

Johnson, E. B.	McNerney	Schneider
Kaptur	Meeks	Schrader
Keating	Michaud	Schwartz
Kelly (IL)	Moore	Scott (VA)
Kennedy	Moran	Scott, David
Kildee	Murphy (FL)	Serrano
Kilmer	Nadler	Sewell (AL)
Kind	Napolitano	Shea-Porter
Kirkpatrick	Neal	Sherman
Kuster	Negrete McLeod	Sinema
Langevin	Nolan	Sires
Larsen (WA)	O'Rourke	Slaughter
Larson (CT)	Owens	Smith (WA)
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Speier
Levin	Pascarell	Swalwell (CA)
Lewis	Pastor (AZ)	Takano
Lipinski	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Lofgren	Perlmutter	Thompson (MS)
Lowenthal	Peters (CA)	Tierney
Lowe	Peters (MI)	Titus
Lujan Grisham	Pocan	Tonko
(NM)	Polis	Tsongas
Lujan, Ben Ray	Price (NC)	Van Hollen
(NM)	Quigley	Vargas
Lynch	Richmond	Veasey
Maffei	Roybal-Allard	Vela
Maloney,	Ruiz	Visclosky
Carolyn	Ruppersberger	Walz
Maloney, Sean	Rush	Wasserman
Matheson	Ryan (OH)	Schultz
McCarthy (NY)	Sánchez, Linda	Waters
McCollum	T.	Waxman
McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta	Welch
McGovern	Sarbanes	Wilson (FL)
McIntyre	Schiff	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—16

Amodei	Loeb sack	Rangel
DeLauro	Matsui	Rooney
Dingell	Meng	Schakowsky
Edwards	Miller, George	Velázquez
Frankel (FL)	Pelosi	
Gosar	Pingree (ME)	

□ 1703

Mr. CONYERS 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.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3633

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3633.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSELEHTINEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1239

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia, Representative RANDY FORBES, be taken off of H.R. 1239, the Accessing Medicare Therapies Act.

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

There was no objection.

FAITHFUL EXECUTION OF THE LAW ACT OF 2014

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 511, I call up the bill (H.R. 3973) to amend section 530D of title 28, United States Code, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 511, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-42, is adopted. The bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3973

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 "Faithful Execution of the Law Act of 2014".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO SECTION 530D OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 530D(a)(1)(A) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "or any other Federal officer" before "establishes or implements a formal or informal policy"; and

(2) in clause (i), by striking "on the grounds that such provision is unconstitutional" and inserting "and state the grounds for such policy".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After 1 hour of debate on the bill, as amended, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part B of House Report 113-378, if offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) or his designee, which shall be considered read, and shall be separately debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3973, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the distinguished chairman of the full Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, article II, section 3 of the United States Constitution declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

However, President Obama has failed on many occasions to enforce acts of Congress that he disagrees with for policy reasons and has stretched his regulatory authority to put in place policies that Congress has refused to enact.

Although President Obama is not the first President to stretch his powers beyond their constitutional limits, Executive overreach has accelerated at an alarming rate under his administration.

To help prevent Executive overreach and require greater disclosure when it occurs, the gentleman from Florida, Representative DESANTIS, introduced H.R. 3973, the Faithful Execution of the Law Act.

I want to thank Representative DESANTIS for introducing this commonsense legislation to ensure that there is greater transparency and disclosure regarding the executive branch's enforcement of Federal law.

The Justice Department is currently required by law to report to Congress whenever it decides to adopt a policy to refrain from enforcing a Federal law on the grounds that the law in question is unconstitutional.

The Faithful Execution of the Law Act strengthens this provision by requiring the Attorney General to report to Congress whenever a Federal official establishes or implements a formal or informal policy to refrain from enforcing a Federal law and the reason for the nonenforcement, regardless of whether it is being done on constitutional or policy grounds.

As Professor Jonathan Turley observed regarding this legislation in testimony before the Judiciary Committee:

It is hard to see the argument against such disclosures. Too often, Congress has only been informed of major changes by leaks to the media.

Congress should not have to rely on media leaks and other unofficial sources to find out that the executive branch has decided not to enforce Federal laws.

Congress cannot possibly know the extent of executive branch nonenforcement of the laws without mandatory disclosure of all nonenforcement policies by the person who should be fully aware of such policies, namely, the Attorney General, the Nation's chief law enforcement officer.

Passage of H.R. 3973 is essential if Congress is going to play an active role in overseeing that the separation of powers between the branches is maintained and that the President is faithfully executing the laws.

I thank the gentleman from Arizona, the chairman of the subcommittee, for yielding me this time, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Madam Speaker, more of the same. As with our consideration of the "ENFORCE Act," H.R. 4138, I must note the lack of deliberative process pertaining to consideration of this bill.

The gentleman from South Carolina spoke eloquently on the other bill and talked about the need for process—the importance of process. Process can be important, but process was not important on this bill.

It wasn't important in the other bill. Like that other bill, the Judiciary Committee failed to hold a single legislative hearing.

The process is you have a hearing. People come in and talk—experts—