, and what each of these Members has talked about, the rule of law, because we think it means something. In fact, we think it's everything. We think, without the rule of law, you have nothing.

And that's why I'm so grateful, Mr. Speaker, that we've had this time tonight to be able to be together and talk about this topic.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota has a couple of minutes remaining.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Oh, we do have a couple of minutes.

Well, then we're going to go full tilt.

Let me yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO). He has something on his mind, I can just tell.

□ 2130

Mr. YOHO. I appreciate the gentleman from Minnesota yielding.

You were talking about the rule of law, and we heard about it over and over again and what the people back home think. I think the biggest thing is they're going to hold us accountable. They expect us to be accountable and they will hold us accountable, and the only way we can do that is by holding the President accountable. We must hold the President accountable and demand that he enforces the laws on the

book, and if not, explain to us and to the American people why he chooses not to enforce the laws on the books. And if he is the chief executive officer of this country and he chooses not to do that, what would you do in business if you had the executive of your business not enforcing and running the company the way you are supposed to? I think we all know what would happen.

And I'd like to end with this. There were three Presidents in the 1900s that handled immigration differently. They did what was best for Americans. They sent people home—the Presidents did—because they were looking out for the American citizens. And I have to admire Presidents that would look out for the American citizens.

I always like to refer back to Theodore Roosevelt when he gave that speech at Ellis Island standing on the soapbox overlooking a crowd, realizing and acknowledging that we are a country with a lot of immigrants here. He said, We welcome all immigrants. After all, we are a country of immigrants. But what we expect you to do is this. There's room but for one flag. It's the American flag. You need to learn to honor and respect it. There's room but for one language. It's English. And you need to learn it. You need to assimilate and become Americans in our culture. We'll respect your cultures.

I agree with that, and I am so proud to have a President that would stand up and do what's best for this country. In the end, I think we need to make English the national language.

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

IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be recognized here on the floor of the House of Representatives, and I'm hopeful that we can carry on some of this dialogue that Mrs. BACHMANN has led over the past hour.

I wanted to make a point about the fact we are a Nation of immigrants. Yes, we are. And we're certainly the Nation that has the most vitality that comes from immigrants. It's one of those things that is embodied in the Statue of Liberty. When you talk about Ellis Island and you look across to the Statue of Liberty, the image that's embodied within her is the image of American exceptionalism, the pillars of American exceptionalism. You see them all. Freedom of speech, religion, the press, the rule of law. Those are central pillars. And property rights, and you face a jury of your peers but you don't have to face them twice. There's no double jeopardy. And states' rights. The list goes on and on. Free enterprise capitalism. It is a

Judeo-Christian culture and society that founded this country.

You take out anything that I've said, you pull that out from underneath, and the Shining City on the Hill crumbles. But when you look at the Statue of Liberty and the people that love liberty all over the world see that statue, they find a way to come here because they realize that they can be the best they can be if they can just get to America. That's why we have, in this country, so much vigor and vitality. We have not just the pillars of exceptionalism that I've listed, but also the vigor that comes with people who have dreams.

So they see the statue and they think, I've got a dream to come there. And if I can freely speak and worship and preserve the rule of law, I can operate in a free enterprise society, I can be inspired. If you put that all together, it's a natural filter that goes across the world. It isn't because we screened all of them here. We screened a lot of them at Ellis Island. About 2 percent didn't make the grade, even after they were screened in the old country. They came and landed at Ellis Island and went through the filter and about 2 percent got sent back to the old country. But we got the dreamers. It was almost all dreamers that got on the ship to come here.

So we didn't get just a cross-section of every civilization from Norway to Germany to Ireland to Italy, or wherever it might be, name your country anywhere in the world. We got the vigor of every civilization. We got some of the best and the most energy that came from any civilization to America. So when you coupled that and think of a giant petri dish with all of those rights there and all of the freedoms and the pillars of exceptionalism that I listed, then you put the best people possible in that environment—it doesn't mean they're the smartest; it doesn't mean they're the richest; it doesn't mean they're the best educated; but it means that they are the doers that take that combination of brains and ambition and education and instinct and know-how, and that's what built this great Shining City on the Hill, this America that we are. We cannot let this be torn down. We cannot let them chisel away with their word processor jackhammers, their verbal jackhammers, or their legislative chicanery in order to produce something that undermines this.

I know one of the people that understands that very well is the gentleman from Louisiana, Dr. FLEMING. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, I thank my good friend from Iowa for yielding and for his words. And I'd like to build a little bit upon what you were saying, and that is that everyone speaking in this room this evening opposes amnesty—we've already said that each and every one of us opposes amnesty—but we all celebrate immigration. We

come from immigrants. We're a Nation of immigrants.

Going all the way back to the 1700s, my forefathers were immigrants from Scotland. They farmed the land. They were farmers all the way up until my dad left the farm to go to World War II. I'm very proud of that fact, and I'm very proud that other people want to come to this country. I celebrate that. And I want to encourage them to come, as long as they come lawfully.

We have a place for migrant workers, for guest workers to come. We need them. They will do jobs that many Americans won't do, and it benefits them and advantages their families back home, and they send that money back. It's a great working relationship, but it must be done legally.

And then we have the high-end STEM workers who come either with high degrees or earn high degrees here. They bring them with them oftentimes their capital. They start businesses. They start companies. And we want to attract those and keep those. We don't want them taking back our innovations to other countries and then competing with us. We just simply ask that they come here legally. We, of course, as Members of Congress have a responsibility to make sure that we do what's in the best interest of the citizens who are here, whether they were born here or naturalized here.

But I want to shift just slightly to this, and we've touched upon this. One of the biggest fears we have about the Senate amnesty bill—and there's no question about it, it's amnesty by any measure, by any metric—is that we can't trust the President. We can't trust him. Whatever we pass into law, we know he's going to cherry-pick.

How do we know that? Well, look at the Defense of Marriage Act. He refused to defend that to the courts. Appointees to the NLRB, he did that when, of course, the Senate was actually not in session. It's against the Constitution to do that. ObamaCare, he's picking and choosing the parts of the law that he wants to implement.

So I think we can create a long list here tonight of the fact that this President is doing something I have never seen a President do before. In a tripartite government with its checks and balances, we have lost the balances. We have a President that picks and chooses the laws that he wants to obey and enforce. We have a head of the Department of Justice who does exactly the same, even to the point that Congress has held him in contempt.

And so for lack of any better term, that makes him a ruler. He's not a President; he's a ruler. Because if he can just pass whatever laws that are going to be passed and then pick and choose the laws that he's going to enforce and he's going to obey, then we no longer have the checks and balances that go along with the Presidency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind all Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 2140

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, personally, I like the President. And I will refrain from those kind of comments; although I will continue to disagree with him on his approach to this.

I wanted to make a comment in response to the discussion here by Dr. YOHO and Dr. FLEMING.

Yes, we're a Nation of immigrants. I have continually heard that testimony before the Immigration Subcommittee for over a decade now. And so one day I just had this thought that was a little bit off the wall. I just asked this question: Can you name me a nation—I had this panel of experts in front of me—name me a nation that is not a nation of immigrants. And the witness said, well, let's see, that would be—well, name me a people that is not a nation of immigrants, a nation that's not a nation of immigrants. She said, well, that would be the Incas and the Aztecs. The Incas and the Aztecs are not immigrants. I said who, according to anthropologists, came across the Bering Sea about 12,000 years ago? Would you like to try again? Of course that was it for her. She didn't want to try again.

I've asked that question a number of times, and I've been challenged to do a little bit of research. I haven't found a nation that is not a nation of immigrants. Some will say Japan is about as indigenous a population as you can find, but even they, there are a couple of definitions on where they come from. There are two distinct groups for the Japanese, and some of their roots go down to the Polynesian islands, they think—that they might have arrived there. Some of them might have arrived from Asia. And their language and even their appearance differs from the north to the south—I don't know that, but they do.

So if Japan isn't a nation of immigrants, if they did come at one time, name your country around the world. We're all nations of immigrants. The history of the world has been about the migration of human population. That doesn't mean that nations shouldn't exist or shouldn't have borders. Look back over the last couple hundred years and name for me an institution more successful than the nation-state. The nation-states emerged from the city-states, which emerged from the castles in the feudal era, where they had to build a castle and get inside the moat to defend themselves from the marauding hordes that traveled the countryside to rape and pillage.

So then the castles became the city-states, the city-states joined together and became the nation-states, and the nation-states defended themselves against the other nation-states. Nations have borders. You can't be a nation without a border, and you can't call it a border if you don't defend the border.

So if people are willing to argue against a nation-state—that's true with the globalists. They argue against a nation-state. They think they should

be able to trade—buy, sell, trade, make gain, and move human population wherever it suits their economy.

So I started to wonder about this. The nation-state is a successful institution. There's nothing wrong with a border; you must have it. It's Biblical as well. When St. Paul gave his famous sermon on Mars Hill in Acts 17, he said: And God made all nations on Earth, and He decided when and where each nation would be.

Well, this is the United States of America—a very blessed nation, a nation that was formed with this religious concept, driven also by a lot of other forces of manifest destiny. This country was formed and shaped from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from sea to shining sea, in the blink of an historical eye. How did that happen? How did that happen that we happen to have all of these rights that come from God? Not accidental.

We are an extraordinary nation for a lot of exceptional reasons, and we've talked about those exceptional reasons. But nations should be proud of the nations that they are, and no nation could be more proud than the United States of America. We are the unchallenged, greatest nation in the world, and we risk a decline if some of the people in this Congress don't come back around to embrace the pillars of American exceptionalism.

So I ask myself, what is it that the people on my side of the aisle, but also across the country, what is in the Gang of Eight's bill that's good for America and Americans? Who has benefited when you look across the country? First I looked at it and my serious thought was, well, nobody. Then I dug a little deeper, and I said I'm going to be challenged if I say nobody in America is benefited by this. So I produced a complete list. I think this is a complete list of the Americans that are benefited by the Gang of Eight's bill.

First, the elitists—the elitists being those people that want to hire cheap labor to take care of their gardens and their lawns and clean their houses and their toilets and do those things that people say Americans won't do or don't want to do. So they want to be able to hire cheap labor to take care of themselves, and maybe paint the gate in their gated community and oil the hinges for them and then lock the gate outside, or however they might do that. Elitists benefit from cheap labor.

The next group of people that benefit are Democrat power brokers—not the blue collars, not, in the short term, the unions, not the workers, but Democrat power brokers who have a long-term strategy—which isn't very far down the line—to capitalize politically on the massive votes that they would bring in if the Gang of Eight bill is passed.

You don't have to ask Democrats what they think—it's very, very clear: they're political beneficiaries; if they're power brokers, they want this done. Elitists and Democrat power brokers.

Third, employers of illegals, whatever their party might be. They want to be able to hire cheap labor. And they would say, well, if you legalize them, the cost of wages are going to go up. Well, they want to have a continual supply of cheap, illegal labor coming in. That's why this is perpetual and retroactive amnesty. It doesn't stop the flow of illegal immigration, it just lets those that want to legalize themselves get right with the law. It gives amnesty to the illegal employers—they can't go back on them after the Gang of Eight's bill might become law.

So that's the three groups of people that benefit from the Gang of Eight's bill—elitists, Democrat power brokers, and employers of illegals. By the way, go to any of those groups of people and ask them: Do you want those folks to go back to where they are legal? Just challenge them. I would tell you the elitists don't. They want their cheap labor to clean their toilets and cut their grass and take care of their gardens, their flower gardens for them. Democrat power brokers surely don't. By the way, they understand this—that they have political power anyway, legal or illegal, because the census counts the people, not the citizens, for purposes of apportionment and reapportionment. So what that means is there are 9 to 11 congressional seats in America that would change hands politically if we counted citizens instead of people. Because some of these districts are way overloaded with illegal populations, they're counted. I didn't see how many votes it took for—well, I'd better not get personal with this. I'll just tell you it takes me 120,000 votes at least to get elected before we redistricted. And there are seats here that it only takes 40,000 to win. That's because there are a lot of illegals in the district that are counted. They have representation in this Congress.

So who doesn't want them to go home? Just ask them. Do the elitists want them to go back to their home country? No. They're beneficiaries. Democrat power brokers? No. They're beneficiaries. Then what about employers of illegals? Certainly not. They're beneficiaries. They get a continuing supply of illegal labor—a labor that is going to be legalized. And then those folks that come in afterwards, that deadline, they're going to be legalized too. That's the three groups. Otherwise, there isn't anybody in America that's a beneficiary from this that I can come up with. The rest of Americans are disadvantaged by this idea.

If you have two jobs and three people that are qualified to do that work, then you've got at least somebody that can bid that work down. If there are only two people available for that job or meet the qualifications, they name their price. Well, multiply that out into the millions and see what happens with the no-skilled and the low-skilled workers. That's where you get double-digit unemployment, no-and-low skilled.

Why would you bring in more no-and-low-skilled people—especially those illiterate in their own language—to come in and do more of this work when you've got an overload there anyway? And the supply and demand piece of this tells it.

We listen to the numbers of 24 million unemployed Americans—that would be those that are unemployed and those that are underemployed I think that number adds to, if I'm not mistaken. But I know that Stuart Varney said that there are 88 million who are simply not in the workforce. That number now goes to 92 million. If I understand the data right, you add the raw unemployed number to that. However you do that, we end up with more than 100 million Americans of working age who are simply not in the workforce.

Now, what kind of a nation would you have to be to decide that even though you've got double-digit unemployment in the no-and-low-skilled jobs, that you would go find a few more people that—go bring in millions more to add them to the unemployment rolls and add Americans or legal immigrants to the rolls as a consequence.

This is an appalling miscalculation on the part of the people that advocate for this. They apparently have not done the math or they don't care, or they fit within the category of elitists, Democrat power brokers, or employers of illegals, or those who are, I'll say, influenced by their opinions.

I want to yield to the gentlelady from Minnesota and then to the gentleman from Texas.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I will just be brief.

It seems like you have the power brokers in this country act like this is such a difficult issue to solve, that this is some big, perplexing issue with immigration.

The fact is immigration policy worked beautifully for hundreds of years in this country. And as recently as 1950, when my in-laws immigrated to the United States from Switzerland, it was pretty simple. You had to show that you were physically fit when you came into the country; you didn't have a transmittable disease that other people in America could pick up. That's pretty self-explanatory. You had a little bit of money in your pocket. You didn't have to be wealthy, but you had to show that you had a little bit of money on you. You also had to have a sponsor. You had to have someone here in the United States who would vouch and say if anything happens to that person, I'm the one who will be responsible, I'm the one who will answer. And the person coming in had to verify that they would not become a burden on the taxpayers of America. Because they knew when they came in, they had to come in as a net plus for the country. They couldn't take more out than what they were bringing in. That was the agreement.

The other part of the agreement is, whoever came into the country had to

swear under oath they would learn to speak the English language—as Mr. YOHO indicated—and they would learn the Constitution of the United States and a little bit of the American history. They had to know that.

□ 2150

My in-laws took that very seriously. They were farmers in Wisconsin. They've been net plus to this country, proud Americans. They've fed thousands of people with the work that they've done in Wisconsin. But they kept their end of the bargain. America kept its end of the bargain to my in-laws, but they kept their end of the bargain also.

Again, I think Dr. FLEMING hit it earlier when he quoted Dr. Milton Friedman, You can't have an open border in a welfare state. Because, you see, in 1950 there was no modern welfare state. That is our problem.

We have to deal with our current reality, don't we? Our current reality is we have a gigantic welfare state. Knowing that, we cannot bring people into this country who will not add to the economy. Why would we import into the country people who are going to consume more revenue than what they bring in when they are \$17 trillion in debt?

This adds up. That's why this is not very difficult to figure out. It is actually fairly simple. All we have to do is abide by the policies that we embraced in 1950, and you've got a solution; you've got a solution to the problem.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time for a moment, some of the institutions out here that advocate for open borders will argue that no matter who comes into this country, if they do an hour's worth of work, they've contributed to the GDP; therefore, they're a net asset to our economy. How would a tax attorney respond to such a statement?

Mrs. BACHMANN. What I would say is this: Who is benefiting? The studies all confirm that it is the illegal immigrant who is the recipient of that money. It isn't going to the taxpayers.

What we do know from a tax point of view is that illegal immigrants on average pay somewhere about \$10,000 in taxes, but they receive over \$30,000 in taxpayer-subsidized revenue benefits; therefore, they are a net negative to the American Treasury of \$20,000 a year.

Now, why in any universe would you import people into the United States that cost us on average, not just \$20,000 one time, \$20,000 every year? As a matter of fact, Robert Rector has said in his work that the average illegal immigrant cost the United States Treasury over the course of their lifetime about \$1 million. Why would we do that? Why would we do that? Because we are robbing from our children. That's why it doesn't make sense. We are hurting the American middle class who are here legally.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentlelady from Minnesota.

Reclaiming my time, I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you. I too want to follow up on something Dr. FLEMING was referring to. The Senate bill was considered some great panacea. It's going to solve all the problems. We are finally going to get border security, we are told.

But I can think of at least a couple of times when this President has said, if the Congress doesn't change the law, I will. Basically he said, if they don't act by changing the law, then I'll act.

We've seen him do that. When he didn't like the law on immigration, he changed the law just by his own decree. We've seen with regard to even ObamaCare—his signature bill from his first administration—it's not going well. He wouldn't come ask Congress, uh-oh, it's not going well so let's change the law. So he just gave "so as I speak so shall it be," which is not reminiscent of normal Presidential conduct.

It is important that a President enforce the law, advocate for changes in the law, but under no circumstances is the President supposed to change the law to fit his own desires. I mean, you advocate, but the checks and balances which are the real genius behind the Constitution that do create gridlock, that create tensions between the different branches are what keeps this place from becoming a monarchy.

This President, when he says, if Congress doesn't act to change the law, then I will take care of it, well, we've seen that with gun control. He didn't like the fact that Congress was not changing the law when we were demanding that he enforce the laws that are there. All of these killers that have just been a plague on society, they violated plenty of laws. But this administration may be the worst at enforcing the gun laws. Certainly this administration has really been wanting in the area of enforcing the gun laws; and instead they come around and say, we want new gun laws. Well, that's not the way to do it.

I know that Republicans say, look, look, it's important we get this off the table, let's just get it off the table so let's pass something and that will get it off the table and then we can get on to the other things. I have already mentioned I think the thing to do is say, Resolved: the House is not going to take up an immigration bill until the President, the executive branch, Homeland Security, secures the border. Woodrow Wilson—and I'm not a fan of his historically—but in 1916 when Americans were threatened by rage across the border and Americans killed, that President secured the border, pure and simple. He secured the border, and he didn't go run around demanding that a new immigration bill be passed and we give amnesty to people.

There is a great article that National Review had from Fred Bauer. He said:

Any argument that says the GOP should support such a measure to remove immigration as a political issue should be treated with immediate suspicion. Millions would be left as illegal immigrants under the Senate plan and most other legalization plans a million more illegal immigrants, according to the Congressional Budget Office, would arrive over the next 10 years. Many provisions of the Senate bill, from the law wait time for citizenship to the status of guest workers, provide plenty of opportunities for the left to demagog this issue. Any changes to U.S. immigration law also change the future composition of the body politic. Immigration as a national policy question has not been "off the table" since 1789. Don't expect the latest link of congressional sausage to change that.

I think that's well said.

This is not going to be off the table. The way that we should deal with it responsibly is hold the administration accountable. You enforce the law and then we'll get an immigration bill done very quickly after that. I know we will.

All my colleagues here know there are parts of the immigration law that need to be fixed. But until the border is secure, not closed, but secured, we are wasting our time talking about a comprehensive immigration bill, or even good bills like TREY GOWDY or other bills that people have had; we shouldn't even be talking about them. Let the immigration secure the border and then we can work these things out very quickly. It's like a huge flood in your basement. If you run down and start with a mop while the water is still pouring in, you're making a mistake. You first stop the flood, and then you can clean up the problems after that.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Texas. I just think of Congressman PHIL GINGREY, another doctor that engages in policy here, who once on this floor, probably at least once, said that when he is working in the emergency room and a patient comes in on a gurney and there's blood pouring off the gurney, you don't just go get the mop and the bucket and start to mop up the floor; you stop the bleeding first. Let's stop the bleeding at the border.

I think how hard is it to secure this border? It is not that hard. With the resources that we have, we are spending today—this is a 2,000-mile border, it's not just a rounded number, I mean, it is right at 2,000 miles—we are spending over \$6.5 million a mile on the southern border each and every year. So I look at that and I think, what are the economics of this? This is one of the advantages of being a ditch digger, a construction guy, because I figure this stuff out on what it cost to build things.

We are building interstate highway through expensive Iowa cornfields for \$4 million a mile, buying the right-of-way, doing the engineering, the archeological, environmental, the fencing, the seeding, the paving, the shouldering and the painting. All of that gets done for \$4 million a mile, and we are spending \$6.5 million a mile to guard a long barren desert that a lot of

it doesn't even have one barbed wire fence on it. It's just got a concrete pile on from horizon to horizon—\$6.5 plus million a mile.

So think of that. What would it take to build a fence, a wall and a fence if we can build interstate for \$4 million a mile and we are spending \$6.5 million a mile to—I guess they interdict perhaps 25 percent of the people that try? Instead, we can build a fence, a wall and a fence, we can secure the border, and we can do it with the resources that we have. We just have to want to. It has got to be about the rule of law, it has got to be secure the border first, it has got to be and who's going to be the metric. Let it be the border State Governors, the border State legislatures passing a resolution that the border is secure. Then let's have the balance of this conversation, not until, not unless.

It's like your teenager coming to you saying, Dad, I need the keys to the car. I know I've never mowed the lawn or carried out the garbage, I promise I will, just let me have the car tonight. I'll be back tomorrow. Is he going to keep his word? He hasn't even fired up the lawnmower yet. He doesn't know where the gas is. He probably doesn't know where the mower is.

Do the job first and then come back to us and talk to us, but let's not destroy this rule of law that's an essential pillar of American exceptionalism. Whatever it takes, we must block amnesty.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate your attention and all of the people that spoke here tonight for this hour and a half to preserve and protect the rule of law, and I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SCHWEIKERT (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for tomorrow on account of attending the funeral service for the firefighters who were killed in the Arizona wildfire.

Mr. WALBERG (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of flight delays due to mechanical issues and weather.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and tomorrow on account of the birth of his grandson.

Mr. HORSFORD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of medically mandated recovery.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISIONS TO THE ALLOCATIONS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET RESOLUTION RELATED TO LEGISLATION REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, Washington, DC, July 8, 2013.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record revisions to the aggregate budget levels and committee allocations set forth pursuant to H. Con. Res. 25, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2014, as put into effect by H. Res. 243. The revisions are for new budget authority and outlays consistent with a technical correction to the FY2014 discretionary spending caps allowed under the Budget Control Act of 2011 as published by the Office of Management and Budget on May 20, 2013. A corresponding table showing the revised budget aggregates and allocations is attached. A letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget that further explains the technical correction is also attached.

This revision represents an adjustment for purposes of enforcing sections 302 and 311 of the Budget Act. For the purposes of the Budget Act, these revised allocations are to be considered as allocations included in the levels of the budget resolution, pursuant to section 101 of H. Con. Res. 25 and H. Rept. 113-17, as adjusted.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. RYAN OF WISCONSIN, Chairman, House Budget Committee.

BUDGET AGGREGATES

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year	
	2014	2014–2023
Current Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	2,760,943	1

BUDGET AGGREGATES—Continued

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year	
	2014	2014–2023
Outlays	2,811,260	1
Revenues	2,310,972	31,089,081
Adjustment for Technical Correction to BCA Discretionary Spending Cap:		
Budget Authority	549	1
Outlays	308	1
Revenues	0	0
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	2,761,492	1
Outlays	2,811,568	1
Revenues	2,310,972	31,089,081

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2015–2023 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2014
Base Discretionary Action	
BA	966,924
OT	1,117,675
Adjustment for Disaster Designated Spending	
BA	5,626
OT	281
Global War on Terrorism	
BA	92,289
OT	48,010
Adjustment for Technical Correction to BCA Spending Caps	
BA	549
OT	308
Total Discretionary Action	
BA	1,065,388
OT	1,166,274
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA	749,400
OT	738,140

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, Washington, DC, June 5, 2013.

Hon. PAUL RYAN, Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter responds to your May 21, 2013, request for additional information on the corrections made to the

OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2014 and the OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2014. The corrections addressed computational errors OMB identified in some of the underlying calculations and resulted in no net change in the total reduction required by section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended.

The attached table lists, for each direct spending account that was corrected, the originally calculated baseline and sequester amounts, the corrected baseline and sequester amounts, and the amount of the change. As shown at the bottom of Table 3 of the corrected version of the OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2014, the corrections have the net effect of increasing the sequestration of non-defense direct spending outlays for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 to \$18.058 billion. The corrections also expand the sequestrable base, which lowers the sequestration percentage for non-defense direct spending from 7.3 percent to 7.2 percent.

Finally, I can confirm that as a result of these corrections, the non-defense discretionary cap for FY 2014 is \$469.391 billion. The defense discretionary cap for FY 2014 is \$498.082 billion. These amounts are shown in Table 2 of the corrected version of the OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2014.

If you have any questions, please contact Kristen J. Sarri, Associate Director for Legislative Affairs, at (202) 395-4790.

Sincerely,

SYLVIA M. BURWELL, Director.

Enclosure.

ACCOUNTS WITH TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN THE FY2014 OMB JC SEQUESTRATION PREVIEW REPORT

(Millions of dollars)

	April 10th		Corrected		Change	
	Base	Sequester	Base	Sequester	Base	Sequester
	Department of Justice					
Crime Victims Fund (011-21-5041)						
Budget authority	800	58	11,431	823	10,631	765
Outlays	720	53	10,287	741	9,567	688
Department of Labor						
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (012-05-0326)						
Budget authority	978	71	656	47	-322	-24
Outlays	910	66	588	42	-322	-24
Department of Homeland Security						
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (024-55-0540)						
Budget authority	690	50	345	25	-345	-25
Outlays	684	50	342	25	-342	-25
Department of the Treasury						
Santee Sioux Tribe Development Trust Fund (015-12-8626)						
Budget authority	4	*	2	*	-2	*
Outlays	4	*	2	*	-2	*
Yankton Sioux Tribe Development Trust Fund (015-12-8627)						
Budget authority	18	1	9	1	-9	*
Outlays	18	1	9	1	-9	*

* Less than \$500,000

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 324. An act to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

H.R. 1151. An act to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial

International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2383. An act to designate the new Interstate Route 70 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri, and southwestern Illinois as the "Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge".

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 9, 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:

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

2187. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-91, "Fiscal Year 2013 Revised Budget Request Temporary Adjustment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2188. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-92, "Saving D.C. Homes from Foreclosure Enhanced Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2189. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-93, "Teachers' Retirement Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2190. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-94, "Attendance Accountability Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2191. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-95, "Fire and Casualty Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2192. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting the Freeport Harbor Channel Improvement Project, Brazoria County, Texas Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement; (H. Doc. No. 113-44); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

2193. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting the Wood River Levee System Reconstruction, Illinois, Post Authorization Change Report; (H. Doc. No. 113-45); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

2194. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting the Louisiana Coastal Area, Barataria Basin Barrier Shoreline Restoration Project Lafourche, Jefferson, and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana Final Report; (H. Doc. No. 113-46); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

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:

[Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 274, the following reports were filed on July 2, 2013]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2609. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-135). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LATHAM: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2610. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-136). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Filed July 8, 2013]

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 697. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal

land in Clark County, Nevada, for the environmental remediation and reclamation of the Three Kids Mine Project Site, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-137). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 761. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to United States economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness; with an amendment (Rept. 113-138 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1411. A bill to include the Point Arena-Stornetta Public Lands in the California Coastal National Monument as a part of the National Landscape Conservation System, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-139). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1497. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to ensure that memorials commemorating the service of the United States Armed Forces may contain religious symbols, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 113-140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1574. A bill to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 to rename a site of the part (Rept. 113-141). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1564. A bill to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to prohibit the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board from requiring public companies to use specific auditors or require the use of different auditors on a rotating basis; with an amendment (Rept. 113-142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky: Committee on Appropriations. Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2014 (Rept. 113-143). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BURGESS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 288. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2609) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-144). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 761 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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 Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2611. A bill to designate the headquarters building of the Coast Guard on the campus located at 2701 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue Southeast in the District of Columbia as the "Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BARLETTA (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2612. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to improve the functioning and management of the Public Buildings Service; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2613. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to provide the President with the authority to exempt civilian Department of Defense personnel accounts from sequestration; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2614. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to provide the President with the authority to exempt civilian Department of Defense personnel accounts from sequestration; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. ENYART):

H.R. 2615. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to cap rural post office closures at no more than 5 percent of total closures in any given year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 2616. A bill to authorize the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal years 2014, 2015, and 2016, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 2617. A bill to establish the Apollo Lunar Landing Sites National Historical Park on the Moon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 2618. A bill to allow certain State and local government employees to elect to treat employment as medicare qualified government employment for purposes of entitlement to Medicare coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. LEWIS:

H.R. 2619. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of pulmonary self-management education and training services furnished by a qualified respiratory therapist in a physician practice; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2620. A bill to revise the composition of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution so that all members are individuals appointed by the President from a list of nominees submitted by the leadership of the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2621. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from charging a fee for admission to any exhibit which is part of the permanent collection of any museum or facility which is part of any bureau established in or under the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2622. A bill to provide for the application of sections 552, 552a, and 552b of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2623. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to require public notice of excess real property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 2624. A bill to provide for enhanced protections for vulnerable unaccompanied alien children and female detainees; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Foreign Affairs, and Appropriations, 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. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 2625. A bill to protect the rights of children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 2626. A bill to extend funding for the Corporation for Travel Promotion under the Travel Promotion Act of 2009; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mrs. CAPITO):

H.R. 2627. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to protect the health care benefits of our Nation's miners; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WATERS:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony honoring the life and legacy of Nelson Mandela on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of his birth; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. BARLETTA):

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. LEWIS):

H. Res. 289. A resolution recognizing the commencement of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month of fasting and spiritual renewal, and commending Muslims in the United States and throughout the world for their faith; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

tives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

[Submitted July 2, 2013]

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 2609.

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. LATHAM:

H.R. 2610.

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.

[Submitted July 8, 2013]

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2611.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 2612.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress) and clause 17 (relating to authority over the district as the seat of government), and 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).

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2613.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2614.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 2615.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post Roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.R. 2616.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.R. 2617.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 2618.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1

By Mr. LEWIS:

H.R. 2619.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2620.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 1 of article I, and clause 18, section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2621.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 1 of article I, and clause 18, section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2622.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 1 of article I, and clause 18, section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2623.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 2625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

"The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 2626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1; 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

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-

all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 2627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 32: Mr. ENYART and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 62: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 69: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 107: Ms. FOXX.

H.R. 129: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 140: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 164: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 274: Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 303: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 309: Mrs. BACHMANN and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 310: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 367: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 375: Ms. ESTY and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 401: Mr. POCAN and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 523: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 535: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 543: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 556: Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. RIBBLE and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 604: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 611: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 621: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 628: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 630: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 637: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 647: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 675: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 683: Mr. HOLT, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. ESTY, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 685: Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. SRES, Ms. DELAURO and Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 690: Mr. ENYART, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 698: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 718: Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 719: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 755: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 761: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 763: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 794: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 800: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 805: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 846: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LONG, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. JOYCE, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 850: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 851: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 902: Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 904: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 920: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 924: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 940: Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 946: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 949: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 980: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 983: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 984: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1014: Mr. MARINO, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FORBES, Mr. BONNER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1020: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. MCKEON, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1024: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico, and Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 1030: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1074: Mr. HOLT, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1077: Mr. BENTIVOLIO and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 1091: Mr. PITTS, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1102: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1148: Mr. HECK of Washington and Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 1175: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1178: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1199: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 1250: Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. GUTIÉRREZ.

H.R. 1263: Mr. KING of New York, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1276: Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. DENT, and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1281: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 1309: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SCALISE, and Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 1310: Mr. MCCAUL.

H.R. 1329: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 1339: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1351: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1363: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 1384: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1385: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1394: Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 1427: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 1443: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 1465: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GALLEGRO, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1470: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1494: Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1496: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 1502: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1518: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ENYART, Mr. DELANEY, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1524: Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1552: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 1563: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 1564: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. MOORE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 1579: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1620: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1621: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 1623: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1634: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1690: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 1692: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, and Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 1696: Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1699: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1717: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 1726: Mr. SABLAN and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 1729: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1736: Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 1737: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1750: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1771: Mrs. NOEM, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 1772: Mr. HALL.

H.R. 1779: Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 1796: Mr. HIMES and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1801: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1809: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1821: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 1825: Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 1844: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1848: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1874: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1878: Mr. STIVERS and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1892: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1900: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARTON, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 1907: Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 1918: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 1920: Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. KEATING, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 1931: Mrs. LUMMIS and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 1943: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1950: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1962: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1981: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 1982: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 1991: Mr. GARCIA.

H.R. 1999: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 2002: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 2009: Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GOWDY, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2011: Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 2014: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 2016: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. ESTY, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2020: Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 2041: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 2053: Mr. BENISHEK, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 2058: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2073: Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 2076: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 2085: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 2087: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 2088: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2093: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 2094: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2137: Mr. TONKO, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 2139: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 2169: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 2199: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 2201: Mr. HONDA and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 2220: Mr. COTTON.
 H.R. 2224: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 2241: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 2273: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
 H.R. 2282: Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.R. 2288: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 2300: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. COTTON.
 H.R. 2305: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mrs. BLACK, and Ms. DUCKWORTH.
 H.R. 2309: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. HINOJOSA.
 H.R. 2316: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 2322: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 2329: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
 H.R. 2332: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 2346: Mr. CASSIDY.
 H.R. 2347: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 2368: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. SABLAN.
 H.R. 2385: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
 H.R. 2399: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2408: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
 H.R. 2412: Mr. RENACCI.
 H.R. 2422: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. ESTY, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. SINEMA.
 H.R. 2428: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 2449: Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 2454: Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.R. 2457: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PETERS of California, and Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 2458: Mr. CRAMER.
 H.R. 2459: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 2494: Mr. HOLT and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 2495: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.
 H.R. 2511: Mr. LABRADOR and Mr. KINGSTON.
 H.R. 2516: Mr. HINOJOSA.
 H.R. 2517: Mr. HINOJOSA.
 H.R. 2519: Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 2520: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 2536: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
 H.R. 2539: Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 2540: Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 2542: Mr. HANNA and Mr. HUELSKAMP.
 H.R. 2544: Mr. GOHMERT.
 H.R. 2546: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. RADEL.
 H.R. 2553: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2560: Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 2565: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 2571: Mr. RENACCI and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
 H.R. 2574: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2575: Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. STOCKMAN.
 H.R. 2590: Mr. OWENS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 2604: Ms. BASS and Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.J. Res. 28: Mr. HARPER.
 H.J. Res. 43: Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H. Con. Res. 23: Mrs. ROBY.
 H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. ROSS and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. OWENS.
 H. Res. 63: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H. Res. 89: Mr. PETRI, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. MAFFEI.
 H. Res. 109: Ms. JENKINS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. WAXMAN.
 H. Res. 112: Ms. GABBARD.
 H. Res. 131: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.
 H. Res. 134: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 137: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H. Res. 147: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.
 H. Res. 190: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. LATHAM.
 H. Res. 197: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
 H. Res. 213: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H. Res. 250: Mr. GOODLATTE.
 H. Res. 273: Mr. STOCKMAN.
 H. Res. 276: Ms. LEE of California.
 H. Res. 282: Mrs. CAPPES.
 H. Res. 284: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MR. MORAN

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Page 11, beginning on line 8, strike section 107.

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MR. MORAN

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 13, beginning on line 1, strike section 112.

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MR. TIPTON

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 60, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act maybe used for the National Blueways System.

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MR. CHAFFETZ

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 23, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$100,000,000)".

Page 60, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$100,000,000)".

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MS. SPEIER

AMENDMENT NO. 5: Page 23, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$30,000,000)".

Page 60, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MR. PETERS OF MICHIGAN

AMENDMENT NO. 6: Page 28, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000)".

Page 60, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MR. TAKANO

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Page 22, line 5, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$245,000,000)".

Page 29, line 21, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$245,000,000)".

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MR. TAKANO

AMENDMENT NO. 8: Page 3, line 16, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$7,000,000)".

Page 29, line 21, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$7,000,000)".

H.R. 2609

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON LEE

AMENDMENT NO. 9: Page 28, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Page 49, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".