



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 2013

No. 114

## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

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

Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We come to You as a Nation in the midst of great uncertainty and worry. As people look for causes and solutions, the temptation is great to seek ideological position.

We ask that You might send Your spirit of peace and reconciliation, that instead of ascendancy over opponents, the Members of this people's House, and all elected to represent our Nation, might work together, humbly, recognizing the best in each other's hopes, to bring stability and direction toward a strong future.

This Chamber will soon be silent, Members gone for the August recess. The weather continues to damage crops, the economy continues to struggle, sequestration threatens interests of all Americans from a myriad of points of view.

During these coming weeks, may all Americans find respite from their struggles, and may all Members of this people's House find rest and resolve to return to the service of these United States as citizens empowered by their constituents to address the needs of the Nation.

May all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. SHIMKUS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### IN MEMORY OF CARLA ANDERSON

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember and recall the life of Carla Anderson. Carla passed away on July 23 after a month-long fight against an infection. She was 52, a loving mother, devoted wife, and the successful deputy executive director of the Next Generation 9-1-1 Institute. It was in this capacity that I had the real privilege to work with her.

The 9-1-1 Institute became the Next Generation 9-1-1 Institute as technology continued to move forward. Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO and I worked closely with the institute in our position as cochairs of the congressional E911 Caucus.

Carla's hard work played a vital role in the passage and enactment of significant legislation passed by Congress to advance 911 services. In so doing, many lives have been saved, as first responders throughout the country cannot only receive calls, but identify the location of the call. In the first responder community, time saves lives; and as technology improved, Carla en-

sured that the legislation and education of Members improved with it.

Carla was laid to rest in her beloved North Dakota. She will be missed by us and the first responder community throughout this country.

### IN TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN PATRICK LEFERE

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Captain Lefere, who recently retired after 27 years of service in the United States Navy.

Captain Lefere has a proven commitment of valor to his country by fighting for freedom and democracy throughout the world. In his 27 years of service, he completed four different deployments and will be remembered in the service for his strong character, work ethic, and love of country.

It is with pleasure that we can say that Captain Lefere will continue his career in public service as a director of operations and planning in the Monroe County School Board.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my best wishes to Captain Lefere on his retirement and in particular to his family and to his wife, Wendy. Our thanks for his continuing contribution to our country and our community.

### COMBATING SEX TRAFFICKING

(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 bring attention to the sad truth about sex trafficking in the United States. The Department of Justice reports that between 2008 and 2010, 83 percent of sex trafficking victims found in this country were U.S. citizens and 40 percent of cases involved

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

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



Printed on recycled paper.

H5351

the sexual exploitation of children. Just this week, the FBI rescued 105 children from exploitation in 76 U.S. cities, including one from my home State in Minnesota.

Sadly, this is an all-too-common occurrence. The FBI has identified the Twin Cities as one of the Nation's 13 largest centers for child prostitution.

That is why I've introduced the Child Sex Trafficking Data and Response Act with Congresswoman SLAUGHTER, my colleague. We need to improve data systems that track missing children, as well as provide proper designation to ensure that the victims receive the care and help they need.

Through increased awareness and a better understanding of this issue, as well as compassion for the victims of sex trafficking, we can take real steps to make sure we stop the abuse of our most vulnerable.

#### GOING HOME IS UNACCEPTABLE

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

Mr. WALZ. Mr. Speaker, I have a simple question: Why are we going home in August? It's really not a rhetorical question.

All across southern Minnesota and across this country, farmers and ranchers have been up for hours quietly going about their business of feeding, clothing, and powering the world; and here we sit a year later without a farm bill to give them the certainty they've asked for.

We disagreed on how the farm bill was done here, but this House passed one, the Senate passed one; and just like that Saturday morning cartoon, "I'm just a bill sitting on Capitol Hill," we have to get together to finish that. That's called a conference. The Senate appointed their conferees. All you have to do, Mr. Speaker—very seldom do you get this simple choice—is appoint conferees and finish our business for America or go on vacation. That's the choice you get today.

I taught sixth grade for many years. The rule in our class was you don't go to recess until you finish your work. I often hear from my friends that we need to run government like a business. What business owner shuts the door and goes home before finishing critical work?

Appoint conferees, finish the farm bill, give certainty, do your work that we're being paid for, and finish the farm bill.

#### ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS DESTROY JOBS

(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, overreaching regulations are stifling economic growth and destroy-

ing jobs. Last year, the administration enacted 1,172 new regulations, which is 16 percent more than 2011. At the current rate the administration operates, increasing regulations have become the new normal.

House Republicans have a plan to stop the record-breaking volume of red tape on small businesses. This week, House Republicans passed legislation to address this government abuse. America's job creators should be more concerned about creating jobs than worrying about complying with confusing mandates. American taxpayers should be able to keep their hard-earned money, provide for their families rather than facing the burden of higher taxes.

It's time to put our economy back on track to job creation. It's my hope that the President and Senate will join with us to make full-time job creation the new normal.

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

#### MEDICARE

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, 48 years ago this week, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law legislation that formally established Medicare and Medicaid—promises to seniors that following a lifetime of hard work, they'd be able to retire with economic security and peace of mind and always have access to the guarantee of quality, affordable health care.

For nearly half a century, Medicare has provided critical benefits and health care services for seniors in my home State of Rhode Island and all across this country. Today, nearly 200,000 Rhode Islanders receive Medicare benefits. Despite its remarkable success, the promise made through Medicare has come under attack in recent years from my friends on the other side of the aisle.

This week, instead of working with Democrats to address the many challenges facing our country, House Republicans are holding their 40th vote to undermine the Affordable Care Act, a historic health care reform that strengthens Medicare and ensures it can continue to serve seniors today and for generations to come.

Our constituents deserve better. Let's set aside partisan politics and commit to preserving Medicare so it will continue to provide critical benefits for hardworking seniors in my home State of Rhode Island and all across this great Nation.

#### CITIZEN HERO AWARD

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great privilege I rise today to an-

nounce the very first recipient of my Citizen Hero Award. I'm so blessed to represent the great people of the 14th District of Illinois.

I created this award to honor exemplary constituents in my district who inspire others with their meritorious actions. It's my distinct pleasure to announce Pingree Grove's Adam Castellanos as the award's first recipient. For over 6 years, he has served as a TSA officer at Chicago O'Hare International Airport.

While on duty last month, Adam Castellanos, along with his Transportation Security Administration colleagues, Jacob Neal and Marvin Jackson, helped save a passenger's life. Upon discovering the passenger had passed out and was unconscious, Adam grabbed the closest AED unit and brought it to the man's side while his colleagues called paramedics and performed CPR. I commend their quick-thinking teamwork to save the man's life.

Mr. Castellanos, thank you for your service. It is my pleasure to represent you, and I extend my heartfelt gratitude with this award.

#### JOBS AND JUSTICE

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

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this month, America celebrates the 50th anniversary of the historic March on Washington where men and women of all backgrounds rallied for the cause of jobs and freedom.

The march proved instrumental in advancing civil rights in America and helped in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In remembering that the march was about jobs, it's important that we remember that this Congress has yet to bring a jobs bill to the floor. As we recall what the march did to advance freedom, we should remember that the recent Supreme Court ruling on voting rights left it up to Democrats and Republicans in Congress to work out a bipartisan path to protect voters from discrimination and from being disenfranchised.

The need for folks to come together on behalf of jobs and justice is as important now as it was 50 years ago. Our Nation is made better when we march together to overcome the challenges of our times. I urge my colleagues to unite and pass a jobs bill that is good for American workers and to take the steps necessary to protect every American's right to vote.

The march continues.

#### JOBS

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in the President's pivot back to jobs last

week, he told a crowd that America has fought its way back 5 years after the start of the Great Recession.

Five years ago, unemployment was at 5 percent; today it's as 6½. Five years ago, the national poverty rate was at 12½ percent; today it exceeds 15 percent. Five years ago, 30 million Americans received food stamps; today 47.8 million are enrolled.

We are no way back to where we were before the 2008 collapse, and it's the President's economic agenda that is pushing us further into danger.

As a business owner for 42 years, I've been on the receiving end of these job-killing policies, and I know what it will take to get the economy back on track. We need true tax reform, we need to get the government out of health care, we need to energize the energy business, and we need to make sure our military remains fully funded, well equipped, and the best in the world.

We should never accept 7.6 percent as the normal level for unemployment or a 15 percent poverty rate; and we should never accept an economy that creates more food stamps than jobs.

In God we trust.

SHARED ACT

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, last year I met with a fourth grade constituent named Lily McSheffery. Lily was concerned about the impact of oil and gas drilling on sources of drinking water, and she was determined to do something about it. She urged me to introduce a law that would protect consumers from contamination associated with drilling operations.

Today, I will introduce the Safe Hydration is an American Right in Energy Development, or SHARED, Act. The bill would require testing of water sources near hydraulic fracturing operations and the public disclosure of the results of that testing. The SHARED Act would improve the lives of people all over this country, making sure Lily and future generations of kids have access to safe, clean water.

I am inspired by Lily's dedication to this issue, and I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of the SHARED Act.

REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). Pursuant to House Resolution 322 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 367.

Will the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK) kindly take the chair.

□ 0914

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 367) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, with Mr. WOMACK (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, August 1, 2013, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 12 printed in part B of House Report 113-187, offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 113-187 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. LATHAM of Iowa.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. NADLER of New York.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Amendment No. 8 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 12 by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE OF LOUISIANA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 237, noes 176, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 437]
AYES—237

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn

Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot

Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent

DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)

Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Rohrabacher
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)

Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westmire
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—176

Andrews
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings

Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins

Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
Hahn (NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei



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

NOES—152

Andrews Chu Ellison  
 Bass Cicilline Engel  
 Beatty Clarke Enyart  
 Becerra Clay Esty  
 Bera (CA) Cohen Farr  
 Bishop (NY) Connolly Fattah  
 Blumenauer Conyers Frankel (FL)  
 Bonamici Cooper Fudge  
 Brady (PA) Courtney Garamendi  
 Brown (FL) Crowley Grayson  
 Brownley (CA) Cummings Green, Al  
 Bustos Davis (CA) Green, Gene  
 Butterfield Davis, Danny Grijalva  
 Capps DeFazio Gutierrez  
 Capuano DeLauro Hahn  
 Cardenas DelBene Hanabusa  
 Carson (IN) Deutch Hastings (FL)  
 Cartwright Heck (WA) Blumenaier  
 Castor (FL) Doggett Higgins  
 Castro (TX) Edwards Himes

Hinojosa McNerney Scott (VA) Courtney Kennedy Quigley  
 Honda Meeks Scott, David Crowley Kildee Rahall  
 Hoyer Meng Serrano Cuellar Kilmer Rahall  
 Israel Michaud Sewell (AL) Cummings Kind Ros-Lehtinen  
 Jacksonee Moore Porter Shear-Porter Davis (CA) Kirkpatrick Royal-Allard  
 Jeffries Moran Sherman Davis, Danny Kuster Ruiz  
 Johnson (GA) Nadler Sherman DeFazio Langevin Runyan  
 Johnson, E. B. Napolitano Sires Slaughter Delaney Ruppertsberger  
 Kaptur Neal Slaughter DeLauro Larson (CT) Rush  
 Keating Negrete McLeod Smith (WA) Lee (CA) Ryan (OH)  
 Kelly (IL) Nolan Speier Swalwell (CA) Deutch Levin Sanchez, Linda  
 Kennedy O'Rourke Swalwell (CA) Dingell Lewis T.  
 Kildee Pascrell Takano Doggett Lipinski Sanchez, Loretta  
 Kind Pastor (AZ) Thompson (CA) Duckworth Edwards Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Kirpatrick Payne Thompson (MS) Edwards Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Kuster Pelosi Tierney Ellison Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Lujan (WA) Pingree (ME) Titus Engel Lowenthal Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Lee (CA) Pocan Tonko Enyart Lowey Lowenthal Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Lewis Polis Tsongas Eshoo Lujan Grisham Schneider  
 Price (NC) Van Hollen Esty Lynch Serrano  
 Quigley Vargas Van Hollen Esty Lynch Serrano  
 Rangel Veasey Farr Lujan, Ben Ray Scott, David  
 Roybal-Allard Velazquez Foster Frankel (FL) Scott, David  
 Ruppertsberger Visclosky Fudge Carolyn Shea-Porter  
 Rush Ruppertsberger Visclosky Fudge Carolyn Shea-Porter  
 Ryan (OH) Ryan (OH) Ryan (OH) Sherman Sherman  
 Sanchez, Linda Schultz Sherman  
 T. Waxman  
 Sanchez, Loretta Sarbanes Sinema  
 Sarbanes Sinema  
 Schacko Matusi Schacko Matusi Sinema  
 Schiff McDermott Schiff McDermott Sinema  
 McGovern Schwartz Schwartz Schwartz Sinema

NOT VOTING—18

Herrera Beutler Miller (FL) Miller (FL)  
 Holt Holt Miller, George Miller, George  
 Horsford Pallone Hanabusa Hahn  
 Langevin Richmond Young (AK) Young (AK)  
 Larson (CT) Young (FL) Young (FL)  
 McCarthy (NY) Young (FL) Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0950

So the amendment was agreed to.  
 The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained on rollcall votes 437, 438, and 439. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on each of those questions.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 229, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 440]

AYES—186

Andrews Braley (IA) Castor (FL)  
 Barber Brown (FL) Castro (TX)  
 Bass Brownley (CA) Chu  
 Beatty Bustos Cicilline  
 Becerra Capps Clarke  
 Bera (CA) Capuano Clay  
 Bishop (NY) Cardenas Cohen  
 Blumenauer Blumenaier Connolly  
 Bonamici Carson (IN) Conyers  
 Brady (PA) Cartwright Cooper

Courtney Kennedy Quigley  
 Crowley Kildee Rahall  
 Cuellar Kilmer Rahall  
 Cummings Kind Ros-Lehtinen  
 Davis (CA) Kirkpatrick Royal-Allard  
 Davis, Danny Kuster Ruiz  
 DeFazio Langevin Runyan  
 Delaney Ruppertsberger  
 DeLauro Larson (CT) Rush  
 DelBene Lee (CA) Ryan (OH)  
 Deutch Levin Sanchez, Linda  
 Dingell Lewis T.  
 Doggett Lipinski Sanchez, Loretta  
 Duckworth Edwards Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Edwards Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Ellison Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Engel Lowenthal Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Enyart Lowey Lowenthal Loebuck LoBiondo  
 Eshoo Lujan Grisham Schneider  
 Esty Lynch Serrano  
 Farr Lujan, Ben Ray Scott, David  
 Fattah Lynch Serrano  
 Foster Frankel (FL) Lynch Serrano  
 Frankel (FL) Lynch Serrano  
 Fudge Carolyn Shea-Porter  
 Gabbard Maloney, Sean Sherman  
 Gallego Matheson Sinema  
 Garamendi Matusui  
 Garcia McCollum Slaughter  
 Gibson McDermott Smith (WA)  
 Grayson Speier  
 Green, Al McGovern  
 Green, Gene McNerney  
 Grijalva Meng  
 Gutierrez Michaud  
 Moore Moore  
 Moran Moran  
 Hanabusa Hahn  
 Hastings (FL) Hanabusa Hahn  
 Heck (WA) Nadler  
 Higgins Nadler  
 Himes Negrete McLeod  
 Hinojosa Nolan  
 Honda O'Rourke  
 Hoyer Owens  
 Huffman Pascrell  
 Israel Pastor (AZ)  
 Jackson Lee Payne  
 Jeffries Pelosi  
 Johnson (GA) Peters (CA)  
 Johnson, E. B. Peters (MI)  
 Joyce Pingree (ME)  
 Kaptur Pocan  
 Keating Polis  
 Kelly (IL) Price (NC)

NOES—229

Aderholt Hanna  
 Alexander Harper  
 Amash Crenshaw Harris  
 Amodei Crenshaw Hartzler  
 Bachmann Culberson Hastings (WA)  
 Bachus Daines Heck (NV)  
 Barletta Denham Hensarling  
 Barr Dent Holding  
 Barrow (GA) DeSantis Hudson  
 Barton DesJarlais Huelskamp  
 Benishek Diaz-Balart Huizenga (MI)  
 Bentivolio Duffy Hultgren  
 Bilirakis Duncan (SC) Hunter  
 Bishop (GA) Duncan (TN) Hurt  
 Bishop (UT) Issa  
 Blackburn Ellmers Jenkins  
 Bonner Farenthold Johnson (OH)  
 Boustany Fincher Johnson, Sam  
 Brady (TX) Fitzpatrick Jones  
 Bridenstine Fleischmann Jordan  
 Brooks (AL) Fleming Kelly (PA)  
 Brooks (IN) Flores King (IA)  
 Broun (GA) Forbes King (NY)  
 Buchanan Foye Kingston  
 Bucshon Franks (AZ) Kinzinger (IL)  
 Burgess Frelinghuysen Kline  
 Butterfield Gardner LaMalfa  
 Calvert Garrett Lamborn  
 Camp Gerlach Lance  
 Cantor Gibbs Lankford  
 Capito Gingrey (GA) Latham  
 Carter Gohmert Latta  
 Cassidy Goodlatte Long  
 Chabot Gosar Lucas  
 Chaffetz Gowdy Luetkemeyer  
 Coble Granger Lummis  
 Coffman Graves (GA) Maffei  
 Cole Graves (MO) Marchant  
 Collins (NY) Griffin (AR) Marino  
 Conaway Griffith (VA) Massie  
 Cook Grimm McCarthy (CA)  
 Costa Guthrie McCaul  
 Cotton Hall McClintock

McHenry	Radel	Smith (TX)	Dingell	Larson (CT)	Rangel	Miller, Gary	Rogers (AL)	Stivers
McIntyre	Reed	Southerland	Doggett	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard	Mullin	Rogers (KY)	Stockman
McKeon	Reichert	Stewart	Duckworth	Levin	Ruiz	Mulvaney	Rogers (MI)	Stutzman
McKinley	Renacci	Stivers	Edwards	Lewis	Rush	Murphy (PA)	Rohrabacher	Terry
McMorris	Ribble	Stockman	Ellison	Lipinski	Ryan (OH)	Neugebauer	Rokita	Thompson (PA)
Rodgers	Rice (SC)	Stutzman	Engel	Loeb	Sánchez, Linda	Noem	Rooney	Thornberry
Meadows	Rigell	Terry	Enyart	Lofgren	T.	Nugent	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiberti
Meehan	Roby	Thompson (PA)	Eshoo	Lowenthal	Sanchez, Loretta	Nunes	Roskam	Tipton
Meeks	Roe (TN)	Thornberry	Esty	Lowey	Sarbanes	Nunnelee	Ross	Turner
Messer	Rogers (AL)	Tiberti	Farr	Lujan Grisham	Schakowsky	Olson	Rothfus	Upton
Mica	Rogers (KY)	Tipton	Fattah	(NM)	Schiff	Palazzo	Royce	Valadao
Miller (MI)	Rogers (MI)	Turner	Foster	Luján, Ben Ray	Schneider	Paulsen	Runyan	Wagner
Miller, Gary	Rohrabacher	Upton	Frankel (FL)	(NM)	Schwartz	Pearce	Ruppersberger	Walberg
Mullin	Rokita	Valadao	Fudge	Maloney,	Scott (VA)	Peterson	Ryan (WI)	Walden
Mulvaney	Rooney	Wagner	Gabard	Carolyn	Scott, David	Petri	Salmon	Walorski
Murphy (PA)	Roskam	Walberg	Gallego	Maloney, Sean	Serrano	Pittenger	Sanford	Weber (TX)
Neugebauer	Ross	Walberg	Garamendi	Matheson	Sewell (AL)	Pitts	Scalise	Webster (FL)
Noem	Rothfus	Walden	Garcia	Matsui	Shea-Porter	Poe (TX)	Schock	Weststrub
Nugent	Royce	Walorski	Gibson	McCollum	Sherman	Pompeo	Schrader	Westmoreland
Nunes	Ryan (WI)	Weber (TX)	Grayson	McDermott	Sinema	Posey	Schweikert	Whitfield
Nunnelee	Salmon	Webster (FL)	Green, Al	McGovern	Sires	Price (GA)	Scott, Austin	Williams
Olson	Sanford	Wenstrup	Green, Gene	McIntyre	Slaughter	Radel	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
Palazzo	Scalise	Westmoreland	Grijalva	McNerney	Smith (WA)	Reed	Sessions	Wittman
Paulsen	Schock	Whitfield	Gutiérrez	Meeks	Speier	Reichert	Shimkus	Wolf
Pearce	Schweikert	Williams	Hahn	Meng	Swalwell (CA)	Renacci	Shuster	Womack
Perry	Scott, Austin	Wilson (SC)	Hanabusa	Michaud	Takano	Ribble	Simpson	Woodall
Peterson	Sensenbrenner	Wittman	Hastings (FL)	Moore	Thompson (CA)	Rice (SC)	Smith (MO)	Yoder
Petri	Sessions	Wolf	Heck (WA)	Moran	Thompson (MS)	Rigell	Smith (NE)	Yoho
Pittenger	Shimkus	Womack	Higgins	Murphy (FL)	Tierney	Roby	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)
Pitts	Shuster	Woodall	Himes	Nadler	Titus	Roe (TN)	Smith (TX)	Young (IN)
Poe (TX)	Simpson	Yoder	Hinojosa	Napolitano	Tonko	NOT VOTING—16		
Pompeo	Smith (MO)	Yoho	Honda	Neal	Tsongas	Campbell	Herrera Beutler	Pallone
Posey	Smith (NE)	Young (AK)	Hoyer	Negrete McLeod	Nolan	Cleaver	Holt	Richmond
Price (GA)	Smith (NJ)	Young (IN)	Huffman	O'Rourke	Van Hollen	Clyburn	Horsford	Stewart
			Israel	Owens	Vargas	Collins (GA)	McCarthy (NY)	Young (FL)
			Jackson Lee	Pascrell	Veasey	DeGette	Miller (FL)	
			Jeffries	Pastor (AZ)	Vela	Doyle	Miller, George	
			Johnson (GA)	Payne	Velázquez			
			Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi	Visclosky			
			Kaptur	Perlmutter	Walz			
			Kelly (IL)	Peters (CA)	Wasserman			
			Kennedy	Peters (MI)	Schultz			
			Kildee	Pingree (ME)	Waters			
			Kilmer	Pocan	Watt			
			Kind	Polis	Waxman			
			Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)	Welch			
			Kuster	Quigley	Wilson (FL)			
			Langevin	Rahall	Yarmuth			
			Larsen (WA)					

NOT VOTING—18

Black	Doyle	Miller (FL)
Campbell	Herrera Beutler	Miller, George
Cleaver	Holt	Pallone
Clyburn	Horsford	Perlmutter
Collins (GA)	Labrador	Richmond
DeGette	McCarthy (NY)	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0953

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 235, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 441]

AYES—182

Andrews	Capps	Conyers
Barber	Capuano	Cooper
Bass	Cárdenas	Costa
Beatty	Carney	Courtney
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Crowley
Bera (CA)	Cartwright	Cuellar
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Cummings
Bishop (NY)	Castro (TX)	Davis (CA)
Bonamici	Chu	Davis, Danny
Brady (PA)	Cicilline	DeFazio
Braley (IA)	Clarke	Delaney
Brown (FL)	Clay	DeLauro
Brownley (CA)	Cohen	DeBene
Bustos	Connolly	Deutch

Aderholt	Davis, Rodney	Huizenga (MI)
Alexander	Denham	Hultgren
Amash	Dent	Hunter
Amodei	DeSantis	Hurt
Bachmann	DesJarlais	Issa
Bachus	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins
Barletta	Duffy	Johnson (OH)
Barr	Duncan (SC)	Johnson, Sam
Barrow (GA)	Duncan (TN)	Jones
Barton	Ellmers	Jordan
Benishek	Farenthold	Joyce
Bentivolio	Fincher	Keating
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Fleischmann	King (IA)
Black	Fleming	King (NY)
Blackburn	Flores	Kingston
Blumenauer	Forbes	Kinzinger (IL)
Bonner	Fortenberry	Kline
Boustany	Foxo	Labrador
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	LaMalfa
Bridenstine	Frelinghuysen	Lamborn
Brooks (AL)	Gardner	Lance
Brooks (IN)	Garrett	Lankford
Broun (GA)	Gerlach	Latham
Buchanan	Gibbs	Latta
Bucshon	Gingrey (GA)	LoBiondo
Burgess	Gohmert	Long
Butterfield	Goodlatte	Lucas
Calvert	Gosar	Luetkemeyer
Camp	Gowdy	Lummis
Cantor	Granger	Lynch
Capito	Graves (GA)	Maffei
Carter	Graves (MO)	Marchant
Cassidy	Griffin (AR)	Marino
Chabot	Griffith (VA)	Massie
Chaffetz	Grimm	McCarthy (CA)
Coble	Guthrie	McCauley
Coffman	Hall	McClintock
Cole	Hanna	McHenry
Collins (NY)	Harper	McKeon
Conaway	Harris	McKinley
Cook	Hartzler	McMorris
Cotton	Hastings (WA)	Rodgers
Cramer	Heck (NV)	Meadows
Crawford	Hensarling	Meehan
Crenshaw	Holding	Messer
Culberson	Hudson	Mica
Daines	Huelskamp	Miller (MI)

Walz	Wasserman
Walz	Schultz
Waters	
Watt	
Waxman	
Welch	
Wilson (FL)	
Yarmuth	

Herrera Beutler	Pallone
Holt	Richmond
Horsford	Stewart
McCarthy (NY)	Young (FL)
Miller (FL)	
Miller, George	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0956

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 232, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 442]

AYES—185

Andrews	Capuano	Cuellar
Barber	Cárdenas	Cummings
Bass	Carney	Davis (CA)
Beatty	Carson (IN)	Davis, Danny
Becerra	Cartwright	DeFazio
Bera (CA)	Castor (FL)	Delaney
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bishop (NY)	Chu	DeBene
Bonamici	Cicilline	Deutch
Brady (PA)	Clarke	Dingell
Braley (IA)	Clay	Doggett
Brown (FL)	Cohen	Duckworth
Brownley (CA)	Connolly	Edwards
Bustos	Conyers	Ellison
Butterfield	Cooper	Engel
Capps	Courtney	Enyart
	Crowley	Eshoo



Ribble	Schweikert	Upton
Rice (SC)	Scott, Austin	Valadao
Rigell	Sensenbrenner	Wagner
Roby	Sessions	Walberg
Roe (TN)	Shimkus	Walden
Rogers (AL)	Shuster	Walorski
Rogers (KY)	Simpson	Weber (TX)
Rogers (MI)	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Rohrabacher	Smith (NE)	Wenstrup
Rokita	Smith (NJ)	Westmoreland
Rooney	Smith (TX)	Whitfield
Ros-Lehtinen	Southerland	Williams
Roskam	Stewart	Wilson (SC)
Ross	Stivers	Wittman
Rothfus	Stockman	Wolf
Royce	Stutzman	Womack
Runyan	Terry	Woodall
Ryan (WI)	Thompson (PA)	Yoder
Salmon	Thornberry	Yoho
Sanford	Tiberi	Young (AK)
Scalise	Tipton	Young (IN)
Schock	Turner	

## NOT VOTING—17

Burgess	Doyle	Miller (FL)
Campbell	Franks (AZ)	Miller, George
Cleaver	Herrera Beutler	Pallone
Clyburn	Holt	Richmond
Collins (GA)	Horsford	Young (FL)
DeGette	McCarthy (NY)	

□ 1003

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) having assumed the chair, Mr. WOMACK, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 367) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, and, pursuant to House Resolution 322, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Ms. KUSTER. I am opposed in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Kuster moves to recommit the bill H.R. 367 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendments:

Add, at the end of the bill, the following:

**SEC. 6. PROTECTING JOBS, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.**

The exemption for certain classes of major rules (special rules) created under section 804(3) of title 5, United States Code (as amended by this Act), is intended to protect rules that create jobs or economic growth, reduce the deficit, and protect the health and safety of the American public.

Page 20, line 10, insert after “means any rule” the following: “(other than a special rule)”.

Page 21, line 2, insert before the period at the end the following: “, and includes any special rule”.

Page 22, after line 8, insert the following:

“(6) The term ‘special rule’ means any rule that would—

“(A) create jobs or economic growth;

“(B) reduce the deficit and long-term debt;

“(C) prevent the outsourcing of United States jobs;

“(D) protect Medicare guaranteed benefits and Medicaid;

“(E) protect the health and safety of children, women, seniors, and veterans;

“(F) guarantee equal pay for women;

“(G) restrict exposure to toxic substances, protect safe drinking water, or promote the safe disposal of hazardous waste;

“(H) close corporate tax loopholes;

“(I) prevent waste, fraud, and abuse in government contracts;

“(J) prevent financial or health care fraud;

“(K) prevent child sex trafficking and child pornography;

“(L) protect the American public from terrorist attacks; or

“(M) prevent discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, or any other legally protected characteristic.”.

Ms. KUSTER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New Hampshire is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to the committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, we can all agree on the need for targeted regulatory relief. Too often, well-intentioned rules lead to harmful, unintended consequences for our constituents. We need Congress and the Federal agencies to work together to thoughtfully tailor new rules and to review, revise, or repeal regulations that impose an undue burden on our economy.

With today’s divided government, this collaborative approach is the only way to move forward—not by scoring political points or passing bills that will go nowhere, but by working together. That’s what the American people expect, and that’s what the American people deserve. That’s exactly

what we did in New Hampshire when my constituents raised concerns with the impact that new regulations could have on our small State’s family and organic farms.

As we speak, the Food and Drug Administration is developing new rules to improve the safety of our food supply, a goal that we can all support. But the FDA needs to work with Congress to ensure that these rules do not burden farmers with a one-size-fits-all mandate that does not make sense for New England farms. That’s why I led 20 Senators and Representatives, both Republicans and Democrats, in pushing the FDA to work with farmers and find common ground. Because of our efforts, the agency will soon be holding a forum in New Hampshire to hear from local farmers about ways to improve these rules. That is the right approach: bringing people together from both parties to thoughtfully solve problems, not thoughtlessly obstructing reforms across the board.

The bill we will soon vote on would hold progress hostage by requiring additional acts of Congress for new major rules, even though this Congress has seen more gridlock than almost any other.

After partisanship led to the doubling of student loan rates on the 1st of July, it took a full month for this Congress to provide students and middle class families with the relief that they deserve. Do we want to subject economic opportunity for the middle class to that same partisan gridlock? What about Medicare protection for our seniors? What about the health and safety of our veterans? What about the safety and well-being of our children? No, we certainly do not.

We don’t need more gridlock. We need bipartisan solutions. That’s why I am offering my amendment, which would exempt rules from this bill if they would advance the priorities that we can all support, like creating jobs and economic growth, reducing the deficit and long-term debt, and protecting the health and safety of America’s children, our seniors, and our veterans. Surely we can all agree that reforms to advance these priorities should not face additional hurdles in Congress.

I urge support for my amendment to improve this bill and ensure that it does not harm job creation, economic growth, the health and well-being of our constituents, or other bipartisan priorities that we can all agree upon.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, on the floor of this House in 2011, the President of the United States promised the American people that “to reduce barriers to growth and investment

. . . when we find rules that put an unnecessary burden on businesses, we will fix them.”

That very month, the President issued an executive order that said “our regulatory system . . . must promote economic growth, innovation, competitiveness, and job creation.” He said our regulatory system “must identify and use the . . . least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends.” He said our regulatory system “must take into account benefits and costs.”

He was right. When our regulatory system doesn’t do these things, it kills jobs, suppresses growth, and locks us ever further into economic stagnation. But, Mr. Speaker, those were just the President’s words. His actions have been starkly different.

Since 2011—indeed, throughout the President’s administration—a flood of new major regulations have been burying America’s job creators and households at record levels. As a result, economic growth is down; America’s competitiveness is down; job creation is down. Regulatory costs are up.

The President isn’t reducing barriers to growth and investment. He isn’t fixing unnecessary burdens on business. He’s piling them on. To make matters worse, when Congress now declines to legislate the President’s misguided policies for him, he increasingly is resorting to unilateral regulatory actions to legislate by executive fiat.

Mr. Speaker, the time is right to pass the REINS Act. The REINS Act, in one fell swoop, assures that Congress—the body to which the Constitution assigns the power to legislate—will at last stand accountable for the most significant legislative decisions imposed on the American people through regulation. And in that same fell swoop, the REINS Act puts an end to Presidential end runs around Congress through legislation cloaked as regulation.

Instead of helping REINS Act supporters to seize this moment for the benefit of Main Street families and small businesses, opponents of the bill offer this motion to recommit.

□ 1015

But the motion seeks only to distract from the need to reform our regulatory system and reduce unnecessary burdens on the public.

Worse, it seeks to distract from the need for Members of Congress to stand accountable for the regulatory actions committed in its name. I ask my colleagues: Why should any Member of Congress be afraid to stand accountable for the most costly legislative decisions that the government imposes on the American people?

This motion to recommit represents the politics of diversion and division. It takes virtually every major legislative area off the table from the REINS Act. It weakens the country. The politics of courage and accountability is what is needed to build this country up.

I want to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) for spon-

soring this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, reject this motion to recommit, and show America that Congress can act for the good of job creators and Main Street Americans who desperately want and need jobs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 229, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 444]

AYES—185

- Andrews
- Barber
- Bass
- Beatty
- Becerra
- Bera (CA)
- Bishop (GA)
- Bishop (NY)
- Blumenauer
- Bonamici
- Brady (PA)
- Bralley (IA)
- Brown (FL)
- Brownley (CA)
- Bustos
- Butterfield
- Capps
- Capuano
- Cardenas
- Carney
- Carson (IN)
- Cartwright
- Castor (FL)
- Castro (TX)
- Chu
- Cicilline
- Clarke
- Clay
- Cohen
- Connolly
- Conyers
- Cooper
- Costa
- Courtney
- Crowley
- Cuellar
- Cummings
- Davis (CA)
- Davis, Danny
- Delaney
- DeLauro
- DelBene
- Deutch
- Dingell
- Doggett
- Duckworth
- Edwards
- Ellison
- Engel
- Enyart
- Eshoo
- Esty
- Farr
- Fattah
- Foster
- Frankel (FL)
- Fudge
- Gabbard
- Gallego
- Garamendi
- Garcia
- Grayson
- Green, Al
- Green, Gene
- Grijalva
- Gutiérrez
- Hahn
- Hanabusa
- Hastings (FL)
- Heck (WA)
- Higgins
- Himes
- Hinojosa
- Honda
- Hoyer
- Huffman
- Israel
- Jackson Lee
- Jeffries
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson, E. B.
- Kaptur
- Keating
- Kelly (IL)
- Kennedy
- Kildee
- Kilmer
- Kind
- Kirkpatrick
- Kuster
- Kavanaugh
- Langevin
- Larsen (WA)
- Larson (CT)
- Lee (CA)
- Levin
- Lipinski
- Loeb
- Loeb
- Lofgren
- Lowenthal
- Lowe
- Lujan Grisham (NM)
- Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)
- Lynch
- Maffei
- Maloney
- Maloney, Carolyn
- Maloney, Sean
- Matheson
- Matsui
- McCollum
- McDermott
- McGovern
- McIntyre
- McNerney
- Meeks
- Meng
- Michaud
- Moore
- Moran
- Murphy (FL)
- Nadler
- Napolitano
- Neal
- Negrete McLeod
- Nolan
- O’Rourke
- Owens
- Pascarella
- Pastor (AZ)
- Payne
- Pelosi
- Perlmutter
- Peters (CA)
- Peters (MI)
- Pingree (ME)
- Pocan
- Polis
- Price (NC)
- Quigley
- Rangel
- Roybal-Allard
- Ruiz
- Ruppersberger
- Rush
- Ryan (OH)
- Sánchez, Linda T.
- Sanchez, Loretta
- Sarbanes
- Schakowsky
- Schiff
- Schneider
- Schrader
- Schwartz
- Scott (VA)
- Scott, David
- Serrano
- Sewell (AL)
- Shea-Porter
- Sherman
- Sinema
- Sires
- Slaughter
- Smith (WA)
- Speier
- Swalwell (CA)
- Takano
- Thompson (CA)
- Thompson (MS)
- Tierney
- Titus
- Tonko

- Tsongas
- Van Hollen
- Vargas
- Veasey
- Vela
- Velázquez

- Visclosky
- Walz
- Wasserman
- Schultz
- Waters
- Watt

- Waxman
- Welch
- Wilson (FL)
- Yarmuth

NOES—229

- Aderholt
- Alexander
- Amash
- Amodei
- Bachmann
- Bachus
- Barletta
- Barr
- Barrow (GA)
- Barton
- Benishek
- Bentivolio
- Bilirakis
- Bishop (UT)
- Black
- Blackburn
- Bonner
- Boustany
- Brady (TX)
- Bridenstine
- Brooks (AL)
- Brooks (IN)
- Broun (GA)
- Buchanan
- Bucshon
- Burgess
- Calvert
- Camp
- Cantor
- Capito
- Carter
- Cassidy
- Chabot
- Chaffetz
- Coble
- Coffman
- Cole
- Collins (NY)
- Conaway
- Cook
- Cotton
- Cramer
- Crawford
- Crenshaw
- Culberson
- Daines
- Davis, Rodney
- Denham
- Dent
- DeSantis
- DesJarlais
- Diaz-Balart
- Duffy
- Duncan (SC)
- Duncan (TN)
- Ellmers
- Farenthold
- Fincher
- Fitzpatrick
- Fleischmann
- Fleming
- Flores
- Forbes
- Fortenberry
- Fox
- Franks (AZ)
- Frelinghuysen
- Gardner
- Garrett
- Gibbs
- Gibson
- Gingrey (GA)
- Gohmert
- Goodlatte
- Gosar
- Gowdy
- Granger
- Graves (GA)
- Graves (MO)
- Griffin (AR)
- Griffith (VA)
- Grimm
- Guthrie
- Hall
- Hanna
- Harper
- Harris
- Hartzler
- Hastings (WA)
- Heck (NV)
- Hensarling
- Holding
- Hudson
- Huelskamp
- Huizenga (MI)
- Hultgren
- Hunter
- Hurt
- Issa
- Jenkins
- Johnson (OH)
- Johnson, Sam
- Jones
- Jordan
- Joyce
- Kelly (PA)
- King (IA)
- King (NY)
- Kingston
- Kinzinger (IL)
- Kline
- Labrador
- LaMalfa
- Lamborn
- Lance
- Lankford
- Latham
- Latta
- LoBiondo
- Long
- Lucas
- Luetkemeyer
- Lummis
- Marchant
- Marino
- Massie
- McCarthy (CA)
- McCaull
- McClintock
- Duffy
- McHenry
- McKeon
- McKinley
- McMorris
- Rodgers
- Meadows
- Meehan
- Messer
- Mica
- Miller (MI)
- Miller, Gary
- Mullin
- Mulvaney
- Murphy (PA)
- Neugebauer
- Noem
- Nugent
- Nunes
- Nunnelee
- Olson
- Palazzo
- Paulsen
- Pearce
- Perry
- Peterson
- Petri
- Pittenger
- Pitts
- Poe (TX)
- Pompeo
- Posey
- Price (GA)
- Radel
- Reichert
- Renacci
- Ribble
- Rice (SC)
- Rigell
- Roby
- Roe (TN)
- Rogers (AL)
- Rogers (KY)
- Rogers (MI)
- Rohrabacher
- Rokita
- Rooney
- Ros-Lehtinen
- Roskam
- Ross
- Rothfus
- Royce
- Runyan
- Ryan (WI)
- Salmon
- Sanford
- Scalise
- Schock
- Schweikert
- Scott, Austin
- Sensenbrenner
- Sessions
- Shimkus
- Shuster
- Simpson
- Smith (MO)
- Smith (NE)
- Smith (NJ)
- Smith (TX)
- Southerland
- Stewart
- Stivers
- Stockman
- Stutzman
- Terry
- Thompson (PA)
- Thornberry
- Tiberi
- Tipton
- Turner
- Upton
- Valadao
- Wagner
- Walberg
- Walden
- Walorski
- Weber (TX)
- Webster (FL)
- Wenstrup
- Westmoreland
- Whitfield
- Williams
- Wilson (SC)
- Wittman
- Wolf
- Womack
- Woodall
- Yoder
- Yoho
- Young (AK)
- Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—19

- Campbell
- Cleaver
- Clyburn
- Collins (GA)
- DeFazio
- DeGette
- Doyle
- Herrera Beutler
- Holt
- Horsford
- Lewis
- McCarthy (NY)
- Miller (FL)
- Miller, George
- Pallone
- Rahall
- Reed
- Richmond
- Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1022

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

## RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 232, noes 183, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 445]

AYES—232

Aderholt	Gibbs	Miller, Gary
Alexander	Gibson	Mullin
Amash	Gingrey (GA)	Mulvaney
Amodi	Gohmert	Murphy (PA)
Bachus	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Barletta	Gosar	Noem
Barr	Gowdy	Nugent
Barrow (GA)	Granger	Nunes
Barton	Graves (GA)	Nunnelee
Benishek	Graves (MO)	Olson
Bentivolio	Griffin (AR)	Palazzo
Billirakis	Griffith (VA)	Paulsen
Bishop (GA)	Grimm	Pearce
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Perry
Black	Hall	Peterson
Blackburn	Hanna	Petri
Bonner	Harper	Pittenger
Boustany	Harris	Pitts
Brady (TX)	Hartzler	Poe (TX)
Bridenstine	Hastings (WA)	Pompeo
Brooks (AL)	Heck (NV)	Posey
Brooks (IN)	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Broun (GA)	Holding	Radel
Buchanan	Hudson	Reed
Buchson	Huelskamp	Reichert
Burgess	Huizenga (MI)	Renacci
Calvert	Hultgren	Ribble
Camp	Hunter	Rice (SC)
Cantor	Hurt	Rigell
Capito	Issa	Roby
Carter	Jenkins	Roe (TN)
Cassidy	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Chaffetz	Jones	Rogers (MI)
Coble	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Coffman	Joyce	Rokita
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Rooney
Collins (NY)	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Conaway	King (NY)	Roskam
Cook	Kingston	Ross
Cotton	Kinzinger (IL)	Rothfus
Cramer	Klaine	Runyan
Crawford	Labrador	Ryan (WI)
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Salmon
Cuellar	Lamborn	Sanford
Culberson	Lance	Scalise
Daines	Lankford	Schock
Davis, Rodney	Latham	Schweikert
Denham	Latta	Scott, Austin
Dent	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
DeSantis	Long	Sessions
DesJarlais	Lucas	Shimkus
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Shuster
Duffy	Lummis	Simpson
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Smith (MO)
Duncan (TN)	Marino	Smith (NE)
Ellmers	Massie	Smith (NJ)
Farenthold	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (TX)
Fincher	McCaul	Southerland
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Stewart
Fleischmann	McHenry	Stivers
Fleming	McIntyre	Stockman
Flores	McKeon	Stutzman
Forbes	McKinley	Terry
Fortenberry	McMorris	Thompson (PA)
Fox	Rodgers	Thornberry
Franks (AZ)	Meadows	Tiberi
Frelinghuysen	Meehan	Tipton
Gardner	Messer	Turner
Garrett	Mica	Upton
Gerlach	Miller (MI)	Valadao

Vela  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)

Wenstrup  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf

Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

## NOES—183

Andrews  
Barber  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Bera (CA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cárdenas  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Enyart  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
García  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene

Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hanabusa  
Hastings (FL)  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Kuster  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan Grisham (NM)  
Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)  
Lynch  
Maffei  
Maloney, Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Michaud  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Negrete McLeod  
Nolan

O'Rourke  
Owens  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters (CA)  
Peters (MI)  
Pingree (ME)  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

## NOT VOTING—18

Bachmann  
Campbell  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Collins (GA)  
DeGette  
Doyle  
Herrera Beutler  
Holt  
Horsford  
McCarthy (NY)  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, George  
Pallone  
Richmond  
Royce  
Walz  
Young (FL)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1028

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, had I been present on rollcall No. 445, passage of H.R.

367, the Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013, I would have voted "aye."

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 267. An act to improve hydropower, and for other purposes.

H.R. 678. An act to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydro-power development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1171. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to improve veterans service organizations access to Federal surplus personal property.

H.R. 2576. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify requirements relating to the availability of pipeline safety regulatory documents, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1344. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to provide expedited air passenger screening to severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2642. An act to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2642) "An Act to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints, on August 1, 2013, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. HOEVEN, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution.

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent Resolution encouraging peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 233. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the "Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building".

S. 256. An act to amend Public Law 93-435 with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands, providing parity with Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

S. 668. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Main Street in Brockport, New York, as

the "Staff Sergeant Nicholas J. Reid Post Office Building".

S. 796. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 302 East Green Street in Champaign, Illinois, as the "James R. Burgess, Jr. Post Office Building".

S. 885. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Park Street in Danville, Vermont, as the "Thaddeus Stevens Post Office".

S. 1093. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 130 Caldwell Drive in Hazlehurst, Mississippi, as the "First Lieutenant Alvin Chester Cockrell, Jr. Post Office Building".

#### PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 666

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 666, a bill originally introduced by Representative MARKEY of Massachusetts, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2134

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the name of Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2134.

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

There was no objection.

#### RECOGNIZING THE LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIP AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JORDAN

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 222) recognizing the long-term partnership and friendship between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, working together towards peace and security in the Middle East, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 222

Whereas the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have maintained official diplomatic relations since 1949, and during this partnership spanning over 6 decades, the United States and Jordan have developed a close relationship in secu-

rity, economic development, and counterterrorism cooperation;

Whereas a United States–Jordanian Joint Military Commission facilitates bilateral consultations between the United States Department of Defense and Jordanian Armed Forces since 1974, and has led to increased cooperation in regional and global counterterrorism efforts;

Whereas Jordan has provided key security and humanitarian support in both Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas Jordan hosted a United States-developed training program for the Palestinian National Security Forces on human rights, proper use of force, and civil disturbances to further enhance peace and security in the West Bank;

Whereas in 1996, the United States designated Jordan as a major non-NATO ally, recognizing Jordan as a close ally with a strategic working relationship;

Whereas the Jordanian Armed Forces are a proven reliable contributor to the international community, particularly as a member of the United Nations, contributing 57,000 troops to 18 different United Nations peacekeeping missions, most notably in Haiti where Jordan endured multiple casualties during such missions;

Whereas Jordan signed the historic Jordan–Israel Peace Treaty on October 26, 1994, normalizing relations between Jordan and Israel by resolving territorial disputes and establishing a partnership towards peaceful relations;

Whereas King Abdullah II has been a key advocate of peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, often reiterating the urgent need for peaceful reconciliation and offering to serve as a mediator and host for peace negotiations;

Whereas Jordan is a leader for progress and tolerance in the Arab world and recently held parliamentary elections, as part of a political reform movement;

Whereas the economic partnership between the United States and Jordan was further strengthened through the signing of the United States–Jordan Free Trade Agreement by President Bill Clinton and King Abdullah II on October 24, 2000, and fully implemented on January 1, 2010;

Whereas in 2008, the United States and Jordan signed a 5-year Memorandum of Understanding in the amount of \$360,000,000 in economic support funds and \$300,000,000 per year in foreign military financing to further bolster the United States–Jordan strategic relationship;

Whereas the United States is strongly committed to the continued development and progress of the Jordanian people, civil society, and political institutions, specifically in the areas of democracy assistance, water and energy preservation, education services, and economic development;

Whereas the al-Assad regime continues to fuel a humanitarian crisis within the region through attacks against innocent civilians, resulting in the loss of approximately 70,000 Syrian lives and the displacement of approximately 5,500,000 civilians and over 1,300,000 women, children, and men who have fled Syria;

Whereas the international community, led by the United Nations, has issued dire warnings regarding the severity of the growing humanitarian crisis, calling for the international community to use all available resources to end the crisis that is destroying families, homes, and cities;

Whereas the Government of Jordan has maintained open borders with Syria, despite a heavy burden of hosting and providing for the security and basic needs of approximately 500,000 refugees, with that number growing by 2,000 to 4,000 persons per day;

Whereas three-quarters of the refugees are women and children, and 1 in 5 refugees is under the age of 4; and

Whereas the Government of Jordan has worked in partnership with the international community, particularly the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide for the needs of vulnerable refugee populations, including clean water, food, shelter, health care, and education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for their continued friendship with the United States and commitment to peace, security, and stability in the Middle East;

(2) commends the Government of Jordan for its response to the Syrian humanitarian crisis by hosting and caring for refugees fleeing violence from the conflict with the al-Assad regime; and

(3) expresses a firm commitment to support the Government of Jordan as it faces regional challenges and works toward a more peaceful and stable Middle East.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the text of the resolution at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for their continued friendship with the United States and commitment to peace, security, and stability in the Middle East;

(2) commends the Government of Jordan for its response to the Syrian humanitarian crisis and encourages its continued hosting and caring for refugees fleeing violence from the conflict with the al-Assad regime; and

(3) expresses a firm commitment to support the Government of Jordan as it faces regional challenges and works toward a more peaceful and stable Middle East.

Mr. ROYCE (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the preamble at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have maintained official diplomatic relations since 1949, and during this partnership spanning over 6 decades, the United States and Jordan have developed a close relationship in security, economic development, and counterterrorism cooperation;

Whereas a United States–Jordanian Joint Military Commission facilitates bilateral consultations between the United States Department of Defense and Jordanian Armed

Forces since 1974, and has led to increased cooperation in regional and global counterterrorism efforts;

Whereas Jordan has provided key security and humanitarian support in both Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas Jordan hosted a United States-developed training program on human rights, proper use of force, and civil disturbances to further enhance peace and security in the West Bank;

Whereas in 1996, the United States designated Jordan as a major non-NATO ally, recognizing Jordan as a close ally with a strategic working relationship;

Whereas the Jordanian Armed Forces are proven reliable contributors to the international community, particularly as a member of the United Nations, contributing 57,000 troops to 18 different United Nations peacekeeping missions, most notably in Haiti where Jordan endured multiple casualties during such missions;

Whereas Jordan signed the historic Jordan-Israel Peace Treaty on October 26, 1994, normalizing relations between Jordan and Israel by resolving territorial disputes and establishing a partnership towards peaceful relations;

Whereas King Abdullah II has been a key advocate of peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, often reiterating the urgent need for peaceful reconciliation and offering to serve as a mediator and host for peace negotiations;

Whereas Jordan is a leader for progress, tolerance, and moderation in the Arab and Muslim worlds;

Whereas the economic partnership between the United States and Jordan was further strengthened through the signing of the United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement by President Bill Clinton and King Abdullah II on October 24, 2000, and fully implemented on January 1, 2010;

Whereas in 2008, the United States and Jordan signed a 5-year Memorandum of Understanding in the amount of \$360,000,000 in economic support funds and \$300,000,000 per year in foreign military financing to further bolster the United States-Jordan strategic relationship;

Whereas the United States is strongly committed to the continued development and progress of the Jordanian people, civil society, and political institutions, specifically in the areas of democracy assistance, water and energy preservation, education services, and economic development;

Whereas the al-Assad regime, backed by Iran and Hizballah, has brutally suppressed dissent, conducting a campaign of violence that has fueled sectarian tensions and sparked a civil war in Syria;

Whereas the conflict in Syria has resulted in the loss of nearly 100,000 Syrian lives and the displacement of approximately 4,250,000 civilians, including nearly 1,800,000 who have fled Syria;

Whereas the Syrian conflict has contributed to sectarian conflict, extremism, and instability throughout the region;

Whereas the Government of Jordan has accepted a heavy burden of hosting and providing for the security and basic needs of approximately 500,000 refugees, with that number growing every day;

Whereas three-quarters of the refugees are women and children, and 1 in 5 refugees is under the age of 4;

Whereas the severity of the humanitarian crisis and the large number of refugees in Jordan places significant economic and social hardships on the country; and

Whereas the Government of Jordan has worked in partnership with the international community to provide for the needs of vulnerable refugee populations, including clean

water, food, shelter, health care, and education: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. ROYCE (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### KEEP THE IRS OFF YOUR HEALTH CARE ACT OF 2013

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 322, I call up the bill (H.R. 2009) to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from enforcing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 322, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2009

*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 “Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013”.

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On May 10, 2013, the Internal Revenue Service admitted that it singled out advocacy groups, based on ideology, seeking tax-exempt status.

(2) This action raises pertinent questions about the agency’s ability to implement and oversee Public Law 111-148 and Public Law 111-152.

(3) This action could be an indication of future Internal Revenue Service abuses in relation to Public Law 111-148 and Public Law 111-152 given that it is their responsibility to enforce a key provision, the individual mandate.

(4) Americans accept the principle that patients, families, and doctors should be making medical decisions, not the Federal Government.

##### SEC. 3. PROHIBITING ENFORCEMENT OF PPACA AND HCERA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, or any delegate of the Secretary, shall not implement or enforce any provisions of or amendments made by Public Law 111-148 or 111-152.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2009.

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

There was no objection.

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

I come to the floor today in support of H.R. 2009, legislation that will prevent the IRS from getting involved in Americans’ health care.

The IRS is already out of control, abusing its power to tax and to audit the activities of honest, hardworking Americans. The IRS has betrayed the trust of the American people. Yet ObamaCare granted the IRS 47 new powers, including giving confidential taxpayer information to other departments and applying new taxes and penalties. Well before the IRS started getting involved in your health care and sharing your information and forcing people to pay even more taxes, let’s first look at the job the IRS is already doing.

Back in 2011, I investigated claims that the IRS was threatening with higher taxes donors to conservative causes. It turned out to be true. The IRS was abusing its authority, and it was harassing conservatives; but that was just the tip of the iceberg. We soon learned of more accusations about how the IRS was targeting Americans for their political beliefs. What we have found so far—and we just have 3 percent of the documents from the IRS that we have requested—is that the IRS did leak confidential taxpayer information, that they did delay applications of groups supporting conservative causes, and that they did threaten conservatives with higher taxes.

And Democrats want to give this agency more power and authority? They want this agency involved in Americans’ health care? No way.

Even the agency’s own watchdog says the IRS cannot handle the job. Less than 2 weeks ago, the independent Treasury Inspector General stated that they are not confident about the IRS’s ability to protect confidential taxpayer information or to prevent fraud. Well, neither am I; and by every indication, neither are the American people.

It has been 3 years since the health care law was passed, and in less than 2 months, the administration claims it will be fully ready to implement the law; but in the face of all of these failures, of all of these breaches of the public trust, more Americans than ever want this law to be repealed.

Why? It’s simple: ObamaCare has brought increased health care costs to families and individuals; it has stifled businesses from expanding; and it has forced American job creators to cut jobs, wages, and hours.

Just yesterday, at a hearing in the Ways and Means Committee, a key official from Health and Human Services could not confirm that the health care law would lower the health care costs for hardworking families in my home State of Michigan.

But wasn’t this the signature promise of this administration, that premiums would be \$2,500 lower? And now the administration cannot make good on that promise.

With so little time before the exchanges are set to open and for families

to plan their health care spending for next year, it is extremely concerning that the administration cannot tell the American people what their health insurance will look like or what it will cost. Simply put, this law is a failure and ought to be repealed, but it didn't have to be this way.

The House Republican alternative to the Democrats' health care law, which I authored, was the only legislation scored by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office as meeting the top health priority of American families because it was the only bill that actually lowered the cost of health insurance premiums, and it didn't give the IRS a single new power. It kept the IRS out of your health care, which is exactly what this bill will do—keep the IRS off and out of your health care.

We should be cutting the IRS, not expanding it. We should reduce its power and authority and its ability to harass and abuse Americans. That's exactly what this bill does. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

We are now 7 months into this House Republican session. It has been nothing more than a bridge to nowhere. Nowhere on jobs. Nowhere on immigration reform. Nowhere on a budget agreement. Nowhere on most appropriations bills.

Instead, House Republicans today continue their obsession—so vividly embraced by the chairman of our committee in his words—with trying to destroy the bridge built by the President and the Democratic Congress to somewhere vital—putting all Americans in charge of their own health care.

This bill before us is nothing more than a continuation of the Republicans' blind obsession with repealing the Affordable Care Act. This is how Republicans have chosen to spend the last day here before they recess this House for 5 weeks.

It's so clear. The Republican mission is to destroy, not implement, health care reform. Rather than help leading on the issue, House Republicans have spent the last 2-plus years trying to mislead Americans about health care rights under the ACA. Now we can expect more misinformation, and the statement of our chairman is loaded with it.

Thirteen States, for example, published preliminary premiums for marketplace coverage. Within those States, Americans will be able to purchase insurance at a price that is, on average, 20 percent below what the CBO estimated; and in Michigan, there will be 14 insurance carriers in the marketplace—and someone comes up here and says health care reform is failing.

So, to the American people, be prepared for more scare tactics and other misguided efforts from Republicans to convince constituents that applying for

health care coverage will be time-consuming and cumbersome, and be prepared for all kinds of misstatements about the powers and the role of the IRS.

This should be said categorically. Neither the IRS nor the Department of Health and Human Services will have access to medical records or other personal history—no access whatsoever.

Five weeks of recess await Republicans when they adjourn this House today. I hope when they return they will at last turn their attention to the pressing economic issues that Americans expect the Congress to address.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. PRICE, a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) control the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Georgia will control the time?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I want to commend the chairman for his work on this and in so many vital areas of the issue of health care on our committee, and I want to thank him for the time and the opportunity to bring this bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, the Republicans' goal in health care is to make certain that we have the highest quality health care in the world. That's our desire. We simply want it to be patient-centered health care, not government-centered health care. We believe that patients and families and doctors ought to be making medical decisions, not Washington, D.C. So this bill, H.R. 2009, grows out of the IRS's activities that have come to light in this country over the past number of months. As the chairman mentioned, we've been doing a lot of oversight hearings in our committee.

The American people have drawn a conclusion about the IRS at this point, and that conclusion is that it cannot be trusted now. The chairman mentioned that the IRS has targeted groups that have come to the IRS asking for a tax-exempt status. It has targeted groups for their political ideology. The IRS has leaked donor information to those groups, and many of us believe—and I think it will come out—that the IRS has, in fact, targeted donors to those groups for audits to those individual Americans.

Mr. Speaker, this is chilling activity from the Internal Revenue Service, so the American people have lost their faith and trust in the Internal Revenue Service. That's why this bill is so important.

This is a very simple piece of legislation—two pages, in fact. All it says, simply, is what the American people believe, and that is that the IRS should not be charged and have the authority to either implement or enforce the Af-

fordable Care Act. I want to commend over 140 Members from this House of Representatives for being cosponsors, and we have hundreds of citizen cosponsors from across the country.

Some say that this isn't necessary, that it is not going to accomplish anything, that there is no reason the IRS would want that information anyway. The fact of the matter is that that's exactly what they said about what they did for the tax-exempt groups. They said, Well, it wasn't necessary for them to get that information about political ideology or beliefs or prayers that prayer groups were offering. That wasn't necessary either.

So, if that were not necessary, Mr. Speaker, how can the American people have faith and confidence that the IRS won't do something that also is unnecessary, and that is to engage in implementing themselves into that trusted relationship between patients and physicians?

□ 1045

Then another piece of evidence, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest is the individual who's running the IRS division that is charged with the enforcement of the Affordable Care Act. Mr. Speaker, that individual is Sarah Hall Ingram. You don't have to look too far back in her biography to recognize that she was the individual who was, in fact, in charge of the tax exempt group in the IRS at the time when the challenges to the IRS had been focused.

Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming percent of the American people understand and appreciate that the IRS should not be involved in the health care of this Nation. We believe patients and families and doctors ought to be making medical decisions, not Washington, D.C., and certainly not the Internal Revenue Service.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT), another member of the committee.

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would remind my distinguished colleague from Georgia of a story in the Bible about a king who was very famous and one day noticed on the wall some writing. He had someone come in and interpret for him, and the writing said: "Your days are numbered upon the Earth."

Your days are numbered on this issue. You have 59 more days. I'm sure you can bring up a bill every single day to try and repeal it. The Speaker has announced there will be two more, but it will not work. This is going to be the law on 1 October, and it's going to go into effect. The Supreme Court has spoken. The Speaker has actually said, "It's the law of the land." Yet we see this hopeless strategy—it's worse than hopeless. It's weak and it's mean. What you're saying is you want to take away

from people what they already have, guaranteed issue, coverage for their kids to age 26, and lifetime limits will be gone. All of that you want to take away.

Have a great break, because you're going to go back to your districts and explain for 38 days why you will not provide health care coverage for the people of America. I hear there's a mythical bill with 141 signatures. The Republicans have been running the Ways and Means Committee for 16 out of the last 18 years, and we have never had a bill put in front of us for a vote. It's never been through the Rules Committee. It's never been out to the floor.

You have no plan. You have a piece of paper that you wave around, but you won't go out and defend it. The President came and put a bill out here, and we passed it, and we're defending it, and it's going to go into effect and provide what all Americans want: security if they get sick; they want to know they'll be covered; they want to know they won't be bankrupted.

Vote "no" again today, and we'll be back after the break for a few more "no" votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are advised to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD a letter from The Seniors Coalition in support of H.R. 2009.

THE SENIORS COALITION,  
Washington, DC, July 30, 2013.

Hon. DR. TOM PRICE,  
Cannon House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PRICE: I am writing to you today on behalf of the over four million members and supporters of The Seniors Coalition in support of your bill H.R. 2009, "The Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act." The Seniors Coalition was originally founded as a public advocacy group fighting to repeal the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act. Since 1990, TSC has grown rapidly and expanded its advocacy to include any issue that concerns America's senior citizens. Today the Coalition is one of the largest grassroots advocacy organizations in Washington, D.C. in terms of number of supporters nationwide. TSC currently has over four million supporters representing every state in the union.

The Obama Administration, including the IRS, has betrayed the trust of the American people. Allowing the IRS to enforce ObamaCare is opening up the door to more abuse, more targeting and more harassment of American citizens. The vast majority of the American people do not support ObamaCare, and President Obama is ignoring the will of the people.

That is why The Seniors Coalition is writing today to fully support H.R. 2009. Clearly, the IRS has proven itself either unwilling or unable to prudently and impartially enforce the law, and we certainly cannot trust them with our health care.

Thank you for all your hard work Dr. Price, and please don't hesitate to contact me directly if there is anything that The Seniors Coalition and its over four million members and supporters in all 50 states can do to assist you in your effort to de-fund/repeal ObamaCare.

Sincerely,

SEAN FERRITOR,  
Executive Director.

I'm now pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for bringing this bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, I'd be willing to bet if you took a poll in any household in America and asked, Who do you trust, the IRS or your doctor, doctors would overwhelmingly be trusted; the IRS would be overwhelmingly distrusted.

I don't understand when we actually pass laws in this Congress restricting the access to health care information and putting severe penalties on our health care providers for releasing health care information and these HIPAA laws—they've been around a while now, I'd say—and then we write a bill that turns the entire health care system administration over to the one agency that the American people hate more than any other agency.

Some of the Democrats like it because they like to get other people's money and spend it. The reality is the IRS is not trusted, and it wasn't trusted before the events that have been described here today. Today they're totally distrusted. In fact, they are totally feared because of what they can do to the private lives of American citizens. This bill speaks for the American people, and they say don't let the IRS get their hands on our health care. They will destroy us.

Remember, they're the one agency that doesn't have to meet a burden of proof. They require the public to meet the burden of proof.

Don't let the IRS get their hands on our health care.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

Saying that the entire administration of health care is turned over to the IRS is a big lie. The IRS will not have access to the medical records or personal health history of a single American.

I now yield 2 minutes to a distinguished colleague of mine from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting conclusion to a week that has shown the collapse of the Republican legislative agenda. Remember, this is the time we were supposed to be voting on budgets, but the Republicans cannot even bring themselves to allow a vote on the budget that they themselves have mandated. We're not voting on the Transportation-HUD; we're not voting on Interior. They refuse to allow a conference committee to be appointed so that we can reconcile differences on the budget, setting up a showdown over a shutdown of the government next month.

Now we're dealing with health care for arguably the 40th time that they are going to "repeal" it. The bill is not going anywhere. They repeatedly demonstrated at our hearing yesterday in Ways and Means that my Republican colleagues don't even understand how the bill that they are so adamantly opposed to works.

We have not seen any attempt to improve, to refine. What we have seen is an unprecedented effort to sabotage legislation, to make it not work for the American people, to confuse, to undercut. This is something that is unprecedented, to the best of my knowledge, in what we have had in Congress in the past. What more fitting illustration of a group that's bankrupt of ideas and bent on simply attempting to force their way for an agenda that is so extreme that they cannot agree to bring it to the floor to vote on it.

I urge rejection of this charade.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I now insert into the RECORD a letter from the group Let Freedom Ring that endorses H.R. 2009.

LET FREEDOM RING,  
July, 2013.

DEAR FRIEND: You have no doubt heard by now that senior members of the United States Internal Revenue Service were involved in a politically-motivated effort to blunt the impact of the tea party movement and other organizations not in sync with President Barack Obama's agenda for America.

We don't yet know all the facts but we do know that some groups had their applications for non-profit status "slow walked" through the process, existing groups were subjected to comprehensive audits, many were loaded down with intrusive and inappropriate questions about the prayers of their members and other activities, and that tax returns of major donors and conservative operatives were audited.

Things are so bad that one senior IRS official who appears to have been involved "took the fifth" before a congressional investigating committee.

If that were not enough, some of the same people that look to have been involved in the effort to politically harass potential opponents of the president's agenda have now been put in charge of expansion of the IRS's role in monitoring individual and corporate compliance with Obamacare.

Our good friend Dr. Tom Price, who represents Georgia's 6th Congressional District, is taking the bull by the horns—but he needs our help. He has introduced a bill—H.R. 2009—that would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from implementing or enforcing any provisions of the president's health care law.

Congress needs to act—now—and they need pressure from you to do so. They need to get behind Dr. Price's bill before the IRS can do even more damage. Will you please take a moment to write to your member of Congress and your two Senators and urge them to support Dr. Price's legislation? Tell them to cut off funding for the expansion of the IRS for Obamacare unless and until the American people have all the answers about how President Obama and his subordinates politicized the IRS to harass their political opponents.

The whole business is suspicious, especially since the IRS has for the last three years been denying to Congress that any such activity or any activity like it was occurring. Congress is now asking questions and the Obama Administration has become evasive—despite a report by the IRS's own inspector general that the agency had committed wrongdoing.

The IRS can no longer be trusted to behave in a non-partisan manner. It should not be given extra authority until it can prove once again that it will not abuse the public trust.

Thank you for all you do on behalf of freedom.

Sincerely,

COLIN HANNA,  
*President.*

I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to a Member from the great State of Michigan, Dr. BENISHEK, and a fellow physician.

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act, and urge my colleagues to support this necessary legislation.

The bill will keep the Internal Revenue Service from implementing any aspect of the President's health care law. With the recent revelations that employees of the IRS targeted U.S. citizens based on their political views, it's imperative that we keep the IRS from being further involved than it already is in the lives of the American people.

This legislation would repeal both the individual mandate and the employer mandate, while at the same time helping to shrink the IRS.

As a doctor, I've been taking care of patients for the last 30 years. I know that putting the Federal Government between patients and doctors will be disastrous. Many families in northern Michigan agree, and they want to see this law repealed. This legislation is a good step toward rolling back this massive expansion of Federal Government power.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of it.

Mr. LEVIN. It's now a special pleasure for me to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman who presided over the passage of Medicare 48 years ago and has worked on health care issues his entire historic career, Mr. DINGELL from the State of Michigan.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I thank my beloved friend for yielding me this time, Mr. Speaker.

I rise to ask: Aren't you embarrassed to go a 40th time in a fruitless, hopeless act? This is the 40th time we've tried to kill the legislation. It costs us \$1.5 million every time, none of which have been successful.

My Republican colleagues have never come forward with a proposal which they have presented to this House, but they sit over there railing and complaining about what is going on. They're going to take the rights of the American people for protection against pre-existing condition, bans on their insurance. They're going to take away from the American people all kinds of protections which we have in the Affordable Care Act.

The Speaker the other day said the Republicans were the party of repeal. I think he's right. I suspect we don't want to call them the Republicans any-

more, but I think we ought to call them the "Repealicans" or perhaps the "Repealican'ts," because they've never been able to repeal anything, and they can't enact legislation.

There have been 12 bills, I think, that this Congress has sent to the White House, and there is small prospect of anything more coming from here. It's interesting to note they can't move a budget; they can't do legislation on jobs; they're incapable of seeing to it that we do the other things that are necessary to help the middle class. Yet we keep coming over here with nonsense like this.

The Republican Party is like the Bourbons of France: they forget nothing because they never learned anything.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I now insert into the RECORD a letter from the group Americans for Prosperity which endorses H.R. 2009.

AMERICANS FOR PROSPERITY,  
*Arlington, VA, July 15, 2013.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRICE: On behalf of more than two million Americans for Prosperity activists in all 50 states, I applaud you for introducing the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act (H.R. 2009), which would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from implementing the President's health care law.

The health care law grants the IRS an alarming expansion of new power, essentially granting the agency the authority to oversee every American's health insurance decisions. The IRS will be responsible for enforcing the health insurance mandates on individuals and employers, collecting the 21 new taxes created in the law, and cross-referencing individuals' health insurance exchange applications with IRS records.

AFP is deeply concerned that all Americans will now be asked to turn over the private health insurance information about their children and families to a disgraced organization that has admitted to abusing its power and processing applications in a biased, political manner. How can the American people trust that the IRS won't also target American citizens who disagree with the President when enforcing the health care law?

Your legislation also affirms the common-sense principle that control over health care decisions should remain between American families and their doctors, not Washington bureaucrats like the IRS. Americans for Prosperity is proud to support H.R. 2009, your legislation to prohibit the IRS from enforcing provisions of the health care law. I urge your colleagues to support its passage, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

CHRISTINE HARBIN HANSON,  
*Policy Analyst, Americans for Prosperity.*

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON), a gentleman who's a member of the Appropriations Committee, a fellow who has led on this issue for his entire career.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman from Georgia filing this important legislation. I feel my day is not complete if we don't get a chance to vote to cut spending and abolish ObamaCare.

We were sent here by our constituents to protect the Treasury and do ev-

erything we can to keep the government out of their lives and out of their pockets. Yet ObamaCare contains more than 20 tax increases and gives the IRS unprecedented authority to collect personal health information from more than 300 million Americans.

ObamaCare requires all insurance companies to report to the IRS the name, address, identification number, and type of insurance policy purchased by every customer, along with a determination of whether or not the insurance was "government approved."

I'm very proud to be a co-author of Dr. PRICE's legislation that will prohibit the IRS from collecting our personal health care information. The IRS has proven they cannot be trusted by targeting organizations based on their political affiliation. Since the IRS has admitted this, I've heard from so many constituents who are members of patriotic organizations. They've stepped up for the first time in their lives to get involved in politics and organizations like the Texas Tea Party, the Katy Tea Party, and the King Street Patriots. For standing up as patriots and trying to do the right thing for the right reasons, they were targeted by the IRS and harassed.

Today the IRS is spending 80 percent of its budget trying to implement ObamaCare, and Treasury Secretary Jack Lew recently testified the IRS has approximately 700 full-time staff working on ObamaCare implementation. Now the IRS wants to hire an additional 2,000 bureaucrats to continue to implement ObamaCare.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mr. LEVIN. I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS), who has been a leader on this issue.

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

□ 1100

Mr. ANDREWS. Colleagues, somewhere in America today a family is going to get the devastating news you all dread about your children: they're going to hear that that lump in their daughter's stomach is cancer. And they're going to go home and they're going to have all the agony and they're going to have all of the unthinkable thoughts that parents are going to have in that situation, but they are going to be faced with another problem because they have no health insurance. Both the mom and the dad work. They make about \$40,000 a year between the two of them. They don't get coverage at work, and they can't afford health insurance. So their agony is not just being worried about the health of their child, they are worried about the fact that if they give the child the care that she needs, they'll lose everything that they have and wind up in bankruptcy court.

The Affordable Care Act says to that couple that starting January 1, for

about \$40 a week, they can have health insurance coverage as good as Members of Congress do. That's what the Affordable Care Act says.

This bill repeals that for that family. Those who are prepared to vote for this bill should also be prepared to answer the following question: If you want to say to that family that their concern isn't important enough, what's your plan? What's your answer to them?

Now, we'll hear that people have introduced bills and sent around letters. Here are the facts. It has been almost 1,000 days that the Republican Party has been back in control of the House of Representatives. The number of bills they have voted on to replace this law is zero. Zero. Forty times to repeal it; zero times to replace it.

This debate is not about Republicans and Democrats; it's about that family with that daughter that has no health insurance if you repeal this law and pass this bill. This is no plan, this is no responsibility, and this is no way to deal with the concerns of middle class Americans.

Vote "no."

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD a letter of support for H.R. 2009 from the organization Restore America's Voice.

RESTORE AMERICA'S VOICE  
FOUNDATION,  
Houston, TX, July 12, 2013.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRICE: Our more than two million supporters are grateful for your efforts to strip the IRS of any authority over the Affordable Care Act as embodied in H.R. 2009 which you have introduced. Our organization fully endorses this legislation.

We note with discomfort that this agency seems not only beyond the control of those tasked with oversight but willfully resists full disclosure of questionable practices and abusive methods in Congressional testimony. We have concluded, based on the evidence at hand, that this agency is being cynically used for political purposes to frustrate and intimidate law-abiding citizens who disagree with Administration policies.

This distortion of the proper role and functioning of the IRS makes turning over responsibility for the Affordable Care Act subsidies, penalties and, significantly, access to private insurance and medical records, a frightening prospect. We are therefore in complete agreement with the purpose of H.R. 2009 and fully support passage as the only responsible and prudent course of action.

Thank you for leadership and hard work in developing this legislation and for representing the best interests of not only your constituents but the American people.

Respectfully and gratefully yours,  
KEN HOAGLAND,

*Chairman.*

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), the majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act, and I want to congratulate the gentleman from Georgia in his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I think it is not only a timely bill, but a bill that is essential to the health and well-being of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's assertions, the prior gentleman who spoke from New Jersey, I would simply say those scare tactics do not have a place in legitimate debate on this floor. Scare tactics to say that somehow Republicans on our side of the aisle don't care about people's health care are just not true. We don't believe in omnibus Washington-engineered health care. That's what's going on here—Washington bureaucrats deciding what kind of health care you can have, which doctors you can see, how much those doctors and hospitals are going to get paid, and how the insurance companies have to act. All of that is in the hands of Washington bureaucrats under ObamaCare, which is why this bill and this law is suffering so much in the minds of the public. This is not the right way to go.

We believe in patient-centered care. Republicans believe that it ought to be about the doctor-patient relationship, not between the bureaucrats and the doctor. It ought not be about the bureaucrats and the insurance companies. It ought to start with the patients and their families.

So these scare tactics, really, Mr. Speaker, are not relevant to this discussion; and they are just that, scare tactics. We care about the health and well-being of the American people, which is why this bill is coming to the floor.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, we've learned that the IRS has been abusing its power by targeting and punishing American citizens for their political beliefs and then recklessly spending taxpayer dollars on lavish conferences and bonuses for its employees. This kind of government abuse must stop. The last thing we should do now is to allow the IRS to play such a central role in our health care.

The IRS has a role in nearly 50 different aspects of ObamaCare. The agency's involvement is so extensive that there is a designated office within the IRS just to implement ObamaCare. The IRS will have access to the American people's protected health care information. Given that this same agency has illegally disclosed protected taxpayer information, the privacy concerns raised by many are legitimate. This is nothing short of an unwelcome, Big Government overreach into the most personal aspect of our lives.

ObamaCare is bad for the economy and for working middle class families. It increases costs, impedes innovation, and we know is now turning full-time jobs into part-time jobs, which is why so many on both sides of the political spectrum are now beginning to realize, in the words of three Democratic union leaders, that this law is creating nightmare scenarios in the health and well-being of millions of hardworking Americans.

The legislation before us today will at least prevent the unnecessary intrusion of the IRS into our health care. Members of both parties should be fo-

cused on removing the Federal bureaucracy from the everyday lives of the American people, and this act will do just that.

Again, I'd like to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) for his hard work on this issue, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LEVIN. I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), another distinguished member of our committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. The majority leader is absolutely right about scare tactics. If you are an uninsured American and you get a diagnosis of cancer this morning or you are hit in a head-on collision this afternoon or you have a child born with a disability, you ought to be very scared. He's also absolutely right about the need for patient-centered health care. We're concerned about that. We're concerned that patients without insurance today are centered—they're centered right into bankruptcy court. More and more Americans are faced with a health care crisis.

This bill has nothing to do with the Internal Revenue Service or the Treasury Department or restricting their rights. It's about restricting your rights. Now that we finally have a chance to protect Americans from insurance monopoly price gouging, from fine print in the contract for those who do have insurance that denies rights at the very time that you need them the most, that kind of protection about to go into effect, along with the right of so many Americans who are uninsured to go to a competitive private insurance marketplace and pick the policy that is best for their family, and for many Americans to have a premium tax credit, a tax credit that they want to deny to you.

And what alternative do they offer? Well, the best source is the official Republican Web site. I urge you—although you will find plenty of misinformation there—to go to GOP.gov because you'll find one very revealing fact. When you look there to see what the Republicans have to offer as an alternative to ObamaCare, it says two words: "in progress." It's been in progress since 2 and a half years ago, when they voted the first time to repeal ObamaCare, right up to today, when they vote for the 40th time to do it.

They have only one alternative to ObamaCare, and it's called NothingCare. It's called do nothing but allow these insurance monopolies to continue to deny rights to our people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. DOGGETT. The folks that I represent, the working families from San Antonio to Austin, they deserve to have some assistance. We have provided it to them with guaranteed

rights. Some are in effect now, and some are about to go into effect. Don't let these Republicans deny those rights to our families and replace it with NothingCare.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I include for the RECORD a letter endorsing and supporting H.R. 2009 from the group FreedomWorks.

FREEDOMWORKS,

Washington, DC,

DEAR FREEDOMWORKS MEMBER: As one of our millions of FreedomWorks members nationwide, I urge you to contact your representative and urge him or her to co-sponsor H.R. 2009, the "Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act". Introduced by Rep. Tom Price (R-GA), this bill would stop the Internal Revenue Service or any other Treasury department from enforcing any part of ObamaCare.

Currently, the IRS will be the most crucial department for actually enacting and enforcing ObamaCare. The premium subsidies that are supposed to help individuals purchase health insurance through the exchanges are actually tax credits, distributed by the IRS. And most significantly, the IRS is responsible for administering the "tax" upon individuals who refuse to purchase a government-approved insurance plan—the individual mandate.

More ominously, ObamaCare requires the IRS to collect a vast amount of sensitive information about the kind of insurance coverage you have, and will store this information in a massive new database.

ObamaCare's supporters, of course, claim that the IRS would never share the medical information they collect, and that the agency would only collect the exact data necessary to determine eligibility for premium subsidies. And yet, a lawsuit filed in California alleges that the IRS illegally seized the medical records of 10 million individuals in that state.

Having the same organization that is both targeting political opponents and stealing people's medical records in charge of people's health care seems like a recipe for disaster. Rep. Price's bill would stop the IRS in its tracks, completely erasing their role in ObamaCare.

I urge you to contact your representative and urge him or her to co-sponsor H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act today.

Sincerely,

MATT KIBBE,  
President and CEO,  
FreedomWorks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN), a fellow member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the health decisions of individual Americans should be made between patients and their doctors. The Internal Revenue Service should not be a part of that equation.

We all know, all Americans know now, that the IRS has inappropriately used its authority to target and intimidate certain individuals and organizations based on their personal beliefs. With 2,000 more IRS agents, more Washington bureaucrats, we'll open the door to more abuse under ObamaCare—more targeting, more harassment of American citizens.

Physicians know the best care for their patients, not unelected bureau-

crats in Washington. We should be encouraging patients to take control of their own health care through consumer-directed health care plans, not ceding control to the government.

I would encourage my colleagues to support this legislation, protect the doctor-patient relationship, and do what is needed to make sure that government overreach is not involved in American health care.

Mr. LEVIN. It is now my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the minority whip, who has devoted so much time to health care during his career.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

What a perfect bill this is. Our Republican friends don't like taxes, they don't like the collection of taxes, and, of course, none of us do. And they don't like affordable care for our citizens, quality care for our citizens, accessible care for our citizens. So, with this stroke, they can attack both.

The gentleman who just spoke asserts that the American people know. Republicans have made an assertion about the oversight of taxpayers to see whether or not they are committing fraud, i.e., claiming to be social welfare organizations when everybody in America knows they are solely political organizations; and the Republicans never mention it was across the board, not targeted. And the Affordable Care Act, they don't like that either. They would, as my friend from Texas said, still like to have the insurance companies in charge—not the patient, not the doctor, but the insurance companies.

Mr. Speaker, less than 2 weeks ago, Republicans were on this floor for the 38th and 39th times to repeal the Affordable Care Act, the accessible care act, the quality care act. Now we have the 40th time we've been at this.

The American people, of course, want to see us working on jobs. They want to see us working on investment and education. They want to see us being able to compete with the world. But what do we do? We continue to beat this horse. And contrary to my Republican friends' assertion, Americans say, overwhelmingly, when asked do you want repeal or do you want a fix, make it better, do things better, make it more efficient, they opt for the latter overwhelmingly.

But as the gentleman from Texas just said, you go to the Web site—and not 2½ years; not 2½ years, I tell my friend from Texas, it has been 7 years, since 2006 when we started working on this—but there's no fix, no fix on the Web site, no fix on this floor.

Today, their newfound populism is nowhere to be seen as they vote to repeal tax credits and subsidies designed to make health care more affordable for those same people—working families and small businesses—who haven't been able to get insurance and are left at risk without the security of it.

Suddenly, the party that never met a tax break it didn't like is pursuing a

tax increase of more than \$1 trillion on small businesses and the middle class. As a result, they are making health care more expensive, and millions of Americans will no longer be able to access affordable health care.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this bill makes all those folks pawns in Republicans' single-focused quest to undo health care reform at the expense of every other pressing challenge we face as a Nation.

It's shameful, Mr. Speaker, that this House continues to waste the American people's times on health care repeal votes that won't go anywhere, and they know it. The Senate will not pass this bill and the President will not sign it.

We have pressing business before us that needs immediate attention: finishing appropriations bills, completing our work on the budget that provides a balanced alternative to the sequester, ensuring America can pay its bills, and taking action to create jobs. That's what we ought to be doing, not this continued foolishness.

□ 1115

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 16 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan has 13½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE), a freshman Member.

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that the minority whip would like Republicans to help in fixing this bill, considering that they weren't interested at all in Republican input when they passed it in the middle of the night with a pure party-line vote.

I think everybody understood that the promise of ObamaCare has been thoroughly discredited, but the worst is yet to come.

The authors of the bill promised that it would bring down the cost of health care, but premiums have gone up substantially. They promised that if you like your health care plan and the doctor you have, you can keep it.

Now, when you go to the President's healthcare.gov Web site, it says that "Depending on the plan you choose in the marketplace, you may be able to keep your current doctor."

Many supporters promised that the bill would actually create jobs, but even Teamsters Union President James Hoffa has now said that the bill will "destroy the foundation of the 40-hour workweek."

A small group of Members, in 2010, led by former Congressman Bart Stupak, had the chance to inviolably prohibit any funds in ObamaCare from being used to pay for abortions or abortion-inducing drugs. Unfortunately, they caved.

And now, companies like Hobby Lobby are being forced into court to prevent ObamaCare from requiring that they provide health care services which directly violate their conscience and their religious principles, values and rights that are enshrined in the First Amendment.

The IRS, too, has irrefutably proven the political nature and intimidation tactics of the work it performs every day, an attitude that will, beyond a shadow of a doubt, carry over into its tag-team partnership with HHS in enforcing ObamaCare.

Let's pass H.R. 2009 and start putting a stop to this madness before it gets even worse.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), another distinguished member of our committee.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, what turned out to be a silly exercise has suddenly turned into an insane exercise. We find ourselves, for the 40th time in the House of Representatives, debating repeal of the Affordable Care Act.

We understand they don't like it. But I beseech my colleagues on the other side to start working with us to improve a system that's in desperate need of reform, and make changes and adjustments along the way as we learn what's working and what isn't. That's the only way this can work.

But let me just inject a few facts into this debate, especially for the benefit of the previous speaker. Since the passage of the Affordable Care Act, U.S. health care spending grew at 3.9 percent for the last 3 years, the lowest growth rate in over 50 years.

Medicare per beneficiary spending rose just 0.4 percent last year, the lowest rate since it was created in 1965. Medicaid per beneficiary spending dropped by 1.9 percent in 2012. And according to the Congressional Budget Office, Medicare and Medicaid will now spend \$1 trillion less over the next 10 years than previously projected.

Nearly \$15 billion in fraudulent Medicare payments have been recovered and recaptured under the Affordable Care Act. Hospital readmissions under Medicare have fallen for the first time on record, resulting in 70,000 fewer readmissions in the second half of last year alone.

And more than 250 new Accountable Care Organizations, under the Affordable Care Act, serving over 4 million Medicare beneficiary enrollees are getting paid now according to the quality of health care being delivered, and no longer the quantity of services being rendered.

Finally, the growth in private plan premiums has also slowed, Mr. Speaker. Annual premiums for employer-sponsored family health care increased by only 4 percent in 2012, the smallest increase in the last 13 years.

We still have more work to do, but this debate and effort to delay and to

defund and to dismantle and to destroy the Affordable Care Act is not where we need to go as a nation.

I encourage my colleagues to once again vote "no" on this ill-conceived legislation.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments from my friend from Wisconsin. His chastising us for voting to repeal or change portions of the Affordable Care Act is curious, in light of the fact that the gentleman, himself, I believe, supported one of our efforts just 2 weeks ago on delaying the employer mandate. But hope springs eternal that he'll be able to support our efforts in this endeavor on H.R. 2009.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), another distinguished member of our committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this misnamed piece of legislation. It actually should be called The 40th Time We've Wasted the Taxpayers' Time and Money Act.

This is a bill that's not new to us. We've seen it before. We've seen this movie before, 39 times as a matter of fact, and we know how it ends.

This is just another attempt to dismantle the Affordable Care Act, and we've wasted too much time and too much money on this already. What we should be doing is working to make the ACA better, or spending our time trying to help pass some jobs legislation.

This bill is particularly cruel because it hits the poorest among us the hardest, and we've seen that movie before also. And we saw it play out—that's why we have this piece of legislation.

This is in response to a national crisis. This just didn't come about by itself. Hospitals and doctors and clinics in all of our districts, they provided \$100 billion a year in uncompensated care. Families were one layoff away from not having access to health care. People with preexisting conditions that occurred through no fault of their own, maybe they had bad luck with having cancer, or gave birth through a C-section, a preexisting condition, and they could not get coverage. People in all of our districts were hitting the lifetime cap on their health care.

This was no accident. It was in response to a crisis.

Let's get to work. Let's get this thing improved. Let's put people back to work and stop messing around with this foolishness.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will insert a letter in support of H.R. 2009 from the Americans for Tax Reform into the RECORD.

I reserve the balance of my time.

[From Americans for Tax Reform, June 20, 2013]

ATR SUPPORTS H.R. 2009, THE "KEEP THE IRS OFF YOUR HEALTH CARE ACT OF 2013"

(By Ryan Ellis)

ATR supports H.R. 2009, the "Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013," sponsored by Cong. Tom Price (R-Ga.)

ATR is pleased to announce its support for H.R. 2009, the "Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013." The bill is sponsored by medical doctor and Congressman Tom Price (R-Ga.) We would urge all Congressmen to co-sponsor and support the bill.

GAO has reported that there are 47 new powers the IRS has acquired under the Obamacare law. We here at ATR have pointed out time and again the 20 new or higher taxes that are contained in Obamacare. With a new scandal coming out of the IRS seemingly every day, the last thing that agency should be doing is snooping into the personal health care lives of over 300 million Americans.

Yet that's just what the IRS is about to do. They will be the agency tasked with implementing the individual mandate and the employer mandate. They will force all of us to disclose our personal health identification information to them when we file our 1040s every April. They will be talking to our insurance companies and the Department of Health and Human Services about our health insurance packages.

This is outrageous. The IRS should have nothing to do with our health care. Passage of H.R. 2009 would ensure that the agency which gave us Star Trek videos and Tea Party harassment keeps its hands off our health care.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), another member of our committee.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of America's working families, and against this bill.

I'm just baffled as to why we would take away tax credits that help working families, for the first time in many instances, afford insurance, particularly as this majority seems to have never met a tax break they didn't like. Well, at least not until today.

Time after time, the Republican majority defends special interest tax breaks, tax breaks provided to owners of corporate jets, subsidies for Big Oil, tax writeoffs for big corporations, even as they're laying off American workers, and moving more of their operations overseas.

But where is that same zeal today in defending middle class tax cuts for middle class Americans?

Maybe I shouldn't be surprised. After all, this majority has repeatedly tried to undermine this tax credit since its inception. They've even sought to require hardworking Americans to pay the entire credit back if they get a slight increase in pay or a bonus for good work.

My colleagues, the majority has crossed some bizarre threshold today, going from principled opposition to dangerous obsession.

Now, I know some Republicans will say they're doing this because they have issues with the IRS. Should we expect a bill on the floor when we come back after the August break to stop the IRS from sending people their income tax refunds?

No, because this is just an excuse they're using.

This bill is 100 percent about denying Americans access to affordable health care.

In New York 1.5 million people will be denied tax credits if this bill is enacted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CROWLEY. My colleagues, I am tired of this dog-and-pony-show. Yes, Members return to their districts for a few weeks, but political red meat is not what this country needs.

We need a Congress with a vision for tomorrow, a vision focused on creating jobs and strengthening our economy, not a 40th vote on a new, even more dangerous way to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will include into the RECORD a letter endorsing H.R. 2009 from a group of six taxpayer advocate organizations.

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

AUGUST 2, 2013.

Hon. TOM PRICE,  
Cannon House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRICE, We the undersigned groups, representing millions of Americans, strongly support your legislation, H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013. This bill would prohibit the U.S. Treasury Department from enforcing any provision of the Affordable Care Act (aka Obamacare), ensuring that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) would be removed from implementing or enforcing any component of Obamacare.

The last several months have proven to be an eye opening experience for those who are concerned with the growing power of the federal government, especially the IRS. Repeated and systemic encroachment into the lives of American citizens by targeting the very thing they cherish the most, the freedom of speech, is a cause of great concern among many people from all sides of the political spectrum. It is imperative to take steps to ensure we rein in the power of an organization that has proven to be incapable of handling the authority they have right now with the responsibility and dignity the American people expect. New developments on the unnerving offenses have been uncovered on a regular basis for the last few months and it is time to make certain that the IRS is unable to extend these offenses into the lives of citizens when it comes to their health care.

This legislation makes explicitly clear that the neither the Treasury Department, nor "any delegate" shall have the power to enforce any provision or amendment from Obamacare at anytime going forward as the Administration moves to implement the law. It is paramount that this legislation passes, with overwhelming support, as it is clear that the American people have no desire to have the IRS involved in the decisions they and their families are making when it comes to their health care. We have already seen the consequences of the President's health care law on premiums and job creation and it would be catastrophic to allow the IRS to contribute to the chaos, considering their recent record of abuses and mismanagement.

The American people deserve to be trusted with their own decision making when it comes to their lives, including their health care choices. The last thing anyone wants is to have an agency they are already afraid of to be granted more.

We thank you for offering this common-sense language and we urge all members of Congress to vote "yes" on H.R. 2009.

Sincerely,

DAVID WILLIAMS,  
*President, Taxpayers  
Protection Alliance.*  
GROVER NORQUIST,  
*President, Americans  
for Tax Reform.*  
JEFF MAZZELLA,  
*President, Center for  
Individual Freedom.*  
CARRIE LUKAS,  
*Managing Director,  
Independent Wom-  
en's Forum.*  
SETON MOTLEY,  
*President, Less Gov-  
ernment.*  
PETE SEPP,  
*Executive Vice Presi-  
dent, National Tax-  
payers Union.*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, could I ask for the amount of time on both sides, please?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 8 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman that I have other speakers that may be coming, but at this point, I have no other speakers on the floor. I am prepared to close at any point.

Mr. LEVIN. Okay. We have other speakers. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), who is the ranking member on the Small Business Committee.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the bill before us today. Sadly, we find ourselves in another redundant and unproductive debate over the Affordable Care Act. The estimated cost of today's vote is over \$1 million, paid by hard-working taxpayers. But instead of focusing on jobs and economic growth, we're wasting time and money on denying health coverage to small businesses and their employees.

Not even half of the appropriations bills have been passed, and yet, Republicans continue their attempt to undermine health reform. This obsession must end. It is time to move on and start tackling the challenges the American people care about—jobs, jobs, jobs, the economy.

Blocking the IRS from implementing provisions of the Affordable Care Act does nothing to help our Nation's small businesses. Rather, today's bill will keep small employers from taking advantage of the small business health care tax credit, which has already helped over 360,000 small employers and 2 million workers.

This bill prevents these businesses from utilizing the 50 percent tax credit in the new SHOP exchanges next year. That is why today's vote is irresponsible and out of touch with American firms.

We must continue to ensure quality health coverage is available and uti-

lized by the businesses that are the cornerstone of the American economy.

I urge Members to vote "no."

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, it's now my special privilege to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the person who led our efforts, and the health care reform is a testimony to her career, our leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and for his leadership of importance to the American people, the creation of jobs, growing our economy and, in the case of what is on the floor today, the 40th attempt—the 40th attempt—to harm the health and financial well-being of the American people.

Forty is a number that is fraught with meaning in the Bible: 40 hours, 40 days, 40 years in the desert, but it's fraught with nothing when it comes to overturning the Affordable Care Act, as they're trying to do for the 40th time today.

When our Republican colleagues vote for this bill, they will vote to put insurance companies back in charge of people's health. When they vote for this bill, they will be voting for an initiative that deprives patients of their rights, of making a preexisting condition a reason for discrimination. That's what a vote for this does.

That's the joy of the Affordable Care Act. No longer will being a woman be a preexisting condition. People with preexisting conditions can no longer be denied coverage. Annual or lifetime limits are eliminated.

□ 1130

Insurance companies must spend their money on insurance, and they must do it in a way that focuses on health care, not on CEO pay, advertising, and the rest. It's an 80-20 ratio. Many people in our country have received some of the money insurance companies have had to refund because they were spending too much on themselves and not enough on policyholders.

So here we are for the 40th time. What is really sad about it is the violence that it does to the health of the American people and to a policy that enables them to have prevention and wellness. It's about the health of America, not just the health care. What's sad about it is that for those 40 times we've lost the opportunity to bring a jobs bill to this floor—a jobs bill that is very needed—a jobs bill that says, Let's make it in America, manufacture in America, build the infrastructure of America, strengthen our communities with education and public safety.

Instead of even passing appropriations bills, the Republicans are on this aimless path of taking us into chaos as we go into August. In September, the moment of truth will be here. The fiscal year will end on September 30. Instead of preparing for that, the Republicans are, once again, on this fools' errand of making matters worse for the

American people, putting insurance companies in charge of people's health, and depriving patients of their rights.

This budget challenge that we have is a very serious one. We shouldn't even be leaving here today because we haven't done the work necessary to prepare us for the end of the fiscal year. Instead, we are wasting the taxpayers' time and money.

I urge our colleagues to vote "no" on this legislation. I urge the America people to insist that we get down to the people's business of job creation and to find a budget that will not destroy and question the full faith and credit of the United States of America; to find a budget that will create jobs, grow the economy, and reduce the deficit.

If we shut down government, as some on the Republican side have said, unless we repeal the Affordable Care Act, what does that mean to you? It means to you that the success of your 401(k) is in jeopardy. It means if you have mortgage interest payments, you will probably pay more. Your credit card bills will probably go up because of the increase in interest.

It's just not right for what it does. It does not understand the economic challenges faced by America's families who want jobs, want to educate their children, want to maintain their homes, and want to have secure pensions for the future. It's just silliness, and it does not deserve even the time we're taking on the floor, much less rise to the dignity of deserving a vote by Members of Congress.

I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as I think everybody knows, the two committees, Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means, work closely together, and as chairs, Mr. WAXMAN and I were able to, with others, work so closely.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a do-nothing Congress. It is absolutely pathetic. There are millions of people unemployed. Are we working to create jobs for them? No. If they don't have jobs, we're not trying to help them. But what we're doing today for the 40th time is to make sure they can't get health insurance.

This is an obsession on the part of the Republicans. I was commenting on it the other day in committee, and I said there's such opposition that the law has become the Republicans' great white whale. They'll stop at nothing to kill it.

And so here we are with their 40th attempt to repeal the Affordable Care Act. I think it's a disgrace. Is this all we have to do—spend 40 separate times trying to repeal a law that is going to bring health care to millions of Americans who have been denied health care opportunities because of preexisting

conditions, because their employer doesn't provide it to them, or because they otherwise couldn't afford it? It will give people in the middle class choices. And with competition between choices of health insurance, the prices will drop, the quality will improve.

This whole health care bill was based on Republican ideas, including a requirement that everybody get health insurance. That was endorsed by The Heritage Foundation.

So I'm astounded that we're back here today and this is the last thing we're going to do before we go take our recess, our vacation, and go home and tell people, Sorry, we can't help you. We're trying again in the House of Representatives to repeal one bill that has been passed that can mean so much to so many.

I urge that we defeat this legislation.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT), the ranking member on the Health Subcommittee of our committee.

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, as I listened to Mr. WAXMAN, it's clear he was talking about obsession. And you might ask, Well, why is this happening here and what's going on?

This has happened before. This is the worst nightmare for the Republican Party. In 1964, the American Medical Association was flat out against the institution of Medicare. When I was in medical school, the president said, Boys, there isn't going to be any medicine in this country. We're having that socialized medicine come in. It's a terrible thing.

And you know what happened? They made the people so afraid that when they went out to enroll people in Medicare, people said, Well, I don't want any of that government medicine in my house. Look at Medicare today. Nobody on that side would dare take out Medicare because the American people found out that what they were told in the advertising campaign leading up to it was not true. And that's what you are getting here today—untruths.

Vote "no" on this.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will submit a letter from 22 organizations from around the country endorsing H.R. 2009, and I reserve the balance of my time.

AUGUST 1, 2013.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN: We, the undersigned organizations and free market leaders write in united support of House efforts this week to get the IRS out of Obamacare.

The House will consider a measure on Friday sponsored by Congressman Tom Price (R-Ga.) to remove the IRS from any role in the implementation of the Obamacare law.

It's a basic belief of most Americans that patients, families, and doctors—not IRS bureaucrats—should be making health care decisions. While this has always been the case, its importance has been heightened in recent

months by the uncovered political targeting by the IRS of Tea Party and other free market groups. The IRS should not be anywhere near people's medical decisions until this black cloud of political scandal has been lifted.

Unfortunately, the GAO reports that the IRS has no fewer than 47 powers to implement Obamacare. That's 47 too many. Allowing the IRS to enforce Obamacare is opening up the door to more abuse, more targeting, and more harassment of American citizens. The myriad of new taxes the IRS will impose under the guise of health care reform will destroy jobs, stifle economic growth, and impede medical innovation in this country.

With Obamacare coming fully online in 2014, now is the time to stop the IRS from becoming a full partner in our families' healthcare decisions. House efforts to prevent this from happening are welcome and all Members of Congress should support these efforts.

Sincerely,

Grover Norquist, Americans for Tax Reform; Dean Clancy, Freedom Works; Al Cardenas, American Conservative Union; Amy Kremer, Tea Party Express; Jenny Beth Martin, Tea Party Patriots; Heather Higgins, Independent Women's Voice; Steven J. Duffield, Crossroads GPS; Brandon Arnold, National Taxpayers Union; Colin Hanna, Let Freedom Ring; Jim Martin, 60 Plus Association; Grace-Marie Turner, Galen Institute; Phil Kerpen, American Commitment; Penny Nance, Concerned Women for America; Ken Hoagland, Restore America's Voice; John Tate, Campaign for Liberty; Peter Ferrara, National Center for Policy Analysis; Ari Winkour, Harbour League; Gregory T. Angelo, Log Cabin Republicans; Mark Schiller, MD, Doctor-Patient Medical Association; Betsy McCaughey, Ph.D, author of Beating Obamacare; Brian Baker, Ending Spending; David Wallace, Restore America's Mission.

(Signatures are for information purposes only).

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I've sat and listened to the debate this morning and heard a lot of the slogans that we hear on this repeated again and again and again. I would simply return to the point that I made earlier: for a family that makes \$40,000 a year, has two adults working, and two children, that doesn't get coverage at work, which is true for many, many Americans—maybe 35 million Americans have a situation something like that—the Affordable Care Act says that starting January 1, for about \$40 a week they can buy health insurance from a private insurance company as good as the Members of Congress have.

What is the plan from the other side, since they're repealing this? This bill

takes that away. What is the plan from the other side to provide for that family?

Now, they'll talk about bills they have introduced and letters they have written. There's not been one bill, one vote, one day that would answer that question. After a thousand days of the Republican majority, the American people eagerly await that answer.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield myself the balance of my time.

From the outset, I made clear my reaction to IRS mismanagement that called for relieving of duties of two people. But what the Republicans today are doing is using the IRS as a bootstrap to express their hatred of health care reform.

I want to say this and challenge anybody to refute it: assertions that the IRS will have access to personal health information are wrong and are deliberately misleading. The IRS will only receive routine information—name, address, family size, incomes, coverage status—needed to provide tax credits. That's it. The rest are falsehoods.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, it's important for folks to appreciate that the Republican goal in health care is to make certain that every single American has the highest quality health care. We simply believe it ought to be patient-centered health care. And my friends on the other side of the aisle talk about patient-centered health care, but what they support is health care with Washington making decisions. We believe patients and families and doctors ought to be making medical decisions.

Now, what have we heard in opposition to this piece of legislation today? We've heard that Republicans have no plan. Well, on the contrary, Mr. Speaker, we have multiple pieces of legislation. I, in fact, have H.R. 2300, which is a patient-centered bill that makes certain that everybody has affordable coverage; that they are able to have the financial feasibility to purchase the coverage that they want, not that the government forces them to buy. And portability is solved. You don't lose your insurance if you change your job or you lose your job. We solve the whole challenge of preexisting illnesses and injuries, but in a patient-centered way, not a way that the government forces you to purchase what they want you to purchase. And it would provide insurance for every single American.

Second, we've heard this isn't a responsible piece of legislation. Mr. Speaker, let me suggest that the American people think this is a responsible piece of legislation, where over 80 percent don't think the IRS ought to have a thing to do with their health care.

We've heard that this bill isn't going anywhere at all. Why do it? It's a futile attempt. Well, I'll remind my colleagues of seven pieces of legislation—bills passed in this House, bills passed

by the United States Senate, and signed into law by President Obama—that either repealed or defunded portions of his own health care law.

H.R. 4 repealed the small business paperwork mandate; H.R. 1473 cut \$2.2 billion from the "stealth public plan" and froze the IRS budget; H.R. 674 saved taxpayers \$13 billion by adjusting eligibility for ObamaCare programs; H.R. 2055 made more reductions to the Independent Payment Advisory Board and the IRS; H.R. 3630 slashed billions of dollars from ObamaCare slush funds; H.R. 4348 saved another \$670 million from the boondoggle, "the Louisiana Purchase," that was included in the original bill; and H.R. 8 repealed the unsustainable CLASS programs.

All of those repealed or changed portions of the Affordable Care Act signed into law by the President of the United States.

We've heard heart-wrenching stories from our friends on the other side about health challenges and illnesses. And, yes, Mr. Speaker, there are real challenges out there. As a physician, I can attest to that, having spent over 20 years taking care of patients. But the American people don't want Washington deciding what kind of health care they must have or can't have. We need patients and families and doctors making those medical decisions.

And then there's the preposterous assertion from the other side that Republicans don't like affordable care, quality care, accessible care. Nonsense, Mr. Speaker. Nonsense. What we want is the highest quality of care that respects the principles of affordability and accessibility and quality and choices and responsiveness and innovation. We simply want patients and families and doctors to be in charge of health care, not Washington, D.C., and not the IRS.

I urge support of H.R. 2009, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013. The IRS was granted 46 new powers in Obamacare including the collection of 21 new taxes, the distribution of 13 new subsidies, 6 new information collection responsibilities, and an additional 6 new powers to enforce compliance. As the Treasury Inspector General said earlier this year, "It is unprecedented in recent history, the amount of responsibility the IRS is being given in an area that most people don't think of as an IRS function."

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today will seek to rectify this situation and force this Congress to think of better options to reform our health system. Obamacare has given the American people the largest tax increase in our country's history and will take over 80 million hours annually to follow the law. This bill will get the IRS out of health care, thereby allow businesses to focus on creating jobs and succeeding as opposed to trying to comply with overreaching regulatory enforcement by the federal government, and stop the implementation of the misguided health care bill.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 322, the previous question is ordered.

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

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

□ 1145

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. NOLAN. I am opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Nolan moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2009 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

#### SEC. 4. PROTECTING MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES FROM TAX INCREASES.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter, impact, delay, or weaken—

(1) section 1401 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that provides tax credits for middle class families (earning up to \$94,200 for a family of four) for the purchase of health insurance coverage in Exchanges; and

(2) section 1421 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that provides tax credits to small businesses (up to 50 percent of the cost of coverage for two years beginning in 2014; up to 35 percent for prior years) for the purchase of health insurance coverage for employees.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order against the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes on his motion to recommit.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, my final amendment would protect important tax credits and tax breaks for middle-income families and for small businesses. It will not kill or send this bill back to committee. It will allow us to proceed with final passage, should it pass.

Now, to the heart of what this is really all about, I thought our colleague from California (Mr. THOMPSON) here a few minutes ago characterized it quite well when he said this should be called the "40th Waste of Taxpayers Time and Money Act," not an alternative to the Affordable Care Act.

The fact is that the Republican opposition here is engaged in their 40th political attempt to undo the Affordable Care Act and offering us no alternatives to the time when 46 million Americans have no insurance, when health care and insurance rates were rising at a rate of 20 percent per year.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, "no" is not a plan; "no" is not an answer.

President Harry Truman was fond of saying—and forgive me for quoting him

directly, but he used to like to say, "Any jackass can tear down a barn, but it takes a carpenter to build one." I'm challenging my colleagues: Are you here to tear down the barn or are you here to build one?

Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to ask, are you really serious when you come before us here and you say you really, truly want to increase taxes on families and small businesses, as this bill would do? Are you really serious when you say you want to take away from students the right to stay on their parents' insurance policy while they're struggling with the difficulties of the increased cost of education? The American people don't want that. What is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, are you really serious when you say you want to deny people with preexisting conditions the right to have health insurance? The American public doesn't want that. What is your plan?

Are you really serious when you want to continue this de facto notion that women somehow, by definition, are living with preexisting conditions and are charged more for the exact same policies as men would pay for? The American people are not. What is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, are you really serious when you want to vote to eliminate free prevention care, which saves lives, which helps save costs in our medical system? The American people are not. What is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, are you really serious when you say you want to remove the cap on insurance companies' liabilities, the very cap that forces people with serious accidents and illnesses into bankruptcy? The American people don't want that. What is your plan?

Last but not least, Mr. Speaker, are you prepared to vote to deny senior citizens the relief from the increased costs in pharmaceuticals as a result of that doughnut hole? The seniors in this country are not. Again I ask you, what is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, that's what's at heart here. We have had 40 attempts to repeal this bill, and we haven't seen one single plan offered forward here.

This is a waste of time. Let us get serious. Let us start to show some bipartisanship. And let's start with it here today by passing my amendment.

Mr. Speaker, it's no secret; the public has weighed in on this. This Congress is acknowledged by all parties and all spectrums as the most unproductive Congress in the history of this country. That's shameful. Polls show us 25 points behind cockroaches in popularity, 23 percentage points behind—what was the last one?—oh, root canals. We're just slightly ahead of Genghis Khan and the Communist Party in popularity.

It's time that we put an end to this nonsense, put this Congress to work, postpone/cancel this recess. Let's put an end to this nonsense, get America

working again, and get this country working again.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order and seek time in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order is withdrawn.

The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CAMP. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just say there's nothing in this bill that prevents middle class families or individuals from receiving subsidies to which they're entitled. So I think it's just important to understand what the facts are. But what we want to do is keep the IRS out of control of your health care. Talk about unpopular items.

Look, businesses have gotten a waiver from the mandate—1,300 organizations, businesses, unions have gotten waivers from this law. What about individuals? What about American families?

If you want to keep the IRS out of control of your health care, vote "no" on this motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is offered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

## RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 230, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 446]

AYES—186

Andrews	Connolly	Galleo	Napolitano	Scott, David
Barber	Conyers	Garamendi	Neal	Serrano
Barrow (GA)	Cooper	Garcia	Negrete McLeod	Sewell (AL)
Bass	Costa	Grayson	Nolan	Shea-Porter
Beatty	Courtney	Green, Al	O'Rourke	Sherman
Becerra	Crowley	Green, Gene	Owens	Sinema
Bera (CA)	Cuellar	Grijalva	Pascarell	Sires
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Gutiérrez	Pastor (AZ)	Slaughter
Bishop (NY)	Davis (CA)	Hahn	Payne	Smith (WA)
Blumenauer	Davis, Danny	Hanabusa	Peters (CA)	Speier
Bonamici	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)	Peters (MI)	Swalwell (CA)
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Heck (WA)	Peterson	Takano
Bralley (IA)	Delaney	Higgins	Pingree (ME)	Thompson (CA)
Brown (FL)	DeLauro	Himes	Pocan	Thompson (MS)
Brownley (CA)	DeBene	Hinojosa	Polis	Tierney
Bustos	Deutch	Honda	Price (NC)	Titus
Butterfield	Dingell	Hoyer	Quigley	Tonko
Capps	Doggett	Huffman	Rahall	Tsongas
Capuano	Duckworth	Israel	Rangel	Van Hollen
Cárdenas	Edwards	Jackson Lee	Roybal-Allard	Vargas
Carney	Ellison	Jeffries	Ruiz	Veasey
Carson (IN)	Engel	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger	Vela
Cartwright	Enyart	Johnson, E. B.	Rush	Velázquez
Castor (FL)	Eshoo	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)	Visclosky
Castro (TX)	Esty	Keating	Sánchez, Linda	Walz
Chu	Farr	Kelly (IL)	T.	Wasserman
Cicilline	Fattah	Kennedy	Sanchez, Loretta	Schultz
Clarke	Foster	Kildee	Sarbanes	Schultz
Clay	Frankel (FL)	Kilmer	Schakowsky	Watt
Cohen	Gabbard	Kind	Schiff	Waxman
			Schneider	Welch
			Schrader	Wilson (FL)
			Schwartz	Yarmuth
			Scott (VA)	

## NOES—230

Aderholt	Foxx	Massie
Alexander	Franks (AZ)	McCarthy (CA)
Amash	Frelinghuysen	McCaul
Amodel	Gardner	McClintock
Bachmann	Garrett	McHenry
Bachus	Gerlach	McIntyre
Barletta	Gibbs	McKeon
Barr	Gibson	McKinley
Barton	Gingrey (GA)	McMorris
Benishek	Gohmert	Rodgers
Bentivolio	Goodlatte	Meadows
Bilirakis	Gosar	Meehan
Bishop (UT)	Gowdy	Messer
Black	Granger	Mica
Blackburn	Graves (GA)	Miller (MI)
Bonner	Graves (MO)	Miller, Gary
Boustany	Griffin (AR)	Mullin
Brady (TX)	Griffith (VA)	Mulvaney
Bridenstine	Grimm	Murphy (PA)
Brooks (AL)	Guthrie	Neugebauer
Brooks (IN)	Hall	Noem
Broun (GA)	Hanna	Nugent
Buchanan	Harper	Nunes
Bucshon	Harris	Nunnelee
Burgess	Hartzler	Olson
Calvert	Hastings (WA)	Palazzo
Camp	Heck (NV)	Paulsen
Cantor	Hensarling	Pearce
Capito	Holding	Perry
Carter	Hudson	Petri
Cassidy	Huelskamp	Pittenger
Chabot	Huizenga (MI)	Pitts
Chaffetz	Hultgren	Poe (TX)
Coble	Hunter	Pompeo
Coffman	Hurt	Posey
Cole	Issa	Price (GA)
Collins (NY)	Jenkins	Radel
Conaway	Johnson (OH)	Reed
Cook	Johnson, Sam	Reichert
Cotton	Jones	Renacci
Cramer	Jordan	Ribble
Crawford	Joyce	Rice (SC)
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Rigell
Culberson	King (IA)	Roby
Daines	King (NY)	Roe (TN)
Davis, Rodney	Kingston	Rogers (AL)
Denham	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Dent	Kline	Rogers (MI)
DeSantis	Labrador	Rohrabacher
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Rokita
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Rooney
Duffy	Lance	Ros-Lehtinen
Duncan (SC)	Lankford	Roskam
Duncan (TN)	Latham	Ross
Ellmers	Latta	Rothfus
Farenthold	LoBiondo	Royce
Fincher	Long	Runyan
Fitzpatrick	Lucas	Ryan (WI)
Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Salmon
Fleming	Lummis	Sanford
Flores	Maloney, Sean	Scalise
Forbes	Marchant	Schock
Fortenberry	Marino	Schweikert

Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southernland  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Stockman

NOT VOTING—17

Campbell  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Collins (GA)  
Doyle  
Fudge

□ 1216

Messrs. NUGENT, DENHAM, SANFORD, and BISHOP of Utah changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. VISCLOSKY and HUFFMAN changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 232, noes 185, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 447]

AYES—232

Aderholt  
Alexander  
Amash  
Amodei  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barrow (GA)  
Barton  
Benishke  
Bentivolio  
Billirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Buehson  
Burgess  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cantor  
Capito  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (NY)  
Conaway  
Cook  
Cotton  
Cramer

Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Culberson  
Daines  
Davis, Rodney  
Denham  
Dent  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guthrie

Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

Massie  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Messer  
Mica  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Mullin  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo

Andrews  
Barber  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Bera (CA)  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cárdenas  
Carney  
Carnahan (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Enyart  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi

Posey  
Price (GA)  
Radel  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rice (SC)  
Rigell  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)

NOES—185

Andrews  
Barber  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Bera (CA)  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cárdenas  
Carney  
Carnahan (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Enyart  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi

Garcia  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hanabusa  
Hastings (FL)  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Kuster  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
Loebbeck  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan Grisham (NM)  
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)  
Lynch  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Michaud  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (FL)

Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southernland  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Stockman  
Stutzman  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Campbell  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Collins (GA)  
Doyle  
Fudge

Watt  
Waxman  
Welch  
Herrera Beutler  
Holt  
Horsford  
McCarthy (NY)  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, George

NOT VOTING—16

□ 1224

So 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

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker: I was unavoidably absent during the week of July 29, 2013. If I were present, I would have voted on the following:

- Rollcall No. 419: Gallego of Texas Amendment, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 420: Young of Alaska Amendment, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 421: Grayson of Florida Amendment, “no”;
- Rollcall No. 422: McClintock of California Amendment No. 4, “no”;
- Rollcall No. 423: First Hastings of Florida Amendment, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 424: Second Hastings of Florida Amendment, “no”;
- Rollcall No. 425: Third Hastings of Florida Amendment, “no”;
- Rollcall No. 426: Motion to Concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1911—Smarter Solutions for Students Act, “yea”;
- Rollcall No. 427: H.R. 850 Nuclear Iran Prevention Act, “yea”;
- Rollcall No. 428: Waxman of California Amendment No. 1, “yea”;
- Rollcall No. 429: Connolly of Virginia Amendment No. 3, “yea”;
- Rollcall No. 430: Murphy of Pennsylvania Amendment No. 6, “nay”;
- Rollcall No. 431: Motion to Recommit with Instructions for H.R. 1582, “yea”;
- Rollcall No. 432: Final Passage H.R. 1582—Energy Consumers Relief Act, “nay”;
- Rollcall No. 433: Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2879, H.R. 367, and H.R. 2009, “nay”;
- Rollcall No. 434: H. Res. 322—Rule Providing for consideration of H.R. 367, H.R. 2009, and H.R. 2879, “nay”;
- Rollcall No. 435: H.R. 1897—Vietnam Human Rights Act of 2013, “yea”;
- Rollcall No. 436: H.R. 2879—Stop Government Abuse Act, “nay”;
- Rollcall No. 437: Scalise of Louisiana Amendment, “no”;
- Rollcall No. 438: Smith of Missouri Amendment, “no”;
- Rollcall No. 439: Latham of Iowa Amendment, “no”;
- Rollcall No. 440: Nadler of New York Amendment, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 441: Johnson of Georgia Amendment, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 442: Jackson-Lee of Texas Amendment, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 443: Moore of Wisconsin Amendment, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 444: Motion to Recommit With Instructions for HR 367, “aye”;
- Rollcall No. 445: Final Passage of HR 367, “no”;

Rollcall No. 446: Motion to Recommit with Instructions for HR 2009, "aye";

Rollcall No. 447: Final Passage of HR 2009, "no";

#### BENEFITS OF NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT FOR PENNSYLVANIANS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this week, I have shared multiple accounts of testimony delivered before the bipartisan Natural Gas Caucus during a field hearing last week in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. While I have discussed the extensive job growth and revenue increases for the Commonwealth, today I rise to share the benefits to property owners who have leases above the vast Marcellus natural gas play.

Between 2008 and 2010, landowners in two rural, northern tier counties in Pennsylvania earned over \$550 million. As of July 2013, the lifetime royalties for wells already drilled in these counties are projected to exceed \$7 billion. Property values in these counties have increased to a level greater than 47 percent of the national average increase between 2006 and 2012, which was during the height of the recession.

Perhaps most importantly, there are now, more than ever, greater prospects for future generations of Pennsylvanians. Natural gas development has allowed Pennsylvania's young workers to find high-paying, family sustaining jobs in the Keystone State, where they can continue to live and build stronger communities.

□ 1230

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Safe Climate Caucus to once again direct our attention to the serious threat of climate change. Republicans continue to ignore this issue and instead waste our valuable time once again attempting to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

Yesterday, our Interior appropriations markup ended up with no real timetable for when we can finish this bill. Worse yet, the funding levels in the Interior bill were absolutely irresponsible. The Republican bill would abandon our commitment to the environment, to our national parks, to the public health and safety, and most important to climate change mitigation programs.

It is sad and shameful that we are about to adjourn for a 5-week district work period leaving critical business to create jobs, pass comprehensive immigration reform, and fight climate change.

The time to act is now. I encourage my colleagues to begin to address this issue right away.

#### PROMOTING CIVIC EDUCATION

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

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, during my time in the military, I had the privilege of serving as an assistant professor of American Government at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The opportunity to educate young minds about our democracy, our Constitution, our exceptional way of life was one of the greatest privileges I ever had.

The continuation of our Nation relies upon the engagement of an informed citizenry. In a time when education funding is being stretched thin at the Federal, State, and local levels, civics and history are often among the first subjects to be pared down or even eliminated.

I'm proud of the work of my colleagues such as Representative HONDA and Representative COLE and what they're doing to promote civic education. One of my own constituents, Jonathan Estrin from Columbia County, has been helping them. I'm proud of him, as well.

Though it is the role of the State and local governments to establish curricula, I support Federal efforts to assist States and localities who wish to empower their students by civic education.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure future generations come to learn about our Nation's history and remain engaged as citizens.

#### GIVE ME A BREAK

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, reportedly the Republican leadership has drafted a bill that doubles the level of cuts to food stamps over what was included in the farm bill that failed to pass this House in June.

That's right: it doubles the cuts. More than 50 million people are hungry in America, 17 million are kids, and the Republicans think cutting \$40 billion from the most important program that prevents mass hunger in America is somehow a good thing? Give me a break.

They have already tried to cut \$20 billion from food stamps. They failed. Any rational person would say they went too far, we need to compromise. Instead, the Republican leadership decided to double down on the crazy.

If House Republicans insist on moving forward with this awful proposal, I will fight it with every ounce of energy I can muster. We should not, we must not, we cannot allow this mean-spirited, cold-hearted proposal to pass.

#### REINS ACT

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

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I held a tele-townhall meeting and had the opportunity to talk with several thousand Montanans about the House's efforts to bring needed accountability to Washington and the regulatory burdens that are hurting Montana families and job creators.

Montanans are tired and frustrated by the EPA's ever-changing rules and unreasonable compliance costs. The status quo is not acceptable. That's why I'm proud to have voted in support of the REINS Act, which will bring much needed accountability to the regulatory process.

This isn't a Republican issue or a Democrat issue. This is about doing the right thing for the American people and the future of our country.

It's time to rein in Washington's overbearing, costly regulations and provide Montana families, business owners, and hardworking taxpayers with the relief they deserve.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, in an op-ed in The New York Times this morning, four former EPA administrators appeal for action on climate change, stating:

The United States must move now on substantive steps to curb climate change.

I think this House could learn a thing or two from the authors of this article.

These former EPA administrators worked for four Republican Presidents: Nixon, Reagan, George Bush, and George W. Bush. They say that "there is no longer any credible scientific debate" about climate change, and they also point out that our window for action is shrinking.

They say they support the actions that the President is now taking under the Clean Air Act to reduce carbon pollution, and they call on Congress to start the overdue debate about what bigger steps are needed domestically and internationally.

They conclude with this very powerful statement:

The only uncertainty about our warming world is how bad the changes will get, and how soon. What is most clear is that there is no time to waste.

#### HOLDING ATTORNEY GENERAL HOLDER ACCOUNTABLE

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address Attorney General

Holder's misinterpretation of federalism and his disregard for our system of checks and balances.

The Supreme Court was clear in *Shelby v. Holder* that States have the ability to run fair elections. Did anybody tell Attorney General Holder?

I can't say it better than Texas Governor Rick Perry, whose efforts to implement commonsense election standards are under attack from Mr. Holder:

Once again, the Obama administration is demonstrating utter contempt for our country's system of checks and balances, not to mention the U.S. Constitution.

If Holder continues to go unchecked and if he is not held accountable, what sort of precedent does that set? As Supreme Court Justice Brandeis said:

In a government of laws, the existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. If government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself. It invites anarchy.

So I ask you, has the Attorney General invited anarchy? I will continue to make my case here in the people's House at the people's pulpit.

I will be back.

#### LET THE PEOPLE DRAW THE LINES ACT

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to introduce my first bill as a Member of Congress. It's Let the People Draw the Lines Act, or H.R. 2978.

My bill does exactly what that title says: it lets people, not politicians, draw the district lines for the United States House of Representatives. My bill empowers the States to create independent redistricting commissions, much like we have in my home State of California.

The Let the People Draw the Lines Act will remove redistricting from the political process. It will provide clear and uniform redistricting criteria that give all communities a fair and equal voice in the political process. This entire process will be transparent and open to the public, the way it should be.

If my bill becomes law, Mr. Speaker, political gerrymandering will finally become a closed chapter in our Nation's journey towards a more perfect democracy.

Let the people draw the lines, Mr. Speaker. America deserves true representation.

#### DEFUNDING OBAMACARE

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

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I'm not a fan of government mandates, and neither are my constituents in Mis-

issippi. There is one mandate that the people of Mississippi sent me to Washington with: to repeal, replace, dismantle, delay, and defund ObamaCare.

I've heard from families, small businesses, and hardworking Americans across my district who all have the same message—this law is a train wreck.

That is why one of my very first votes in Congress was to repeal ObamaCare. That's why I've voted to repeal it nearly 40 times over the last 3 years. That is why I introduced a constitutional amendment to restore the right of the American people to refuse this bad law. That is also why I firmly believe we must defund ObamaCare in a continuing resolution this body will take up later this year.

I believe this is a fight worth fighting for Mississippi, and I believe it's a fight worth fighting for the American people.

I'm calling on my colleagues to join me in this fight to stand strong, to stand together, and let's defund ObamaCare.

#### CONGRESS SHOULD NOT ADJOURN

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

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, here we are Friday afternoon. We have a lot of people around the country who are going home for the weekend, but expecting to go back to their workplace on Monday. Congress is not coming back until September.

Did we get everything done? No, we did not. We did manage to vote against ObamaCare 40 times, and basically that means we have voted against the people of this country and their right to health insurance 40 times.

We did not cancel the sequester, which is hurting people. I delivered meals last week to a 101-year-old man who has had his meals cut because of sequester. We didn't pass any jobs bill, not one, not a single jobs bill. All we've managed to do in this body is to try to take health care away from American citizens.

I urge Congress to stay here. I urge the Speaker to call us back and make us do the job the American public sent us here to do.

#### IRS: LAWS FOR THEE, BUT NOT FOR ME

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, every year, millions of Americans across the fruited plains send their tax returns to the IRS. Some claim exemptions so they can keep more of their money; now the IRS wants an exemption of its own.

IRS employees want an exemption from participating in—guess what—

ObamaCare. That's right. The IRS workers have asked for an exemption from ObamaCare. They like their current health plan, and they just want to keep it.

These are the same people in charge of enforcing ObamaCare and penalizing Americans that are forced to be under ObamaCare. This is the same abusive, scandalous IRS that uses power to punish political opponents.

The IRS taxocrats don't want the law to apply to them; they want it to apply to us. More arrogance of power. Their policy is: laws for thee, but not for me. Ironic, don't you think?

The real truth, to be clear, Mr. Speaker, is the IRS wants to be exempted from ObamaCare and so do Americans.

And that's just the way it is.

#### CALLING FOR THE RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC HOLDER AND DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE JAMES CLAPPER

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

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the delicate yet much-needed balance between our national security and the constitutionally protected liberties of our citizens. In order to maintain those liberties, I call for the immediate terminations of Director of National Intelligence James Clapper and Attorney General Eric Holder. To that extent, I am sending a letter to President Obama asking that he immediately call for their terminations and/or resignations.

Mr. Speaker, I do believe that our Nation's surveillance programs have helped thwart terrorist attacks because of the NSA and FBI personnel that work on these security activities every day and who are working hard to comply with the law to protect our constitutional liberties and to keep America safe.

In contrast to the efforts of those hardworking, law-abiding personnel, Americans have serious reservations about Attorney General Holder and DNI Clapper, who are ultimately responsible for the management of these programs. We remain gravely concerned about their lack of commitment to follow the law, to be forthright with the American people and with Congress, and their commitment to protect our constitutionally guaranteed liberties.

Continued congressional oversight coupled with the terminations of Clapper and Holder will help restore trust in these important programs to fight terrorism without compromising our liberties or creating gaps in our intelligence structure. In addition, their removal may start the healing process to restore American trust in our Federal Government.

□ 1245

TRIBUTE TO STAFF SERGEANT  
SONNY C. ZIMMERMAN

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a brave young Ohio soldier who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of this great country, Army Staff Sergeant Sonny C. Zimmerman.

Sonny graduated from Waynesfield-Goshen High School in 2005 and served his first tour in Afghanistan 2006. His fellow soldiers knew him as a leader and spoke freely of the times he helped them, stood up for them, and sacrificed for them.

Chaplain Brian Fruchey mentioned how Sonny always said, "I have to bring my guys home," and noted that he always put himself last.

Sonny Zimmerman was a decorated hero who served with courage and honor. He died on Tuesday, July 16, 2013, in Afghanistan. He is survived by his wife, Morgan; daughter, Riley; parents, Chris and Michelle; stepfather, David; two sisters; and other loving family.

I was touched to see how many of Sonny's friends, family, and neighbors came together in his hometown of Waynesfield to honor his life and sacrifice.

He volunteered to serve. He loved the Army, loved his country, and fought to promote freedom. For this, each and every American owes him and his family a debt of gratitude.

Sonny Zimmerman will be deeply missed, but the strength of his character and the courage he demonstrated through his service will live on.

WORKING TOGETHER FOR  
SOLUTIONS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the American people want us to work together. You can poll any one of them that is coming through these halls as tourists, as Americans, and I know they want us to work together.

I think it is important that we announce to the American people that we will immediately get rid of sequester and stop the laying off of valuable Defense Department workers and Health and Human Services workers, people who help generate the economy because of the work that they do in places beyond the beltway, government workers who are servants of the people.

We need to get rid of sequester and begin to fund those child care seats that have been lost, those Meals on Wheels, and Medicare resources for our seniors. We need to stop playing around with the budget.

We need to insist that the bills of the American people be paid through raising the debt ceiling, and not in an

angry manner, but recognizing our responsibilities.

We know that the NSA has been looked at. I stand here as someone who will stand on behalf of the civil liberties and civil rights of Americans. I have introduced an intelligence bill to review the enormous number of contractors that are being used to give top secret credibility and, as well, to do our outsourcing of our work.

I have introduced a bill dealing with the FISA Court, to release the FISA Court opinions, because I believe it is important for the American people to know and be protected in their civil liberties.

Finally, ObamaCare is one that I am proud to be supporting because it helps small businesses. It helps those who don't have care, and it provides for young people to have health coverage. ObamaCare serves the American people.

SUPPORT HELPING HEROES FLY  
ACT

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

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I recently heard a story about one of our wounded soldiers being forced to participate in a lengthy and uncomfortable security screening at the airport. I immediately contacted the head of the TSA to express my outrage and disappointment that one of our Nation's heroes would be forced to go through such an ordeal.

I believe one of the most solemn responsibilities of our government is to care for our veterans and those who have been injured in the line of duty. We must remember that even little things can be cumbersome and difficult. The last thing our heroes need is to face a long line or be forced to answer endless questions about their conditions when all they want to do is board a plane and fly home to be with their loved ones.

As chairman of the Transportation Security Subcommittee, I've had an active role in working with TSA, the administrator, and my colleague, Ms. GABBARD, the author of this legislation, to adopt protocols that will increase accessibility and privacy and offer less invasive screening for those with severe combat-related injuries.

I urge my colleagues to help pass the Helping Heroes Fly Act, as amended, by unanimous consent today. I am proud of this legislation because it shows an example of Republicans and Democrats working together to find solutions for the American people.

REINS ACT

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, we are at a point where an unannounced, un-

planned, and largely unconstitutional fourth branch of government has taken root. Dominated by unelected bureaucrats, these Federal departments and agencies are churning out rules and regulations at an unprecedented pace.

According to one study, Federal agencies finalized nearly 3,000 rules and over 60 major regulations in 2007. That same year, Congress enacted 138 public laws.

To this end, one of the first bills I co-sponsored upon being sworn in as a Member of Congress was the REINS Act, H.R. 367, and I'm pleased to have voted for it today. The bill increases accountability and creates transparency in the Federal regulatory process by requiring Congress to approve all new major regulations. With the REINS Act, no longer will bureaucrats in the fourth branch go unchecked, and the constitutional balance our Founders deliberately drafted would be restored.

I will continue to fight for a government that is smaller, more efficient, more streamlined, and more responsive to hardworking taxpayers.

HELPING HEROES FLY ACT

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1344) to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to provide expedited air passenger screening to severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE of South Carolina). The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

*This Act may be cited as the "Helping Heroes Fly Act".*

**SEC. 2. OPERATIONS CENTER PROGRAM FOR SEVERELY INJURED OR DISABLED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND SEVERELY INJURED OR DISABLED VETERANS.**

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 449 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:*

**"§ 44927. Expedited screening for severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans**

*"(a) PASSENGER SCREENING.—The Assistant Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and organizations identified by the Secretaries of Defense and Veteran Affairs that advocate on behalf of severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans, shall develop and implement a process to support and facilitate the ease of travel and to the extent possible provide expedited passenger screening services for severely*

injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans through passenger screening. The process shall be designed to offer the individual private screening to the maximum extent practicable.

“(b) OPERATIONS CENTER.—As part of the process under subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary shall maintain an operations center to provide support and facilitate the movement of severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans through passenger screening prior to boarding a passenger aircraft operated by an air carrier or foreign air carrier in air transportation or intrastate air transportation.

“(c) PROTOCOLS.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

“(1) establish and publish protocols, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the organizations identified under subsection (a), under which a severely injured or disabled member of the Armed Forces or severely injured or disabled veteran, or the family member or other representative of such member or veteran, may contact the operations center maintained under subsection (b) and request the expedited passenger screening services described in subsection (a) for that member or veteran; and

“(2) upon receipt of a request under paragraph (1), require the operations center to notify the appropriate Federal Security Director of the request for expedited passenger screening services, as described in subsection (a), for that member or veteran.

“(d) TRAINING.—The Assistant Secretary shall integrate training on the protocols established under subsection (c) into the training provided to all employees who will regularly provide the passenger screening services described in subsection (a).

“(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of the Assistant Secretary to require additional screening of a severely injured or disabled member of the Armed Forces, a severely injured or disabled veteran, or their accompanying family members or nonmedical attendants, if intelligence, law enforcement, or other information indicates that additional screening is necessary.

“(f) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of this section. Each report shall include each of the following:

“(1) Information on the training provided under subsection (d).

“(2) Information on the consultations between the Assistant Secretary and the organizations identified under subsection (a).

“(3) The number of people who accessed the operations center during the period covered by the report.

“(4) Such other information as the Assistant Secretary determines is appropriate.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 449 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 44926 the following new item:

“44927. Expedited screening for severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans.”.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged concurrent resolution.

S. CON. RES. 22

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, August 1, 2013, through Sunday, August 11, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, August 12, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Monday, August 12, 2013, it stand adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, September 9, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Friday, August 2, 2013, through Friday, September 6, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, September 9, 2013, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO CONGRESSIONAL AWARD BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 803(a) of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Act (2 U.S.C. 803(a)), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Congressional Award Board:

Mr. HUDSON, North Carolina

## DIRECTION OF OUR COUNTRY

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to be recognized to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives and to be able to cover some of the subject matter that sets

the stage and the tone and some of the things that I think we should be thinking about as we take this traditional August work period and go back to our individual districts and hear from our constituents.

There are a number of us that have constituents that have guided this country in the right direction, that have given considerable contribution to this Nation, and I think it is an appropriate time for us to commemorate some of those individuals as well as highlight some important agenda moving into the other side of Labor Day.

To begin that process, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) to address this topic matter.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, our Nation lost Ronnie Jackson, a community treasure of Bryan, Texas. Mr. Jackson was a long-time public servant in the role of Neighborhood and Youth Services Director for our city. Mr. Jackson passed away at the age of 63 after fighting lung cancer for 17 months.

Mr. Jackson spent his life as an educator and worked tirelessly for many organizations, including the MHMR Authority of Brazos Valley, the Boys and Girls Club of Brazos Valley, Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Brazos Valley. He also spent time volunteering at programs for youth, seniors, and in neighborhoods throughout the community. Mr. Jackson was recognized for his service when he was a 2010 national finalist for the Jefferson Award, which is the Nobel Prize for community and public service.

He was well known in Bryan and impacted the lives of many throughout the community. Ever selfless, even while battling cancer, Mr. Jackson still made time to work and serve in his community. He was described by many as hardworking, devoted, and a kind man. In fact, Bryan City Secretary Mary Lynne Stratton said in a newspaper interview earlier this summer that Mr. Jackson was the heartbeat of the programs that he led.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Mr. Ronnie Jackson. He will forever be remembered as an outstanding husband and a community servant. Bryan, Texas, and all of the Brazos Valley are a better community because of him. God bless his family and our community as we mourn his passing.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I ask that all Americans continue to pray for our country during these difficult times and for our military and first responders who protect us abroad and at home.

Mr. Speaker, on July 26, our Nation lost a great American, Mr. George P. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a revolutionary energy pioneer, philanthropist, and Texas A&M graduate, class of 1940. He was 94 years old and passed away on July 26, 2013.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of Texas, born in Galveston, and later attended

Texas A&M University, where he worked his way through school, studied petroleum engineering and geology, and graduated top of his class. Throughout his life, Mr. Mitchell upheld the Aggie core values of excellence, integrity, leadership, loyalty, respect, and selfless service.

After attending Texas A&M University, Mr. Mitchell served as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II. He later built his own company, Mitchell Energy & Development, which was responsible for over 550 significant oil and gas discoveries.

Mr. Mitchell led the way in the energy business with his groundbreaking innovations which contributed to the expanded application of hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling. In addition, he is the catalyst behind many significant improvements to these technologies for over three decades. He is the man behind this energy revolution we have today that is putting us on the path to energy security in America.

In addition to his pioneering influence in the energy sector, Mr. Mitchell provided leadership in community development and service. He developed the Woodlands, a 27,000-acre community north of Houston. He used \$50 million of his personal money to renovate landmarks in Galveston and founded the Houston Advanced Research Center, which is a nonprofit scientific and research facility. He has also benefited higher education through his family's gifts of tens of millions of dollars to our alma mater, Texas A&M University.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Mr. George Mitchell. He will forever be remembered as an outstanding husband, outstanding father, an outstanding Texas Aggie, a Texas businessman, an American energy leader, and a community servant.

□ 1300

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Texas for bringing these two individuals before this Congress and commemorating their contributions and their lives to this country.

And one individual that has been making a contribution in each of his days and years here in Congress is the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who, Mr. Speaker, has taken the lead on the Benghazi issue. And he has consistently, persistently and relentlessly illuminated the reasons for us to take a much closer look and dig into the bottom of Benghazi.

I'd be happy to yield as much time as the gentleman from Virginia may consume to address that topic.

Mr. WOLF. I want to thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) for the time. I am very grateful. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, last evening, CNN reported startling new revelations about efforts by the CIA to prevent agency

employees and contractors from speaking to the press and Congress about the terrorist attacks in Benghazi last September.

According to CNN:

Since January, some CIA operatives involved in the agency's missions in Libya have been subjected to frequent, even monthly polygraph examinations, according to a source with deep inside knowledge of the agency's workings. The goal of the questioning, according to sources, is to find out if anyone is talking to the media or talking to Congress.

This report confirms what I have been saying for months: survivors of the attack are being silenced. By failing to have public hearings over the last year, the Congress has empowered the government to silence the eyewitnesses from the attack. This is unacceptable.

The CIA says that the agency "employees are always free to speak to Congress if they want." However, the reported monthly polygraphs clearly contradict these assertions.

Just listen to the following comments reported by CNN. "You don't jeopardize yourself, you jeopardize your family as well," one CIA source told CNN.

"You have no idea the amount of pressure being brought to bear on anyone with knowledge of this operation," another said.

According to a separate report by Fox News this morning, "At least five CIA employees were forced to sign additional nondisclosure agreements this past spring in the wake of the Benghazi attack," confirming what I said on the House floor on July 18.

Four Americans were killed in a terrorist attack on two U.S. facilities. Seven Americans were wounded, some severely. Another two-dozen could have been killed that night, but for the sacrifices made by Ty Woods, Glen Doherty, Dave Ubben and untold others who deserve to be recognized for their heroic acts.

Why are these heroes being told not to talk?

What is the administration afraid of? What is it protecting?

Nearly 6 months ago, I wrote Secretary Kerry, asking for the names and contact information of the State Department employees who were in Benghazi last September. The Department refused to provide this information, or even confirm the number of those wounded and the nature of their injuries.

I again made this request to Secretary Kerry earlier this month and, once again, the Department refused. During a July 24 State Department press briefing, the Department spokesman again made excuses for not providing this information to Congress and, once again, used the FBI as an excuse not to cooperate, stating, "we have serious concerns about the survivors' welfare and want to be careful not to interfere with the FBI's investigation of the attack."

And then asserting, "There are no Department employees who want to

tell their story that are being obstructed from doing so by the leadership of the State Department."

How can the Congress know the survivors don't want to speak with Congress if they can't learn who they are and ask them?

Are we really to take the administration's word for it?

Nearly every day, for the past 3 weeks, I've come to the floor to ask questions that should be answered by now. These have ranged from whether there was an intelligence failure that night to who was responsible for the U.S. response—the State Department, Defense Department, or the CIA, to just why we had such a large CIA presence operating in Benghazi in the first place.

The failure to provide answers to the American people, despite nearly a year of investigations, makes clear the need for a new approach. I believe the best path forward is a dedicated, bipartisan House select committee with full subpoena authority to hold public hearings and issue a public final report.

One hundred sixty two of our colleagues, nearly three-quarters of the majority, agree, and that is why they have cosponsored H. Res. 36, to create a bipartisan select committee.

This effort has been supported by the family members of the Benghazi victims, the special operations community, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, which represents the diplomatic security officers that were in Benghazi, as well as the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal.

With such a broad range of support, it begs the question, why not?

What are we afraid of from a full investigation and public hearings?

The House "interim progress report" on Benghazi was released on April 23. When will the final report be released?

H. Res. 36 would mandate a final report within 90 days. It would also have full subpoena authority to compel sworn testimony from all witnesses. It would bring together the best investigators from all the committees in the House, and it would use existing resources.

It would not duplicate effort. It would build on the work that's already been done over the past year. Iron sharpens iron.

When we return from August recess there will only be 2 days, 2 days until the 1-year anniversary of the Benghazi attacks. Can any Member here confidently say they know what happened that night?

Can any Member honestly say, with reports like the one CNN did yesterday, that this Congress has done everything it can to allow the survivors to come forward and tell their story?

Witnesses need to be subpoenaed. I'm talking about friendly subpoenas to the survivors and those career Federal employees in theater and in Washington who witnessed the response or lack thereof that night.

Some have argued we shouldn't issue subpoenas until we know what a witness will say. That won't work, especially given the nondisclosure agreements and polygraphs being deployed to silence them. And they need to speak publicly, because speaking behind closed doors offers them no protection.

My congressional district includes the CIA and a number of other intelligence agencies. Throughout my career, I have talked to and worked with countless career Federal employees and contractors working for intelligence agencies. I know the pressure they're under to stay silent, even if they have information that the Congress and the American people need to hear.

They need the protection of a subpoena. There is no other way.

Until we hear in public from these witnesses what happened that night, we'll never be able to answer the many unanswered questions I have raised daily on the House floor over the past 3 weeks, which I'm submitting together today for the RECORD.

September 11 is fast approaching. Will we continue on our current path and learn from forthcoming books written by survivors and sanitized by the CIA?

Or will we create a select committee to subpoena witnesses to testify under oath at public hearings?

I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF COLONEL GEORGE "BUD" DAY

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, and this time here today, I've switched to a topic.

But first I want to address that I've been very, very supportive of Congressman WOLF's initiative for a select committee and bringing these witnesses in under subpoena so that we can get to the bottom of this, because America's legacy and America's history is at stake.

And when I think about America's legacy and America's history, this day I come to the floor with my eyes and my memory and my heart full of the last 2 days of saying goodbye to America's greatest living hero, up until the time of his death, Colonel Bud Day.

Colonel Bud Day, this is one image I would point out, Mr. Speaker, of the Bud Day that I knew, the man that I had the privilege to call a friend, the man that I admired.

In our time, a living American hero, Colonel Bud Day was, up until the time of his death, the most decorated living American hero. I believe we had to go back to General MacArthur to find someone who was more decorated than Bud Day.

To put this in a short capsule, Mr. Speaker, Colonel Bud Day served in three wars. He volunteered as a high school senior when he heard that there was going to be a draft. He abhorred

the thought of having to draft people to serve our country in a time of war, and he immediately went down to the courthouse to see the Marine recruiter.

He served in World War II, he served in the Korean War, he served in the Vietnam War, he became a prisoner of war, and was repatriated and brought back to the United States and to his family in 1973.

Bud Day received the Medal of Honor, he received 70-some other medals. Every available combat medal that was available to him in the theaters that he fought in in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam had been awarded to Bud Day.

Bud Day was the one who, in the Hanoi Hilton—his and one other POW's cell is where they brought JOHN MCCAIN when JOHN MCCAIN was in a body cast, and, as has been expressed, was rattling around inside a body cast, weighing about 75 pounds. They brought JOHN MCCAIN in and threw him on Bud Day's bunk. And the two individuals began to heal JOHN MCCAIN back to health.

This life of this man is full of service, service in three wars, and he served our country through, as I add them up, through the decade of the forties, in World War II, the decade of the fifties, in the Korean War, the decade of the sixties and the early seventies, in the Vietnam War.

He came back and continued to serve his country up until nearly the eighties in the service, and then went back, went into service in practicing law in Florida. So that would be through the nineties.

And as recently as just a few days ago, he won another case shortly before he died.

Bud Day was a fighter. He was a scrapper. He was an American patriot.

And, Mr. Speaker, I come here to the floor today to tell a more thorough narrative of Colonel Bud Day. And I want to point out first that much of that narrative is in one of two books that are of and about Bud. This one is by him. And when you read it, it's "Duty, Honor, Country: Colonel George Bud Day, Warrior, Lawyer."

And when you read "Duty, Honor, Country," you hear the flavor and the thread of his conversation. You know, you'll see and read books that are written by ghost writers, and they'll go in and interview the extraordinary person and put that into a narrative form. And you can read the book, and when you read that you don't always get the feel and the favor of the character.

In this one I see the language that Bud Day used constantly coming up. And it's flowery language. It's actually almost always very tasteful language. But he saw images that were, I'll say captured in his mind's eye that he kept in his memory for years, and he expressed them in this book.

Going back to read it a second time upon the occasion of his death, the personality of Bud Day emerges in this book, Mr. Speaker.

And so I'd like to go down through the history and the life of Colonel Bud Day. And I was able to, as I said, call him a friend. We were hunting buddies. We spent a lot of time out in the fields of Iowa together with a shotgun, stopping to rest, talking politics, talking history, talking the history of war, re-fighting some wars while we were at it.

But the beginning of his life was February 24, 1925. Colonel Day was then, of course, George Bud Day, born in Riverside, Iowa, which is a suburb of Sioux City. And he went to Central High School in Sioux City.

When he learned that the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and he saw that in 1942—remember that was December 7, 1941. In 1942, when he heard there was going to be a draft, Bud Day decided that he would go down and sign up. And he saw the Marine recruiter and became a Marine.

And then from that point, he served 2½ years in the South Pacific. And he came back home in 1945 and went to college at Morningside College there in Sioux City. And shortly after that, went up to the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, South Dakota, and received his law degree up there.

By 1949, Marine Bud Day had an undergraduate degree at Morningside College and a juris doctorate law degree from the University of South Dakota, where he thought he would go and practice law.

But he also served in the Iowa National Guard from 1950, then he attended flight school because he wanted to fly. So therefore, in 1951, the Air Force called Bud Day to active duty, and he was a fighter pilot in the Korean War.

□ 1315

He served two tours as a fighter pilot in the Korean war. That experience growing up in Sioux City anchored him to the 185th Air Guard that is based today in Sioux City. He maintained his relationships with the airmen that served out of the 185th in Sioux City. Sioux City was always his home. He kept his contacts there; but he transferred his family down to the area of Pensacola, Florida, because there's a lot of military down there and it's a great place to live. I came back from there last night, having joined in the funeral and the procession to the cemetery for Colonel Bud Day.

After his Korean war experience, where he served two tours, he decided to make the Air Force a career. One of the things he did was be deployed to a base at Niagara, New York, which he euphemistically called "Nigeria." But they loved it up there and he built good, strong bonds with people. He took his flying hours up. With those flying hours that he had, he became one of the most experienced pilots to be deployed to Vietnam.

He anticipated that he would retire in 1968; but then-Major Day volunteered for a tour in Vietnam and was assigned to the 31st Tactical Fighter

Wing at Tuy Hoa Air Base. That was in April of 1967. There, he commanded the wing called the Misty Wing. That was because Bud Day named them so. "Misty" was his favorite song. They flew missions over North and South Vietnam. The most dangerous missions, by far, were over North Vietnam.

On a mission over North Vietnam in an F-100, they were spotting and locating Russian surface-to-air missiles that had freshly been placed there that had the capability of taking down B-52s. As they located the Russian surface-to-air missile site, they were hit by enemy fire. Some say it was an enemy missile. In Bud's book, he says he thinks he took a direct hit from a 37-millimeter antiaircraft weapon.

In any case, it hit the fuselage of the F-100 and took their flight down. And he had to, as he said, "punch out." There, he was imprisoned. He was immediately captured by the North Vietnamese and was imprisoned for 5 years and 7 months. He became the highest ranking officer in that prison. He commanded people like JOHN MCCAIN during that period of time.

Throughout that long ordeal that our American prisoners of war served in what they used to euphemistically call the Hanoi Hilton, Bud maintained his spirit and strength. He gave encouragement to the others who were there. He defied his captors in a way that I think amazed the people that served there with him.

When he was released on March 14, 1973, he was reunited with his wife, Dorie, and their four children, Steven, George, Jr., Sandra, and Sonja. Then he was presented the Medal of Honor by President Ford in 1976. In all, as I said, he received over 70 medals. He had a combat medal from each field that he served in, each war, each theatre, and he was the only person to be awarded both the Medal of Honor and the Air Force Cross.

Bud Day then retired from active duty in 1977 and resumed practicing law in Florida. One of the issues that he took on was TRICARE. In the nineties, he saw that the Clinton administration was starting to back away from the commitment that if you served 20 years in the Armed Forces, you would receive half your pay as your pension for life and medical care for life. That was the deal. That was the agreement, and he was appalled that the Federal Government was starting to move away from that agreement.

So Bud Day, ever the fighter, ever the scrapper, ever the lawyer, went to court and put together a class action lawsuit to force the Federal Government to keep their word with our warriors. Most of that was designed to benefit America's Greatest Generation, the World War II veterans. We've lost so many of them since that period of time.

But Bud Day drove that lawsuit and worked his way up through the courts. He got all the way to the Supreme Court, where they refused to hear the

case. They refused to grant cert, as the ruling was. So the indomitable Colonel Bud Day, Medal of Honor recipient, decided, Okay, if we can't get what's right done in the courts, I'll go to Congress. So he took this argument to Congress. And if I have my dates right, it was in 2002 that Congress passed TRICARE. We've had a good number of debates on TRICARE since then. I don't believe we would have TRICARE at all if it weren't for Colonel Bud Day.

Yesterday, I parted with his wife, Dorie, whom he affectionately called "the Viking." I read in his book when he talked about her ice blue eyes. I saw them sad yesterday, but they're still bright and they're still ice blue and there's still a sparkle behind the tears. The family is strongly together, with Steve, George, Jr., Sandra, Sonja, and fourteen grandchildren. It was a ceremony and a service like no other for a man that there will never be another like Colonel Bud Day.

I've looked through a number of articles, and recognizing, Mr. Speaker, that I probably can't be the best author to commemorate the life of a great iconic man that has captured this country, but I will take you down through a bit of a narrative from his story.

Here's one of the things that Bud Day did. I'll just take you through the narrative of the way he treated death multiple times.

Remember, this is a man that signed up for the Marine Corps in 1942, Mr. Speaker, and was able to come back from 2½ years of being deployed in the South Pacific and get his college under-grad degree and his law degree. He went into the Iowa Guard because he wanted to fly. He did fly. He volunteered to go to Korea. There, he served two tours flying a bomber over Korea. Then, while he was flying training missions, he was deployed different places like Georgia, for example, and at a base in England. And here are the number of times that Bud Day cheated death.

The first one that I recall is when he was flying out of a base in Georgia. The fighter aircraft had the fuel doors open, and he had a leak. There was a plane that was flying next to him that said, You've got a leak. It looked like it was a fatal mechanical error. He didn't have enough altitude to bail out, and he didn't have enough power to land. He wasn't going to be able to sustain his power to land.

And I'll give you an example of what he was going to be able to do for a lifetime and, that is, quick thinking. It's the kind of thing that pilots would likely be trained on this after they found out what Bud Day had done. He did the only thing he could do that would save his life. He put the nose of that plane down, knowing that if he could get to 170 knots, those "sucker doors" would close. And if they closed, it would shut off the risk of the fire.

So he put that nose down in a courageous way; and right before he got to the treetops, he was able to reach 170

knots. In doing so, the sucker doors closed, and he was able to stabilize the aircraft and land it safely.

That was the first time that's recorded that Colonel Bud Day cheated death.

Not very long after that, he was flying out of a base in England. The name of the base, I think, is a pretty important one. The name of the base was Wethersfield Station in England. The uniqueness of that was pretty interesting.

As Bud Day flew out of England, he had another situation where he had an engine fire at low altitude. There was no ability to set the plane down. He got it on a course where it would be away from a populated area. As he was at a lower altitude—around 500 or so feet—the only choice he really had was to eject.

So he ejected. And he looked up and he said, Where's the chute? There was no chute, no opening, no orange blossom. He joked that fighter pilots or plane pilots will often argue if your shoot doesn't work, just take it back. And here is a man in a no-chute bailout of a jet aircraft, trailing down through skies with the chute not opening, with no blossom, and just trailing down. He went through the pine timber in England.

If any of us, Mr. Speaker, remember when Rambo jumped out of the helicopter and went through the trees and survived that fall, I don't know where the inspiration came from that scene in Rambo, but I think of this happening to Colonel Bud Day, and this man survived a no-chute bailout. As the chute wouldn't open and as it strung down through the skies, he went into the pine trees and bounced off the branches. And as those branches began to break his fall, some of the cords slowed down a little bit on the branches and he hit the ground hard. He broke his ankle. He was injured in other places. But he was alive.

He was the first person to survive a no-chute bailout of a jet aircraft. He did so in England in 1957. It was the second time he cheated death.

The third time he cheated death was in a zero-zero landing. It was only 5 months after he had gone through his no-chute bailout. Remember, this is a man that had the presence of mind to put the nose down in a fighter aircraft and head toward the ground, knowing that if he didn't reach that speed—170 knots—he was not going to be able to survive that flight. And he had to pull it up right above the trees and have the air speed that he needed to get the sucker doors closed to stabilize the aircraft and to land it.

And then here we are, not that much later, flying in England, and having to bail out of a burning aircraft and go through not having your chute open. And what did he say? Well, he expressed that it was an old Royal Air Force expression. He said:

I thought I bought the farm. What a lousy way to go.

But he went through the trees. And he said that flyers have an old, bad joke about parachutes. If it doesn't open, take it back. There are not many members of that take-it-back club. Colonel Bud Day was one of those members.

The ejection was from an F-84. It was the first in Air Force history that anyone survived. Colonel Bud Day said, God must be saving me for something. In fact, his wife said, God must be saving you for something.

It was less than 6 months later that he was flying out of Wethersfield Royal Air Force Station in England. They took off to go get some parts. The weather cleared. It was supposed to open up and stay open across Europe at the alternate landing forces they had. Instead, the fog socked in. The visibility went down to zero. The ceiling went to zero. Bud Day said the weather was so bad, not even the birds flew. But they flew that F-80C and were hoping the weather would reverse itself. His copilot was Bill Moore, known affectionately as Billy Moore.

So they had a choice. With everything socked in, they decided to go back to the Wethersfield air strip because that's the one they knew the best. That's the one that didn't have a lot of urban areas or housing around it. They had pretty much clear approach to landing. And if they didn't make it, it was less likely that they would kill other people other than themselves.

So they turned and went back to Wethersfield. Bud Day is thinking, I don't want to bail out of this plane again. My ankle is just healing up from the last time my chute didn't open. I want to come in and land this, and Billy Moore agreed that it was the best choice that they could make.

So they approached the landing strip. This is a complete instrument landing, with zero visibility and zero ceiling. It was black as it could be. On the first approach, Bud said to his copilot, Billy Moore, You take the controls, I'll watch. And if I can see the runway, I'll take the controls from you the instant right before we land, and I'll land it. Because Bud, sitting in the front, was the one that can see the runway.

And so as they made that first approach, right before touch down on impact was unknown, right before they touch down, Bud Day saw they were off the side of the runway. He saw a light on the side of the runway and said, Pull it back up. So they pulled it back up and they went back around again and they adjusted their radar again. As they approached, it was a complete instrument landing, zero ceiling, zero visibility. Right before impact, right before they touched, Bud said to Billy Moore, Pull it back up. That instant he realized they were lined up and within just an instant of making contact with the runway, Bud Day took the controls and set that plane down. And it was the first zero-zero landing that they had survived.

He said to Bill Moore, his copilot:

Good show, pal. That was about as scary as it's going to get. I think we owe the radar controllers a beer.

That tells you something about the spirit of this man.

□ 1330

He said: I didn't want to bail out again; my leg and back are still sore from the last bailout. And you know, Bill, we may be the only pilots living today that have made a zero visibility, zero ceiling landing.

And I think that turned out to be true.

Later on, Bud Day volunteered then for combat duty in Vietnam, where we went on to command the squadron there. As they were flying over that SAM site—that service-to-air missile site—his captain was Corwin Kippenharn of Amana, Iowa—two Iowans together in that flight as they were hit and shot down on that date. They punched out, but Day was taken prisoner immediately.

That was the third time he cheated death, when they took a direct hit on the fuselage of that plane. As he bailed out, this time his chute did open, but when it opened, it settled him down in the location where he was immediately taken captive.

His copilot—Kip, as he was known—was rescued right away. And as Bud Day is on the ground looking up, there was an American helicopter that was hovering off at a close distance. They were looking for him. He was in the trees and they couldn't see him, but Bud could see the helicopter. And standing in the side of that helicopter door was his copilot with a rifle in his hand. They were looking to go get Bud Day. If they would have seen him, they would have been able to recover him. But of course that didn't happen, and he was put into captivity.

So three times he cheated death. As they beat him and as they tortured him, as they put him in a hole, he had his arm broken in three places. He had other injuries from the bailout. He had hit the side of the plane on the way out and suffered those injuries. But they drove him and marched him through the villages in what they would liked to have called a "march of shame."

But he was put under guard by a young Vietnamese teenager whom Bud Day feigned that he was—he was hurt badly and it was hard for him to walk; his knee was bad; his arm was broken three places. But he feigned that he was worse than he was. He noticed that his captor would go off and talk to another guard because he believed that Bud could not move, could not get out of the hole that he was in, and that he wouldn't be able to travel. So he was a relaxed kind of a guard that wasn't really paying attention. Bud recognized that, he exploited that, and he feigned his injuries to be—it was bad, but he feigned them to be worse than they were. As he did so, the guard got more and more relaxed. And after several days, Bud saw his opportunity.

They were going to move him then on up to North Vietnam to the Hanoi Hilton is what it sounded like. There was some expression; the guard had drawn a picture into the dirt of a jeep, and that said that they were going to transport him. So they went in and tied his legs together with a cord and they left him there. Bud Day knew that within hours, or a day or so, they were going to come and get him. And once he went to the next stage of his captivity, each day that goes by gets harder and harder to escape.

So as the guard went over to talk to his friend and had his back turned, Bud Day was able to untie the cords that tied his legs together, even though he only had one arm to do it and the other one broken in three places. When he did that, he had to pick a time that he thought the guard was as relaxed as possible. He got out of that hole, and he headed out through the jungle to try to get down to the DMZ—the demilitarized zone—and to try to get, then, across the DMZ, cross a river, swim across a river, and then try to get into American hands. That looked like it was going to be a long trip, and it was.

Bud Day had a canteen. He had some water in it. He was able to refill that sometimes from water that was captured from rainwater and banana leaves when he would stop and refill his canteen. He went for days without eating, days without thinking about eating. He was so focused on avoiding "the V," as he called them, the North Vietnamese military, but also the Viet Cong.

As he's traveling through North Vietnam, traveling through enemy territory, he had to be ever alert to maintain hiding and travel at night part of the time for the first couple, three days of his trip because that was the only way it would be safe. But to try to navigate at night through the canopy of the jungle and try to follow trails that you don't know where they go is a very, very difficult task.

To keep his mind on task as he got weaker and weaker was a struggle. That is something that is so impressive to see that he was able to hold it together. And he wouldn't have said that he held it together. He went up and down through delirium. He would discipline his mind back to focusing on staying alive because he remembered his beloved wife, Dorie. He remembered his children. He remembered the people that he flew with—the Misty pilots and the Misty team that was out there.

He prayed to God to come and save him. The 23rd Psalm was his favorite Psalm. When he didn't know what else to pray, he prayed the 23rd Psalm. It happens to also be my mother's and mine.

As he worked his way down south and was able to build himself the equivalent of a little bamboo raft and go into that river—and the river that he said was equivalent to—and Bud Day grew up on the Missouri River and played out there on the Missouri River, where

I've spent a fair amount of time, outside of Sioux City. But he said the river was equivalent to the Missouri River at St. Louis. It had a lot of water. It was flowing fast when he put into it. He thought that it would be slower than it was. It was flowing more than 7 or 8 miles an hour. That's about what the river flows around up in Sioux City, Iowa, today.

It took him downstream fast, but he was able to get across the other side with arm broken in three places and all. As he emerged from the river, he had to struggle his way through the jungle, starving, hungry, weak from hunger. He found a cache of U.S. military—we would call them today MREs. He thought: I found the mother lode of food; now I can reenergize myself. I can store up with food. I can get my energy back, and I'll be able to go on.

But each can that he picked up had been bayoneted because it was likely U.S. Marines who couldn't carry all of the food with them; they ate their fill. And in that jungle, if you poke a hole in a can, it only takes a little while and that food is spoiled. So it was all spoiled. But he was glad to see that the marines were following the due diligence in their combat training that they'd had.

Throughout this, you will hear his voice kind of go up in despair, and then he would check himself and say: What are you complaining about, Bud? It's a great day. The sun came up in a bright way this morning. You had good weather to travel with.

He found a way to find a blessing in thing after thing. He was shelled and escaped death then. U.S. bombs were dropping around him at a close area. He escaped death then. He had to go barefoot across the craters of a bomb field where some of the sand turns into glass. It cut his feet. His feet were swollen. He was wounded from some of that. And of course an arm broken in three places.

Ten to 12 days he wandered across the desert, always re-navigating, always resetting himself, always disciplining himself to stay on task: Stay on task. God is saving you for something.

Throughout those days, those days of courage, he was faced multiple times with North Vietnamese military that, at any slipup—if he hid in the wrong place, if they looked in the wrong place, if he made a motion, he would have been captured.

Outside of Khe Sanh, which was a marine base about 2 kilometers or perhaps 2 miles from there, Bud Day's luck ran out. He was encountered by a couple of young North Vietnamese who were either preparing to assault Khe Sanh or trying to assault any supply chains that would be coming to it. They discovered Bud Day, who then, when he realized he was discovered—now, remember, he lost about 25 pounds. He went into this weighing about 150. Maybe at this time it's less than 125 pounds. He's weak from hunger. He's eaten frogs and drank some

water and a little bit of pulp from a banana tree that he took apart, and that's about it. So you can imagine how weak he must have been, how wounded he was, with a bad knee and an arm broken in three places, but he got up to run.

As he ran—he made it a ways. He got through the jungles a ways, but as they shot at him, he took a bullet through the thigh and a bullet through the hand. He continued to run to evade his captors, who nearly didn't find him, but at the last minute, as they happened to find themselves standing next to him, not realizing it, they captured him. They captured him and they pressed him back again and sent him back to Hanoi to the Hanoi Hilton, where all of these days of disciplining his mind and himself, the resolve that was there went away, because he lost all of those days and went back into the Hanoi Hilton.

This is the man whose spirit held together. And when they began to torture him in an even more sophisticated and even more relentless fashion—they would hang him by his feet for hours. They would beat him with fan belts. He said that—here's an expression from the 15th chapter of his autobiography. This chapter is titled, "Crucifixion." He vividly details the most violent and barbaric tortures he endured. He called them "rope tricks." That gives you a sense of Bud Day's sense of humor.

There were "rope tricks" that literally dislocated shoulders and tore muscles, flesh-piercing leg irons, torture cuffs, and kneeling on sharp objects for days on end until the knees became raw, bloody stumps.

They beat him with fan belts. And he would pray, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

This is something that I think needs to go into the RECORD verbatim, Mr. Speaker. Bud Day, ever the warrior, prayed:

Jesus, if I survive this nightmare, I will have divine understanding. I am your brother, in blood and deed. I am being crucified! I know Satan. I have seen the deepest rings of hell. I am in the pit, Lord, and I am fading. My strength is waning. Give me strength, Dear God, strength. I cannot bear the thought of my wife or children hearing that I am a traitor. I cannot live in disgrace with my fellow prisoners.

Can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, the spirit of a man who feared he would disgrace his fellow prisoners? He couldn't bear the thought of becoming a traitor. He couldn't bear the thought of not seeing his beloved wife, Dorie, and the kids again. This was Colonel Bud Day. This is the spirit of the man who gave courage and inspiration to all of those in the Hanoi Hilton.

I recall the day we commemorated the statue of Bud Day at the airport in Sioux City, where we got together and named the airstrip after Colonel Bud Day. There's a statue there of Bud Day—it's a bronze statue that I'll describe in a moment, Mr. Speaker.

Bud Day's defiance to his captors—they would point a rifle at his head and

threaten to execute him, and Bud Day would stand there and sing the national anthem. There was another prisoner of war who was first blamed for organizing a prayer session. A number of them took the oath, essentially an oath that they would hold their ground and insist that they were going to do prayer sessions. As the Vietnamese marched them off, the first one to be marched off was beaten and bloodied and being hauled off, and what does Bud Day do? Stood up on his bunk and sang the national anthem at the top of his lungs. That voice of him singing the national anthem echoed across these cellblocks. They couldn't all see each other, Mr. Speaker, but they could hear. They echoed it across the cellblocks. They all stood up and sang the national anthem at the top of their lungs.

They asked that prisoner, What did that make you feel like? And he said, It made me feel like I was 9 feet tall, ready to hunt bear with a switch. And the statue of Bud Day that commemorates the Bud Day Airstrip in Sioux City is a bronze statue, 9 feet tall.

I remember the day that his twin daughters unveiled that statue from the roof of the airport building, where they pulled the tarp off and showed us the statue of Colonel Bud Day, the man who cheated death time after time after time, the man whom a lot of us wouldn't have believed that his life would end, even that he could cheat nature. I thought he might have been able to do that.

I listened to the remarks made by JOHN MCCAIN on the floor of the Senate this Monday, and I was impressed by that delivery, by the poignant moments that JOHN MCCAIN captured. I will just hit some of those highlights because I think it's so important and I was so impressed with his presentation. I think it's very close to the delivery that he gave yesterday at the service.

He said that Bud's lifetime "could have supplied enough experiences, excitement, and satisfaction for 10 lifetimes."

"He knew terror and suffering. He knew joy and deliverance. He knew solidarity, self-respect, and dignity."

This is JOHN MCCAIN still:

"We met in 1967 when the Vietnamese left me to die in the prison cell Bud shared with Major Norris Overly. Bud and Norris wouldn't let me die. They bathed me, fed me, nursed me, encouraged me, and ordered me back to life."

Norris did much of the work because Bud had healing of his own to do, to paraphrase. But to continue the quote:

"Bud showed me how to save my self-respect and my honor, and that is a debt I can never repay." From JOHN MCCAIN.

Continuing to quote:

"Bud was a fierce—and I mean really fierce—resister. He could not be broken in spirit no matter how broken he was in body."

"He defied men who had the power of life and death over us. To witness him

sing the national anthem in response to having a rifle pointed at his face—well, that was something to behold.”

“In 1967, then-Major Bud Day commanded a squadron of F-100s that served as forward air controllers over North Vietnam and Laos. They were called the Mistys, named for Bud’s favorite song.” On August 26, 1967, Bud Day was one of the casualties over Vietnam.

□ 1345

Continuing the quote of Senator MCCAIN:

Bud was the bravest man I ever knew, and I have known more than a few. He was great company too and made it possible to actually have fun in prison once in a while.

An extraordinary statement to make, knowing the pain, the agony, and the torture that they all went through there in Hanoi Hilton, in that prisoner of war camp.

Mr. Speaker, I want to relate, though, the Bud Day that I knew. We see him here, the Bud Day of his later years—the happy face, the sparkle in his eyes, that look, that smile. Anybody that knew Bud Day understood this man by looking at this picture. It captured him. It literally actually captured the real man that was there. This is the Bud Day that I knew.

He loved to hunt and fish; he loved the outdoors. As busy as he was and as active in his law practice up until the last day’s of his life, he still made time to go out to the field. He made time to come back to Iowa and South Dakota, that area that he grew up in that he knew so well and loved so much. He always kept his home connections with his home territory.

As we went out in the field year after year and hunted pheasants together primarily—South Dakota and Iowa—I will tell a little narrative. Now, think of this fighter pilot who has been through so much, who could fly up through that Valley of Death and tell you the narrative of all the anti-aircraft that was being fired at them and the surface-to-air missiles that were fired at them and, of course, small arms fire that they would fire at them constantly. Here is how Bud Day would explain it: It was really exciting. Can you imagine a man with the kind of courage that would be facing death by expressing, It was really exciting?

This is a man that loved the outdoors, he loved to hunt, he loved to shoot. We would put together hunts—and we’ll do another one this fall—it’s going to be the “Bud Day Pheasant Hunt.”

But this is the sparkle in his eye—he always wore the sunglasses out there—but I know this sparkle in his eye. That smile on his face anybody would know. The people that knew Bud Day would smile.

If you hold your hand like this and you stretch it out, you know that’s the action of him stretching the tendons in his injured hand that he did constantly at rest. That hand would always be stretching those tendons back out.

In that ceremony yesterday, there was eulogy after eulogy by other true American heroes, other Medal of Honor recipients, others that flew and fought with him, or part of the Misty Squadron, and the families, the military wives that were there, the people in that room, the four stars on shoulders time after time. And as I looked around that room and I saw all that brass, I thought: there are at least enough stars here for a constellation at this funeral, probably enough for a galaxy if you look at all the people whose lives he touched. And in the four legs of my journey down there, in three of them someone approached me and said: Did you know Bud Day? Are you on your way to the funeral, are you from the funeral? Here is how he touched my life.

In the last leg of the journey, a young man across the aisle from me asked me if I was on my way back from the funeral. I said yes, and we talked a little bit. I don’t know that he knew I’m a Member of Congress. I asked him what he did. He said, I’m an aviator. A little bit later he pulled up a picture of some of the pilots standing there together with Colonel Day in the middle taken recently, within the last couple of years, with a great big beaming smile on the face of Bud Day and those proud pilots all standing in a row.

We exchanged cards as we stepped off the plane. I put it in my pocket, my front pocket, so I would look at it later, because without my glasses it’s better to shake hands and smile and read it later. When I got home last night, I pulled it out. This man is a Blue Angels pilot, proud and honored to have his picture taken with Colonel Bud Day. I’m proud and honored to have had the privilege of knowing him, admiring him, stepping up to do some work to honor him.

The honor that they gave him yesterday as we went on a 48.1-mile procession from the funeral service to the cemetery in Pensacola, every mile had mourners standing out there. For the first 15 or so miles it was almost shoulder to shoulder. I have never, Mr. Speaker, seen so many flags and umbrellas in the same place in my life. You would see families, full families, standing there holding flags, waving them, hands over their hearts. You might see someone in shorts and a T-shirt standing at full salute as the procession went by—hundreds of cars on the way to the cemetery.

When we entered the cemetery, there stood airmen in full salute for the first leg down through the cemetery, perhaps a half of mile of airmen stretched out. That is something that grabs your heart. When we turned the corner, we turned the corner and then it was marines in full dress saluting all the way down to the burial ceremony. It was something that puts your heart up in your throat and moved people to tears and to emotions that they had not seen all day by that great, great level of love, appreciation, and respect for

America, up until the moment of his death, America’s greatest living hero, Colonel Bud Day.

As I’ve said, I’ve had the privilege to walk the Iowa—and South Dakota—Iowa cornfields with Bud Day and to hunt and to shoot and to stop and rest and talk philosophy and history and politics and what we need to do.

I would like to put into the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, that the rallies that we did here to battle ObamaCare were inspired by Bud Day, on top of one of the bluffs up in Plymouth County, Iowa, where he said: Call everybody into the Capitol, surround the place, jam the place, don’t let anybody in, don’t let anybody out. If you just get so many people there that say: Keep your hands off my health care, they will have to give up. That was Bud Day. That brought tens of thousands of people here.

But in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to put JOHN MCCAIN’s description of heaven into the RECORD, because I see it the same way. I’m glad he said it, and I’m glad he wrote it. He said, speaking of Bud Day, Colonel Bud Day:

But he’s gone now to a heaven I expect he imagined would look like an Iowa cornfield in early winter filled with pheasants.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a shot, I believe, of the last hunt in Iowa as Colonel Bud Day walked off the field, taken by my youngest son, Jeff, who did so because he wanted to commemorate that moment fearing that it might be the last time. As I look at this picture of Colonel Bud Day, America’s greatest hero, Medal of Honor recipient, 70-some other medals, every combat medal available to him in three wars, serving our country, giving us TRICARE, giving us inspiration to battle ObamaCare, with a smile on his face and a glint in his eye and a sense of humor and a way to express that extraordinary life that he lived, JOHN MCCAIN said, as I do:

I will hunt the field with him again. God bless his life.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### JULY WRAP-UP

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the Speaker knows, I am also the minority whip. As the minority whip, at the close of the week we normally have a colloquy between the majority leader and myself. That colloquy is to discuss the schedule for the week to come; it is to discuss the priorities that each side believes ought to be considered by this House. We do not have that colloquy when the week to come does not have a session.

We have now adjourned, or will soon adjourn, for a period of 5 weeks when we will not be in session. We have adjourned without doing the people’s

business. We have adjourned without resolving some of the most vexing challenges that confront this Congress and confront our country. We have adjourned without addressing some of the priorities that the Senate has acted upon and sent to this House, or if they haven't sent them to this House have passed them and are ready to respond to our initiatives. Mr. Speaker, that's unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I will be talking about in this hour—and I probably won't take the whole hour—but I will be talking about some of the things that we have not done that we ought to be doing, some of the things that we ought to be doing rather than taking a 5-week break.

But let me quickly add: I'm one of the Democratic leaders. I do not criticize the Republicans for this 5-week break, because we normally take a break in August so that Members and their families can take some time, so that Members can be home to talk to their constituents, seek their advice, seek their counsel, explain what is happening here in Washington to, at this point in time, a rightfully angry group of Americans who see their board of directors that we call the Congress of the United States not working very well, not attendant to the significant issues that confront us.

The House passed a budget. It passed a budget about 125 days ago. The Senate passed a budget about 123 days ago. The way the process is supposed to work is the way it works in your families, Mr. Speaker, and in my family. When we have a dispute, we sit down, we talk about it and we try to come to a resolution. Some call that resolution a "compromise," a recognition that you have a perspective, I have a perspective; if we are going to move forward, we need to harmonize those perspectives. That is what democracy is all about—bringing together disparate views from various geographic locations with various interests at heart and try to resolve those differences and move our country forward.

Notwithstanding that, Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the fact that the Speaker says that—and said during the campaign—he wanted to make sure that: a) the House worked its will; b) that we pursued regular order; and c) that he wanted the Senate to pass a budget, they did so. But the House has refused to go to conference. That's unfortunate, but it is not unique in this House.

The Senate also passed an immigration bill. That immigration bill tries to deal with one of the most vexing challenges that confronts our country. It is an issue that has a large amount of agreement outside this institution. The United States Chamber of Commerce, representing much of business in America, and the AFL-CIO, representing organized labor, have agreed that this immigration bill should be supported. The agriculture community from California to Florida to Maine to Arizona

have essentially agreed this is a bill which will move us forward. Essentially, there is a broad-based agreement that the Senate bill is something that will create jobs, grow our economy, and make our country more stable.

□ 1400

There is a general agreement—I would say an almost unanimous agreement—that we need to keep our borders secure, that people whom we do not authorize should not be allowed to come into the country. We all agree on that. So we are working to make sure that our borders are even more secure. There is unanimity on that issue. In fact, the Senate appropriated a large number of dollars to accomplish that objective. We have not taken up an immigration bill in this House; and, certainly, because we have not, we haven't gone to conference.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we took up a farm bill on the floor of this House, significantly, after the Senate had passed a bipartisan bill dealing with agriculture and dealing with assistance to those in America—the richest country on the face of the Earth—who are going hungry, a large number of whom are children who live in America. The Committee on Agriculture passed out a bipartisan bill in the last Congress, and it was never brought to the floor by my Republican friends. This year, the committee also passed out a bipartisan bill that was brought to this floor. It could have and should have been passed with a bipartisan vote, not because I agreed with all of it, but because it was appropriate to have a bill to go to conference with on this important subject. Our Republican friends added three amendments which we thought were clearly harmful to those in need in America.

As a result, we didn't vote for it, but that's not why it failed, Mr. Speaker. It failed because 62 Republicans voted against the bill reported out with every Republican voting in committee for it; but as Mr. LUCAS, the chairman of the committee observed, it apparently wasn't good enough for those 62 Republicans. Compromise seems very difficult for some people in this House, but I again remind us all it is absolutely essential.

We then passed a farm bill which said, unlike the last half a century, we would drop food assistance to the needy in America. Mr. Speaker, my faith tells me to try to feed the hungry, house the homeless, clothe the naked, attend the least of these. The bill that we passed for the first time in a half a century left out the neediest in America.

In the course of passing that bill, the chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. Speaker, said we are passing this bill so that we can go to conference with the clear implication at that point in time—because the Senate bill does take care of the neediest who are hungry, adults and children, along with the needs of our farmers, who produce

our food and fiber on which all of us rely—that, with this bill, we can go to conference. Mr. Speaker, you and I both know we haven't gone to conference. So we leave here with much of the business of America undone, unattended, without an effort to reach compromise.

Mr. Speaker, additionally, as you know, on September 30, the authorization for the operations of government and the funding thereof will come to an end, so it will be necessary for us to come to an agreement. I hope—but I know of none—that there are being plans made to utilize these next 5 weeks to try to reach a compromise, an agreement, a way forward to ensure the funding of our government and the operations so critical to so many millions not only here but around the world.

Mr. Speaker, we began the July work period with a measure of optimism. With 4 full weeks of session in July and the first few days of August, we have not met that optimism. There was much reason to hope that this House could make serious headway on appropriations bills and reach a compromise on student loans. Now, we passed that student loan compromise this Wednesday. That was a good thing to do, and it was along the lines that the President proposed some months ago. My Republican colleagues would rightfully say it was along the lines that they had proposed and passed this House, and of course our Senate colleagues will say it is the compromise that the Senate formed and that we passed.

But in this time, the majority's strategy for moving appropriations bills through this House has utterly and completely failed. The Ryan budget—or the "Ryan retreat," as I call it—has failed. With 4 full, consecutive weeks in which to get things done, we have not enacted a single appropriations bill that was consistent with either the Budget Control Act of 2011 or this year's Ryan budget.

In fact, we haven't enacted a single appropriations bill—period. Now, we've passed bills through this House, but we haven't been able to get to compromise, and that's not unusual. We've found the appropriations process difficult over the past few years, but it is still an indication of failure to attempt to reach compromise that we have not gone to a budget conference to determine what numbers we will use, because, if you can't agree on a number or numbers, it is impossible to agree on legislation.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I sadly note that my friends in the majority have not even had the courage or, in my opinion, the intellectual honesty to go to conference on the budget to resolve these differences. Why? Because I believe that Mr. RYAN believes that any compromise he would make would not be supported by his party because they don't want to compromise, which is anathema to many of our Republican colleagues. "Regular order," it seems, means simply "their order."

Now, as I've said, we are leaving for the August recess with just 9 legislative days remaining until the end of the fiscal year—9 days. That's what is scheduled for legislative business between now and September 30—9 days. As I said, not a single appropriations bill has been sent to the President's desk. A bill that we were considering this week, which was supposed to be the principal item of business this week, was taken from the floor because it did not have the support of the majority party. This is not a recipe for responsible governance by the majority. It is a recipe for another manufactured crisis and threat of a government shut-down.

Mr. Speaker, our economy, our businesses, and our middle class families cannot and ought not endure further uncertainty as a result of this Congress' failure to do its job. The most egregious manifestation of the majority's failure to govern has been the irrational sequester policy that they not only refused to prevent but have now fully embraced. Why do I say they've fully embraced it? Because it gets to their number included in the Ryan budget without their having to make one single choice of cutting a single item. It simply says, This is the number. Meet it—no prioritization, no choice, no decision. The Ryan budget passed this House in March without a single Democratic vote—an endorsement, in theory, of this Republican Congress of cuts even deeper than the sequester imposes.

Now, let me say parenthetically that a lot of my Republican colleagues will stand at that podium or at one of these podiums and say, This is the President's sequester. Mr. Speaker, America needs to know that is not true, and I believe too many who make that statement know it not to be true. We passed legislation in this House in the middle of July of 2011 which said we're going to reach certain numbers, and if we don't, we're going to have a sequester. Mr. Speaker, you may recall that that was the Republican Cut, Cap, and Balance bill, whose policy was to have a sequester if the numbers set forth were not reached. That was before it was included in the bill which was a compromise to reach resolution so that America did not default on its bills.

I was not for the sequester. The President was not for the sequester, and we Democrats voted overwhelmingly—almost unanimously, perhaps unanimously—against that Cut, Cap, and Balance bill and its sequester. Why? Because cutting across the board the highest priority and the lowest priority by exactly the same percentage is an irrational policy. No family in America would do it.

Mr. Speaker, the example I use is that somebody in the family loses his job. The family income goes down. They have a budget. They have a budget for food, and they have a budget for movies. The sequester says take 10 percent from food and 10 percent from

movies. There is no rational family in America that would do that. They would say, This month or this 6 months or this year, we're not going to the movies, but we're going to keep food on the table. That's the rational judgment that we would make, but that's not what the sequester says.

Having said that, we have offered amendments seven times in the last 6 months to set aside the sequester while, at the same time, reducing the deficit by the same amount. Seven times we were refused by the majority party the opportunity to even offer that amendment to have, as the Speaker says he wants, the House work its will. If they didn't agree with our amendment, they could have voted against it; but they didn't want to deal with our amendment because they like the sequester, because the sequester gets them to their number without their having to make a decision on cutting a single thing.

As I predicted then, when theory turns to practice in the Ryan budget, even Republicans, themselves, cannot live with the policies. Their own chairman of the Appropriations Committee characterized just the other day—this was Chairman ROGERS of Kentucky, a conservative Republican, my friend with whom I've worked for many, many years as a member of the Appropriations Committee—he characterized the cuts included in the Ryan budget as “unrealistic and ill-conceived.”

□ 1415

That's the Republican chairman of the Appropriations Committee saying of the Republican budget, known as the Ryan budget, “unrealistic and ill-conceived.” Their policy of sequester remains, Mr. Speaker, an albatross around the neck of the American people and of our economy.

If there were not a single Democrat in this House or in the Senate, not a single Democrat, Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the Ryan budget could not pass this Congress.

The Republican pro-sequester spending-cuts-only approach simply does not work, and this week's Transportation-HUD appropriation debacle proves it. I want to quote again the chairman of the committee:

With this action, the House has declined to proceed on the implementation of the very budget it adopted just 3 months ago.

Let me make it clear. No Democrat had the opportunity to vote on this; no Democrat voted against this. We weren't for it—make no mistake—but the decision was made completely on the majority side of the aisle that they didn't have the votes for their bill. They could not implement the very budget that was adopted just 3 months ago.

“Thus, Mr. Speaker, I believe the House has made its choice,” said Chairman ROGERS. “Sequestration and its unrealistic and ill-conceived discretionary cuts must be brought to an end,” so said HAL ROGERS, Republican,

conservative from Kentucky, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. “Sequestration must be brought to an end.”

As I've said, Mr. Speaker, those are the words of HAL ROGERS. Not my words, his words. I know that Chairman ROGERS is not the only Member of his party who is fed up with the Tea Party faction and their extreme agenda. As we prepare to go home to our districts over the month of August and hear their concerns about jobs and our economy and the pain of sequester's senseless cuts, I have spoken to hundreds of employees who work in our defense establishment who are lamenting the fact that not only are they being forced to take off 1 day a week for no pay and they can't even volunteer to work, who are lamenting the fact that those at the point of the spear in Afghanistan and other troubled parts of the world, they cannot take off Friday. They need the support that we give them from here in this country and, indeed, around the world in the civilian workforce, in DOD, the Department of Defense, all the time, not just 4 days a week.

As we prepare to go home to our districts over the month of August, as I said, and hear their concerns and the pain of the sequester's senseless cuts, I hope that we can turn the page of the July work period and return in a different spirit. See, September need not be July's second act.

In the short time we have left, just 9 legislative days before the fiscal year ends, I would urge the Speaker to take a different path. Instead of taking the familiar road of partisanship, posturing and spin, let us embrace the path of compromise and shared accomplishment, one we in this Congress might call, as the poet Robert Frost said, the road less traveled by. It's a wonderful poem by one of America's greatest poets. He said:

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence:

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—I took  
the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.

We have difficult and pressing challenges to address in a short time: passing a budget; replacing the sequester with a balanced alternative; and averting a default on our debt, a default which would be catastrophic for America, for its people, for its economy, and would have ramifications throughout the world.

We can begin, Mr. Speaker, by going to conference on the budget and allowing both sides to sit down and start working on an agreement. That seems to be, Mr. Speaker, the road less traveled by; a road forward; a road that leads to positive, constructive, supportable results, not backward; a road to constructive compromise, not destructive confrontation; and to results that benefit our people and our economy. Mr. Speaker, such a road would surely make all the difference for this Congress and for this country.

Mr. Speaker, we need to work together. Newt Gingrich, a former Speaker with whom I served, reached a compromise with President Clinton. There were a lot of people on his side of the aisle that didn't want to see an agreement between President Clinton and Speaker Gingrich. It was on the funding of government, the basic responsibility this Congress has, or any board of directors of any enterprise has.

Mr. Gingrich stood at that podium, Mr. Speaker, and talked to what he referred to as his perfectionist caucus, people who wanted it their way and were not prepared to compromise from a road other than their way. He said, Mr. Speaker, to that perfectionist caucus, Look, I know this is not exactly what you want, but the American people have elected a President of another party, Bill Clinton, and they've elected a Senate with a lot of Democrats in there who don't agree with us, and, yes, some Republicans who don't agree with us. They also elected a lot of Democrats to the House of Representatives. He said, Obviously, a majority of the Members of the House were Republicans. But if the country was going to move forward, if there was going to be a positive resolution to the conflict that existed between differing points of view, that there would need to be compromise. He admonished that perfectionist caucus to understand that this was a democracy, not a dictatorship, and that agreement and compromise was the essence of what democracy meant.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that over the 5 weeks that are to come that Members will reflect, communicate with our citizens, and come to an understanding of the necessity to act not just our way or my way, not just to reflect what I want, but to reflect what we as a country working together can accomplish. Mr. Speaker, if we do that, America will continue to be the greatest country on the face of the Earth, providing opportunity for our children and our families, our workers and our seniors, and continuing to be that shining city on a hill of which Ronald Reagan spoke so glowingly.

Mr. Speaker, let us hope in these 5 weeks we learn how to work together. That's what our people want. As importantly, that is what our people need.

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

#### IN REGARDS TO BIPARTISANSHIP

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it's always such an honor to speak here on the floor. Some have said that you'll regret being in Congress. Well, it's where the fight for America is.

I appreciated so much the comments, as I sat here for some time listening to the former majority leader of the

House, talking about the need for bipartisanship, the importance of bipartisanship, the importance of working together. The deepest regret I experienced in listening to that wonderful speech by my friend from Maryland was that I didn't have a transcript of that speech to read him every single week that the Democrats were in the majority here on this floor and every single time that they came forward with a closed rule allowing no amendments. In fact, each time that it came to the floor, the Democratic majority, during those 4 years between January of 2007 and January of 2011, it was the most closed Congress in the history of the country, with the least number of open rules, the least amount of bipartisanship. They rammed through the most destructive bill in American history in the last 100 years, that being the ObamaCare bill, without a single Republican vote. There was no bipartisanship.

Anyway, I thoroughly enjoyed the comments from my friend, the former majority leader. Gosh, I wish I could have read that back to him over and over during the 4 years they were in the majority. He has such a great sense of humor, Mr. Speaker. I know he would have laughed over and over as I read it to him. In fact, there was a time that the majority leader was coming down the aisle and we were about to vote on the card check bill, which was going to eliminate secret ballots for elections. The secret ballot would have been eliminated for elections to be a unionized group or not to be. I was kidding around with my friend from Maryland as he came by, and I said, Word here on the floor is that you're about to vote against your party and against the card check bill so that you're not going to be in agreement to eliminate secret ballots. He's so intelligent and has such a great sense of humor. He said, The odds of that happening are infinitesimal. I said, It's just that everybody here on the floor knows that before NANCY PELOSI became Speaker, she had promised John Murtha would be the majority leader. And if you hadn't had a secret ballot, John Murtha would have been the majority leader instead of you. He laughed. He has a great sense of humor.

So I'm sure if I were able to go back in time and read our former majority leader's comments today about the importance of bipartisanship, he would probably laugh as he did when he voted to end the secret ballot for union elections, even though the secret ballot is what got him elected as majority leader.

□ 1430

But are some amazing things going on. It was huge when this Congress did something a few weeks ago that people said couldn't be done and that was with regard to the agriculture bill and that was many years ago, the agriculture bill, which was quite small, comparatively, combined with the food stamp

bill. And I wondered when I got here 8½ years ago why was food stamps part of the agriculture bill. It was explained to me that this is strictly for political purposes, because there are not enough farmers that have enough representation in Congress to ever get a farm bill passed by itself, and that there's enough people concerned about the waste in the food stamp program and the abuses in the food stamp program that it might have a hard time just passing on its own without having a lot of restructuring and efforts to clean up the waste, fraud, and abuse. So by putting them together, you combine enough votes from both sides of the aisle to get a farm bill with food stamps passed. But if you separate them, you won't pass either one, at least not in that current form.

So it was really historic what was done and why a number of us voted for the agriculture bill without the food stamps attached. But we kept making it very clear, we're not out to end the food stamp program. We know there are people who need food help and we want to help them, so we are not for taking food out of the mouths of children that can't feed themselves, even though we were continually told that by people on the other side of the aisle. It broke my heart because I had a bunch of good friends, even though they're at one end of the political spectrum and I'm at the other, but they'd come to the floor and say something that they surely, surely, I hope they didn't mean. But they did say it, that Republicans are trying to take food out of the mouths of children. Well, that was rather tragic of them to say that since that was simply not true. And the heartbreak of having friends come down and make allegations that absolutely, unequivocally were not true came rushing back as I heard our former majority leader say that we were trying to eliminate food to the hungry when we made the point over and over.

I know it is tough being in the leadership of either party. You're constantly doing stuff. He probably didn't hear where we said over and over, We're not eliminating the food stamp program; we're separating it from the ag bill, that's all. So I will make sure that our friend understands and gets the message. We actually were not out to eliminate the food stamp program, but we sure do need to clean it up.

I took grief for just telling of a constituent that had mentioned that he was standing in line at the grocery store behind somebody who had crab legs, and he was wishing he could afford to have crab legs and he was looking at his ground meat. Anyway, then when that person in front of him got ready to pay for the crab legs, he pulled out a food stamp card.

I forget which Washington rag it was, but one of them—and it may not have been a Washington rag. But the left wing went nuts talking about how I am accusing people of squandering precious food stamp money on crab legs

when that was not the case at all. Then right after that, one of the Washington papers did have a front page story, and in part of that story was a picture out here where seafood is sold, a massive amount of crabs for sale with a big red sign saying, "Food stamp cards welcome."

Breitbart, I've got so many great friends there, brilliant people, and even though they're really brilliant, they like me okay. They ran with the story about how the left wing made a big deal out of it, and all they had to do was go to a seafood place.

Anyway, I also saw a picture that was not in the paper, massive crab legs, and there was that red sign that they take food stamps. So, obviously, it would seem that the left wing blogs, in their attempt to smear me, actually exposed, once again, their ignorance.

So there are a lot of things that need to be fixed up. We want to help people that need food that can't provide for themselves. But if they can work, it is a good thing to push people to reach their God-given potential.

The problem with that, especially for African Americans—and I think they're the worst hit group in all of America with regard to unemployment. This President's policies have absolutely devastated African American communities in this country with a massive, high unemployment rate. And so I sure hope that we can change things because the unemployed of whatever race, creed, color, gender, they deserve an opportunity. They deserve a chance at pursuing happiness. But these policies of this administration are making that increasingly difficult.

That's why it really focused people's attention recently when the President came out in full support and actually made it happen and said: You know what, I am just going to speak into being new law and cancel old law. I've said before, some of the things that this administration, this President have done are so unconstitutional. One of the things that ought to end up resulting is a massive class action by all of the people who took his constitutional law course to want their money back, because for any President to say I rammed through ObamaCare without a single Republican vote, we didn't get any input from those people, we didn't want it. But you know what, it is such a disaster, and I'm hearing from people that I've called fat cats before, big business folks, they're saying it's going to devastate their businesses. So tell you what, I am going to postpone for a year the big business requirement, big business being anything over 50 employees, I'm going to postpone their requirements to follow the law, just choose not to enforce the law so they can get away with not following it for a year.

Well, I have listened to some of the President's incredible, amazing eloquence, some right here from this second podium here, expressing concerns

for Americans, but especially the poor and downtrodden. Now to me, somebody that's making \$11,000 has got it tough. It's tough to live on \$11,000 right now, but that's considered the poverty rate. It's right about \$11,000. So under the ObamaCare bill that was shoved through the House and Senate, unconstitutionally because it included a tax and raised revenue that did not originate in the House, and hopefully we'll get the Supreme Court's action on that and they'll do the right thing unless somebody knows something about Chief Justice Roberts that I don't. Anyway, it didn't originate in the House. I think we should ultimately get it struck down for that reason. They took a bill from the House, deleted every single word and substituted therein about 2,500 pages is what my copy was, for a tax credit for first time home buyers who were veterans or in the military. So, obviously, it was not germane, and hopefully the Supreme Court will still do the right thing and strike it down.

But in the meantime, people are having to make preparation to live under it. That includes Congress. Except for the leaders and the committee staff members, all of us in Congress are going to be forced into the ObamaCare exchanges come January.

So I've heard the President's speeches about caring so deeply about the middle class, and our former majority leader was talking about the middle class and what we need to do for them. But here again, I keep coming back to ObamaCare. I was shocked when I read in the ObamaCare bill that if you cannot afford to buy the minimum health care mandated by the Federal Government in ObamaCare, then you're initially going to have a 1 percent income tax, but then it is going to go to 2.5 by 2016. I thought, that's crazy. My friends across the aisle, President Obama, they're always talking about how they care so deeply about those who are struggling and doing everything they can to get by. It just is shocking to come to realize they have no clue about the suffering that somebody making \$14,000 is going to have thrust on them by ObamaCare when they can't—if they're only making \$14,000, it is unlikely their employer is going to be able to pay \$7,000 for an insurance policy, so they will be on their own.

We have heard over and over that employers are trying to get down below 50 employees. I know a restaurant back in Tyler, my hometown, they indicated they are going to sell off a couple of their restaurants to get under 50 because they can't afford to meet the mandate. So a lot of people are losing their insurance, despite the President's assurance you wouldn't. That's happening all over the place.

And it is happening, ironically—and this is kind of rich. It really is rich, and I hope America can see the humor. So many of our friends across of the aisle said over and over at these microphones, If you like your insurance, you

can keep it. And then they passed a bill without a single Republican vote that says all those people that said that, you can keep your insurance, they're not keeping, not one of them is going to keep their insurance. So it's kind of rich. It's a little humorous if you like sick irony. All these speeches about if you like your insurance—they're just quoting the President—you can keep it, turns out they're all wrong and every Member of Congress is going to lose their insurance come January 1, unless they retire before January 1, then they actually can keep their insurance.

And then we find out today that actually there is an issue because the way ObamaCare was addressed, it did prevent the leaders of both parties, as I read it, and committee staffs from having to be under ObamaCare. So the leaders, they're protected. They don't have to be under ObamaCare, and the committee staffs won't have to. But all the rest of us, all the rest of the Members of Congress, the rank and file, we'll be under it.

And now we find out there is a huge ambiguity because it doesn't say whether or not the Federal Government can continue to pay the 72 percent of the health care costs, the health insurance costs for Members of Congress. Right now Members of Congress, we are on Social Security, despite what the email that has been going around for 20 years says. We pay Social Security tax. Despite all this stuff about a golden parachute and you can retire and get every dime you make, I think that changed during Ronald Reagan's time as President. So you don't have a golden parachute. I think most Members have a 401(k)-type thing where the government will match up to 5 or 6 percent of what you put in, but it is the same retirement program that every single Federal worker across America has.

People forget that Newt Gingrich—and I appreciate my friend from Maryland bringing up Newt Gingrich. He's an amazing guy. He is a big idea guy, and I like the way he thinks. We don't agree on all his big ideas, and he doesn't agree with all of my big ideas, but he comes up with some good ideas. In the Contract With America, one of the big ideas that was immensely popular, way over 70 percent popular, was that Members of Congress ought to live under the same laws that everybody else in America does. And that passed. That was part of the contract, and they lived up to it. It became law, and so Members of Congress have to live under the same laws as everybody else does.

That's why, after I've been cooking ribs to share in a bipartisan manner—and not many days go by when I don't have somebody on either side of the aisle ask, Louie, when are we going to get ribs again? Well, the Architect of the Capitol found out. I thought he was a little overzealous, but he feels like I violate some of the codes that everybody else in America has to live under,

and so I can't cook ribs. We've had all kinds of things. The media wanted to come do something on me cooking ribs. President Bush liked my ribs.

□ 1445

People on both sides of the aisle do. They may not vote for anything I'm for, but they love my ribs. And it was a nice time.

But the reason I can't cook ribs anymore is because we're living under the same laws as everybody else did. And apparently there's a law that said you can't have a fire within 10 feet of wood in a building structure, so they shut me down. We're living under the same law as everybody else is.

And then it comes to ObamaCare, and the decision by the—and it wasn't by Congress. I was grilling our Republican leaders just earlier about exactly what's happening.

The Office of Personnel Management, under the Obama administration, has decided that the Federal Government will go ahead and, come January, we won't keep our same insurance. I've got a health savings account. They made sure I'm not going to get to keep my insurance, and we can't figure out what happens to the HSA.

I'd like to drop ObamaCare insurance and just put money into a health savings account. But they've even screwed us over with ObamaCare to prevent that kind of thing from happening.

So, anyway, it looks like the decision by the Obama administration will be that Members of Congress will have 72 percent of our health insurance paid by the taxpayers, and what we have to borrow from China, of course, or other places.

Well, that's nice, but if America is not playing under those same rules, it doesn't seem fair for us. And I'm hopeful, when we get back, maybe we can get a bipartisan bill through that just says everybody in America can opt out of ObamaCare and not pay a fine, not pay a tax or whatever you want to call it, and provide what they feel like is appropriate. But it all ought to be fair across the board.

And now, the issue has gotten rather large since we find out the IRS truly has been targeting, after 2010, when the President said, you know, how much they wanted to stop the Tea Party; he felt they were a threat to America. They were a blessing to America. They were a threat to an oppressive government, because everybody I've run into, I've talked to people of all kinds of national origins, all races, from both genders, I mean, all kinds of folks at Tea Party events. And the only thing I can find they have in common: they're all paying income tax. They're all paying income tax.

And the President felt like this group needed to be gone after, and he made comments to that effect. And somebody, and we need to find out whom, was the top person in the administration, but it appears it at least goes back to the President's own hand-

picked council, as far as who knew, who participated.

And of course there's been a denial, just like there was during Watergate, but we'll see what the truth is, even though there's a lot of obfuscation in the process.

But with regard to the IRS, the thing's very clear: we should not have the IRS involved in our health care at all, ever. And yet they are a central part of ObamaCare.

And then we find out this week, reading the story, it's changed some, but basically, a couple were wondering why law enforcement showed up at their home, when they had just looked online for a pressure cooker and a backpack. Turns out, apparently, at work one of them had looked at something else. They were no threat to anybody.

But the question keeps arising, wait a minute; who's monitoring every Web site that every American goes to?

Well, must be the NSA, apparently. But I did attend a classified briefing, so I can't go into anything there.

But it appeared, before the briefing, very clear to me, and I still feel this way, that when you blind yourself as to who the enemy is, as we have, purging all kinds of material from our FBI training material, State Department, intelligence material, as to who radical Islamists really are and what they actually believe, you blind our law enforcement, our security people, from the ability to see our enemy, we're not protected.

And then when you have an open border where people are coming across at will, and Border Patrolmen have told us three to five times faster than they ever have since we started talking about just handing out legal status, anybody that happened to be here by a certain date, all this talk about amnesty, citizenship, all these other things being talked, do they get benefits, not get benefits, all this talk has increased the number of people coming in by about three to five times.

The border's not secure. When you don't control what kind of terrorists may be coming into your country, and you don't train your law enforcement, your terrorist-discerning folks who it is that are the terrorists, and you keep pulling back our ability to see who our enemy really is, then it appears the solution is to have the Federal Government more intrusive than any of us ever dreamed it would be.

And then, you couple that with what we found out yesterday, and this article's dated August 1, 2013, and it's titled "Exclusive: Dozens of CIA Operatives on the Ground During Benghazi Attack." And in part it points out CNN has learned the CIA is involved in what one source calls an unprecedented attempt to keep the spy agency's Benghazi secrets from ever leaking out:

Since January, some CIA operatives involved in the agency's mission in Libya have been subjected to frequent, even monthly polygraph examinations, according to a

source with deep inside knowledge of the agency's workings. The goal of the questioning, according to sources, is to find out if anyone is talking to the media or to Congress.

It is being described as pure intimidation, with the threat that any unauthorized CIA employee who leaks information could face the end of his or her career.

In an exclusive communications obtained by CNN, one insider writes, "You don't jeopardize yourself, you jeopardize your family as well."

Another says, "You have no idea the amount of pressure being brought to bear on anyone with knowledge of this operation."

Agency employees typically are polygraphed every 3 or 4 years, never more than that," said former CIA operative and CNN analyst Robert Baer. In other words, the rate of the kind of polygraphs alleged by sources is rare.

So says the CNN article.

"If somebody is being polygraphed every month or every 2 months, it's called an issue polygraph, and that means the polygraph division suspects something, or they're looking for something, or they're on a fishing expedition, but it's absolutely not routine at all to be polygraphed monthly or bimonthly," said Baer.

A source now tells CNN that the number, talking about the number of people at Benghazi mission, was 35, with as many as seven wounded, some seriously. While it is still not known how many of them were CIA, a source tells CNN that 21 Americans were working in the building known as the annex, believed to be run by the agency, talking about the CIA.

He goes down, and he talks about Congressman FRANK WOLF, a dear friend. He says, WOLF has repeatedly gone to the House floor asking for a select committee to be set up, a Watergate-style probe involving several Intelligence Committee investigators assigned to get to the bottom of the failures that took place in Benghazi, and find out just what the State Department and CIA were doing there.

More than 150 fellow Republican Members of Congress have signed his request. And just this week, eight Republicans sent a letter to the new head of the FBI, James Comey, asking that he brief Congress within 30 days.

In the aftermath of the attack, WOLF said he was contacted by people closely tied with the CIA operatives and contractors who wanted to talk. Then suddenly, there was silence. And I can verify that problem as well from some of the people that were going to talk to me and then all of a sudden they went silent and said, no, I'm not going to talk.

"Initially they were not afraid to come forward. They wanted the opportunity, and they wanted to be subpoenaed, because if you're subpoenaed it sort of protects you. You're forced to come before Congress. That's all changed," said WOLF.

Speculation on Capitol Hill has included the possibility that U.S. agencies operating in Benghazi were secretly helping to move surface-to-air-

missiles out of Libya, through Turkey, and into the hands of the Syrians rebels. It's clear that two U.S. agencies were operating in Benghazi. One was the State Department. The other was the CIA.

The State Department told CNN in an email that it was only helping the new Libyan government destroy weapons deemed "damaged, aged, or too unsafe to retain," and that it was not involved in any transfer of weapons to other countries.

But the State Department also clearly told CNN they "can't speak for any other agencies." And the CIA would not comment on whether it was involved in the transfer of weapons or not.

So perhaps that was going on, but we still have got to get to the bottom of why four great, heroic Americans were allowed to be killed, were put in a situation like that.

What difference does it make at this point?

It makes a difference at this point, or a year from now, or 2 years from now, or 3½ years from now because people need to understand, they need to understand clearly.

When somebody's life is taken, normally, if a criminal law is involved, the statute of limitations are a lot longer. And Eric Holder, I can assure you, will not be Attorney General for the next 4 years. Three and one-half years from now we'll have a new administration. And we will hopefully get to the bottom of these scandals.

And they're not phony. We know that because the President has assured us, back when they first arose, he was going to get to the bottom of it. And unlike what one of the family members of those killed at Benghazi told me, there, at the ceremony, Secretary Clinton said we're going to get the guy that did the video. And all they wanted was to get justice from those who caused the death of their loved one.

We owe that to them, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 233. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the "Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building"; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 256. An act to amend Public Law 93-435 with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands, providing parity with Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa; to the committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the committee on Education and the Workforce for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

S. 668. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Main Street in Brockport, New York, as

the "Staff Sergeant Nicholas J. Reid Post Office Building"; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 796. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 302 East Green Street in Champaign, Illinois, as the "James R. Burgess Jr. Post Office Building"; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 885. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Park Street in Danville, Vermont, as the "Thaddeus Stevens Post Office"; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 1093. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 130 Caldwell Drive in Hazlehurst, Mississippi, as the "First Lieutenant Alvin Chester Cockrell, Jr. Post Office Building"; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 22, 113th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Monday, September 9, 2013, at 2 p.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2551. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Regulation Revision: Removal of the Pesticide Discharge Permitting Exemption in Response to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Decision [EPA-HQ-OW-2003-0063; FRL-9829-2] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2552. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Streptomycin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0852; FRL-9385-3] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2553. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dinotefuran; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions; Technical Amendment [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0755; FRL-9384-9] received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2554. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Data Requirements for Antimicrobial Pesticides [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0110; FRL-8886-5] (RIN: 2070-AD30) received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2555. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Imidacloprid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-QPP-2012-0204; FRL-9387-9] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2556. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmit-

ting 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; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2557. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral William E. Landay III, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2558. A letter from the Attorney, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Amendments to the 2013 Mortgage Rules Under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (Regulation X) and the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) [Docket No. CFPB-2013-0010] (RIN: 3170-AA37) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2559. A letter from the Attorney, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Electronic Fund Transfers (Regulation E) [Docket No.: CFPB-2012-0050] (RIN: 3170-AA33) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2560. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Broker-Dealer Reports [Release No.: 34-70073; File No. S7-23-11] (RIN: 3235-AK56) received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2561. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Financial Responsibility Rules for Broker-Dealers [Release No.: 34-70072; File No. S7-08-07] (RIN: 3235-AJ85) received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2562. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Community Services Block Grant Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2009; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2563. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to the President and the Congress on Medicaid Home and Community-Based Alternatives to Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities Demonstrations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2564. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the FY 2012 Performance Report to Congress for the Food and Drug Administration's Office of Combination Products required by the Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act of 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2565. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Thrid Progress Report of the Implementation of Section 3507 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2566. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Turtles Intrastate and Interstate Requirements [Docket No.: FDA-2013-N-0639] received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2567. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on Premarket Approval of Pediatric Uses of Devices — FY 2009-2011; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2568. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2014 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2014 [Docket No.: NHTSA-2013-0027] (RIN: 2127-AL42) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2569. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; State of Montana; Interstate Transport of Pollution for the 2006 PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0347; FRL-9839-1] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2570. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Modification of Significant New Uses of Ethaneperoxy Acid, 1,1-Dimethylpropyl Ester [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0864; FRL-9392-4] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2571. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Montana [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0724; FRL-9839-2] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2572. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyroxasulfone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0439 and EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0514; FRL-9393-6] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2573. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trifluralin; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0304; FRL-9393-5] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2574. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Small Container Exemption from VOC Coating Rules [EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0073; FRL-9790-4] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2575. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Alaska; Mendenhall Valley Nonattainment Area PM<sub>10</sub> Limited Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request [EPA-R10-OAR-2009-034 0; FRL-9794-2] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2576. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware, State Board Requirements [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0091; FRL-9803-3] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2577. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; The 2002 Base Year Emissions Inventory for the West Virginia portion of the Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0369; FRL-9803-2] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2578. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Designation of Area for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of Nevada; Total Suspended Particulate [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-014; FRL 9802-6] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2579. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Methyl Jasmonate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0134; FRL-9382-6] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2580. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Approval of Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plan for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard for the Parish of Pointe Coupee [EPA-R06-OAR-2007-0206; FRL-9809-4] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2581. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham and Winston Salem Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0961; FRL-9802-8] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2582. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0113; FRL-9810-7] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2583. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Imazosulfuron; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0419; FRL-9390-2] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2584. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Control Techniques Guidelines and Reasonably Available Control Technology; [EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0140; FRL-9810-8] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2585. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Mancozeb; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0628; FRL-9393-2] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2586. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Preventions of Significant Deterioration Requirements for PM<sub>2.5</sub> Increments and Major and Minor Source Baseline Dates; State Board Requirements; North Dakota [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0726; FRL-9839-9] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2587. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0100; FRL-9384-8] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2588. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spirotetramat; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0107; FRL-9382-8] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2589. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; State of North Dakota; Interstate Transportation of Pollution for the 2006 PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0348; FRL-9839-8] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2590. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfoxaflor; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0889; FRL-9371-4] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2591. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Guar hydroxypropyltrimethyl ammonium chloride; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0558; FRL-9387-2] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2592. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; New Source Review-Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0894; FRL-9837-1] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2593. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Atlanta, Georgia 1997 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reasonable Further Progress Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0223; FRL-9837-2] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2594. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Oklahoma: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [EPA-R06-RCRA-2012-0821; FRL-9817-6] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2595. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Disapproval of PM2.5 Permitting Requirements [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0502; FRL-9838-1] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2596. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of California; Redesignation of San Diego County to Attainment for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0971; FRL-9818-1] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2597. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Update to Materials Incorporated by reference [WV104-6042; FRL-9828-8] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2598. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerance; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0283; FRL-9387-4] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2599. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Disapproval of Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Arizona; Regional Haze and Interstate Transport Requirements [EPA-R09O-OAR-2012-0904; FRL-9838-4] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2600. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions Reductions Regulations [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0965; FRL-9806-6] received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2601. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Administrative Revisions to EPAAR [EPA-HQ-OARM-2013-0294; FRL-9837-4] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2602. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Oregon: Open Burning and Enforcement Procedures [EPA-R10-OAR-2008-0903; FRL-9793-5] received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2603. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee: New Source Review-Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0894; FRL-9837-1] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2604. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Determination of Attainment for the 2006 Fine Particle Standard; California; Determination Regarding Applicability of Clean Air Act Requirements [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0799; FRL-9833-2] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2605. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — State of Kansas; Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program [EPA-R07-RCRA-2013-0447; FRL-9833-7] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2606. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hexythiazox; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0412; FRL-9391-3] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2607. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0282; FRL-9384-2] received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2608. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Priorities List, Final Rule No. 56 [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2012-0064, 0598, 0599, 0600, 0601, 0602, 0603, 0604, 0606, 0607, and 0647; FRL 9815-1] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2609. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bacillus mycooides isolate J; Time-Limited Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0397; FRL-9383-1] received April 23, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2610. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0203; FRL-9386-1] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2611. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Air Quality Standards Revision [EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0540; FRL-9805-5] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2612. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Federal Plan Requirements for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators Constructed On or Before December 1, 2008, and Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0405 and EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0534; FRL-9802-3] (RIN: 2060-AR11 and RIN: 2060-A004) received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2613. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting The Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0728; FRL-9799-2] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2614. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Prevention of Significant Deterioration Greenhouse Gas Tailoring and Biomass Deferral Rule [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0467; EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0538; FRL-9808-9] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2615. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Programs [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0552; FRL-9780-9] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2616. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 1,3-Propanediol; Exemptions from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0921; FRL-9386-8] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2617. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Atlanta, Georgia 1997 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reasonable Further Progress Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0147; FRL-9816-6] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2618. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Low Emission Vehicle Program [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0511; FRL-9822-6] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2619. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Triforine; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0780; FRL-9387-1] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2620. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0461; FRL-9385-9] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2621. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dinotefuran; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0092; FRL-9381-5] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2622. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan Revision; Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the Ohio Portion of the Wheeling Area [EPA-

R05-OAR-2012-0969; FRL-9821-3] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2623. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Connecticut; 111(d)/129 Revised State Plan for Large and Small Municipal Waste Combustors [EPA-R01-OAR-2013-0109; A-1-FRL-9800-1] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2624. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Oregon; Eugene-Springfield PM10 Nonattainment Area Limited Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request [Docket No.: EPA-R10-OAR-2012-0193; FRL-9738-5] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2625. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Lima 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan Revision to Approved Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0050; FRL-9821-5] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2626. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Ohio; Volatile Organic Compound Emission Control Measures for the Cleveland Ozone Nonattainment Area [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0595; FRL-9790-3] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2627. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Revision to the Classification and Implementation of the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the Northern Virginia Nonattainment Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0289; FRL-9822-3] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2628. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revisions to the State Implementation Plan Approved by EPA through Letter Notice Actions [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0033; FRL-9822-5] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2629. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Direct Final Approval of Sewage Sludge Incinerators State Plan for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Indiana [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0372; FRL-9821-1] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2630. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Indiana: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [EPA-R05-RCRA-2012-0377; FRL-9817-9] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2631. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality Designations for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0233; FRL-9841-4] (RIN: 2060-AR18) received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2632. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [PA200-4204; FRL-9811-9] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2633. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Second 10-Year Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for Colorado Springs [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0659; FRL-9840-7] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2634. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Second Ten-Year Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for Greeley [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0658; FRL-9840-9] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2635. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Permit Exemption Rule [EPA-R05-OAR-2080-0402; FRL-9834-4] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2636. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of California, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, New Source Review [EPA-R09-OAR-2010-0062; FRL-9837-5] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2637. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter and 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R10-OAR-2011-0884; FRL-9841-1] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2638. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Complex Polymeric Polyhydroxy Acids; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0917; FRL-9391-2] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2639. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Conditional Exclusions from Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste for Solvent-Contaminated Wipes [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2003-0004; FRL-9838-2] received July 31,

2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2640. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Forchlorfenuron; Temporary Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0010; FRL-9391-9] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2641. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sorbitan monooleate ethylene oxide adduct; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0908; FRL-9389-8] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2642. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds — Exclusion of trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene [Solstice 1233zd(E)] [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0393; FRL-9800-8] (RIN: 2060-AQ38) received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2643. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Particulate Matter Air Quality Standards [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0083; FRL-9804-6] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2644. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Consumer Products and AIM Rules [EPA-R05-OAR-2010-0394; EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0786; FRL-9436-2] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2645. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Propiconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0246; FRL-9381-8] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2646. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0960; FRL-9799-3] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2647. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Supplemental Determination for Renewable Fuels Produced Under the Final RFS2 Program From Grain Sorghum; Correction [EPA-HQ-OAR; FRL-9803-6] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2648. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; District of Columbia; Control of Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerator Units [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0434; FRL-9829-6] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2649. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delegation of Authority to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe to Implement and Enforce National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and New Source Performance Standards [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0764; FRL-9828-6] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2650. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Ethalfluralin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0303; FRL-9391-7] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2651. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0343; FRL-9824-9] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2652. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; California; South Coast Air Basin; Approval of PM10 Maintenance Plan and Redesignation to Attainment for the PM10 Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0007; FRL-9826-4] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2653. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Removal of Consumer and Commercial Products Rules [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0376; FRL-9828-2] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2654. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfoxaflo; Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0889; FRL-9391-4] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2655. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle, and Nonroad Technical Amendments [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0102; NHTSA-0152; FRL-9772-3] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2656. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Georgia; State Implementation Plan Miscellaneous Revisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0223; FRL-9813-8] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2657. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Transportation Conformity Revisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0044 (a); FRL-9814-5] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2658. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Tennessee; Revisions to Volatile Organic Compound Definition [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0888; FRL-9814-3] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2659. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fenpyroximate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0716; FRL-9388-2] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2660. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bacillus pumilus strain BU F-33; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0264; FRL-9389-2] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2661. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Infrastructure SIP for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone and the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter Standards [EPA-R02-OAR-2013-0130; FRL-9824-1] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2662. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0582; FRL-9820-7] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2663. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — North Carolina: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2012-0173; FRL-9823-1] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2664. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Method for the Determination of Lead in Total Suspended Particulate Matter [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0210; FRL-9822-1] (RIN: 2060-AP89) received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2665. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delegation of New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0981 FRL- 9806-3] received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2666. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fenbuconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0520; FRL-9390-5] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2667. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation

of Implementation Plans for Tennessee: Revisions to Volatile Organic Compound Definition [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0888; FRL-9802-9] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2668. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Novaluron; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0291; FRL-9387-7] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2669. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Consent Decree Requirements [EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0650; FRL-9809-1] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2670. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Approval of Texas Low Emission Diesel Fuel Rule Revisions [EPA-R06-OAR-2012-0766; FRL-9808-4] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2671. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Revisions to Control of Air Pollution from Nitrogen Compounds from Stationary Sources [EPA-R06-OAR-2011-0494; FRL-9808-2] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2672. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Georgia: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2009-0961; FRL-9806-9] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2673. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Glyphosate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0132; FRL-9384-3] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2674. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rule on Ethoxylated, Propoxylated Diamine Diaryl Substituted Phenylmethane Ester with Alkenylsuccinate, Dialkylethanolamine Salt [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2011-0577; FRL-9385-1] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2675. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acetamidiprid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0626; FRL-9391-2] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2676. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham and Winston-Salem Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0961; FRL-9824-5] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2677. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R01-OAR-2009-0449; A-1-FRL-9797-2] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2678. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Infrastructure SIP for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone and the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter Standards [EPA-R02-OAR-2013-0274; FRL-9825-1] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2679. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Oregon; Heat Smart Program and Enforcement Procedures [EPA-R10-OAR-2012-0494; FRL-9802-7] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2680. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference for Florida; Approval of Recodification of the Florida Administrative Code; Correcting Amendments [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0385; FRL-9824-2] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2681. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0233; FRL-9825-6] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2682. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0208; FRL-9825-7] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2683. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Kentucky; Kentucky Portion of Cincinnati-Hamilton, Revision to the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0062; FRL-9820-1] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2684. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chance of Address for Region 7; Technical Correction [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0410; FRL-9825-5] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2685. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Propamocarb; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0887; FRL-9388-1] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2686. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Diisopropyl adipate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0469; FRL-9387-8] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2687. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyproconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0177; FRL-9387-3] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2688. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Allegheny County Reasonably Available Control Technology Under the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0055; FRL-9820-3] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2689. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Interim Final Determination to Defer Sanctions; California; South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0384; FRL-9826-3] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2690. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Removal of Obsolete Regulations and Updates to Citations to State Regulations Due to Recodification [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0955; FRL-9819-6], pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2691. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Petroleum Refineries [EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0146; FRL-9751-4] (RIN: 2060-AP84) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2692. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sedaxane; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0704; FRL-9386-9] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2693. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0279; FRL-9390-6] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2694. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation, San Diego Air Pollu-

tion Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0362; FRL-9815-5] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2695. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Triforine, Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0780; FRL-9389-9] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2696. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Memorandum of Justification regarding Cooperative Threat Reduction activities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2697. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment (Transmittal No. DDTC 13-086); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2698. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-109, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2699. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-102, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2700. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-065, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2701. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-033, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2702. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-099, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2703. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-094, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2704. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-106, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2705. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-097, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2706. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-093, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2707. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-015, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2708. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-108, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2709. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-048, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2710. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment (Transmittal No. RSAT-12-3037); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2711. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Libya and UNSCR 2095 (RIN: 1400-AD41) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2712. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-119, "Telehealth Reimbursement Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2713. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-120, "Testing Integrity Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2714. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-121, "Closing of a Public Street and Alley and Elimination of Building Restriction Lines in and abutting Squares 5641 and N-5641, S.O. 07-2117, Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2715. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-122, "Delta Sigma Theta Way Designation Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2716. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-123, "Atlas Court Alley Designation Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2717. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-134, "Board of Elections Petition Circulation Requirements Amendment Act of 2013", pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2718. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-135, "Dimitar Peshev Plaza Designation Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2719. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-136, "Capitol Hill Business Improvement District Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2720. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting

Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-112, "Vending Regulation Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2721. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-118, "Workers' Compensation Statute of Limitations Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2722. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — EPAAR Clause for Printing [EPA-HQ-OARM-2012-0196; FRL-9008-6] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2723. A letter from the Division Chief, Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Application Procedures, Execution and Filing of Forms: Correction of State Office Address for Filings and Recordings, Including Proper Offices for Recording of Mining Claims; New Mexico/Oklahoma/Texas/Kansas [LLNM910000-L102000000. H0000] (RIN: 1004-AE33) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2724. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Adoption of Statutory Prohibition on the Operation of Jets Weighing 75,000 Pounds or Less that are not Stage 3 Noise Compliant [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0503; Amdt. No. 91-328] (RIN: 2120-AK25) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2725. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Flight Data Recorder Airplane Parameter Specification Omissions and Corrections [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0579; Amendment Nos. 91-329, 121-364 and 125-62] (RIN: 2120-AK27) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2726. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pilot Certification and Qualification Requirements for Air Carrier Operations [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0100; Amdt. Nos. 61-130; 121-365; 135-127; 141-1; 142-9] (RIN: 2120-AJ67) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2727. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Combined Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0688; Admt. No. 120-1] (RIN: 2120-AK01) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2728. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidelines for States and Territories received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2729. A letter from the Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Patient Access to Records (RIN: 2900-AO61) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

2730. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; In-

patient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2014 [CMS-1448-F] (RIN: 0938-AR66) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2731. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's final sequestration report for fiscal year 2013; (H. Doc. No. 113-53); to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

2732. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the verification of employment of Iraqi nationals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

2733. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities for FY 2014 [CMS-1446-F] (RIN: 0938-AR65) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2734. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; FY 2014 Hospice Wage Index and Payment Rate Update; Hospice Quality Reporting Requirements; and Updates on Payment Reform [CMS-1449-F] (RIN: 0938-AR64) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

2735. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems for Acute Care Hospitals and the Long-Term Care Hospital Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2014 Rates; Quality Reporting Requirements for Specific Providers; Hospital Conditions of Participation; Payment Policies Related to Patient Status [CMS-1599-F] [CMS-1455-F] (RIN: 0938-AR53 and 0938-AR73) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1407. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs; with amendments (Rept. 113-188). 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 Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 2978. A bill to require States to conduct Congressional redistricting through independent commissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BASS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 2979. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to preserve the eligibility of a child for kinship guardianship assistance payments when the guardian is replaced by a successor legal guardian named in the kinship guardianship assistance agreement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 2980. A bill to require certain certifications before funds may be awarded for the operation of a Navigator program under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York (for himself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 2981. A bill to support innovative approaches to technology transfer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. CARDENAS (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 2982. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to award grants to State educational agencies to develop comprehensive plans to strengthen elementary and secondary computer science education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 2983. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require testing of underground sources of drinking water in connection with hydraulic fracturing operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 2984. A bill to rename the Bureau of Prisons as the Bureau of Corrections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. SALMON):

H.R. 2985. A bill to amend section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide incentives for the development of new combination drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2986. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the temporary Medicare payment rate floor for primary care services of primary care physicians to nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, physician assistants, and certified nurse-midwives under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2987. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phasedown the credit for electricity produced from wind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 2988. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection

and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GRJALVA, Ms. MOORE, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CLAY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. FARR, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 2989. A bill to suspend the authority for the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (the successor institution to the United States Army School of the Americas) in the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FARR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BASS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 2990. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce tobacco smuggling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 2991. A bill to extend the Federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 2992. A bill to regulate certain State taxation of interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 2993. A bill to require States to report information on Medicaid payments to abortion providers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. KIND, Mr. NEAL, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. WATT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 2994. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend for 1 year the exclusion from gross income of discharges of qualified principal residence indebtedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. TIBERI):

H.R. 2995. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to eliminate the limitation on deductibles for employer-sponsored health plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 2996. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Network for Manufacturing Innovation and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on 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. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. COOK):

H.R. 2997. A bill to require each agency to repeal two existing regulations before issuing a new regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. ELLISON:

H.R. 2998. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit mandatory pre-dispute arbitration agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ELLISON (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 2999. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for procedures ensuring accuracy in employment-related exchanges of records and information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 3000. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for additional investment visas for aliens investing in rural areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3001. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to permit commercial applicators of pesticides to create, retain, submit, and convey pesticide application-related records, reports, data, and other information in electronic form; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SALMON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 3002. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to State and local governments for payment of obligations, to prohibit the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from financially assisting State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. ENYART, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 3003. A bill to amend the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 to

allow participating States to provide program funds to small businesses for development of affordable housing; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 3004. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to ensure that each Federal agency participating in the International Trade Data System develops and maintains the necessary information technology infrastructure to support the operation of the System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 3005. A bill to amend chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to permit the sale of, and access to, "research use only" products in diagnostic tests; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 3006. A bill to authorize a land exchange involving the acquisition of private land adjacent to the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge in Arizona for inclusion in the refuge in exchange for certain Bureau of Land Management lands in Riverside County, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 3007. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require States to recognize the military experience of veterans when issuing licenses and credentials to veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 3008. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in Los Padres National Forest in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3009. A bill to protect investors in futures contracts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3010. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to require that repurchase-to-maturity transactions be treated as secured borrowings; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3011. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to require any person subject to accounting principles or standards under the securities laws to show all transactions of such person on the balance sheet of such person; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 3012. A bill to establish the Securities and Derivatives Commission in order to combine the functions of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission in a single independent regulatory commission; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BOUTSTANY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. JONES, and Mr. GRIMM):

H.R. 3013. A bill to reform the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3014. A bill to permit expungement of records of certain nonviolent criminal offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3015. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the establishment of supermarkets in certain underserved areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3016. A bill to provide grants to cities with high unemployment rates to provide job training, public works, and economic development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COOK (for himself and Mr. SALMON):

H.R. 3017. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the energy credit for certain property under construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 3018. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the excise tax and special occupational tax in respect of firearms and to increase the transfer tax on any other weapon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 3019. A bill to amend chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to enhance the requirements for pharmacies that compound drug products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DENT (for himself and Mr. ANDREWS):

H.R. 3020. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide parity under group and individual health plans and group and individual health insurance coverage for the provision of benefits for prosthetics and custom orthotics and benefits for other medical and surgical services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and 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 Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 3021. A bill to provide for the personal liability of certain Federal officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 3022. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to include national discovery trails, and to designate the American Discovery Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 3023. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate water leasing

and water transfers to promote conservation and efficiency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 3024. A bill to establish a smart card pilot program under the Medicare program; 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. GIBSON:

H.R. 3025. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the low-income housing credit that may be allocated in States damaged in 2011 by Hurricane Irene or Tropical Storm Lee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SALMON, Mr. LATTI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FLEMING):

H.R. 3026. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the continuance of pay and allowances for members of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof, during lapses in appropriations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BARBER, Mr. ISSA, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SALMON, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK):

H.R. 3027. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 442 Miller Valley Road in Prescott, Arizona, as the "Barry M. Goldwater Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada (for himself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 3028. A bill to amend the hold harmless provision for career and technical education assistance grants to States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HURT (for himself and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 3029. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise certain rules relating to the status of qualified prepaid tuition programs under the securities laws; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 3030. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat Indian tribal governments in the same manner as State governments for certain Federal tax purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 3031. A bill to require a portion of closing costs to be paid by the enterprises with respect to certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ANDREWS,

Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 3032. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, to create the National Office for Cyberspace, to revise requirements relating to Federal information security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. LONG, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan):

H.R. 3033. A bill to enhance energy security by expanding access to domestic energy resources, boost employment opportunities in the energy sector, and provide consumers relief from artificial price increases; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Oversight and Government Reform, 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. LOEBSACK (for himself, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 3034. A bill to establish a National Flood Research and Education Center to provide research, data, and recommendations on physical science, social science, economic analysis, policy analysis, risk analysis, monitoring, predicting, and planning as they relate to flooding and flood related issues; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POLIS, Mr. AMASH, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 3035. A bill to permit periodic public reporting by electronic communications providers and remote computer service providers of certain estimates pertaining to requests or demands by Federal agencies under the provisions of certain surveillance laws where disclosure of such estimates is, or may be, otherwise prohibited by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Financial Services, 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. LUETKEMEYER (for himself and Mr. BACHUS):

H.R. 3036. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to specify when bank holding companies may be subject to certain enhanced supervision, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 3037. A bill to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, with respect to the award of fees and other expenses in cases brought against agencies of the United

States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCARTHY of California (for himself and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 3038. A bill to streamline the process of commercial space launch licensing and to establish demonstration projects involving the use of experimental aircraft in direct and indirect support of commercial space launch activities; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 3039. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that the Secretary of the Treasury provide a Tax Receipt to each taxpayer who files a Federal income tax return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself and Ms. PINGREE of Maine):

H.R. 3040. A bill to provide for the minimum size of crews of freight trains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3041. A bill to prevent the Internal Revenue Service from unnecessarily seizing protected health information; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3042. A bill to prohibit the use of the social cost of carbon in any regulatory impact analysis until a Federal law is enacted authorizing such use; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. NUNES (for himself, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KIND, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. COLE, Ms. MOORE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 3043. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment of general welfare benefits provided by Indian tribes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNNELEE (for himself, Mr. HARPER, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3044. A bill to approve the transfer of Yellow Creek Port properties in Iuka, Mississippi; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. O'ROURKE (for himself, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. WALZ, Mr. STEWART, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 3045. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that the Secretary of Defense provides each member of the Armed Forces, before the member separates from the Armed Forces, with an electronic copy of the medical records of the member and a physical examination; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3046. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand and simplify the credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 3047. A bill to authorize borrowers of loans under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program to modify the interest rate of such loans to be equal to the interest rate for such loans at the time of modification; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 3048. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study of economically beneficial uses of the rights-of-way associated with certain highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROONEY (for himself, Mr. CARTER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 3049. A bill to treat members of the Armed Forces who were killed or wounded in the November 5, 2009, attack at Fort Hood, Texas, or the June 1, 2009, attack at Little Rock, Arkansas, as if the members were awarded the Purple Heart, to clarify the eligibility of such members for combat-related special compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MORAN, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. GRJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CHU, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HONDA, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HOLT, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. HAHN, Mr. FARR, Ms. SPEER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. ESTY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. TITUS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 3050. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of permanent partnerships between individuals of the same gender as marriage for purposes of determining entitlement to benefits under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SANFORD:

H.R. 3051. A bill to extend State jurisdiction over submerged lands and to allow States to grant oil and natural gas leases in the extended area; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 3052. A bill to require that the Government prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached, to require the sale of Federal assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, Financial Services, 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 Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 3053. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Professional Scholarship Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 3054. A bill to establish a health and education grant program related to autism spectrum disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND (for himself, Mr. REED, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. KINGSTON):

H.R. 3055. A bill to reform the Federal supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) so that States have the option of conducting pilot projects to require that able-bodied individuals participate in work activities as a condition of receiving benefits under such program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 3056. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on the provision of outreach and support services to veterans pursuing higher education under the Post 9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 3057. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the credit for qualified fuel cell motor vehicles and to allow the credit for certain off-highway vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 3058. A bill to provide for additional Federal district judgeships for the eastern district of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 3059. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Rules, 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. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. BARTON, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HALL, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT,

Mr. McCAUL, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 3060. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 232 Southwest Johnson Avenue in Burleson, Texas, as the "Sergeant William Moody Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOEBBACH, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 3061. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for the establishment of Youth Corps programs and provide for wider dissemination of the Youth Corps model; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WOLF, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 3062. A bill to require assurances that certain family planning service projects and programs will provide pamphlets containing the contact information of adoption centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 3063. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to require the Secretary of Commerce to develop a plan to conduct stock assessments for all stocks of fish for which a fishery management plan is in effect under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

H. Res. 326. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that any immigration reform proposal adopted by Congress should not legalize, grant amnesty for, or confer any other legal status condoning the otherwise unlawful entry or presence in the United States of any individual; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENTIVOLIO:

H. Res. 327. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding China's membership in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself, Mr. BERA, Ms. MENG, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. HAHN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KIND, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. NORTON,

Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VELA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 328. A resolution condemning the discrimination, hate crimes, racism, bigotry, bullying, and brutal violence perpetrated against Sikh-Americans, and all acts of vandalism against Sikh Gurdwaras in the United States, and remembering the tragedy that occurred at the Sikh Gurdwara of Wisconsin one year ago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. SIRES, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. HOLT):

H. Res. 329. A resolution calling for the support of the fundamental rights of all Egyptian citizens, equal access to justice and due process of law, and transparent and accountable governance in Egypt; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. YOHO, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. McCLINTOCK, and Mrs. BACHMANN):

H. Res. 330. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that until the United States southern border is secured as confirmed by the governors and the legislatures jointly of the four southern border states, the House of Representatives shall not bring any legislation including any conference report regarding immigration to the floor of the House for a vote; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETERS of California (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. POLIS, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mrs. BEATTY):

H. Res. 331. A resolution expressing support for designation of September 18 as "National Innovation in Education Day"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. GIBSON):

H. Res. 332. A resolution recognizing the 200th anniversary of the Howard Flats Farm in Hornell, New York; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. Res. 333. A resolution expressing the firm conviction of the House of Representatives that any continuing resolution or debt ceiling increase it may approve for the duration of the 113th Congress shall affirmatively include a provision specifically prohibiting the expenditure of any federal funds in support of or in implementation or effectuation or enforcement of any provision of the Affordable Care Act ("ObamaCare"); to the Committee on Appropriations, 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 Mr. VALADAO (for himself, Ms. CHU, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. McNERNEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HOLT, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. KIND, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr.

GARAMENDI, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BERA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H. Res. 334. A resolution condemning the attack that occurred at the Oak Creek Sikh Gurdwara on August 5, 2012, and honoring the memory of those who died in the attack; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

125. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution No. 290 urging the Congress, the Department of the Army, and the Department of Defense to again review Captain Albracht's heroic actions at Firebase Kate; to the Committee on Armed Services.

126. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 15 urging the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology to hold regular hearings regarding the nationwide broadband public safety network; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 2978.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) the authority granted to Congress under article I, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to enact laws governing the time, place, and manner of elections for Members of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the authority granted to Congress under section 5 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution gives Congress the power to enact laws to enforce section of such amendment, which requires Representatives to be apportioned among the several States according to their number.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 2979.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 2980.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Congress' legislative powers under Article I, Section 8, clause 3 to regulate Commerce among the several States.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York:

H.R. 2981.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 2982.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

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

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 2983.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2984.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2985.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: 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. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2986.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2987.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 2988.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 2989.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 14 and 18

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 2990.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 2991.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER

H.R. 2992.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, including, but not limited to, Clauses 1, 3 and 18.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 2993.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. 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. (Necessary and Proper Regulations to Effectuate Powers.)

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2994.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, which states "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes,"

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2995.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8; The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2996.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8; The Congress shall have a Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for The Congress shall have the power for the common defense and general welfare of the United States

By Mr. McCAUL:

H.R. 2997.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 2998.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 2999.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following clause of the United States Constitution:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 3000.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, which states that Congress has the power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3001.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 3002.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, clause 7, which states that, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by the law."

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 3003.

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 regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERA of California :

H.R. 3004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached bill is constitutional under Article I, Section VIII: "The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States."

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 3006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 and clause 18, and Article IV, section 3, clause 2.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 3007.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 3008.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3009.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3010.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3011.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3012.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. CASSIDY:

H.R. 3013.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18). Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3014.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1 and 3 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3015.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to interstate commerce).

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3016.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, known as the General Welfare Clause." This provision grants Congress the broad power "to pay the Debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

By Mr. COOK:

H.R. 3017.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3018.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 3019.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 3020.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 3021.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 3022.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARDNER:

H.R. 3023.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution which reads:

"The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 3024.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 3025.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 3026.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution sets forth the power of appropriations and states that "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ."

In addition, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 states that "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . ."

Also, Article I, Section 8, Clauses 12 and 13 states that Congress shall have power "to raise and support Armies . . ." and "to provide and maintain a Navy."

Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds in order to ensure that U.S. servicemembers will not lose pay.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 3027.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the express constitutional authority pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution. This clause provides: The Congress shall have Power "To establish post offices and post roads"

By Mr. HECK of Nevada:

H.R. 3028.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 . . .

By Mr. HURT:

H.R. 3029.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 3030.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 3031.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 3032.

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 make all laws necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 3033.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, cl. 3

The Congress shall have the power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the states, and with Indian Tribes;

Article IV, Section 3, cl. 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States;

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3034.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 3035.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 3036.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests lies in Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution, which allows for every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President to be codified into law; and therefore implicitly allows Congress to repeal any bill that has been passed by both chambers and signed into law by the President.

Additionally, the Constitution grants to Congress the explicit power to regulate commerce in and among the states, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 3037.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

Article 4, Section 3: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. MCCARTHY of California:

H.R. 3038.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 3039.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 3040.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8,

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3041.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3042.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clauses 3 and 18, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 3043.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 2 of Article I of the United States Constitution

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

Section 2 of the XIV Amendment to the United States Constitution

By Mr. NUNNELLEE:

H.R. 3044.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, clause 18.

By Mr. O'ROURKE:

H.R. 3045.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3046.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 3047.

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.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 3048.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8; The Congress shall have a Power to lay and collect Taxes, Du-

ties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for The Congress shall have the power for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H.R. 3049.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8: to make rules for the government and Regulation of the land and naval forces.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California:

H.R. 3050.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. SANFORD:

H.R. 3051.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV Section. 3. "The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

The clause is relevant to the "Coastal States Extension Act of 2013" because it involves an adjustment in determining states' rights in the Territory belonging to the United States.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 3052.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. SINEMA:

H.R. 3053.

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 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; as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 3054.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND:

H.R. 3055.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this legislation is based is found in Article I Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution which grants Congress the power to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 3056.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 3057.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1,

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

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 3058.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 9 and Article III Section 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 3059.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 3060.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is 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. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 3061.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 3062.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 3063.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
 H.R. 23: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
 H.R. 25: Mr. MARCHANT.  
 H.R. 32: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. PALAZZO.  
 H.R. 36: Mr. TIBERI.  
 H.R. 46: Mr. YOHO.  
 H.R. 60: Mr. POCAN.  
 H.R. 107: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. POMPEO.  
 H.R. 127: Mr. CONAWAY.  
 H.R. 147: Mr. POMPEO.  
 H.R. 148: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 166: Mr. TIBERI and Mr. ROSKAM.  
 H.R. 198: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.  
 H.R. 259: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. RADEL, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, and Mr. PALAZZO.  
 H.R. 262: Mr. GIBSON.  
 H.R. 269: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 274: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. WALZ.  
 H.R. 279: Ms. JENKINS and Mr. COOK.  
 H.R. 301: Mr. POMPEO.  
 H.R. 310: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 333: Mr. HECK of Washington and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
 H.R. 351: Mr. WEBER of Texas.  
 H.R. 354: Mrs. LOWEY.  
 H.R. 401: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 436: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. PITTS.  
 H.R. 460: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.  
 H.R. 495: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. MCINTYRE.  
 H.R. 506: Ms. BROWN of Florida.  
 H.R. 508: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
 H.R. 526: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. ESTY, and Mr. CAPUANO.  
 H.R. 543: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.  
 H.R. 556: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
 H.R. 589: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

- H.R. 610: Mr. KEATING and Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 611: Mr. KEATING and Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 628: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. CLAY.  
H.R. 630: Mr. DINGELL and Ms. HANABUSA.  
H.R. 647: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. VISLOSKEY.  
H.R. 664: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. WATT.  
H.R. 679: Mr. COFFMAN and Mr. COLLINS of New York.  
H.R. 683: Mr. POLIS.  
H.R. 685: Mr. KEATING, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. GUTHRIE.  
H.R. 688: Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 713: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. COOK, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. LEWIS.  
H.R. 721: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 763: Mr. GARCIA.  
H.R. 764: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H.R. 776: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.  
H.R. 778: Mr. SIREs.  
H.R. 792: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.  
H.R. 794: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.  
H.R. 795: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.  
H.R. 845: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
H.R. 847: Mr. BERA of California and Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 851: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.  
H.R. 853: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.  
H.R. 855: Mr. GALLEGRO.  
H.R. 858: Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 863: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.  
H.R. 901: Mr. MAFFEI.  
H.R. 903: Mr. POMPEO.  
H.R. 924: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 938: Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 942: Mr. NUNES, Mr. CLAY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.  
H.R. 946: Mr. HOLDING, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. COWDY, and Mr. RIBBLE.  
H.R. 949: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 952: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 956: Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. VALADAO.  
H.R. 961: Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 984: Mr. GIBSON.  
H.R. 997: Mr. SCALISE.  
H.R. 1014: Mrs. NOEM.  
H.R. 1015: Mr. GIBSON.  
H.R. 1019: Mr. TAKANO and Ms. ESTY.  
H.R. 1020: Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 1027: Ms. CHU.  
H.R. 1030: Mr. MCINTYRE.  
H.R. 1077: Mrs. WAGNER.  
H.R. 1091: Mr. HARPER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SCALISE, and Mr. BACHUS.  
H.R. 1094: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
H.R. 1095: Mr. NUNNELEE.  
H.R. 1098: Mr. CAPUANO.  
H.R. 1101: Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 1125: Mr. OWENS.  
H.R. 1143: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. BURGESS.  
H.R. 1146: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H.R. 1148: Mr. NOLAN.  
H.R. 1173: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 1175: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 1179: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 1180: Mr. NADLER, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. MENG, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 1186: Mr. MCCARTHY of California.  
H.R. 1199: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 1201: Mr. OLSON.  
H.R. 1250: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 1252: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. NOLAN.  
H.R. 1284: Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 1309: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.  
H.R. 1321: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.  
H.R. 1337: Mr. POMPEO.  
H.R. 1354: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. PEARCE.  
H.R. 1426: Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 1428: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1429: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. ENYART.  
H.R. 1461: Mr. DENT.  
H.R. 1462: Mr. DENT.  
H.R. 1473: Mr. VARGAS.  
H.R. 1528: Ms. ESTY.  
H.R. 1531: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 1551: Mr. SHUSTER.  
H.R. 1552: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 1563: Mr. ENYART, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. DUFFY.  
H.R. 1590: Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 1591: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H.R. 1601: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. ENYART.  
H.R. 1620: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. WALDEN, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 1645: Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 1661: Mr. NOLAN.  
H.R. 1666: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 1667: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 1690: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 1717: Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. REED, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Ms. ESTY.  
H.R. 1726: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
H.R. 1731: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. GRIMM.  
H.R. 1733: Mr. MARINO and Mr. CAMP.  
H.R. 1739: Ms. TSONGAS.  
H.R. 1750: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 1761: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Ms. TSONGAS.  
H.R. 1771: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. HECK of Nevada, and Mr. WENSTRUP.  
H.R. 1773: Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 1775: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.  
H.R. 1779: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.  
H.R. 1780: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mrs. LUMMIS.  
H.R. 1787: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. NOLAN.  
H.R. 1795: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 1796: Mr. POLIS.  
H.R. 1801: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 1812: Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 1821: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico.  
H.R. 1824: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 1825: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 1827: Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 1837: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. ESTY.  
H.R. 1838: Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 1851: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
H.R. 1869: Mr. BARR and Mr. HULTGREN.  
H.R. 1878: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. LOEBSACK.  
H.R. 1890: Ms. SHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 1900: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 1905: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 1906: Mr. MORAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 1907: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. TIERNEY.  
H.R. 1910: Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 1920: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.  
H.R. 1921: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 1940: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
H.R. 1943: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H.R. 1962: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 1971: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.  
H.R. 1984: Mr. LOEBSACK.  
H.R. 1991: Mr. ENGEL.  
H.R. 1995: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 1998: Ms. CHU and Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 2000: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. DELANEY, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 2013: Mr. POMPEO.  
H.R. 2016: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 2019: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. LONG.  
H.R. 2026: Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 2028: Mr. COHEN and Mr. DEFAZIO.  
H.R. 2041: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H.R. 2044: Ms. CHU and Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 2051: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 2053: Mrs. ELLMERS.  
H.R. 2084: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. HECK of Nevada.  
H.R. 2085: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. HECK of Washington.  
H.R. 2107: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2116: Mr. COHEN and Mr. MICHAUD.  
H.R. 2119: Ms. TSONGAS.  
H.R. 2134: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2146: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2189: Mrs. WALORSKI.  
H.R. 2199: Mr. KEATING.  
H.R. 2201: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H.R. 2203: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MICA, Mr. BARR, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. NUNES, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. GIBBS.  
H.R. 2241: Mr. POSEY and Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 2273: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 2283: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. MEEHAN.  
H.R. 2288: Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 2302: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 2305: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 2309: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.  
H.R. 2311: Mr. HONDA.  
H.R. 2315: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.  
H.R. 2324: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.  
H.R. 2328: Mr. POMPEO and Mr. OLSON.  
H.R. 2330: Mr. PITTMAN.  
H.R. 2346: Mr. POMPEO.  
H.R. 2368: Ms. CHU.  
H.R. 2399: Mr. BARTON, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 2408: Mr. POMPEO.  
H.R. 2415: Mr. OLSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. RANGEL.  
H.R. 2419: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. CHU, and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2422: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2424: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 2429: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.  
H.R. 2439: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 2445: Mr. YOHO.  
H.R. 2446: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 2453: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.  
H.R. 2454: Mr. LIPINSKI.

- H.R. 2456: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 2457: Mr. KILMER and Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 2463: Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 2474: Mr. MAFFEI, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2475: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2479: Mr. HIMES, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. BASS, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 2480: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 2483: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2502: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.  
H.R. 2504: Ms. NORTON, Mr. BARLETTA, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2506: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 2510: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
H.R. 2512: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 2523: Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 2537: Mr. LONG.  
H.R. 2542: Mr. LONG.  
H.R. 2560: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.  
H.R. 2561: Mr. WALBERG and Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 2575: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LANCE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. BARTON, and Mr. HARPER.  
H.R. 2578: Mr. NOLAN.  
H.R. 2582: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. HAHN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 2588: Mr. STEWART.  
H.R. 2591: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.  
H.R. 2607: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. PITTENGER.  
H.R. 2614: Mr. YOHO.  
H.R. 2653: Mr. DOYLE.  
H.R. 2656: Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2663: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.  
H.R. 2671: Mr. BACHUS.  
H.R. 2679: Mr. MARINO.  
H.R. 2682: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. LATTA, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HURT, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Ms. GRANGER.  
H.R. 2686: Mr. MICHAUD.  
H.R. 2692: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 2700: Mr. OLSON.  
H.R. 2702: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. MICHAUD.  
H.R. 2717: Mr. BENTIVOLIO and Mr. OLSON.  
H.R. 2720: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.  
H.R. 2725: Mr. OLSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mrs. ELLMERS.  
H.R. 2727: Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 2738: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. KEATING.  
H.R. 2740: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2757: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. WATT.  
H.R. 2761: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. MATSUI.  
H.R. 2764: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 2765: Mr. COFFMAN.  
H.R. 2766: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 2770: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2772: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. KAPTUR.  
H.R. 2773: Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. VISCOLOSKY.  
H.R. 2774: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 2775: Mr. MARINO, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. JONES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MESSER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. LANCE, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. COOK.  
H.R. 2776: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. POE of Texas.  
H.R. 2780: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. TIERNEY.  
H.R. 2785: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 2789: Mr. JONES, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 2797: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 2799: Mr. COBLE.  
H.R. 2801: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. DUFFY.  
H.R. 2805: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. OLSON.  
H.R. 2806: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.  
H.R. 2809: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. COTTON, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. OLSON, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.  
H.R. 2810: Mr. BARTON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. LANCE, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.  
H.R. 2821: Ms. CHU, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. YARMUTH.  
H.R. 2822: Mr. ENGEL.  
H.R. 2823: Mr. LONG.  
H.R. 2824: Mr. CRAMER and Mrs. LUMMIS.  
H.R. 2825: Mr. KILMER and Ms. CHU.  
H.R. 2826: Mr. HECK of Nevada and Mr. KLINE.  
H.R. 2837: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. DUFFY.  
H.R. 2839: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. FOSTER, and Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 2845: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 2848: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.  
H.R. 2849: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2851: Mr. JEFFRIES.  
H.R. 2852: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 2854: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2865: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 2870: Mr. SCHOCK.  
H.R. 2875: Mr. SERRANO.  
H.R. 2878: Mr. COHEN and Mr. TAKANO.  
H.R. 2882: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 2884: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2887: Mr. FATTAH.  
H.R. 2889: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 2901: Ms. BASS, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 2907: Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Ms. BORDALLO.  
H.R. 2913: Mr. RUNYAN.  
H.R. 2917: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 2924: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.  
H.R. 2925: Mr. MARCHANT.  
H.R. 2931: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 2932: Mr. KING of New York.  
H.R. 2933: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2936: Ms. CLARKE, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. VEASEY.  
H.R. 2937: Mr. MAFFEI.  
H.R. 2939: Mr. WAXMAN.  
H.R. 2955: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. TAKANO.  
H.R. 2956: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. POLIS.  
H.R. 2958: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 2967: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.  
H.R. 2975: Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 2976: Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. KUSTER.  
H.J. Res. 1: Mr. POMPEO.  
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. POMPEO.  
H.J. Res. 16: Mr. YOHO.  
H.J. Res. 43: Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H.J. Res. 46: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H.J. Res. 51: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mrs. BACHMANN.  
H.J. Res. 55: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.  
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MAFFEI, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. SALMON.  
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.  
H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas and Mr. PALLONE.  
H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. THORNBERRY.  
H. Res. 36: Mr. SIMPSON.  
H. Res. 72: Mr. OLSON.  
H. Res. 101: Mr. PASCRELL.  
H. Res. 109: Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H. Res. 112: Mr. CAPUANO.  
H. Res. 119: Mr. HURT.  
H. Res. 147: Mrs. WALORSKI.  
H. Res. 188: Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. MARINO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H. Res. 208: Mr. POLIS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. BORDALLO.  
H. Res. 218: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H. Res. 231: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H. Res. 250: Mr. GOHMERT.  
H. Res. 254: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. BACHUS.  
H. Res. 281: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. POSEY.  
H. Res. 285: Mr. POLIS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. SERRANO.  
H. Res. 293: Mr. VARGAS.  
H. Res. 301: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
H. Res. 302: Mr. TURNER and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.  
H. Res. 304: Mr. ISRAEL.  
H. Res. 307: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H. Res. 308: Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. WAXMAN.  
H. Res. 313: Mr. HARPER.  
H. Res. 314: Mr. TAKANO.  
H. Res. 319: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. NADLER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM  
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2134: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 4, July 30, 2013, by Mr. STEVE STOCKMAN on House Resolution 306, was signed by the following Members: Steve Stockman, Paul C. Broun, and Louie Gohmert.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—  
ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added his name to the following discharge petition:

Petition 3 by Mr. VAN HOLLEN on House Resolution 174: Walter B. Jones.