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No. 122

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 31, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RANDY HULTGREN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Roger Spradlin, Valley Baptist Church, Bakersfield, California, offered the following prayer:

Father, we thank You for Your sovereignty and providence in each person's life who stands before me and, more importantly, before You. Grant them today Your guidance in their deliberations.

We acknowledge that our country is facing serious challenges and that our world is in crisis. Give this body the courage that is necessary to lead. Rather than allowing our ideology to further divide us, may You, Father, unite us in our shared love for this great Nation.

Give the Members the wisdom to help the oppressed and the weakest among us, as well as the courage to lead by conviction, rather than by mere pragmatism.

Concerning our failures, rather than justice, we ask for Your mercy and grace. Give us the will to acknowledge and to repent of all wrongs.

We thank You for the values on which this country was founded and for Your continued blessing through the years. But we ask today, Father, for our country, that our best days would not be behind us, but before us.

We ask all these things in the strong name of Jesus.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. MARINO 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.

WELCOMING REVEREND ROGER SPRADLIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Cali-

fornia (Mr. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I am both honored and humbled to welcome my good friend, Pastor Roger Spradlin, as our guest chaplain this morning.

Holding a doctorate in ministry and serving as a major leader within the Southern Baptist community, Roger has served the Valley Baptist Church in Bakersfield, California, since 1983. In that time, he has led a congregation that has grown into a family of over 8,000 followers, a family that my wife, Judy, my son, Connor, and Megan belong to.

I have watched Pastor Roger do many things for our community. I have watched him use his grace, his humility, his ability to bring people together. But the part that inspires me the most is I have watched him in time of need, in time of tragic situations in our community, to help us heal. I have watched him officiate and bring joy to a husband and wife being married. I have watched him lift up those in harm's way. But most importantly, I have watched him always bring the grace and inspire others.

So it is with a great deal of joy on a special day today that I am able to have my friend, an individual that helped change my life, be a part of all of our lives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

MIDDLE CLASS JUMP-START

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, hard-working American families deserve a

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

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



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Congress that is working hard for them. Unfortunately, under Republican leadership, the 113th Congress is set to be the least productive Congress in history. Let me say that again. Speaker BOEHNER is presiding over what will be the least productive Congress in history.

Mr. Speaker, leadership comes with responsibility. Rather than working with Democrats to enact legislation that will strengthen the middle class and expand economic opportunity for all Americans, my friends on the other side of the aisle are obstructing progress and suing the President.

Democrats have a different plan. Instead of blocking legislation that will grow the economy, we have a plan that will jump-start the middle class. It has concrete proposals that will bring jobs back to America, provide women equal pay for equal work, raise the minimum wage, provide emergency unemployment benefits, and help millions of students afford college.

Mr. Speaker, we have serious challenges facing our Nation. Let's put aside partisan differences and get to work to jump-start the middle class and create jobs. Let's not adjourn. Let's cancel the recess and stay here and do the work the American people expect us to do.

THE UNITED STATES MUST CONTINUE TO STAND BY ISRAEL

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the world has watched violence in the Middle East escalate due to Hamas rocket attacks. The bottom line is that Israel, under the trusted leadership of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, has the absolute right to defend its citizens from murderous attacks.

Hamas is a terrorist organization attacking to achieve one goal: bring death and destruction to the people of Israel. The Hamas threat is: "We love death more than you love life."

Hamas continues to launch thousands of rockets into Israel and create a network of terror tunnels. Sadly, Palestinian civilians have died because Hamas uses the innocent as human shields.

The United States must stand by our greatest ally in the region. Anything but total support of Israel by the President signals weakness for future attacks on the American people.

Terrorist threats are increasing, despite the President's denial. The President's actions to defeat terrorism are more significant than words.

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

Rest in peace, Earl Brown, a South Carolina patriot.

RECOGNIZING THE PASSING OF SHERIFF RALPH FROEHLICH

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

Mr. SIRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the recent loss of Sheriff Ralph Froehlich.

Sheriff Froehlich was born and raised in Elizabeth, New Jersey. After serving over 9 years in the U.S. Marine Corps as an Infantryman and a drill instructor, Mr. Froehlich joined the Elizabeth Police Department. Mr. Froehlich worked for almost 20 years, rising up to the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1977, he was elected the Sheriff of Union County and, at the time of his passing, was in the midst of serving his 13th term. This gave him the distinction of being the longest-serving Sheriff in the history of New Jersey.

While serving as the Sheriff of Union County, he implemented several programs designed to make our community safer. He worked hard to establish units regarding missing persons, domestic violence, and search and rescue.

I want to express my deepest condolences for all who knew and cared for Sheriff Froehlich, and my gratitude for the years he devoted to keeping our community safe.

RECENT BIPARTISAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to draw attention to the recent bipartisan accomplishments here in the House of Representatives. These efforts include passage of legislation to keep the Internet tax-free, a highway bill that will keep more than 700,000 construction workers on the job, a series of education bills that will give students and their families the tools they need to help make postsecondary education more accessible and affordable, and legislation that will reform the Veterans Administration.

The House has also acted on an energy bill that would make it easier to ship our natural gas overseas, and put much-needed pressure on Russia, as well as a tax measure that will allow U.S. companies, large and small, to innovate, create jobs, and increase wages.

These are just a few of the more than 300 House-passed bills, including more than 40 jobs bills, that wait for action in the Senate of the United States. These bipartisan measures would benefit American families and businesses. They all deserve an up-or-down vote in the United States Senate.

THIS IS A SAD DAY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. McDERMOTT asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I come today to this floor on what I believe is a very sad day for this House. There is no place left safe for children. Yesterday and today, we have condoned and endorsed activities which put children at risk. Children are not safe in mosques, in churches, in U.N.-protected schools, in hospitals, in ambulances, or even playing on the beach.

167 years ago, my great-grandmother came from Ireland, 12 years old, by herself, on a boat, landed in the docks of New York. If this Congress had been sitting then, she would have been sent back to Roscommon County, to her people, to her family, where a third of the people were dying of famine, a third emigrated, and a third stayed. That is what we would have sent her back to, without a hearing, without anything. She had no rights. And, luckily, it wasn't that way.

There is no resonance for Jesus' command: Suffer the little children to come unto me.

Our country will rue this day.

VETERANS ACCESS, CHOICE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

(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, I am here to celebrate the most recent of many bills produced by this House, the Republican-led House. This one is H.R. 3230, the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act, with overwhelming bipartisan support. This legislation will begin the process of reforming the Veterans Health Administration and instituting great accountability across our veterans' health system.

Being the father of an Army soldier and having worked for 30 years as a health care practitioner, my heart broke when I first heard of the disturbing revelations of gross misconduct and dysfunction at the VA.

Fortunately, with the passage of H.R. 3230, we have moved one step closer to restoring the trust of our veterans. This legislation will afford greater and timelier access to cost-effective care services, while bringing necessary changes to the Department of Veterans Affairs. However, Mr. Speaker, this is just the first step, and more needs to be done to fulfill the commitments we have made to these brave men and women.

I want to thank the chairmen of the House and the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees for their commitment to overcoming political differences and finding common ground.

□ 0915

KURDISTAN

(Mr. POLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, over the conflict in the area of Iraq, dating from the first gulf war to the second, we have had staunch allies in the Kurdish people.

And just as the American people had within them the desire for independence in 1776, so, too, rises the tide of self-determination among the Kurdish people. And should they choose to take that path in a referendum and seek to separate themselves from the failing Iraqi State, I strongly encourage America to promptly recognize a new, independent Kurdistan to take its place among other important American allies, like Israel, in the region.

SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

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

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, before we go home for the August work period, I think it is important for this House to reaffirm to the world our support for Israel. Under President Obama, it would seem that America has switched sides from its historical support for Israel, which dates back to 1948.

The President seems to want hostilities to end so bad that he and his supporting cast within the mainstream media fail to remember or point out that Hamas has been lobbing rockets into Israel from shortly after Israel's withdrawal from Gaza in 2005.

In Secretary Kerry's mind, it would seem, a stop to hostilities means Israel must stop defending its people. But there is never mention of Hamas ending the constant barrage of rockets—22 red alerts have gone off thus far in Israel today. That is not 22 rockets. That is 22 separate events where rockets have been launched into Israel.

This President seems more interested in appeasing Hamas, which is a terrorist organization, than he is in comprehending Israel's desire to end this threat to its people and its existence.

This position put forward by the President and his Secretary of State, John Kerry, is an injustice and a betrayal toward a longtime friend and ally in the region. Israel deserves better, and they deserve more, Mr. President.

As for me and my office and my house and my family, we will always stand with Israel.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5230, SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER ACT OF 2014; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5272, PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO DEFERRED ACTION FOR ALIENS; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5021, HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT OF 2014; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 696 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 696

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5230) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After passage of H.R. 5230, and on the legislative day of July 31, 2014, the House shall consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5272) to prohibit certain actions with respect to deferred action for aliens not lawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5021) to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or his designee that the House disagree to the Senate amendment. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

SEC. 4. Any motion pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXII relating to H.R. 5021 may be offered only by the Majority Leader or his designee.

SEC. 5. It shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of July 31, 2014, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV. The Speaker or his designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or her des-

ignee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section.

SEC. 6. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the legislative day of July 31, 2014.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule for consideration of three measures: H.R. 5230, the supplemental appropriations bill to deal with the influx of unaccompanied minors across the southern border; H.R. 5272, a bill that would prevent the administration from expanding the use of deferred action for individuals who are not legally present in the United States; and the Senate amendment to H.R. 5021, the Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014.

The resolution provides a closed rule for consideration of H.R. 5230, the supplemental appropriations bill. This is consistent with the way all seven supplemental appropriations acts considered in the 110th and 111th Congresses were treated when my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were in the majority. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, and provides for one motion to recommit.

In addition, the resolution also provides that after the passage of H.R. 5230, that it be in order to consider H.R. 5272, a bill that would prevent the administration from expanding the use of deferred action for individuals who are not legally present in the United States. The resolution provides a closed rule for consideration of H.R. 5272, provides for 60 minutes of debate, equally divided by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and provides for a motion to recommit.

In addition, the rule also provides for consideration of a motion to disagree to the Senate's amendment to H.R. 5021, so we can send the bill that easily passed the House on an overwhelming bipartisan vote back to the Senate.

Finally, the rule provides for same-day and suspension authority today to

resolve any outstanding issues before the August recess.

Mr. Speaker, this rule demonstrates this House's careful consideration of the President's supplemental request. Earlier this month, the President submitted to Congress a \$3.7 billion request to deal with both the urgent crisis of unaccompanied juveniles crossing the border and with wildfires.

Since then, Chairman ROGERS, Chairman GRANGER, Speaker BOEHNER, and the Republican Conference have thoughtfully considered what resources the President needs to address this crisis through the end of the fiscal year.

The result, Mr. Speaker, is a significantly pared-down piece of legislation. It provides \$659 million to meet the immediate border security and humanitarian needs. This supplemental sends the message that this administration has been unwilling to send, that if you come here illegally, you will be deported. And it provides the resources to effect just that.

It provides \$334 million for Immigration and Customs Enforcement for boosted enforcement efforts, accelerates judicial proceedings by providing \$22 million to hire temporary immigration judges and provide courts with video teleconferencing equipment, and makes smart policy reforms, like changing the 2008 sex trafficking law to require that all unaccompanied minors are treated the same, among others.

These important policy reforms, which the President initially asked for, are a reasonable, thoughtful response to the tenfold increase of unaccompanied alien children since 2011.

Mr. Speaker, the President's advisers warned him this crisis was coming back in 2012 and 2013, but he ignored that advice. In fact, Mr. Speaker, the administration has mismanaged this entire issue from the beginning.

If the President's FY 2015 budget had become law, we would have seen a reduction of nearly 3,500 detention beds, a 2 percent reduction in ICE's investigative capacity, and a 12 percent reduction to CBP air and marine operations, all vital tools to deal with this problem.

In addition, the President's budget request for the Central American Regional Security Initiative, which confronts narcotics and arms trafficking, gangs, and organized crime in that region and addresses border security deficiencies and disrupts criminal infrastructure, was actually proposed to be cut in the President's FY 2015 budget. The House FY15 foreign operations bill reverses those cuts and actually increases the resources to deal with these related problems.

Mr. Speaker, at every turn, the administration has failed to address the border crisis adequately, and now the President wants a blank check to proceed. His aim is not to stop and reverse the flow of unaccompanied minors into this country. He merely aims to manage that influx more efficiently. The House cannot accept that.

This legislation, H.R. 5230, adequately funds the shortfalls caused by this administration's policy by using existing resources. And Republicans are willing to provide additional resources should they be needed in FY 2015 appropriations, within the bipartisan budget cap set by the Ryan-Murray budget agreement. But we believe that this bill provides the appropriate resources at this time.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the bill provides for consideration of H.R. 5272, which would prevent the administration from expanding the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, the so-called DACA program. I, like many of my colleagues, believe that DACA has incentivized juveniles to attempt the long and dangerous journey from Central America, with the hope of staying in this country permanently. Executive orders, like DACA, only serve to keep that hope alive. I believe it is important to send a strong signal that this program should not be expanded. H.R. 5272 does just that.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule would send back the original House-passed highway bill to the Senate. While I appreciate what my friends in the other body have been able to do, I believe it is important to provide Members the maximum amount of flexibility to craft a long-term highway bill. By accepting the Senate amendment, which would only provide adequate funding of the highway trust fund through mid-December, we would be effectively creating a new crisis in the middle of a lame duck session of Congress. Given the limited number of session days before the election, this does not seem like a prudent course to take. Instead, the House should return to the Senate its bipartisan legislation, which passed this Chamber by a vote of 367-55.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is important to move forward on these three important pieces of legislation before the August district work period. I urge support for the rule and the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am looking over the rule that was passed late last night, and my reading of the rule indicates that that there was a change in the standing rules of the House. Mr. Speaker, I would like some parliamentary clarification on that provision.

If you look at the resolution in section 4, it says, "Any motion pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXII relating to H.R. 5021"—that is the transportation-related bill—"may be offered only by the Majority Leader or his designee."

Now, I am looking at the standing rules of the House, Mr. Speaker, and the standing rules of the House provide that "when the stage of disagreement

has been reached on a bill or resolution with House or Senate amendments, a motion to dispose of any amendment shall be privileged."

My question is: Doesn't "privileged" mean available to any Member of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is asking the Chair to interpret the pending resolution, and that provision will not be interpreted by the Chair while it is under consideration.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Well, Mr. Speaker, my understanding of a parliamentary inquiry was where the Speaker was supposed to clarify questions of the rules and the parliamentary order.

I am simply asking whether or not, in previous rulings by this House and by the Parliamentarian, "privileged" has been interpreted to mean something that is available to any Member of the House, not just to the majority leader or the designee of the majority leader?

□ 0930

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not interpret this resolution during its pendency.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. If the Chair does not want to interpret this parliamentary inquiry at this time, at what point would it be in order to ask the Parliamentarian and the Chair to interpret the rules of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A parliamentary inquiry should relate in some practical sense to pending proceedings.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Is it not the rule, passed out of the committee, that is pending? That is the parliamentary inquiry. Is that what is pending before the House, the rule?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's inquiry is a matter for debate on the resolution.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. But, Mr. Speaker, isn't the matter pending before the House the rule that the designated chairman—acting chairman—of the Rules Committee just spoke about?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. House Resolution 696 is pending at this time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. That is correct, Mr. Speaker. And I am reading one of the provisions of that resolution, specifically section 4 of that rule, which is before the House which changes the rules of the House to say that a motion may only be made by the majority leader or his designee, as opposed to the privileged motion required under the underlying rule. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair has stated, the Chair will not interpret the pending resolution. That is a matter for debate.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. If I could ask for 1 minute of time to discuss this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I will further yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Look, yesterday, we were on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and our Republican colleagues passed a measure to sue the President of the United States, waste millions of dollars of taxpayers' money to sue the President of the United States, and the claim was the President has exceeded his authority.

That is a specious claim, but what is incredible is the very next day our Republican colleagues are here suspending democracy in the House, changing the standing rules of the House to take away from any Member of the House the opportunity to offer a motion with respect to the transportation bill, which is what the standing rules of the House provide, and they want to say no, we are going to take that right away from a Member, and we are going to give it exclusively to the Republican leader or the Republican leader's designee.

Do you know, Mr. Speaker, the last time we saw this happen? On the government shutdown. Our Republican colleagues used the same measure to refuse to take up the Senate bill, which would have ended the government shutdown. They didn't want to end it, so they kept it going. That cost the American taxpayer \$24 billion in damage to the economy.

Let's not play games with the rule, that this rule allows every Member their rights. The Speaker is not the king, and we should make sure that every Member has an opportunity.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to address the underlying rule, and I appreciate the gentleman from Maryland's efforts to get clarity as to what is in this rule.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, we saw this rule for the first time late last night. We saw the bill for the first time late last night. I believe the underlying bill was dropped shortly after 8 p.m., and Rules Committee convened after 10 p.m.

We are still in the process of trying to understand what is in this rule and this bill. I know that there are legitimate questions with regard to how it changes the rules of our entire House of Representatives, as well as what this bill actually does.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to both the process of the rule and the underlying bill. The bill, of course, prohibits certain actions with respect to deferred actions for people who are already in our country.

This provision was added at the last minute in the midnight hour to restrict the deferred action for the childhood arrivals program, which is a form of prosecutorial discretion, which is

used by all prosecutorial and administrative agencies.

When you have a situation where 10 or 11 or 12 million people have illegal presence in our country, clearly, with our limited enforcement resources, we need to have prosecutorial discretion and priorities. Whom should we be going after and in what form, given that it is not possible with the limited resources they have, to in any way address the entire issue?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to think that it makes perfect sense, with regards to the deferred action program, that we focus our limited enforcement resources on criminal aliens. Those are people who, in addition to having unlawful presence here, have committed some kind of crime. It might have been a DUI. It might have been an assault.

We need to focus on promptly bringing people who have committed crimes to justice and deporting them under our laws. So whom does it make sense to not focus on, given our prosecutorial discretion?

I think the deferred action program is a perfect example, and this bill, in our understanding, even recognizes that, that many of the people that grew up in our country, that know no other country, that came when they were 2 or 3, that were cheerleaders or high school football players and know no other country than the United States of America and owe their loyalty to us, of course, should not be the enforcement priority of laws that are broken until we can fix our immigration system.

It makes sense that the President work—any President, Democrat or Republican—to identify additional groups that we can use with our prosecutorial discretion and offer some kind of deferred action to, so that we can further focus our limited enforcement resources on those who would do us harm or represent a threat to our safety or our economy.

If there is a way, for instance, to include the parents of American children who are here unlawfully and are not violating any criminal laws of our country, it would make sense that their enforcement should come after those who have committed criminal violations in our country. That is a customary aspect of prosecutorial discretion ranging from any DA to the Attorney General to the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, under the language of this bill, it would further restrict the ability of the President to focus our limited enforcement resources on criminal aliens who would do us harm, reducing the security of the American people.

Now, we all know the real answer here is to replace our broken immigration system with one that works. The answer is not to have 10 million, 12 million, who knows how many million people here illegally and just focus on which group we can actually enforce the law on. We need to have a law that we can enforce universally.

There should not be people that are here illegally in our country. We need to secure our borders, we need to reunite American families, and we need to grow our economy. Later on today, if we defeat the previous question, Mr. GARCIA will offer a bipartisan bill that will do just that.

Instead of even allowing amendments on these controversial bills, including amendments that are extremely commonsense, we have a closed process that, as Mr. VAN HOLLEN pointed out, changes the very rules of the House, in the name of preventing the President from focusing on deporting criminal aliens.

Look, Republicans and Democrats alike acknowledge that there is a crisis on our southern border. Unaccompanied minors are fleeing from El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, fleeing horrific situations. I had the opportunity to visit the border the weekend before last, along with many of my colleagues, and got to speak to some of the kids, as well as the Customs and Border Patrol and HHS officials, and hear some of those stories firsthand.

We had this discussion yesterday in Rules Committee. Action means a bill passing the House, a bill passing the Senate, and the President signing it. Instead of taking action to address the crisis on our southern border, the House is considering a House-only bill that the President has said he would veto, that the Senate won't likely even bring up, and then promptly going home for a 1-month vacation. We wonder why Congress has a 12 percent approval rating.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to disagree with my friend on a couple of points that he made. First, I would suggest the President actually hasn't taken action or suggested action. A month ago, he told us that the 2008 sex trafficking law was responsible for his inability to return people to their country of origin, unaccompanied minors.

We have been waiting for his corrective for 30 days; instead, Mr. Speaker, we get an open-ended supplemental that goes through from this fiscal year to the end of the next fiscal year with a lot of measures—some of which, by the way, we agree with—to manage the flow, but absolutely nothing to stop and reverse the flow.

So we think, in that absence of leadership from the executive branch, we have acted. We have actually done what a month ago at least he was suggesting ought to be done, giving some discretion and giving some ability to try to deal with the loophole in the law.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, we have looked at what he put in front of us, and we have decided, look, we can actually offset this money. We don't have to spend extra money. This is a higher priority. We will take money from lower priority areas.

We will get us through the end of this fiscal year and through the end of this calendar year, and in that interim time, we will have an opportunity to work with the administration to continue to address the problem within the limits of the Ryan-Murray budget agreement that we agreed to on a bipartisan, bicameral basis not that long ago.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this issue of the DACA controversy that we have here, I would like to make the following points: first, nothing in this legislation changes the current state of affairs at all. In other words, what the President has done up to this point is left undisturbed.

However, we do believe the abuse of prosecutorial discretion is actually one of the things that contributed to the current crisis that we have—not deliberately, but, frankly, I think the President unwittingly or unknowingly sent a signal that if you get here and you get across our border, you are going to be able to stay. So we want to be very careful that doesn't happen again.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the President has said if Congress doesn't do certain things by such and such a date or by the August work period, then I intend during that time to use my pen and my phone to effect some changes that I want.

What is interesting to us, by the way, less than 2 years ago, he said these kinds of things were unconstitutional and couldn't be done by the executive branch. Now, he has changed his view on that.

So we are going to finally put in place something that will prevent him in our absence from once again abusing prosecutorial discretion to achieve other aims.

With that, I would like to reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my colleague on the Rules Committee.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, my House Republican friends never cease to amaze me. Once again, House Republicans have turned control of their agenda to Senator Speaker TED CRUZ. The last time they did this, they shut the government down, and look at how that worked out for them. Some people never learn.

Mr. Speaker, it is not enough that House Republicans, despite Speaker BOEHNER's promises of a more open House, continue to block consideration of comprehensive immigration reform. No, they need to go even further.

Last night, after a lengthy meeting with Senator Speaker CRUZ, House Republicans caved in a desperate and partisan way and produced an extreme bill that would prevent President Obama from building upon the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. This bill was introduced last night. It has never had a hearing, but here it is.

Mr. Speaker, House Republicans are victims of their own shortsightedness.

In their attempts to placate the fringe elements on the far right, especially as the November elections grow closer, House Republicans continue to refuse to bring up any kind of comprehensive immigration reform bill.

Of course, the Senate passed comprehensive immigration reform overwhelmingly, and we know that the bill would pass this House if it were brought up for a vote.

Mr. Speaker, this process is absurd. The bills we will consider today are cruel and cheap political stunts. They would do nothing to alleviate the crisis and merely serve as political cover, and what is worse, the Republicans are playing games with the lives of vulnerable children.

Further, the supplemental appropriations bill is a sham. It does not even come close to addressing the humanitarian crisis on our border. It provides nothing in terms of necessary resources for the Border Patrol, HHS, Homeland Security, and our immigration system to give these children and their families the attention that they need.

The policy is bad enough. The process absolutely stinks. The deal the Republican leadership cut with the hard right is this: if you want the opportunity to vote for a nasty bill to block expansion of DACA—which has absolutely nothing to do with the crisis on the border—then you have to vote for this terrible supplemental.

No wonder the approval rating of Congress is at 7 percent. With stunts like this, I am surprised it is that high. I know this is an election season, but I plead with Republicans: let's not lose our humanity in this process.

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

Mr. Speaker, my friend is always a terrific and impassioned speaker, and I love to hear him. I genuinely do, but what he is saying is, frankly, at odds with the facts.

Look at the record. It was the President in his budget who wanted to cut border security, cut detention beds, reduce aid to Central America, and reduce law enforcement. That was the President's proposal.

□ 1045

Before this crisis, we had already corrected some of those mistakes in the FY15 Foreign Operations budget. So in terms of who has been willing to put resources not only in a law enforcement sense but in a humanitarian sense, it has been the majority side of the aisle, not the minority.

Frankly, our plan will not increase suffering; it will decrease it. What will increase suffering is continuing to send the signal that coming here illegally will be rewarded. The challenge of that is, number one, when you encourage that behavior, we are destroying the societies from which those young people are coming. The officials of those governments have met with ours, and they say that we would like our chil-

dren back. That is a terrible thing that we are doing to those countries.

Number two, the people who are financing it, well-meaning people in most cases, trying to bring children into the United States, are turning their money over to criminal enterprises and cartels. They are strengthening the very people who are destroying their society and committing crimes across the entire region, not just our country.

And finally, the children that are encouraged to come are young people, mostly juveniles from three countries and, frankly, are subject to a horrific and dangerous journey. Along the way, they can be pressed into sex trafficking. They can be turned into drug smugglers. They can be physically abused. We don't know how many of them never make it here at all.

Any policy left in place that encourages that, wittingly or unwittingly, ought to be changed. Until the signal is sent unmistakably to these societies, don't spend your money, don't put your kids at risk, the flow will continue.

Now the President of the United States, at least 2 weeks ago, said:

The majority of these children are going to be returned.

That is his statement, not ours, not us doing something that he said isn't going to happen. He said the overwhelming majority of these children will be returned. Doing this quickly and humanely might keep other children from following the same route.

This is a tough, tough situation. It is a situation, quite frankly, that the President was warned would happen in 2012, was warned in 2013 by officials in his own administration, and ignored. You can see he ignored it in terms of the budget he actually proposed to present to Congress this year. Thank goodness we didn't actually do what he asked us to do.

I think if you look at this objectively, you can see the President was overtaken by a crisis. He fumbled it and mismanaged that crisis, in my opinion, and now my friends on the other side of the aisle are trying to turn this into something that it is not. It is a border crisis debate and discussion. It is not an overall immigration debate. It is not a political stunt. We certainly didn't plan for this to happen. My friends clearly did not plan for it to happen. The President didn't plan for it to happen or he would never have submitted the budget that he did. So we are trying to respond quickly and expeditiously to a crisis.

This is not, by the way, a once-and-for-all response. We are here in August. We will be back here in September. We will be back here after the election. We have an appropriations process, probably an omnibus bill waiting in the lame duck that will continue to address this, but something has to be done now.

What the President requests, again, doesn't address the problem. It is an open-ended check and, frankly, sort of

gets him off the hook until September 30, 2015, when we would have to come back here again.

The bill in front of us is a much more prudent, much more targeted, much more thoughtful, and much, frankly, more efficient use of resources in the interim while we continue to work to get a handle on the situation.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE).

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, allow me to address some of the concerns raised in the underlying bill concerning unaccompanied alien children. If our concern is with a secure border, you can talk to someone such as myself who represents El Paso, Texas, the largest city in Texas on the Mexican border which, today, is also the safest city not just in Texas, but in the entire United States. You can talk to other elected leaders, to the folks who actually live on the border, and you can look at the facts.

Apprehensions at the U.S.-Mexico border are down nearly 70 percent over the last 15 years. In the year 2000, we had 1.6 million apprehensions. This last year, 420,000. And even with this spike of refugees from Central America, we are not expected to get to half a million this year. The border, by the numbers, is as secure as it has ever been.

If your concern is with the welfare of these children once they enter this country, then I say let's increase the amount that we are spending with Health and Human Services which, in this current bill, is a pittance against what is necessary and what should be required.

And if your concern is with the welfare of these children in Central America and along this journey, then I ask you to do what this country's proud history, what our conscience, and what the law already mandates, which is to accept their applications for asylum, to help them once they are in this country, and to work with our neighbors in Central America and this hemisphere to resolve the underlying problems.

I urge my colleagues to reject this rule, to reject the underlying bill, and to come back together in September and to work on something that is rational, that is humane, and that is in the best interests of all concerned.

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

Let's talk for a minute about the additional money to HHS. That is exactly, by the way, what this does. The difference—and I think there is probably some confusion here—is we are doing it for a short period of time, and then we are going to probably continue to do it next year, but do it within the constraints of the Ryan-Murray budget deal. The President, frankly, hot-wires around the congressional agreement that was made to lower the budget by extending these expenditures to the end of the next fiscal year.

So just to reassure my friend, nobody is more interested, I think—actually, let me put it this way. I think we are both interested in making sure that, when anybody is in the custody of the United States, they are treated humanely and that there are sufficient resources there to do the job. So this does it in the short-term. I would expect in the appropriations process—again, within the overall spending caps that we have both agreed to—we would continue to do that by moving resources from less important areas to more important areas.

I am going to disagree with my friend on, I think, his point that most of these folks ought to remain inside the United States. Frankly, I agree with the President of the United States: most of them should not.

There is a process, by the way, if you want to apply for refugee status. You do that by going to an American Embassy which is actually in the countries there and they make that determination. You don't do it by breaking the laws of Mexico and breaking the laws of the United States by simply arriving here.

The President has said that most of these young people will be returned. The longer they are here, the more you are going to encourage other people to come, the more people will be subjected to that journey that we all know is dangerous and deadly, and the more often criminal enterprises will be enriched as people give them money to transport juveniles to what they think will be permanent residence in the United States when the President of the United States himself says it will not be permanent, that most of them will return. Better to act on this now.

Now, again, I will be the first to tell you that I don't expect this to be the final piece of legislation. This is an emergency measure. It is timely, it is focused, and it is funded at an appropriate level. We will be back here again in September. We will be back here working on the appropriations process, no doubt, in a lame duck. Frankly, at that time, the appropriate additional resources will undoubtedly be made available, but they will be made available within the budget caps of the Ryan-Murray deal.

I think sometimes when we compare this bill to the budget request the President made, the supplemental request, we really are comparing apples to oranges because the timeframes are much different. Remember, the President's bill also includes wildfire funding. That may be appropriate, but we just don't think it is appropriate in this vehicle, in what ought to be a focused approach.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), the ranking member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We spent a good time here yesterday debating and voting on a resolution to sue the President for doing his job, and we are up to about the same kind of tricks today. But if that show yesterday of the Republican obstinance wasn't enough, last night at 10:30, the majority changed the rules in the House to block efforts to achieve a long-term solution to our infrastructure problem. Can you believe that? I want my colleagues and everyone else to know what the majority is up to.

Mr. Speaker, we know and everybody knows that we need a long-term highway bill that would create more jobs and strengthen our infrastructure and provide more certainty for highway construction. And under the rules of the House—always—any Member of the House would have had the right to bring up real solutions to this problem, but not any more. In the middle of the night, the Republicans at the Rules Committee took that right away and gave it to one person, only one person out of 435: the Republican leader. It seems that Republicans are so fixated with my way or the highway that they are even willing to change the rules of the House to block a vote.

This parliamentary trick has only been used once before in the history of the House—only once—and it was during the government shutdown that we recently experienced. While they were obsessing over how to deny people health care, they changed the rules to ensure that no one could open the government back up. None of us could bring that up except one person, just one: the Republican leader. And the last time they pulled this stunt with the government shutdown, it cost the economy of the United States \$24 billion. That is with a B.

Now, we don't know what will happen this time, but what we do know is that it is a dangerous ploy that will undermine economic recovery and job creation. The interest here today is not with the people of the United States; it is purely, absolutely a political stunt after the stunts yesterday. And the whole bill, what we are doing on the border issue, again, is simply a diversionary tactic that signifies not much.

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

Let me pull us back from arguing about rules and procedures to what the real essence of the conflict on the transportation bill is: 357 Members, an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote, voted to send the transportation bill to the United States Senate.

That bill, by the way, ran through, if I recall correctly, May of next year, giving us enough time to actually then come to what I know both sides want, and that is a longer-term highway bill.

What the Senate did was send us back something with fewer dollars and a shorter timeframe that actually reaches simply into December, meaning a lame duck Congress would have to deal with the transportation deal. Not likely to happen, particularly

when we will also be dealing with the omnibus spending bill since the Senate, in its infinite wisdom, has been unable to pass a single appropriations bill.

So I think cluttering the calendar with the transportation fund dispute and problem in a short timeframe simply isn't wise. We think it was a political game on the part of the United States Senate. But regardless, the position of this House as expressed by a bipartisan vote of 357, is overwhelmingly clear. We want to expedite that and get it back to the other side so hopefully they can see that type of gamesmanship doesn't work and they accede to the position that, frankly, both sides of this Chamber adopted in overwhelming numbers.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Sadly, Mr. Speaker, the do-nothingism of the 19th century, the anti-immigrant fervor of that time, is alive and well here today in the House. Republicans are overwhelmed with fear. They are fearful of immigrants. They are fearful of little children at our border. But I think most of all, they are fearful of their own shadows—fearful that if they try to deal with any of the major problems that our country faces, that they might suffer political losses. So it is not only know-nothingism, it is do-next-to-nothing that prevails today.

Even when the Republican chair of the Homeland Security Committee last May obtained unanimous committee approval for a bill that he said would secure our border, Republicans were afraid to have it debated on the floor of the House for fear that it might lead to real comprehensive immigration reform, reform that was approved by the United States Senate over a year ago for which they have offered us nothing but excuses, one excuse after another as to why we could not permit a majority of this House to consider the best way to reform our broken immigration system.

□ 1000

Affording full participation to our DREAMers, students who came here long ago as children through no fault of their own without a visa, will not only benefit them as individuals to achieve their all, but it will create jobs and grow our economy. I met with these DREAMers. They have tremendous potential to give back to our country. Some want to deny that opportunity.

What about these children at our border? Aren't they all God's children? Aren't they our children? Don't all children deserve a chance to survive without exploitation and violence and terror? We are not asking that every one of these children be permitted to stay in the United States.

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

Mr. POLIS. I yield an additional 25 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. We are not asking for amnesty, but how about just a little decency, a little civility, a little humanity, how about just following existing law, going after the smugglers, and providing the supplemental resources needed to see that their rights are protected?

I believe that children who came here seeking refuge in this country at least deserve a fair adjudication, not to be met with the barrel of a gun and a one-way ticket back without considering whether they are justly in this country.

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

This is a subject on which, obviously, there is considerable passion and considerable emotion. I respect that on all sides.

I will remind my friends who are insisting on immigration, they did actually control the Chamber for 4 years and didn't bring up an immigration bill ever, had two different Presidents who would have signed anything that they cared to pass, and never introduced one.

Mr. POLIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE. I will not yield until I finish my point. You have got plenty of time. I think you can make your points on your own.

Mr. POLIS. Will the gentleman yield on just a quick correction on that point?

Mr. COLE. I certainly will yield to my friend on that.

Mr. POLIS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The House of Representatives did pass the DREAM Act during the lame duck session.

Mr. COLE. Reclaiming my time, I thought we were talking about comprehensive immigration reform—safely after an election I might add.

But the President of the United States, who ran in 2008, saying he would have a bill on the floor within 100 days, didn't do it.

My friends had basically complete control of this Chamber and the other Chamber. They demonstrated that by passing, again, ObamaCare without a single Republican vote, passing Dodd-Frank, and passing the stimulus bill, so they had the ability to do this and chose not to do it. That is their right. They were in the majority. But please don't lecture us on people stopping individual bills.

We have 350 bills, by the way, this Chamber has passed, sitting and waiting for the Senate to consider any of them, any of them. So I recognize, again, there is a great deal of passion here, but that is not what this debate is about.

This debate is about a border crisis that we both recognize exist. This debate is to give the President additional resources to deal with that, even though he in some measure contributed

to creating it. And this debate is to make sure that we send the message unmistakably: if you subject children to this journey and pay criminals thousands of dollars to bring them across, they are not likely to get to stay—a point that the President of the United States has made. He has said a majority of these children are going to go home. If my friends have a quarrel with that, they should direct that to the President, not to us.

In this case, we do think if you don't discourage that, you are going to feed criminal behavior. You are going to put these children at risk, and you are going to destroy the society from which they came.

I don't think we can in a single bill have an overall solution to this problem of this level. I personally think it is going to take an effort somewhat similar to what we did in Colombia—in a bipartisan sense, I might add—on the drug trade, where we invested considerable resources in Colombia to help them deal with that problem. I am not going to tell you it is perfect there, but it is considerably better than it was in the 1980s and 1990s.

So that is where we worked together constructively and did something good for those societies and something good for our own country. That will probably be the model that has to emerge again in Central America.

But, again, that is a problem far ahead of us and legislative in scope. This is a response to a crisis. We think it is the appropriate response.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Mr. O'ROURKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a 4-year-old Honduran girl whose body was found in a nylon bag showing signs of torture.

[From La Tribuna, July 20, 2014]

KIDNAP AND KILL A GIRL IN OLANCHO
(This is a Google Translation)

SAN FRANCISCO DE LA PAZ, Olancho. A heinous crime committed against a minor, has shaken an entire community that is not answered the savage and ruthless attitude of those involved in the sadistic action.

A little of just four years had disappeared last Thursday afternoon a little after 2:00 pm, according to the account of his father Anibal Cardona, about 30, who wept inconsolably so the tragedy.

Apparently a family would have caused neglect subjects mysterious little girl lifted backyard to lead to an unknown destination Quiscamotelugar the community, the origin of the parents of the unfortunate infant.

INSIDE SACK

The body of the girl was placed inside a nylon bag and left abandoned near the home where a day earlier had kidnapped.

Showed signs of torture and was handcuffed, and the conditions under which the body was giving signs of having been killed on the day she disappeared.

The crime involves a mystery, which generates various speculations in the whole population and in the same family, which not only repudiate what happened, they also believe that someone close may be linked to macabre done.

The house where he carried the creature is roughly an area of half acre of land, fenced with cyclone wire mesh and only one entry and when the body was found no one saw who placed it on the site though many neighbors accompanied the family at that time.

RESCUE

The other uncertainty that goes through the head of the citizens, is related to an alleged phone call asking for ransom, which the authorities are already investigating and could become the thread from the skein that leads to the true origin of what happened.

It was learned that the police is on the trail of four subjects, which might be collusion, or have enough information from individuals who committed the detestable fact.

Those who were arrested in a nearby village and that from the beginning of the alarm mentioned that they were responsible, but last night only two people were detained for investigation.

The girl's father, Anibal Cardona, and uncle, Luis Alonso Duarte.

In less than a year, this olanchano municipality has been involved in two violent incidents that result in death left two young children, who still has shaken society.

On 11 October last year, another toddler died a brutal hands of a mentally alienated, brutalized by the effect of alcohol and drugs, committed a heinous murder.

At that time, parishioners wanted to take justice into their own hands hours after police stopped the confessed responsible, a young 22 year old named Carlos Peralta.

Today, the San Franciscan people revive those feelings of grief, sorrow and helplessness, and calls to the appropriate speed in the latter investigations mourns another family event. (FS)

Mr. POLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GARCIA) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a 17-year-old Guatemalan boy who received asylum because a gang killed his father and they were threatening him.

Cesar, a 17-year old boy from Guatemala, lost his father to gang violence at the age of 4. For 13 years, Cesar was harassed by the same gang who killed his father. When he refused to join the gang, he feared for his life and fled the country, swimming across the Rio Grande to cross the border. He was granted asylum, loves school and hopes to attend college.

Cesar—Asylum

Cesar, from Guatemala, was four years old when his father was killed by gangs in their community. The gang members were never arrested and continued to live in the town. They started harassing Cesar when he was very young and never stopped. He was very scared but there was no way he could get away from them.

By the time he turned 17, Cesar could not stand the gang harassment any more. The gangs were trying very hard to get him to join and he was very afraid he was going to be killed. He decided to make the journey to the United States. He said was very hard; sometimes he didn't think he would survive. He swam across the Rio Grande to cross the border. A pro bono attorney KIND matched

him with from Kirkland & Ellis helped him gain asylum. He loves school and wants to attend college.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from California (Ms. LOFGREN) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Ms. LOFGREN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of an 11-year-old Salvadoran boy who is applying for asylum because he was threatened by gang members who killed his cousin and who suffered severe domestic abuse.

Andres is an 11-year-old Salvadoran boy, abused by his caretakers and fleeing gang violence after his cousin was killed, he entered the U.S. to reunite with his mother, grandmother (USC), and extended family. He entered in July 2013 when he was 10 years old. He is applying for asylum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As indicated by previous occupants of the Chair on June 26, 2003, on June 27, 2002, and on March 24, 1995, although a unanimous consent request to insert remarks in debate may comprise a simple declarative statement of the Member's attitude towards the pending measure, it is improper for a Member to embellish such a request with other oratory, and it can become an imposition on the time of the Member who has yielded for that purpose.

The Chair will entertain as many requests to insert as may be necessary to accommodate the Members, but the Chair must also ask that Members cooperate by confining such requests to the proper form.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have a point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. POLIS. When these requests are submitted, the Members are merely stating the title of the document that is being submitted, which clearly has to have a name. I want a clarification as to whether that is charged to our time, if they are simply submitting a document and telling you the name of that document?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As most recently ruled by the Chair on July 11, 2013, a unanimous consent request that extends beyond a simple declarative statement of a Member's attitude about the underlying measure constitutes debate and may result in time being charged to the yielding Member upon execution of that order.

Mr. POLIS. Again, Mr. Speaker, I inquire—I would like your judgment, in fact—on when these motions are made and the document is submitted, clearly the document that is being referred to has to be referred to in the remarks. These Members are submitting a document, and they are, in fact, naming that document that they are submitting. I want to ensure that that complies with the Chair's interpretation of the House rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Also stated on July 11, 2013, the Chair will exercise discretion in determining whether an individual unanimous consent request results in a yielding Member being charged time in debate.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, what is the Chair's conclusion with regard to these unanimous consent requests?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Requests that include remarks in the nature of debate will be charged against the yielding Member.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, have the previous submissions of documents gone beyond the unanimous consent request compliance that the Chair stipulated?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has not yet charged any time to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. POLIS. I thank the Chair.

I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a 12-year-old girl who was trafficked for sex and labor and escaped slavery with her baby and received a T visa in the United States.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE: VOICES OF CENTRAL AMERICAN YOUTH—WHY THEY ARE FLEEING THEIR COUNTRIES
BACKGROUND ON THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Since the Fall of 2011, prior to the President's announcement of DACA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) started apprehending significantly more unaccompanied minors from Central America. ORR promptly started to open more shelters and detention sites for these children.

Updated data from the UNHCR, has shown a 712% increase in asylum requests in Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Belize by nationals from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

ORR has reported a significant increase in both younger children and girls coming.

Maria, a 12 year old girl from Central America, was trafficked for labor and sex, she fled with her baby to escape slavery. Maria was 12 years old, when she was kidnapped at gunpoint and taken to a home where she was held captive. She was beaten and raped on an almost daily basis and eventually forced into prostitution. Because of this she became pregnant and gave birth to a girl while captive. Maria fled with her child, riding on top of trains so that they might escape the sexual bondage. Maria ended up qualifying for a T-visa and is currently doing well She has now graduated high school.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a young Honduran girl the age of my granddaughter, who fled domestic violence and kidnapping. The document is from Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, and it is entitled: "Voices of Central American Youth—Why They Are Fleeing Their Countries."

Laura, an 8 year old girl from Honduras fled domestic violence and kidnapping. Laura was living in Honduras with her aunt while mother was in the U.S. working to provide for her family. One day a man she called "step-father" who was an ex-boyfriend of her mother's, kidnapped her from her aunt's care. Laura's mother in the U.S. said she could not report the kidnapping to authorities as they would do nothing. This step-father beat Laura daily with belts and pieces of wood, resulting in bruises, bleeding, and leaving visible scars on her body. On multiple occasions, he also threatened to kill her with a gun. The step father finally threatened Laura's mother that he would kill the Laura if her mother did not send him money. Laura's mother was finally able to save and send a large amount of money to the step-father and Laura was able to escape to come live with her in the U.S. A child like Laura might apply for asylum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Colorado will be charged.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Mrs. CAPPAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of an 11-year-old Honduran boy who was kidnapped, tortured, and murdered.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the only unanimous consent request that has been charged to our time is Mr. DOGGETT's. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. POLIS. Again, Mr. DOGGETT stated the title of the document that he submitted, which seems to be a prerequisite for submitting a document. I would like to inquire as to why the Chair has ruled to charge the time to us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the Chair's discretion, the gentleman engaged in debate.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, how can submitting a document and saying what the name of the document is constitute debate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, the gentleman was engaging in debate.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, can the Chair provide advice, so that my colleagues will understand what it is in reading the title and the source of the document that described the tragedy of this little Honduran girl seeking refuge in our country, constituted debate, rather than simply identifying the title?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is exercising his discretion.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, without any guidance to my colleagues as to how they can present documents within the rules of the House without reading the title and the source of the document, can the Speaker describe anything about my remarks that differed from any of the other remarks that were given by my colleagues, other than the reading of the title and the source from Lutheran Services of this young girl who sought refuge in our country?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. To clarify, the Chair has stated that a unanimous consent request to insert extraneous material may include a simple declarative statement of the Member's attitude towards the measure, but it is improper for the Member to embellish such a request with extended oratory.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a 15-year-old Salvadoran boy who has requested asylum because local gang members threatened to kill him after he refused to sell drugs for them.

PANGAEA LEGAL SERVICES CLIENT STORY

Jose is 15-years-old. He grew up in El Salvador with his grandparents. His parents immigrated to the United States when Jose was still a toddler, and he had not seen them since. Jose considered his grandparents as his parents and wished nothing but to continue living with them and his little brother. In April 2013, at age 14, Jose was forced to flee his country after gangs threatened to kill him if he didn't sell drugs for them. The family suspects that Jose was targeted by the gang because Jose's uncle is the mayor of the small Salvadoran town, and has attempted to establish rehabilitation and anti-gang programs for several years. Jose is in removal proceedings and his asylum application is currently pending with USCIS.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of seven very young Honduran children who were tortured and brutally murdered after refusing to join a gang.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a young Honduran girl who resisted being robbed for \$5, was clubbed over the head, dragged out by two men who cut a hole in her throat and left her in a ravine.

[From the New York Times, July 11, 2014]

THE CHILDREN OF THE DRUG WARS

(By Sonia Nazario)

Cristian Omar Reyes, an 11-year-old sixth grader in the neighborhood of Nueva Suyapa, on the outskirts of Tegucigalpa, tells me he has to get out of Honduras soon—"no matter what."

In March, his father was robbed and murdered by gangs while working as a security guard protecting a pastry truck. His mother used the life insurance payout to hire a smuggler to take her to Florida. She promised to send for him quickly, but she has not.

Three people he knows were murdered this year. Four others were gunned down on a nearby corner in the span of two weeks at the beginning of this year. A girl his age resisted being robbed of \$5. She was clubbed over the head and dragged off by two men who cut a hole in her throat, stuffed her panties in it, and left her body in a ravine across the street from Cristian's house.

"I'm going this year," he tells me.

I last went to Nueva Suyapa in 2003, to write about another boy, Luis Enrique Motiño Pineda, who had grown up there and left to find his mother in the United States. Children from Central America have been making that journey, often without their parents, for two decades. But lately something has changed, and the predictable flow has turned into an exodus. Three years ago, about 6,800 children were detained by United States immigration authorities and placed in federal custody; this year, as many as 90,000 children are expected to be picked up. Around a quarter come from Honduras—more than from anywhere else.

Children still leave Honduras to reunite with a parent, or for better educational and economic opportunities. But, as I learned when I returned to Nueva Suyapa last month, a vast majority of child migrants are fleeing not poverty, but violence. As a result, what the United States is seeing on its borders now is not an immigration crisis. It is a refugee crisis.

Gangs arrived in force in Honduras in the 1990s, as 18th Street and Mara Salvatrucha members were deported in large numbers from Los Angeles to Central America, joining homegrown groups like Los Puchos. But the dominance in the past few years of foreign drug cartels in Honduras, especially ones from Mexico, has increased the reach and viciousness of the violence. As the

United States and Colombia spent billions of dollars to disrupt the movement of drugs up the Caribbean corridor, traffickers rerouted inland through Honduras, and 79 percent of cocaine-smuggling flights bound for the United States now pass through there.

Narco groups and gangs are vying for control over this turf, neighborhood by neighborhood, to gain more foot soldiers for drug sales and distribution, expand their customer base, and make money through extortion in a country left with an especially weak, corrupt government following a 2009 coup.

Enrique's 33-year-old sister, Belky, who still lives in Nueva Suyapa, says children began leaving en masse for the United States three years ago. That was around the time that the narcos started putting serious pressure on kids to work for them. At Cristian's school, older students working with the cartels push drugs on the younger ones—some as young as 6. If they agree, children are recruited to serve as lookouts, make deliveries in backpacks, rob people and extort businesses. They are given food, shoes and money in return. Later, they might work as traffickers or hit men.

Teachers at Cristian's school described a 12-year-old who demanded that the school release three students one day to help him distribute crack cocaine; he brandished a pistol and threatened to kill a teacher when she tried to question him.

At Nueva Suyapa's only public high school, narcos "recruit inside the school," says Yadira Saucedá, a counselor there. Until he was killed a few weeks ago, a 23-year-old "student" controlled the school. Each day, he was checked by security at the door, then had someone sneak his gun to him over the school wall. Five students, mostly 12- and 13-year-olds, tearfully told Ms. Saucedá that the man had ordered them to use and distribute drugs or he would kill their parents. By March, one month into the new school year, 67 of 450 students had left the school.

Teachers must pay a "war tax" to teach in certain neighborhoods, and students must pay to attend.

Carlos Baquedano Sánchez, a slender 14-year-old with hair sticking straight up, explained how hard it was to stay away from the cartels. He lives in a shack made of corrugated tin in a neighborhood in Nueva Suyapa called El Infiernito—Little Hell—and usually doesn't have anything to eat one out of every three days. He started working in a dump when he was 7, picking out iron or copper to recycle, for \$1 or \$2 a day. But bigger boys often beat him to steal his haul, and he quit a year ago when an older man nearly killed him for a coveted car-engine piston. Now he sells scrap wood.

But all of this was nothing, he says, compared to the relentless pressure to join narco gangs and the constant danger they have brought to his life. When he was 9, he barely escaped from two narcos who were trying to rape him, while terrified neighbors looked on. When he was 10, he was pressured to try marijuana and crack. "You'll feel better. Like you are in the clouds," a teenager working with a gang told him. But he resisted.

He has known eight people who were murdered and seen three killed right in front of him. He saw a man shot three years ago and still remembers the plums the man was holding rolling down the street, coated in blood. Recently he witnessed two teenage hit men shooting a pair of brothers for refusing to hand over the keys and title to their motorcycle. Carlos hit the dirt and prayed. The killers calmly walked down the street. Carlos shrugs. "Now seeing someone dead is nothing."

He longs to be an engineer or mechanic, but he quit school after sixth grade, too poor

and too afraid to attend. "A lot of kids know what can happen in school. So they leave."

He wants to go to the United States, even though he knows how dangerous the journey can be; a man in his neighborhood lost both legs after falling off the top of a Mexican freight train, and a family friend drowned in the Rio Grande. "I want to avoid drugs and death. The government can't pull up its pants and help people," he says angrily. "My country has lost its way."

Girls face particular dangers—one reason around 40 percent of children who arrived in the United States this year were girls, compared with 27 percent in the past. Recently three girls were raped and killed in Nueva Suyapa, one only 8 years old. Two 15-year-olds were abducted and raped. The kidnapers told them that if they didn't get in the car they would kill their entire families. Some parents no longer let their girls go to school for fear of their being kidnapped, says Luis López, an educator with Asociación Compartir, a nonprofit in Nueva Suyapa.

Milagro Noemi Martínez, a petite 19-year-old with clear green eyes, has been told repeatedly by narcos that she would be theirs—or end up dead. Last summer, she made her first attempt to reach the United States. "Here there is only evil," she says. "It's better to leave than have them kill me here." She headed north with her 21-year-old sister, a friend who had also been threatened, and \$170 among them. But she was stopped and deported from Mexico. Now back in Nueva Suyapa, she stays locked inside her mother's house. "I hope God protects me. I am afraid to step outside." Last year, she says, six minors, as young as 15, were killed in her neighborhood. Some were hacked apart. She plans to try the journey again soon. Asking for help from the police or the government is not an option in what some consider a failed state. The drugs that pass through Honduras each year are worth more than the country's entire gross domestic product.

Narcos have bought off police officers, politicians and judges. In recent years, four out of five homicides were never investigated. No one is immune to the carnage. Several Honduran mayors have been killed. The sons of both the former head of the police department and the head of the national university were murdered, the latter, an investigation showed, by the police.

"You never call the cops. The cops themselves will retaliate and kill you," says Henry Carias Aguilar, a pastor in Nueva Suyapa. A majority of small businesses in Nueva Suyapa have shuttered because of extortion demands, while churches have doubled in number in the past decade, as people pray for salvation from what they see as the plague predicted in the Bible. Taxis and homes have signs on them asking God for mercy.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees recently interviewed 404 children who had arrived in the United States from Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico; 58 percent said their primary reason for leaving was violence. (A similar survey in 2006, of Central American children coming into Mexico, found that only 13 percent were fleeing violence.) They aren't just going to the United States: Less conflicted countries in Central America had a 712 percent increase in asylum claims between 2008 and 2013.

"If a house is burning, people will jump out the window," says Michelle Brané, director of the migrant rights and justice program at the Women's Refugee Commission.

To permanently stem this flow of children, we must address the complex root causes of violence in Honduras, as well as the demand for illegal drugs in the United States that is fueling that violence.

In the meantime, however, we must recognize this as a refugee crisis, as the United Nations just recommended. These children are facing threats similar to the forceful conscription of child soldiers by warlords in Sudan or during the civil war in Bosnia. Being forced to sell drugs by narcos is no different from being forced into military service.

Many Americans, myself included, believe in deporting unlawful immigrants, but see a different imperative with refugees.

The United States should immediately create emergency refugee centers inside our borders, tent cities—operated by the United Nations and other relief groups like the International Rescue Committee—where immigrant children could be held for 60 to 90 days instead of being released. The government would post immigration judges at these centers and adjudicate children's cases there.

To ensure this isn't a sham process, asylum officers and judges must be trained in child-sensitive interviewing techniques to help elicit information from fearful, traumatized youngsters. All children must also be represented by a volunteer or government-funded lawyer. Kids in Need of Defense, a nonprofit that recruits pro bono lawyers to represent immigrant children and whose board I serve on, estimates that 40 percent to 60 percent of these children potentially qualify to stay under current immigration laws—and do, if they have a lawyer by their side. The vast majority do not. The only way to ensure we are not hurtling children back to circumstances that could cost them their lives is by providing them with real due process.

Judges, who currently deny seven in 10 applications for asylum by people who are in deportation proceedings, must better understand the conditions these children are facing. They should be more open to considering relief for those fleeing gang recruitment or threats by criminal organizations when they come from countries like Honduras that are clearly unwilling or unable to protect them.

If many children don't meet strict asylum criteria but face significant dangers if they return, the United States should consider allowing them to stay using humanitarian parole procedures we have employed in the past, for Cambodians and Haitians. It may be possible to transfer children and resettle them in other safe countries willing to share the burden. We should also make it easier for children to apply as refugees when they are still in Central America, as we have done for people in Iraq, Cuba, countries in the former Soviet Union, Vietnam and Haiti. Those who showed a well-founded fear of persecution wouldn't have to make the perilous journey north alone.

Of course, many migrant children come for economic reasons, and not because they fear for their lives. In those cases, they should quickly be deported if they have at least one parent in their country of origin. By deporting them directly from the refugee centers, the United States would discourage future non-refugees by showing that immigrants cannot be caught and released, and then avoid deportation by ignoring court orders to attend immigration hearings.

Instead of advocating such a humane, practical approach, the Obama administration wants to intercept and return children en route. On Tuesday the president asked for \$3.7 billion in emergency funding. Some money would be spent on new detention facilities and more immigration judges, but the main goal seems to be to strengthen border control and speed up deportations. He also asked Congress to grant powers that could eliminate legal protections for children from Central America in order to expedite removals, a change that Republicans in Congress have also advocated.

This would allow life-or-death decisions to be made within hours by Homeland Security officials, even though studies have shown that border patrol agents fail to adequately screen Mexican children to see if they are being sexually exploited by traffickers or fear persecution, as the agents are supposed to do. Why would they start asking Central American children key questions needed to prove refugee status?

The United States expects other countries to take in hundreds of thousands of refugees on humanitarian grounds. Countries neighboring Syria have absorbed nearly 3 million people. Jordan has accepted in two days what the United States has received in an entire month during the height of this immigration flow—more than 9,000 children in May. The United States should also increase to pre-9/11 levels the number of refugees we accept to 90,000 from the current 70,000 per year and, unlike in recent years, actually admit that many.

By sending these children away, “you are handing them a death sentence,” says José Arnulfo Ochoa Ochoa, an expert in Honduras with World Vision International, a Christian humanitarian aid group. This abrogates international conventions we have signed and undermines our credibility as a humane country. It would be a disgrace if this wealthy nation turned its back on the 52,000 children who have arrived since October, many of them legitimate refugees.

This is not how a great nation treats children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Colorado will be charged.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, again, if there is discretion that can be shared, that was directly from the article that I asked to be entered into the RECORD. On many occasions I have been on this floor and been part of many debates in the 5 years I have been honored to serve with the Congress and have used the exact same approach and have never been charged. Is there any discretion that the Speaker can give us direction on?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is exercising his discretion as the Chair has said previously. The Chair has discretion in this matter.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, with that being said to debate, even though the same practices are used by Members, rulings can change by the Chair on this particular issue?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does have discretion. The guidance has been to confine the request to a simple declaratory statement of the Member's attitude toward the pending measure.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, for clarification, that is

exactly what I did, which is I read a statement from the article.

I am confused, Mr. Speaker. I am just maybe a junior Member from a small farm in New Mexico, but it seems that if I am reading from the article directly, that I don't appear to be violating any rules to be charged time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Embellishments or statements on other matters are debate and will be charged to the manager.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, this was not an embellishment. This was a direct quote from the article. It appears to me that my understanding of an embellishment are my own words being added.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has advised that embellishments or statements on other matters are debate and will be charged.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for submitting that powerful testimony.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a 17-year-old girl who fled her country with her 2-year-old daughter to escape constant physical and sexual abuse from the baby's father.

[From the National Immigrant Justice Center]

Lauren, a 17-year old, fled the country with her 2-year old daughter due to constant physical, sexual and verbal abuse from the baby's father. While in DHS custody, Lauren and her baby were held in two “hieleras” for a total of six days without adequate food and warmth.

Lauren is a 17-year-old who came to the United States with her two-year-old daughter, Charise. Charise's father, Juan, was physically and verbally abusive. He has hit, choked, and raped Lauren and threatened to kill her and take their baby. Lauren fled to the United States with Charise to live with her parents and U.S.-citizen sister. While in DHS custody, both Lauren and her baby were held in two “hieleras” for about six days total. Lauren had to use her own clothing to keep Charise warm because DHS only gave her an emergency mylar blanket for Charise, despite the cold. Lauren slept on the floor of her cell with Charise in between her legs. DHS gave Charise two small burritos to eat each day, and gave Lauren a piece of bread with deli meat and an apple twice a day. When she asked for more food for her baby, who was hungry and cold, DHS told Lauren there wasn't any more food available.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Ms. CHU asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of a 15-year-old

Salvadoran boy whose body was found in a plastic bag with his hands and feet bound.

[From La Página, June 25, 2014]

BURN BUS ROUTE 177 IN TECOLUCA AFTER ASSAULTING PASSENGER

(By Maribel Montenegro and Carlos Hernandez)

A bus route 177 was intercepted by at least 8 heavily armed men, forcing passengers to surrender their belongings and then burned them down the unit, police said.

According to reports, the incident occurred in the village of Las Pampas, on the road that leads to San Vicente Zacatecoluca Tecoluca in the jurisdiction of the department of San Vicente.

Police said the fire was set and the place has become a unit of the Fire Department to extinguish the flames of the unit was completely destroyed.

Depending on the version of the automotive PNC was off course forcing it to penetrate into the community Las Pampas, where 20 passengers were assaulted. The authorities say they are on the trail of the perpetrators.

He also said that he reported no casualties, only material damage.

RESUME, RESUME

The body of an unknown man was found this morning in the subdivision Istepec, Canton El Cerrito, the, in the department of Sonsonate municipality Nahuizalco. Police said the incident occurred the night before and do not know the motives of the crime that was committed with knives.

RESUME, RESUME

A 16 year old girl was killed by multiple gunshot wounds that caused unknown subjects while walking on the 3rd km of the Pan American Highway, in the jurisdiction of the municipality of El Carmen, department of Cuscatlan.

The victim was identified as Adonis Hernandez, according to the PNC disappeared yesterday. So far the police said he was unaware if the victim had any connection with gang groups.

COLON, LA LIBERTAD

The body of a 15 year old boy was found tied hand and foot in a plastic bag that was abandoned in Lourdes, Colón, La Libertad morning.

The victim was identified as Ivan N., who was kidnapped last week in La Libertad.

According to the PNC, the young man had at least 36 hours have passed.

RESUME

A young man was killed last night near the resort Spain, CV.

According to authorities, the victim, identified as Brandon Ch, was attacked and killed by unknown assailants who left him seriously injured so he had to be rushed to a hospital emergency where he died in surgery.

SAN SALVADOR

The woman, identified as Marlene Rivas, was wounded with a knife this morning in the vicinity of San José San Salvador park.

According to police, the woman resisted being assaulted by a homeless man, who reacted violently and caused a wound in the neck.

The victim had to take shelter in a supermarket in the area, where Rosales was taken to hospital.

MERCEDES UMANA, USULUTAN

A gang Mara Salvatrucha, was murdered in Canton The Caulote, Mercedes Umana, Usulután.

The victim was identified as Fredy Mejia, 17, who authorities say was attacked by two gang Barrio 18 traveling on a motorcycle.

GARDENS SELTSUT RESUME

A trader was shot to death at night in the Garden Colony Selsut, Ilopango, San Salvador.

The victim was identified as Jorge Mario Arteaga, 53, who was killed by gang members for refusing to pay extortion, according to PNC.

NEW GUADALUPE, SAN MIGUEL

A man who was deported from the United States months ago was killed Tuesday evening in Freedom Colony, New Guadalupe in San Miguel.

The victim was identified as Adilio Quintanilla, 41, who had multiple gunshot wounds in the body. The authorities know the motive for the attack.

CANTON PLANS CONCEPCIÓN, LA PAZ

A man was killed in the canton Plans Concepcion, La Paz. The victim was identified as Carlos Palma, 47, who was shot at by unknown persons. Attack the causes are unknown.

SAN MARTÍN

A blind seniors tonight was killed by gang members in the neighborhood of Las Mercedes and Santa Teresa Street Project, San Martin.

The victim was identified only as Francisco and authorities said he was about 70 years. The old man died at the scene after being shot several times.

According to the PNC, the man was hit by bullets when the gang tried to assassinate some people who were inside a vehicle on the street entered Project, Las Mercedes neighborhood.

Subjects discharged a burst of lead impacted the blind who could not dodge bullets due to its limitation. After committing the fact, the gang fled in an unknown direction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Colorado will be charged.

□ 1015

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I further yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

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

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, I will enter into the RECORD the story of an 18-year-old Mexican boy who was trafficked into the United States and held by the U.S. Marshals Service so he could testify as a material witness to some deaths that he witnessed.

Juan Antonio is an 18-year-old Mexican UAC. He fled severe cartel and criminal gang violence in his home town. His uncle, cousin, and several family members were killed before he fled from Mexico. He was trafficked to the US and initially in the US Marshals custody to testify as a material witness before being turned over to ICE and released to ORR because he was a minor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Colorado will be charged.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I further yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I will enter into the RECORD the story of

a 12-year-old girl who was trafficked for sex and labor, escaped slavery with her baby, and received a T visa in the United States.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE: VOICES OF CENTRAL AMERICAN YOUTH— WHY THEY ARE FLEEING THEIR COUNTRIES
BACKGROUND ON THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Since the Fall of 2011, prior to the President's announcement of DACA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) started apprehending significantly more unaccompanied minors from Central America. ORR promptly started to open more shelters and detention sites for these children.

Updated data from the UNHCR, has shown a 712% increase in asylum requests in Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Belize by nationals from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

ORR has reported a significant increase in both younger children and girls coming.

Maria a 12 year old girl from Central America was trafficked for labor and sex, she fled with her baby to escape slavery. Maria was 12 years old, when she was kidnapped at gunpoint and taken to a home where she was held captive. She was beaten and raped on an almost daily basis and eventually forced into prostitution. Because of this she became pregnant and gave birth to a girl while captive. Maria fled with her child, riding on top of trains so that they might escape the sexual bondage. Maria ended up qualifying for a T-visa and is currently doing well. She has now graduated high school.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Colorado will be charged.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I stand today in the well to appeal to my Republican colleagues about this debate, which isn't about the underlying bill, it is about the rule. You ought to all be worried. We all ought to be worried. This rule is a sham to the institution of Congress.

I am an appropriator, and I am proud to do that. We respect the jurisdiction of all other committees. That is why we have standing committees. We don't do their business.

This rule ignores all the standing committees in Congress. This rule says you can write a bill in the darkness of night. Nobody has read it. No Republicans read it, no Democrats read it. You can pick it up in the hallway here. I read it this morning.

The rule waives all points of opposition, which we say in this rule, "All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived."

All points—that means all the ideas of all the committees that are supposed to be writing these bills. Nobody is going to be thanked if they vote for this. First of all, nobody is going to thank you for voting for the rule because it does so many things that misjudge the purpose of Congress, misappropriate the purposes of Congress, which is to have transparency and allow people to get into the debate.

Nobody who understands the problem in the embassies of the host country was able to testify. Nobody in the administration who deals with the border was able to testify. No Member of Congress who has some knowledge about this was able to testify. This bill says: So what? We wrote the bill, and you just have to accept it, and if you any objections, we waive all those points of orders.

So the rule does a disservice to Congress, and it ought to be rejected.

Secondly, on the bill, when you get to it, if it isn't rejected—first of all, if we reject the rule, nothing is broken. We can fix it. We can make it better because no own is going to thank you for voting for this.

Just to show you how outrageous it is, it says to the host countries that: we are going to give you money, but you have 15 days to convene your legislatures and enact legislation, secure your borders, and make sure everything is secure.

You couldn't do that in Washington in 15 days, much less essentially Third World countries. There are all kinds of provisions in here that don't make any sense and don't help fix anything that is broken, and for all the testimony you have just heard, there are a lot of other things that need to be addressed that aren't in this bill.

So my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, the best thing we can do to respect this institution is to reject this rule and vote "no."

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

I have a great deal of respect for my friend from the Appropriations Committee. He is an excellent legislator and tremendous Member.

I am, though, going to point out the record of the Democratic majority the last time they were here and in control of what happened on the floor.

In the 111th Congress, the final 2 years of Representative PELOSI's time as Speaker, the House never considered a single bill under an open rule—not one bill. That is the definition of a closed process.

Under Republican control, the House has returned to consideration of appropriations bills under an open process, with 22 open rules. We had no open rules on appropriations when my friends were in the majority.

This year alone, the House has considered 404 amendments during the appropriations process, and 189 of them offered were by our friends on the other side.

When you actually compare the record overall, frankly, I think the comparison is much to the advantage of Republicans. So we are trying to deal with complex issues in a relatively short period of time.

I know the Congress will be back in session in September. We will be working on the appropriations process in the lameduck again, so there are going to be ample legislative opportunities, but we are in a crisis situation, which we are in this case.

We are trying to respond thoughtfully and expeditiously. We are trying to put resources toward the problem. We are trying to get at the core of the problem, which the administration itself a month ago identified as a 2008 law, but has now offered absolutely no suggestions how to fix.

So we have not tried to repeal it. We have tried to tweak it and address the problem. If my friends have a better solution, we would love to hear it, but we haven't heard it. Instead, we have been told the 2008 law caused the problem, but you can't change the law. That seems to me both politically and intellectually indefensible.

We are going to continue to try to solve the problem that has been identified by the administration. At some point, we hope they will join us in trying to actually correct the problem that they say exists.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the story of two Honduran brothers who were tortured and murdered by gang members in San Pedro Sula, the murder capital of the world.

Mr. Speaker, how we treat our children speaks to the character of our Nation.

[From The New York Times, July 9, 2014]
FLEEING GANGS, CHILDREN HEAD TO U.S.
BORDER

(By Frances Robles)

SAN PEDRO SULA, HONDURAS—Anthony O. Castellanos disappeared from his gang-ridden neighborhood on the eastern edge of Honduras's most dangerous city, so his younger brother, Kenneth, hopped on his green bicycle to search for him, starting his hunt at a notorious gang hangout known as the "crazy house."

They were found within days of each other, both dead. Anthony, 13, and a friend had been shot in the head; Kenneth, 7, had been tortured and beaten with sticks and rocks. They were among seven children murdered in the La Pradera neighborhood of San Pedro Sula in April alone, part of a surge in gang violence that is claiming younger and younger victims.

The killings are a major factor driving the recent wave of migration of Central American children to the United States, which has sent an unprecedented number of unaccompanied minors across the Texas border. Many children and parents say the rush of new migrants stems from a belief that United States immigration policy offers preferential treatment to minors, but in addition, studies of Border Patrol statistics show a strong correlation between cities like San Pedro Sula with high homicide rates and swarms of youngsters taking off for the United States.

"The first thing we can think of is to send our children to the United States," said a mother of two in La Pradera, who declined to give her name because she feared gang reprisals. "That's the idea, to leave."

Honduran children are increasingly on the front lines of gang violence. In June, 32 chil-

dren were murdered in Honduras, bringing the number of youths under 18 killed since January of last year to 409, according to data compiled by Covenant House, a youth shelter in Tegucigalpa, the capital.

With two major youth gangs and more organized crime syndicates operating with impunity in Central America, analysts say immigration authorities will have a difficult time keeping children at home unless the root causes of violence are addressed.

In 2012, the number of murder victims ages 10 to 14 had doubled to 81 from 40 in 2008, according to the Violence Observatory at the National Autonomous University of Honduras. Last year, 1,013 people under 23 were murdered in a nation of eight million.

Although homicides dropped sharply in 2012 after a gang truce in neighboring El Salvador, so far this year murders of children 17 and under are up 77 percent from the same time period a year ago, the police said.

Nowhere is the flow of departures more acute than in San Pedro Sula, a city in northwestern Honduras that has the world's highest homicide rate, according to United Nations figures.

Between January and May of this year, more than 2,200 children from the city arrived in the United States, according to Department of Homeland Security statistics, far more than from any other city in Central America.

More than half of the top 50 Central American cities from which children are leaving for the United States are in Honduras. Virtually none of the children have come from Nicaragua, a bordering country that has staggering poverty, but not a pervasive gang culture or a record-breaking murder rate. "Everyone has left," Alan Castellanos, 27, the uncle of Anthony and Kenneth, said in an interview in late May. "How is it that an entire country is being brought to its knees?"

He said the gangs operated with total impunity. "They killed all those kids and nobody did anything about it," Mr. Castellanos said. "When prosecutors wanted to discuss the case, they asked us to meet at their office, because they were afraid to come here. If they were afraid, imagine us."

The factors pushing children to migrate vary, according to an analysis of their home cities by the Department of Homeland Security.

The Guatemalan children who arrive in the United States are more often from rural areas, suggesting their motives are largely economic. The minors from El Salvador and Honduras tend to come from extremely violent regions "where they probably perceive the risk of traveling alone to the U.S. preferable to remaining at home," the analysis said.

"Basically, the places these people are coming from are the places with the highest homicide rates," said Manuel Orozco, a senior fellow at the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington-based research group. "The parents see gang membership around the corner. Once your child is forced to join, the chances of being killed or going to prison is pretty high. Why wait until that happens?"

A confluence of factors, including discounted rates charged by smugglers for families, helped ignite the boom, he said. Children are killed for refusing to join gangs, over vendettas against their parents, or because they are caught up in gang disputes. Many activists here suggest they are also murdered by police officers willing to clean up the streets by any means possible.

In the case of the Castellanos family, the police said the older boy was a lookout for the gang and had decided to quit. The order to kill him, the police said, came from prison.

Several arrests have been made. Hector A. Medina, 47, who the police said lived at an

abandoned house controlled by the 18th Street gang, where Kenneth was killed, was charged in the boys' deaths. "It's a serious social problem: any children born in this neighborhood are going to get involved in a gang," said Elvin Flores, a police inspector in charge of La Pradera. "Our idea is to lower crime every day. We need a state policy to involve kids from when they are little to go to school."

But gangs, which rob, sell drugs locally, kidnap people and extort money from businesses, often recruit new members at schools.

In some cities, blocks are empty because gangs demanding extortion payments have forced out homeowners. Many people have had to move within the country in a displacement pattern that experts liken to the one seen in Colombia's civil war.

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said that from 2008 to 2013, the number of asylum claims filed in Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Belize increased sevenfold.

Most were from people of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, the three nations with large numbers of migrants now arriving at the United States border.

Refugee advocacy organizations have urged the State Department to treat the children arriving at the United States border as refugees, and proposed a processing system where asylum claims could be reviewed in Central America and those accepted could move safely to the United States or countries willing to accept them, as was done in countries such as Haiti and Iraq. They have not yet received a response, the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops said.

President Obama urged Congress on Wednesday night to pass a \$3.7 billion budget supplement that would, among other things, beef up border security, hasten deportations and help Central American nations address security problems. "The best thing we can do is make sure the children can live in their own countries, safely," he said.

During a recent late-night visit to the San Pedro Sula morgue, more than 60 bodies, all victims of violence, were seen piled in a heap, each wrapped in a brown plastic bag. While picking bullets out of a 15-year-old boy shot 15 times, technicians discussed how they regularly received corpses of children under 10, and sometimes as young as 2.

Last week, in nearby Santa Barbara, an 11-year-old had his throat slit by other children, because he did not pay a 50-cent extortion fee.

"At first we saw a lot of kids who were being killed because when the gang came for their parents, they happened to be in the car or at the location with them," said Dr. Darwin Armas Cruz, a medical examiner who works the overnight shift. "Now we see kids killing kids. They kill with guns, knives and even grenades."

Dr. Armas said his family was thinking of migrating, too.

CORRECTION: JULY 11, 2014

Because of an editing error, an article on Thursday about the murderous gang violence in Honduras that is a factor in the recent wave of migration of Central American children to the United States misstated the amount of money that President Obama has requested from Congress to address the problem. It is \$3.7 billion, not more than \$4 billion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Colorado will be charged.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), the chair of the Hispanic Caucus and the ranking member

on the Education and Workforce Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I rise in opposition to H.R. 5230 and the underlying rule.

I represent McAllen, Texas, which has been the epicenter for this humanitarian crisis. For years, my Republican colleagues have been ignoring the problems caused by their inaction on immigration reform. They have cut funding for immigration judges, so that people wait years to have their cases heard.

They have cut funding to help the countries of Central America deal with the internal problems causing their children to flee. The Republican solution has always been more walls and fences and more soldiers to militarize the border.

I live on that border of Texas and Mexico, and I know that their enforcement-only approach is not working because it doesn't address the root cause of immigration. It has been economically devastating to border communities who vainly try to persuade companies to move their plants and factories to our region to create jobs and bring us out of poverty that is the highest in the Nation.

Our veterans suffer because the VA can't get doctors to move to the border. All these companies and doctors hear is that the border is a war zone flooded with dangerous immigrants. That is not the border I know. My border home is a vibrant, educated, fast-growing, culturally diverse, welcoming region. I am proud of how we have embraced these children and families.

We are now voting once again to militarize our border, deny children legal representation and due process, and providing little help to Central America. We are not fixing the problem, and I urge my colleagues to oppose the rule and this bill.

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

Just a few correctives, if I may. We are actually putting in additional resources. We haven't cut resources. It is the President's budget that cut resources. It cut detention beds, enforcement, and aid to the countries in Central America that are dealing with this problem. That is the President's budget.

Those things were all corrected in the Foreign Operations budget that has not yet reached the floor, but has been passed by the full Appropriations Committee.

I am going to disagree with my friends on the other side that this has anything to do with comprehensive immigration reform. Quite frankly, it does not. It is a border crisis. It has nothing to do with this legislation.

The root cause of the problem here are criminals who go back and tell people: if you pay money and subject yourself to a dangerous journey and we get you to the United States, you will be able to stay. That is who is at fault

here. That is where the focus ought to be.

When my friends point to specific cases, I always point out, number one, we have an avenue called the United States Embassy. In the country, you can go and plead refugee status there. You don't have to travel 1,000 or 2,000 miles across very dangerous country. You simply afford yourself of the available opportunities.

Finally, in the President's judgment, most of these children will be returned. That is the President's judgment. Frankly, I think he made that judgment, trying to discourage what is happening now. That is precisely what we are trying to do in this piece of legislation.

So I think there is a lot of passion, and it is appropriate because there are some heartwrenching cases, but there is also a lot of political theater here. The reality is, again, most of these children, according to the President, will be returned.

The quicker that can happen, the less likely it is that other children will follow them and be subjected to a very dangerous journey. That is what we are trying to achieve. We are going to try to do that in this measure today, but we invite our friends to work with us as we go forward, as I suspect that we will.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN).

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, last week, we were part of a conversation and debate around strengthening antihuman trafficking laws. We all came to this floor, and Democrats and Republicans found a way to talk to one another and talk to the American public about what we should do to protect these children that are in harm's way, not just fleeing street violence, but being brutally murdered and raped, Mr. Speaker.

This week, what my Republican colleagues are doing is coming out of a conference and weakening antihuman trafficking laws.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, all I can say is God help this Congress if it is now our policy to weaken human trafficking laws. It is a sad, sad day, Mr. Speaker, and I certainly hope that my colleagues take a chance to look at this and look into their hearts and pray on that and come to the floor and do the right thing.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), the distinguished ranking member on the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 696. This rule would provide for consideration of a supple-

mental appropriations bill that clearly demonstrates its Republican authors either have no idea what is needed to address the current situation at the border, or they are more concerned with scoring political points than making public policy.

The resources provided under the bill are both inadequate to provide the necessary humanitarian relief and misdirected toward so-called border security efforts that are unlikely to have any real effect on the number of unlawful border crossings.

For example, deploying the National Guard to the border when children and families are already running to the Border Patrol agents is a waste of taxpayer money; instead, we should be providing the Border Patrol with the funding necessary to move additional experienced agents to the Rio Grande Valley, which is what their leadership has indicated they need.

This misguided bill has also included provisions to undermine due process for unaccompanied children, many of whom are refugees fleeing terrible violence in their home countries.

Mr. Speaker, we are better than this as a Congress and as a Nation. I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule and the underlying supplemental.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my colleague, the distinguished Member from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

□ 1030

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, the heartbreaking stories my colleagues are telling about these young people coming across the border and being exploited and hurt and injured just confirm the wisdom of the approach the Republicans have taken to this problem based on common sense and long experience. It is called law enforcement. This is not complicated.

In order to protect these kids, protect the people of the United States, protect the communities along the border, we believe strongly in enforcing the existing law and in ensuring that the people of the United States are protected against the lawlessness: the drug dealers, the cartels, the smugglers, the gun runners who are coming across the border and exploiting these kids.

This is not a complicated problem. It has worked for years in Texas. We understand the border problem. It is simply a matter of law enforcement. No nation can survive that doesn't secure its borders and enforce its laws.

By enforcing the law and by bringing peace and quiet to the border, you will also ensure that free trade—that legal trade back and forth between Mexico, our biggest trading partner—can proceed as it should. Laredo is the largest inland port in the United States, and in order for businesses to do their jobs, they have got to have peace and quiet, and that means law enforcement.

That is the Republican approach to this problem. Enforce the law.

Mr. POLIS. I would like to inquire if the gentleman from Oklahoma has any remaining speakers.

Mr. COLE. I do not. I am prepared to close whenever my friend is.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire as to how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has 6¾ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oklahoma has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mr. POLIS. I would ask the gentleman from Oklahoma for the courtesy that, if somebody else shows up on my side, I might further yield, but, otherwise, I am prepared to close.

Mr. COLE. I would certainly do that for my friend.

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

The House Republican proposal includes a provision that would roll back our bipartisan antihuman trafficking protections that have been in place for 20 years and that were most recently reaffirmed unanimously by Congress in 2008. This is a debate to maintain our due process laws under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, which this bill strips, that help promote the safety of unaccompanied minors.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, 58 percent of children fleeing to the U.S. from Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Mexico may have valid claims to asylum or other legal protections. Our existing laws ensure that these children receive due process. Many of them are victims of human trafficking, of sexual violence, or of other persecution, and they need to have the meaningful opportunity under a law to present their protection claims before an immigration judge. The underlying bill would, according to the UNHCR, drastically weaken the due process protections by subjecting Central American children to an inadequate screening process.

We have had our additional speaker arrive to offer our PQ, Mr. Speaker; and if the House had taken up the Senate immigration reform bill, the current influx of migrant children from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala may never have even become the humanitarian crisis that is facing us today. That is why today, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to give the House a second chance.

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 15, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, so the House can finally vote on a broad, long-term solution to overhaul our country's immigration system and to address the border crisis. At the same time, it addresses the systemic causes rather than simply trying to apply Band-Aid, after Band-Aid, after Band-Aid. The House will soon find there are not enough Band-Aids made. We need to address the health of the patient.

To discuss our proposal, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GARCIA).

Mr. GARCIA. I thank the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could say this bill were a joke. This is far worse than a joke. Not only does the underlying bill fail to provide adequate funding to deal with the situation at hand, it flat out ignores the root cause of the problem.

By tacking on a vote on the so-called "No New DREAMERS Act," House leadership is not just refusing to take action on immigration reform, it is prohibiting the President from doing things to fix a broken system. This is akin to watching a train crash or knowing that it is going to crash and stoking the furnace more, making the damage greater. They have no interest in fixing this crisis. They have no interest in fixing the problem. They are playing politics with people's lives, and they are playing politics with our Nation's economy.

This isn't a game. These are human beings. This is doing damage to our country. If we are truly committed to tackling this crisis on the southwest border and to ensuring a fair and efficient process for dealing with these kids, we need to begin with comprehensive immigration reform.

If the previous question is defeated, we will offer H.R. 15, the House bipartisan comprehensive immigration bill. Only by fixing our broken immigration system can we begin to better allocate the resources where they are needed most.

My bill provides a path forward for people already here so that their cases are no longer clogging our immigration courts and so that immigration officials can spend their time going after those who wish to do our Nation harm. It will provide green cards for thousands of Hondurans and El Salvadorans who have languished for over a decade under temporary status, and it adds the necessary due process protection for children on the border.

A speaker on the side opposite brought up the issue of what caused this. What was the straw that broke the camel's back? I will tell you what the straw is. Some of these children have waited 5 years; some of them have waited 8 years; and some of them have waited over a decade on the promises of this Congress—and there is blame to go to both sides—to have comprehensive immigration reform. Then the Speaker who had promised earlier in the year to work with the President finally announced there would be no comprehensive immigration reform. That was the straw that broke the camel's back because 55 percent of these children are coming to be with their families.

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

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, our country needs comprehensive immigration

reform, and the American people support comprehensive immigration reform. There are enough votes in this House to pass comprehensive immigration reform.

I ask my colleagues to vote against the previous question so that we can finally consider comprehensive immigration reform.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In our last week—on our last day—before this House adjourns for a 5-week recess, we have an opportunity with Mr. GARCIA's previous question in that, if we can defeat the previous question, we can actually address these issues with a bipartisan bill, H.R. 15, comprehensive immigration reform, nearly identical to the Senate bill. I am confident that, if this body passes that bill, Senate Majority Leader REID will promptly act on it and send it to the President's desk so that we not only can address this border crisis but can prevent future border crises from arising by securing our border and restoring the rule of law to our Nation. The American people expect this body to act in a way that is consistent with our values. We have that opportunity today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question to bring up H.R. 15, the House's bipartisan immigration reform bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" and defeat the previous question so this body—this House and this Congress—can tackle immigration reform and restore the rule of law to our country. I further encourage my colleagues to vote "no" on the underlying bills.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I am going to differ with my friends, obviously, on a number of important issues.

First, I think they, probably, without thinking it through, accused us of wanting to roll back a human sex trafficking bill that passed this body unanimously. Absolutely untrue. Nobody has any intention of doing anything like that. It is the administration that said that legislation—a loophole in it—is what caused this crisis. I would dispute that, quite frankly.

I think what has caused it is, first and foremost, the President's sending an unmistakable signal, a signal that may have been misinterpreted that, if you manage to get to the United States, you are going to be able to stay. He did that by unilaterally changing and thwarting whole sections of our own immigration law, by doing things that he, himself, had said a year

before were unconstitutional. That signal, I think, has been picked up by criminals and turned into a message that has been directed at naive and vulnerable people, saying, if you give us thousands of dollars, we will take you on this journey, get you to the United States, and then you are going to be able to stay.

When the President first addressed this problem—again, he was warned in 2012 and 2013 by his own advisers that this might well happen—he did not prepare for it. He submitted a budget that actually cut border enforcement and that cut security aid to the Central American countries so they could secure their own territory. When he finally dealt with this, he said this 2008 law is part of the reason.

What this bill does is tweak it. It simply says we are going to treat children coming from the affected areas, from noncontiguous countries, in the same way we treat Mexican children. It has always been a question as to whether or not we should have that distinction. There is no particular reason why somebody from Central America should automatically be treated differently than somebody from Mexico.

In addition, I will point out to my friends there is an easier way. Just go to the American Embassy in the country, and if you have got status that would qualify as refugee status, you can make your case there. You don't have to pay thousands of dollars. You don't have to subject yourself to a dangerous journey in the company of criminals.

The President, frankly, has said that this is an immigration issue. I don't think it is. I think it is a border crisis, and I think it needs to be dealt with that way. I think the record is, again, pretty clear on this, and that is exactly what we are trying to do. We have acted on a problem the President has identified.

When my friends express concern that the majority of these children will be returned, number one, remember they are going to be returned to the custody of their governments. They are going to be returned to the people who are actually responsible for trying to take care of them within their societies. Second, that is exactly what the President said is going to happen. Those were his words. The overwhelming majority of these young people will be returned. The quicker and the more humanely and the more expeditiously we accomplish that, the fewer of them will undertake this journey, and the fewer of these families will be conned out of their money. You are not doing the next people a favor by not dealing with the problem in front of us.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this legislation continues this House's commitment to govern and deal with crises before they become even worse—the shortfall in the highway trust fund, for instance, in the supplemental request. They are all things the American people expect us to deal with before the

August district work period. I would urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker I rise to speak in strong opposition to the Rule for H.R. 5230, a bill to make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014 to address the humanitarian crisis on our nation's southern border.

As a senior member of the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Ranking Member on the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, I have visited the border and seen the children that this bill intends to help.

This bill offers to little in funding to address the need that over 50 states are attempting to address by providing shelter and assistance to the tens of thousands of unaccompanied minors who are now living in our country.

This bill does too little to actually help the thousands of children who are awaiting immigration hearings. They are victims of human trafficking, sexual violence, and witnesses to murders as well as acts of violence against other children who took that dangerous trek to the United States.

We should be focused on learning what they know and what they experienced to be sure the guilty are found and punished.

I offered, along with several other members of the House amendments in attempts to improve the bill, but all were rejected by the Rules Committee, which chose to place H.R. 5230 before the House in the form of a closed rule.

The Jackson Lee Amendment would have authorized designated federal agencies to reimburse State and local governments and private nonprofit organizations for the costs incurred in providing psychological counseling, housing, education, medicine and medical care, food and water, clothes, personal hygiene and other in dispensable consumables, other human services in response to the humanitarian crisis on the Southwest Border.

This Congress has had the Senate's version of a Comprehensive Immigration reform bill for nearly a year, without accomplishing the task of taking up the issue and passing a House version.

Our nation's immigration system is broken and needs reform, but the only attempt at addressing immigration into the United States is this bill that is being presented as an appropriations bill.

H.R. 5230 is not an appropriations bill it is an immigration reform bill, which covers the jurisdictions of the two committees I serve on—the House Judiciary and Homeland Security Committees. Neither of these committees were given the opportunity to hold hearings or make the needed changes to the bill to make sure it conforms with long standing policies relating to unaccompanied minor or issues related to refugees.

The Jackson Lee amendment would have helped nonprofits, local and state governments in all of the 50 states who are now providing assistance to the tens of thousands of unaccompanied minors within the United States.

The message has gotten to families in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Parents are no longer sending their children to the United States once they learned of the dangers and the prospects for their children surviving the journey without becoming victims of human trafficking.

Over two-thirds of the language in H.R. 5230 will make significant changes in existing law or creates new law regarding immigration policy without going through the committees of jurisdiction such as the House Committees on Homeland Security, Judiciary, and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 5230 contains too much language that is legislative such as:

The bill makes significant changes to 2008 trafficking victims protection act. This change will subject all children to the initial screening process that now applies only to children from Mexico and Canada; erects a new expedited immigration court screening for any children who pass the initial screening; prohibits administrative appeals from children ordered removed through the new expedited process; requires detention of certain children who demonstrate a credible fear of persecution throughout the pendency of their asylum proceedings; establishes new, high burdens of proof; and sets up a principle of "Last In, First Out" in the adjudication process.

The bill prohibits the secretaries of the interior and agriculture from impeding, denying, or restricting the activities of U.S. customs and border protection on federal land located within 100 miles of the U.S./Mexico border—This issue has already been addressed. Both Interior and Agriculture have existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and all these agencies, as well as the GAO, have testified that these agreements are working and that federal land management laws and activities do not impair border security.

The bill provides too few emergency immigration judges—the bill only requires the Department of Justice to designate up to 40 temporary immigration judges within 14 days of enactment of this legislation. Then the bill permits hiring of retired judges or magistrate judges, or the reassignment of current immigration judges, to conduct expedited hearings for unaccompanied alien children to try to meet the new requirement that their cases be heard within 7 days of being screened by DHS officials.

The bill undermines a long standing policy reparding asylum—H.R. 5230 Prohibits anyone believed to have been convicted outside the U.S. of any drug-related offense punishable by a prison term of more than a year from being granted asylum.

The bill makes the wrong decision on border security by sending the national guard support for border operations—H.R. 5230 would deploy National Guard under Title 32 Status. National Guard troops with this change may be assigned duties as deemed necessary to provide assistance in operations, with priority given to high traffic areas experiencing the highest number of crossing by unaccompanied children.

The bill denies safe shelter to children through its sense of congress—the states that the Secretary of Defense should not be allowed to shelter unaccompanied children or other migrants unless certain conditions are met.

These children have found the compassion and love of thousands of Americans founds in the states of Texas, Alabama, Alaska, California, Illinois, North Carolina, South Dakota, New York, Utah, Virginia and—yes—even the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The nature of America is that of the Good Samaritan.

On July 3, 2014, I went to McAllen, Texas and observed a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) facility where unaccompanied children were being processed by the Border Patrol.

As I walked through the facility, I saw frightened and needy children, some as young as five years old.

Mr. Speaker, some members of this body who have not taken the time to visit the border or visit the children who are now in their own states will stand before this body and accuse them of being dangerous—but they are not.

They are traumatized and frightened children driven from their homes by violence and inducements of these same gangs to get payments from desperate parents seeking to save the lives of their children to bring them to the United States.

These children had risked their lives to make their way to the U.S. by riding atop freight trains through dangerous territories in Mexico. One can only imagine the desperation and hopelessness that would prompt a parent to send their young child on such a treacherous journey.

It takes courage and desperation to escape senseless violence and I know that is what Cuban Americans faced, and Christians, Jews and all other groups facing violence have endured.

These are refugees and their status requires that the United States act appropriately.

Some may mention that the United States has a quota on refugees that we can take each year and that number has been reached. The program they refer to is for refugees that other nations around the world are providing shelter—but if the refugees are crossing our own border there is not limit.

This international law that the United States has backed for decades and pressured other nations to enforce. If the refugees are Christians escaping ISIS or Boko Haram or they are children escaping violent gangs in Central America they are not and should not be turned back.

Children do not leave their homes and families by the tens of thousands unless fear is driving them from their homes.

Upon my visit to South Texas borders, I witnessed hundreds of children whose young faces were pressed against glass jails with tears running down their faces. We are dealing with helpless children who have traveled a treacherous journey, and it should be within our American values to care for these children who fled their homes to escape violence.

These children are not perpetrators or criminals—they are in many cases victims fleeing deadly violence in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, and are seeking temporary safe haven in the United States, as so many people before them have done for centuries.

The surge of unaccompanied children on our southern border does not pose a threat to our national security. Contrary to the shrill rhetoric used by some commentators, the nation is not being invaded by army of children dispatched to do us harm.

We are confronted instead with a humanitarian crisis resulting from the alarming scale of violence and economic desperation in three Central American countries that now lead the world in murder rates: El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

Politicizing the issue will not solve the problem. Taking actions that address the root

causes in the short and long term will. We should be taking up Immigration Reform to deal with the wide range of immigration problems.

The current status on the border is the number of children coming across the border has abated. Those children remaining in detention shelters along the border number only a few hundred.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, these three Central American countries have among the highest per capita homicide rates in the world, with Honduras topping the list and the other two nations in the top five.

To address this issue of the humanitarian crisis, I introduced H.R. 4990, the “Justice for Children Now Act of 2014,” which authorizes the immediate hiring of an additional 70 immigration judges in the Executive Office of Immigration Review.

This bill will help but it is not sufficient to address the backlogs to help advance the flow of the children’s immigration court hearings.

The amount allowed under this bill will leave states and aid agencies footing a significant portion of the cost for assisting these helpless children—when it is the role of the federal government to be present and actively engaged in leading the effort.

I support the President’s request for \$3.7 billion to respond to the humanitarian crisis on the border and urge my colleagues in leadership to reconsider the level of funding for this great need.

Congress should allocate the resources needed to deal with the increase in unaccompanied children seeking refuge in the United States. Some of these persons are attempting to enter the country unlawfully and without justification. Our laws do not permit this and they should not be allowed entry.

The Administration is following immigration law as it relates to these unaccompanied minors.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, signed by President George W. Bush establishes the legal status of the children who have entered the nation unaccompanied.

That law provides persons fleeing lethal violence or escape from human trafficking the opportunity to have their case heard by an immigration judge.

Over the time Congress has delayed acting and an additional 366,000 pending cases were added to the immigration courts that must have hearings before any action can be taken.

Because this situation is untenable for everyone—law enforcement, taxpayers, and individuals petitioning for relief, the first thing that we can and should do to reduce the backlog is provide the funding needed to appoint 70 new immigration judges, as provided under legislation.

Ensuring that there are available sufficient facilities to house detained children in a humane manner while they await their immigration hearing is another challenge.

I ask that the Rules Committee approve the Jackson Lee Amendment for inclusion in H.R. 5230.

The material previously referred to by Mr. POLIS is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 696 OFFERED BY
MR. POLIS FROM COLORADO

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

SEC. 7. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 15) to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 8. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 15.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.”

The Republican majority may say “the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here’s how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: “Although it is generally not possible to amend

the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment."

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

REDUCING REGULATORY BURDENS ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, proceedings will now resume on H.R. 935, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

Mrs. CAPPS. I am opposed in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Capps moves to recommit the bill H.R. 935 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 4. PROTECTING INFANTS AND CHILDREN FROM KNOWN OR SUSPECTED CARCINOGENS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall not apply to a discharge of a pesticide—

(1) if the pesticide—

(A) is a known or suspected carcinogen for infants or children; or

(B) is known or suspected to harm the neurological or physiological development of infants or children; or

(2) if the discharge is located in a geographic area that contains a cancer cluster.

(b) CANCER CLUSTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term "cancer cluster" means a defined geographic area where there is the occurrence of a greater than expected number of cancer cases among infants or children over a specific time period.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer this final amendment to H.R. 935.

If this amendment is adopted, it will not kill the bill or send it back to committee.

□ 1045

The House will have an opportunity to vote on final passage immediately after consideration of this amendment. What the amendment will do is ensure that our children are protected from known chemical threats.

Mr. Speaker, it should come as no surprise that when it comes to pesticides, infants and children are among the most vulnerable to harmful health impacts. Pound for pound, children drink more water, eat more food, and breathe more air than adults, and, as a result, they absorb a higher concentration of pesticides.

Infants and children are also exposed to pesticides in unique ways because of how they interact with the world. As any parent can tell you, children and infants crawl on the floor and on the grass, and they put almost everything into their mouths, including their hands, again, putting themselves at greater risk of exposure to pesticides than adults.

And the exposure of infants and children to pesticides poses a greater risk than the same exposure would do to an adult for an additional reason, and that is because children's internal organs are still developing, and their bodies may provide less natural protection from these toxins than adults have.

Simply put, our children are at greater risk from pesticide exposure, so they need greater protection, and that is what my amendment would do. It would help reduce risk by preserving several commonsense tools to protect children and infants from increased exposure to toxic pesticides.

Mr. Speaker, I believe our farmers and mosquito control districts have raised legitimate concerns about these regulations that need to be addressed, and I have supported the underlying bill in the past because I believe the legislative process needs to move forward to find the right solution to these issues.

However, this bill is not perfect. It takes a very broad approach that could be more targeted to ensure that we are

doing everything possible to protect our most vulnerable people. Unfortunately, this bill now has come to the floor with no opportunity to consider floor amendments to make these commonsense improvements, and so this is our last—really, our only—opportunity to strike the right balance between supporting our local farmers and protecting our children.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that pesticide exposure can lead to a variety of adverse health effects, especially for children. These harmful effects range from neurological disorders to birth defects to certain forms of cancer. In fact, recent news reports have highlighted more and more examples of potential cancer clusters associated with pesticide exposure.

For example, in Highland, New York, health officials are investigating the cases of six children who, one after another, were diagnosed with the same form of leukemia. Local residents believe that environmental pollution may be the cause and point to the routine pesticide sprayings in the area.

In Kern County, California, local officials are investigating over 20 cases of childhood malignancies, including the death of an 8-year-old boy, that may be linked to pesticides in that area.

In Washington State, local health officials are investigating why roughly 60 people in the Yakima area have fallen ill, reporting difficulty breathing, skin rashes, nausea, vomiting, and headaches, some of whom required emergency hospitalization. In this instance, State health officials suspect these health issues may be related to 15 different instances of spraying in commercial orchards.

These are just a few examples.

Mr. Speaker, I represent an area of California with a vibrant agricultural economy and culture that we all treasure. Our farmers and their families drink the same water as everyone else, so they have just as much at stake in this as anyone. Pesticides are an unfortunate but necessary part of food production, and our central coast farmers do the best they can to navigate the rules and use these pesticides safely, but there is clearly more that could and should be done to minimize pesticide exposure, especially when it comes to our children.

My amendment targets the most toxic of all pesticides, those that research indicates are known or suspected to cause serious health issues in infants and children. I want to be clear. This amendment does not block the use of these pesticides or block consideration of this bill. It simply says that if you are a pesticide applicator, you should minimize your use of these toxic chemicals, monitor any adverse impacts from their use, and report the location and quantities to local permitting agencies.

We may not agree on all the potential impacts of this bill, but surely we can agree that protecting our Nation's infants and children from toxic chemicals warrants our full support. Simply

put, that is what my amendment does. And as a public health nurse, I strongly urge its adoption.

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

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

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

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, this motion to recommit is unnecessary. There are already adequate protections put in the law, in the FIFRA law. FIFRA evaluates it. The EPA evaluates the process. It goes through the process, and if there is any risk to the environment or human health, they won't get their label. There won't be a label. It will be a restricted pesticide, and it won't be approved.

So I say this is unnecessary. It is duplicative. There are already enough protections in the current FIFRA law, and all this is redundant and just plain unnecessary. So we need to move ahead.

I strongly oppose the motion to recommit and urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. Speaker, 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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered; ordering the previous question on House Resolution 696; and adopting House Resolution 696, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 195, nays 233, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 469]

YEAS—195

Barber	Cicilline	Duckworth
Barrow (GA)	Clark (MA)	Edwards
Bass	Clarke (NY)	Ellison
Beatty	Clay	Engel
Becerra	Cleaver	Enyart
Bera (CA)	Clyburn	Eshoo
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Esty
Bishop (NY)	Connolly	Farr
Blumenauer	Conyers	Fattah
Bonamici	Cooper	Foster
Brady (PA)	Courtney	Frankel (FL)
Braley (IA)	Crowley	Fudge
Brown (FL)	Cuellar	Gabbard
Brownley (CA)	Cummings	Gallego
Bustos	Davis (CA)	Garamendi
Butterfield	Davis, Danny	Garcia
Capps	DeFazio	Grayson
Capuano	DeGette	Green, Al
Cárdenas	Delaney	Green, Gene
Carney	DeLauro	Grijalva
Carson (IN)	DelBene	Gutiérrez
Cartwright	Deutch	Hahn
Castor (FL)	Dingell	Hastings (FL)
Castro (TX)	Doggett	Heck (WA)
Chu	Doyle	Higgins

Himes	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda	Reed	Scalise	Tipton
Hinojosa	McCarthy (NY)	T.	Reichert	Schock	Turner
Holt	McCollum	Sánchez, Loretta	Renacci	Schrader	Upton
Honda	McDermott	Sarbanes	Ribble	Schweikert	Valadao
Horsford	McGovern	Schakowsky	Rice (SC)	Scott, Austin	Wagner
Hoyer	McIntyre	Schiff	Rigell	Sensenbrenner	Walberg
Huffman	McNerney	Schneider	Roby	Sessions	Walden
Israel	Meeks	Schwartz	Roe (TN)	Shimkus	Walorski
Jackson Lee	Meng	Scott (VA)	Rogers (AL)	Shuster	Weber (TX)
Jeffries	Michaud	Scott, David	Rogers (KY)	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Johnson (GA)	Miller, George	Serrano	Rogers (MI)	Smith (MO)	Wenstrup
Johnson, E. B.	Moore	Sewell (AL)	Rohrabacher	Smith (NE)	Westmoreland
Kaptur	Moran	Shea-Porter	Rokita	Smith (NJ)	Whitfield
Keating	Murphy (FL)	Sherman	Rooney	Smith (TX)	Williams
Kelly (IL)	Nadler	Sinema	Ros-Lehtinen	Southerland	Wilson (SC)
Kennedy	Napolitano	Sires	Roskam	Stewart	Wittman
Kildee	Neal	Slaughter	Ross	Stivers	Wolf
Kilmer	Negrete McLeod	Smith (WA)	Rothfus	Stockman	Womack
Kind	Nolan	Speier	Royce	Stutzman	Woodall
Kirkpatrick	O'Rourke	Swalwell (CA)	Runyan	Terry	Yoder
Kuster	Owens	Takano	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (PA)	Yoho
Langevin	Pallone	Thompson (CA)	Salmon	Thornberry	Young (AK)
Larsen (WA)	Pascrell	Thompson (MS)	Sanford	Tiberi	Young (IN)
Larson (CT)	Pastor (AZ)				
Lee (CA)	Payne				
Levin	Pelosi				
Lewis	Perlmutter				
Lipinski	Peters (CA)				
Loeb	Peters (MI)				
Loeb	Pingree (ME)				
Lofgren	Pocan				
Lowenthal	Polis				
Lowe	Price (NC)				
Lujan Grisham	Quigley				
(NM)	Rahall				
Lujan, Ben Ray	Rangel				
(NM)	Richmond				
Lynch	Roybal-Allard				
Maffei	Ruiz				
Maloney,	Ruppersberger				
Carolyn	Rush				
Maloney, Sean	Ryan (OH)				
Matheson					

NAYS—233

Aderholt	Duncan (TN)	King (IA)
Amash	Ellmers	King (NY)
Amodei	Farenthold	Kingston
Bachmann	Fincher	Kinzinger (IL)
Bachus	Fitzpatrick	Kline
Barletta	Fleischmann	Labrador
Barr	Fleming	LaMalfa
Barton	Flores	Lamborn
Benishek	Forbes	Lance
Bentivolio	Fortenberry	Lankford
Bilirakis	Fox	Latham
Bishop (UT)	Franks (AZ)	Latta
Black	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Blackburn	Gardner	Long
Boustany	Garrett	Lucas
Brady (TX)	Gerlach	Luetkemeyer
Bridenstine	Gibbs	Lummis
Brooks (AL)	Gibson	Marchant
Brooks (IN)	Gingrey (GA)	Marino
Broun (GA)	Gohmert	Massie
Buchanan	Goodlatte	McAllister
Bucshon	Gosar	McCarthy (CA)
Burgess	Gowdy	McCaul
Byrne	Granger	McIntock
Calvert	Graves (GA)	McHenry
Camp	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Campbell	Griffin (AR)	McMorris
Cantor	Griffith (VA)	Rodgers
Capito	Grimm	Meadows
Carter	Guthrie	Meehan
Cassidy	Hall	Messer
Chabot	Hanna	Mica
Chaffetz	Harper	Miller (FL)
Clawson (FL)	Harris	Miller (MI)
Coble	Hartzler	Miller, Gary
Coffman	Hastings (WA)	Mullin
Cole	Heck (NV)	Mulvaney
Collins (GA)	Hensarling	Murphy (PA)
Collins (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Neugebauer
Conaway	Holding	Noem
Cook	Hudson	Nugent
Costa	Huelskamp	Nunes
Cotton	Huizenga (MI)	Olson
Cramer	Hultgren	Palazzo
Crawford	Hunter	Paulsen
Crenshaw	Hurt	Pearce
Culberson	Issa	Perry
Daines	Jenkins	Peterson
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	Petri
Denham	Johnson, Sam	Pittenger
Dent	Jolly	Pitts
DeSantis	Jones	Poe (TX)
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Pompeo
Duffy	Joyce	Posey
Duncan (SC)	Kelly (PA)	Price (GA)

NOT VOTING—4

DesJarlais
Hanabusa

McKeon
Nunnelee

□ 1120

Messrs. THORNBERRY, DUNCAN of Tennessee, GARDNER, CASSIDY, CRAMER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mrs. ROBY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. FARR, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KIND, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. RICHMOND changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CANTOR was allowed to speak out of order.)

THE HONOR AND PRIVILEGE OF SERVING MY FELLOW AMERICANS

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor and a privilege to serve as majority leader of this distinguished body. I look around this remarkable Chamber, and I see so many friends and colleagues who have inspired me and who have inspired this Congress to do great things for the American people.

Walking into this building and walking on to this floor is something that excited me every day since I was first elected to Congress, as it should. Not one of us should ever take for granted the awesome honor and responsibility we have to serve our fellow Americans.

This is a privilege of a lifetime. I think of the sacrifices that helped me rise to serve the people of Virginia's Seventh District. My grandparents fled religious persecution in Europe in order to find a better life.

My grandmother, a young Jewish widow, was soon raising my dad above a grocery store in Richmond, just trying to make ends meet, and so it goes, two generations later, her grandson would represent part of what was James Madison's seat in the House and then go on to serve as its majority leader.

I have truly lived the American Dream. That is what this country is supposed to be about: dreaming big and believing that each generation can do better than the last. Now, unfortunately, we have seen that dream erode

in recent years, and our Nation faces many challenges. Too many are left wondering if we can be an America that works, an America that leads.

Too many children are condemned to a bad school because of the ZIP Code they live in. Being poor in America should not mean being deprived of a good education. We have all got to continue fighting for these kids. This is the civil rights issue of our time.

Even after kids graduate high school, too many can't afford college or access the skills they need to join a new and dynamic workforce. Government policies often increase these costs and restrict opportunities. During my time here, we have made some progress on some of these issues, but frankly, not enough.

One of my proudest moments was watching the President sign into law the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act sponsored by Congressmen GREGG HARPER and PETER WELCH. Prioritizing Federal dollars toward finding cures and treatments for disease can enrich and even save lives. The added benefit? Cures can help alleviate health care costs.

All the while, too many moms and dads who are healthy are stuck without a job or barely getting by in one that doesn't match their potential. This Congress, the House has passed many bills, some of which were bipartisan, to help create jobs and opportunities for those who desperately need them. I hope more of those bills will make it to the President's desk before year's end.

Our Nation and our economy cannot meet its full potential if we in America are not leading abroad. I look around at colleagues on both sides of the aisle, at chairmen, ranking members, and at my good friend, Democratic Whip STENY HOYER, all of whom have soberly and seriously helped ensure a fight for a strong foreign policy, so that our Nation can lead in order to help keep our people safe; yet never before have I been more worried about the prospects of that peace due to our diminished engagement on the world stage.

Instability and terror seem to be coming from every corner of the globe. The Middle East is in chaos, Iran is marching towards a nuclear weapon, and Russia has reverted to a cold war footing and invaded Ukraine.

America does lead in so many areas, including innovation, scientific discovery, and medicine, but we have also got to make leadership abroad a priority. I shudder to think what the world will look like in 5 years for us and our allies if we don't steel our resolve and stand tall with those who stand with us.

Mr. Speaker, we don't always see eye to eye, even within our own parties in this Chamber, but that is how it is supposed to be. Our Founders did not design a rubber stamp.

This Congress, we have found ways to agree on much more than was ever reported with many bills passing this

House in a bipartisan way. For that, much of the credit goes to the hard-working staff that quietly works around the clock to help us do our job. I would especially like to thank my team, starting with Chief of Staff Steve Stombres and my deputy chief, Neil Bradley, as well as our whole team for being there every day to assist Members on both sides of the aisle to help them deliver on their legislative goals. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank you for all you have done. Thank you for the example of firm leadership that you show and, at the same time, for not being afraid to show us all your kind heart and your soft spot from time to time.

Mr. Speaker, you reminded me yesterday that you and I have met with each other at least once a day every day that we have been in session for the past 5 years. For that, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for your patience.

I would like to thank our Conference chair, CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS. She is as tough as she is compassionate, and her voice has so often helped our Conference and this House.

I would also like to recognize two of my colleagues and dear friends who I joined seven years ago to begin a fight for reform on behalf of the American people. To Chairman PAUL RYAN, thank you for your dedication to finding solutions to the problems that face our government. But more importantly, thank you for your commitment to identifying those conservative solutions that actually help people find their path to the American Dream. I know your efforts will continue to impact America in a positive way.

To my closest confidant and my good friend KEVIN MCCARTHY, our new majority leader, I know you will make this institution proud. I will miss the daily challenges that we faced together at the leadership table, but I know that your leadership will serve as an inspiration for all of us.

There are so many more Members and staff on both sides of the aisle who have made my time here so rewarding. Many of you have become as close to me as family, and that is what has always sustained me while being away from my own family in Richmond. I know that I speak for all of us when I extend a heartfelt thank-you to the Capitol Police and the Sergeant at Arms for all they do to protect us and our families every day.

Finally, I want to thank my family: my wife, Diana; her mother; my children, Evan, Jenna, and Mikey; my parents; my brothers, all of whom have made sacrifices so that I could serve in this Chamber and as a member of leadership. They are my inspiration, and they are the rocks on which I will always lean.

Mr. Speaker, I close by once again thanking my colleagues for their service. I thank them for their friendship and warmth.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HOYER was allowed to speak out of order.)

THANKING THE HONORABLE ERIC CANTOR FOR HIS SERVICE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the majority leader for his service to this House and his service to this country.

When one of us leaves this body, it ought to remind us that all of us are here for a relatively short time, perhaps some longer than others, but all for a relatively short time.

Mr. CANTOR and I have had the opportunity to work together. As he pointed out, we have not always agreed, as we do not always agree across the aisle. But we have an extraordinary honor bestowed upon us, as he pointed out. There are less than 11,000 of us in the history of this country who have served in this body. There are 435 of us who have been asked by our fellow citizens to serve on their behalf, on behalf of their families, and on behalf of their country.

ERIC CANTOR has done that well, not because I always agreed with him, but because I always knew that he had the best interest of his country, his State, his community, his family, and our neighbors in mind when he acted. I want to congratulate him and I want to thank him for his service, and I want to thank him for working with me on those areas where we could find agreement. In those areas, we acted in a very productive manner and created a large bipartisan majority on most of those issues in this House. I thank him for doing that.

As one who has also had the honor, Mr. Speaker, of serving as the majority leader of this House, it is a special honor that our colleagues have bestowed upon us. I want to wish him well. I know that he will not be leaving the public community, the public square, and his voice will still be a voice of influence and he will make a difference in whatever area he pursues. He will remain always a Member of this body. He will visit us from time to time. We will welcome him back. We wish him well.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. 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

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 267, noes 161, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 470]

AYES—267

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

Brady (TX) Harris
Bridenstine Hartzler
Brooks (AL) Hastings (WA)
Brooks (IN) Heck (NV)
Broun (GA) Hensarling
Buchanan Herrera Beutler
Bucshon Holding
Burgess Hudson
Bustos Huelskamp
Butterfield Huizenga (MI)
Byrne Hultgren
Calvert Hunter
Camp Hurt
Campbell Issa
Cantor Jenkins
Capito Johnson (OH)
Capps Johnson, Sam
Carney Jolly
Carter Jones
Cassidy Jordan
Chabot Joyce
Chaffetz Kelly (PA)
Clawson (FL) Kind
Coble King (IA)
Coffman King (NY)
Cole Kingston
Collins (GA) Kinzinger (IL)
Collins (NY) Kline
Conaway Kuster
Cook Labrador
Costa LaMalfa
Cotton Lamborn
Courtney Lance
Cramer Lankford
Crawford Latham
Crenshaw Latta
Cuellar LoBiondo
Culberson Loeb sack
Daines Long
Davis, Rodney Lucas
DelBene Luetkemeyer
Denham Lujan Grisham
Dent (NM)
DeSantis Lummis
Diaz-Balart Maloney, Sean
Duffy Marchant
Duncan (SC) Marino
Duncan (TN) Massie
Ellmers Matheson
Enyart McAllister
Farenthold McCarthy (CA)
Farr McCaul
Fincher McClintock
Fitzpatrick McHenry
Fleischmann McIntyre
Fleming McKinley
Flores McMorris
Forbes Rodgers
Fortenberry Meadows
Foxy Turner
Franks (AZ) Messer
Frelinghuysen Valadao
Garamendi Mica
Garcia Michaud
Gardner Miller (FL)
Garrett Miller (MI)
Gerlach Miller, Gary
Gerrlach Mullin
Gibbs Mulvaney
Gibson Murphy (FL)
Gingrey (GA) Murphy (PA)
Gohmert Neugebauer
Goodlatte Noem
Gosar Nolan
Gowdy Nugent
Granger Nunes
Graves (GA) Olson
Graves (MO) Owens
Griffin (AR) Palazzio
Griffith (VA) Paulsen
Grimm Pearce
Guthrie Perlmutter
Hall Yoho
Hanna Peters (MI)
Harper Peterson

NOES—161

Bass Carson (IN)
Beatty Cartwright
Becerra Castor (FL)
Bera (CA) Castro (TX)
Bishop (NY) Chu
Blumenauer Cicilline
Bonamici Clark (MA)
Brady (PA) Clarke (NY)
Braley (IA) Clay
Brown (FL) Cleaver
Brownley (CA) Clyburn
Capuano Cohen
Cárdenas Connolly

Petri Doyle
Pittenger Duckworth
Pitts Edwards
Poe (TX) Ellison
Pompeo Engel
Poey Eshoo
Price (GA) Esty
Rahall Fattah
Reed Foster
Reichert Frankel (FL)
Renacci Fudge
Ribble Gabbard
Rice (SC) Gallego
Rigell Grayson
Roby Green, Al
Roe (TN) Green, Gene
Rogers (AL) Grijalva
Rogers (KY) Gutiérrez
Rogers (MI) Hahn
Rohrabacher Hastings (FL)
Rokita Heck (WA)
Rooney Higgins
Ros-Lehtinen Himes
Roskam Hinojosa
Ross Holt
Rothfus Honda
Royce Hinzford
Runyan Hoyer
Ryan (WI) Huffman
Salmon Israel
Sanford Jackson Lee
Scalise Jeffries
Schock Johnson (GA)
Schradler Johnson, E. B.
Schweikert Kaptur
Scott, Austin Keating
Scott, David Kelly (IL)
Sensenbrenner Kennedy
Long Kildee
Lucas Kilmer
Luetkemeyer Kirkpatrick
Lujan Grisham Langevin

Larsen (WA) Rangel
Larson (CT) Richmond
Lee (CA) Roybal-Allard
Levin Ruiz
Lewis Ruppertsberger
Lipinski Rush
Lofgren Ryan (OH)
Lowenthal Sánchez, Linda
Lowe T.
Luján, Ben Ray Sanchez, Loretta
(NM) Sarbanes
Lynch Schakowsky
Maffei Schiff
Maloney, Schneider
Carolyn Schwartz
Matsui Scott (VA)
McCarthy (NY) Serrano
McCollum Shea-Porter
McDermott Sherman
McGovern Sires
McNerney Slaughter
Meeks Smith (WA)
Meng Speier
Miller, George Swalwell (CA)
Moore Takano
Moran Thompson (CA)
Nadler Thompson (MS)
Napolitano Tierney
Neal Titus
Negrete McLeod Tonko
O'Rourke Tsongas
Pallone Van Hollen
Pascrell Vargas
Pastor (AZ) Veasey
Payne Velázquez
Pelosi Visclosky
Peters (CA) Wasserman
Pingree (ME) Schultz
Pocan Waters
Polis Waxman
Price (NC) Wilson (FL)
Quigley Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—4

DesJarlais McKeon
Hanabusa Nunnelee

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1142

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5230, SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER ACT OF 2014; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5272, PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO DEFERRED ACTION FOR ALIENS; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5021, HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT OF 2014; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 696) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5230) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5272) to prohibit certain actions with respect to deferred action for aliens not lawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5021) to provide an extension of federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit,

and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 198, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 471]

YEAS—226

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

NAYS—198

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

NOT VOTING—8

Crawford	Hanna	Price (GA)
DesJarlais	McKeon	Smith (TX)
Hanabusa	Nunnelee	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1149

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. POLIS. 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 220, noes 205, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 472]

AYES—220

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

NOES—205

Barber	Butterfield	Cohen
Barrow (GA)	Capps	Connolly
Bass	Capuano	Conyers
Beatty	Capuano	Cooper
Becerra	Cárdenas	Cooper
Bera (CA)	Carney	Costa
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	Courtney
Bishop (NY)	Cartwright	Crowley
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Cuellar
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	Cummings
Brady (PA)	Chu	Davis (CA)
Braley (IA)	Cicilline	Davis, Danny
Broun (GA)	Clark (MA)	DeFazio
Brown (FL)	Clarke (NY)	DeGette
Brownley (CA)	Clay	Delaney
Bustos	Cleaver	DeLauro
	Clyburn	DelBene

Deutch	Langevin	Posey
Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)
Doggett	Larson (CT)	Quigley
Doyle	Lee (CA)	Rahall
Duckworth	Levin	Rangel
Edwards	Lewis	Richmond
Ellison	Lipinski	Roybal-Allard
Engel	Loeb sack	Ruiz
Enyart	Lofgren	Ruppersberger
Eshoo	Lowenthal	Rush
Esty	Lowe y	Ryan (OH)
Farr	Lujan Grisham	Sánchez, Linda
Fattah	(NM)	T.
Foster	Luján, Ben Ray	Sanchez, Loretta
Frankel (FL)	(NM)	Sarbanes
Fudge	Lynch	Schakowsky
Gabbard	Maffei	Schiff
Gallo	Maloney,	Schneider
Garamendi	Carolyn	Schrader
Garcia	Maloney, Sean	Schwartz
Gohmert	Matheson	Scott (VA)
Gosar	Matsui	Scott, David
Grayson	McCarthy (NY)	Serrano
Green, Al	McCollum	Swell (AL)
Green, Gene	McDermott	Shea-Porter
Grijalva	McGovern	Sherman
Gutiérrez	McIntyre	Sinema
Hahn	McNerney	Sires
Hastings (FL)	Meeks	Slaughter
Heck (WA)	Meng	Smith (WA)
Higgins	Michaud	Speier
Himes	Miller, George	Stockman
Hinojosa	Moore	Swalwell (CA)
Holt	Moran	Takano
Honda	Murphy (FL)	Thompson (CA)
Horsford	Nadler	Thompson (MS)
Hoyer	Napolitano	Tierney
Huffman	Neal	Titus
Israel	Negrete McLeod	Tonko
Jackson Lee	Nolan	Tsongas
Jeffries	O'Rourke	Van Hollen
Johnson (GA)	Owens	Vargas
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Veasey
Jones	Pascarell	Vela
Kaptur	Pastor (AZ)	Velázquez
Keating	Payne	Visclosky
Kelly (IL)	Pelosi	Walz
Kennedy	Perlmutter	Wasserman
Kildee	Peters (CA)	Schultz
Kilmer	Peters (MI)	Waters
Kind	Peterson	Waxman
King (IA)	Pingree (ME)	Welch
Kirkpatrick	Pocan	Wilson (FL)
Kuster	Polis	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—7

Bachus	Hanabusa	Nunnelee
Byrne	Hartzler	
DesJarlais	McKeon	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1156

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 31, 2014, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: on rollcall No. 472, "yea."

SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER ACT OF 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 696, I call up the bill (H.R. 5230) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5230

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

Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, namely:

**DIVISION A—SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS**

TITLE I

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$71,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses to apprehend, transport, and provide temporary shelter associated with the significant rise in unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor at the Southwest Border of the United States, including related activities to secure the border, disrupt transnational crime, and the necessary acquisition, construction, improvement, repair, and management of facilities: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an obligation and quarterly expenditure plan for these funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide to such Committees quarterly updates on the expenditure of these funds.

**U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$334,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor at the Southwest Border of the United States, including for enforcement of immigration and customs law, including detention and removal operations, of which \$262,000,000 shall be for Custody Operations and \$72,000,000 shall be for Transportation and Removal operations: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an obligation and quarterly expenditure plan for these funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide to such Committees quarterly updates on the expenditure of these funds.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)**

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds that proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose than for which the appropriations were provided: *Provided*, That prior to the obligation of such funds, a request for approval shall be submitted to such Committees.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide to the Congress quarterly reports that include: (1) the number of apprehensions at the border delineated by unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor; (2) the number of claims of a credible fear of persecution delineated by unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor, and the number of determinations of valid claims of a credible fear of persecution delineated by unaccompanied alien children

and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor; (3) the number of unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor granted asylum by an immigration judge, delineated by year of apprehension; (4) the number of alien adults accompanied by an alien minor in detention facilities, alternatives to detention, and other non-detention forms of supervision; and (5) the number of removals delineated by unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor.

SEC. 103. Of the unobligated balance available for “Department of Homeland Security—Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund”, \$405,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on a budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, grants awarded under sections 2003 or 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604 and 605) using funds provided under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—State and Local Programs” in division F of Public Law 113-76, division D of Public Law 113-6, or division D of Public Law 112-74 may be used by State and local law enforcement and public safety agencies within local units of government along the Southwest Border of the United States for costs incurred during the award period of performance for personnel, overtime, travel, costs related to combating illegal immigration and drug smuggling, and costs related to providing humanitarian relief to unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor who have entered the United States.

TITLE II

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
MILITARY PERSONNEL**

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Army”, \$12,419,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Air Force”, \$2,258,000, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD**

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard”, \$15,807,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL
GUARD**

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard”, \$4,516,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

**GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE
(RESCISSION)**

SEC. 201. Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated in title II of division C

of Public Law 113-76 for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$35,000,000 is hereby rescinded to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

For an additional amount for “Administrative Review and Appeals” for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor at the Southwest Border of the United States, \$22,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$12,900,000 shall be for additional temporary immigration judges and related expenses, and \$9,100,000 shall be for technology for judges to expedite the adjudication of immigration cases.

**GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE
(RESCISSION)**

SEC. 301. Of the unobligated balances available for “Department of Justice—Legal Activities—Assets Forfeiture Fund”, \$22,000,000 is hereby permanently rescinded.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION

SEC. 401. (a) REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION.—Of the funds appropriated in titles III and IV of division K of Public Law 113-76, and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, for assistance for the countries in Central America, up to \$40,000,000 shall be made available for such countries for repatriation and reintegration activities: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this section may be obligated notwithstanding subsections (c) and (e) of section 7045 of division K of Public Law 113-76.

(b) REPORT.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available pursuant to this section, but not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2015, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the obligation of funds made available pursuant to this section by country and the steps taken by the government of each country to—

- (1) improve border security;
- (2) enforce laws and policies to stem the flow of illegal entries into the United States;
- (3) enact laws and implement new policies to stem the flow of illegal entries into the United States, including increasing penalties for human smuggling;

(4) conduct public outreach campaigns to explain the dangers of the journey to the Southwest Border of the United States and to emphasize the lack of immigration benefits available; and

(5) cooperate with United States Federal agencies to facilitate and expedite the return, repatriation, and reintegration of illegal migrants arriving at the Southwest Border of the United States.

(c) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall suspend assistance provided pursuant to this section to the government of a country if such government is not making significant progress on each item described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b): *Provided*, That assistance may only be resumed if the Secretary reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the suspension of assistance such government is making significant

progress on each of the items enumerated in such subsection.

(d) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—Funds made available pursuant to this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 402. Of the unexpended balances available to the President for bilateral economic assistance under the heading “Economic Support Fund” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$197,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

**ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE**

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance”, \$197,000,000, to be merged with and available for the same time period and for the same purposes as the funds made available under this heading in division H of Public Law 113–76 “for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235”: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$47,000,000 shall be for the Social Services and Targeted Assistance programs.

This division may be cited as the “Secure the Southwest Border Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION B—SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER ACT OF 2014

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This division may be cited as the “Secure the Southwest Border Act of 2014”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PROTECTING CHILDREN

Sec. 101. Repatriation of unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 102. Expedited due process and screening of unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 103. Due process protections for unaccompanied alien children present in the United States.

Sec. 104. Emergency immigration judge resources.

Sec. 105. Protecting children from human traffickers, sex offenders, and other criminals.

Sec. 106. Inclusion of additional grounds for per se ineligibility for asylum.

TITLE II—USE OF NATIONAL GUARD TO IMPROVE BORDER SECURITY

Sec. 201. National Guard support for border operations.

TITLE III—NATIONAL SECURITY AND FEDERAL LANDS PROTECTION

Sec. 301. Prohibition on actions that impede border security on certain Federal land.

Sec. 302. Sense of Congress on placement of unauthorized aliens at military installations.

TITLE I—PROTECTING CHILDREN

SEC. 101. REPATRIATION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.

Section 235(a) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthoriza-

tion Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by amending the paragraph heading to read as follows: “RULES FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “who is a national or habitual resident of a country that is contiguous with the United States”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by amending the subparagraph heading to read as follows: “AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES”; and

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “countries contiguous to the United States” and inserting “Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and any other foreign country that the Secretary determines appropriate”; and

(2) in paragraph (5)(D)—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “PLACEMENT IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS” and inserting “EXPEDITED DUE PROCESS AND SCREENING FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN”;

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “, except for an unaccompanied alien child from a contiguous country subject to the exceptions under subsection (a)(2), shall be—” and inserting “who meets the criteria listed in paragraph (2)(A)—”;

(C) by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) shall be placed in a proceeding in accordance with section 235B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which shall commence not later than 7 days after the screening of an unaccompanied alien child described in paragraph (4);”;

(D) by redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses (iii) and (iv), respectively;

(E) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) may not be placed in the immediate custody of a nongovernmental sponsor or otherwise released from the custody of the United States Government until the child is repatriated unless the child is the subject of an order under section 235B(e)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act;”;

(F) in clause (iii), as redesignated, by inserting “is” before “eligible”; and

(G) in clause (iv), as redesignated, by inserting “shall be” before “provided”.

SEC. 102. EXPEDITED DUE PROCESS AND SCREENING OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.

(a) **AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 4 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by inserting after section 235A the following:

“**SEC. 235B. HUMANE AND EXPEDITED INSPECTION AND SCREENING FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.**

“(a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term ‘asylum officer’ had the meaning given such term in section 235(b)(1)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(E)).

“(b) **PROCEEDING.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 7 days after the screening of an unaccompanied alien child under section 235(a)(4) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(a)(4)), an immigration judge shall conduct a proceeding to inspect, screen, and determine the status of an unaccompanied alien child who is an applicant for admission to the United States.

“(2) **TIME LIMIT.**—Not later than 72 hours after the conclusion of a proceeding with respect to an unaccompanied alien child under this section, the immigration judge who conducted such proceeding shall issue an order pursuant to subsection (e).

“(c) **CONDUCT OF PROCEEDING.**—

“(1) **AUTHORITY OF IMMIGRATION JUDGE.**—The immigration judge conducting a proceeding under this section—

“(A) shall administer oaths, receive evidence, and interrogate, examine, and cross-examine the alien and any witnesses;

“(B) may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and presentation of evidence; and

“(C) is authorized to sanction by civil money penalty any action (or inaction) in contempt of the judge’s proper exercise of authority under this Act.

“(2) **FORM OF PROCEEDING.**—A proceeding under this section may take place—

“(A) in person;

“(B) at a location agreed to by the parties, in the absence of the alien;

“(C) through video conference; or

“(D) through telephone conference.

“(3) **PRESENCE OF ALIEN.**—If it is impracticable by reason of an alien’s mental incompetency for the alien to be present at the proceeding, the Attorney General shall prescribe safeguards to protect the rights and privileges of the alien.

“(4) **RIGHTS OF THE ALIEN.**—In a proceeding under this section—

“(A) the alien shall be given the privilege of being represented, at no expense to the Government, by counsel of the alien’s choosing who is authorized to practice in such proceedings;

“(B) the alien shall be given a reasonable opportunity—

“(i) to examine the evidence against the alien;

“(ii) to present evidence on the alien’s own behalf; and

“(iii) to cross-examine witnesses presented by the Government;

“(C) the rights set forth in subparagraph (B) shall not entitle the alien—

“(i) to examine such national security information as the Government may proffer in opposition to the alien’s admission to the United States; or

“(ii) to an application by the alien for discretionary relief under this Act; and

“(D) a complete record shall be kept of all testimony and evidence produced at the proceeding.

“(5) **WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.**—In the discretion of the Attorney General, an alien applying for admission to the United States may, and at any time, be permitted to withdraw such application and immediately be returned to the alien’s country of nationality or country of last habitual residence.

“(6) **CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO APPEAR.**—Any alien who fails to appear at a proceeding required under this section, shall be ordered removed in absentia if the Government establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the alien was at fault for their absence from the proceedings.

“(d) **DECISION AND BURDEN OF PROOF.**—

“(1) **DECISION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—At the conclusion of a proceeding under this section, the immigration judge shall determine whether an unaccompanied alien child is likely to be—

“(i) admissible to the United States; or

“(ii) eligible for any form of relief from removal under this Act.

“(B) **EVIDENCE.**—The determination of the immigration judge under subparagraph (A) shall be based only on the evidence produced at the hearing.

“(2) **BURDEN OF PROOF.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In a proceeding under this section, an alien who is an applicant for admission has the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the alien—

“(i) is likely to be entitled to be lawfully admitted to the United States or eligible for any form of relief from removal under this Act; or

“(ii) is lawfully present in the United States pursuant to a prior admission.

“(B) ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS.—In meeting the burden of proof under subparagraph (A)(ii), the alien shall be given access to—

“(i) the alien’s visa or other entry document, if any; and

“(ii) any other records and documents, not considered by the Attorney General to be confidential, pertaining to the alien’s admission or presence in the United States.

“(e) ORDERS.—

“(1) PLACEMENT IN FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.—If an immigration judge determines that the unaccompanied alien child has met the burden of proof under subsection (d)(2), the judge shall order the alien to be placed in further proceedings in accordance with section 240.

“(2) ORDERS OF REMOVAL.—If an immigration judge determines that the unaccompanied alien child has not met the burden of proof required under subsection (d)(2), the judge shall order the alien removed from the United States without further hearing or review unless the alien claims—

“(A) an intention to apply for asylum under section 208; or

“(B) a fear of persecution.

“(3) CLAIMS FOR ASYLUM.—If an unaccompanied alien child described in paragraph (2) claims an intention to apply for asylum under section 208 or a fear of persecution, the judge shall order the alien referred for an interview by an asylum officer under subsection (f).

“(f) ASYLUM INTERVIEWS.—

“(1) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection, the term ‘credible fear of persecution’ has the meaning given such term in section 235(b)(1)(B)(v) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(B)(v)).

“(2) CONDUCT BY ASYLUM OFFICER.—An asylum officer shall conduct interviews of aliens referred under subsection (e)(3).

“(3) REFERRAL OF CERTAIN ALIENS.—If the officer determines at the time of the interview that an alien has a credible fear of persecution, the alien shall be held in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 235(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(b)) during further consideration of the application for asylum.

“(4) REMOVAL WITHOUT FURTHER REVIEW IF NO CREDIBLE FEAR OF PERSECUTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), if the asylum officer determines that an alien does not have a credible fear of persecution the officer shall order the alien removed from the United States without further hearing or review.

“(B) RECORD OF DETERMINATION.—The officer shall prepare a written record of a determination under subparagraph (A), which shall include—

“(i) a summary of the material facts as stated by the applicant;

“(ii) such additional facts (if any) relied upon by the officer;

“(iii) the officer’s analysis of why, in light of such facts, the alien has not established a credible fear of persecution; and

“(iv) a copy of the officer’s interview notes.

“(C) REVIEW OF DETERMINATION.—

“(i) RULEMAKING.—The Attorney General shall establish, by regulation, a process by which an immigration judge will conduct a prompt review, upon the alien’s request, of a determination under subparagraph (A) that the alien does not have a credible fear of persecution.

“(ii) MANDATORY COMPONENTS.—The review described in clause (i)—

“(I) shall include an opportunity for the alien to be heard and questioned by the immigration judge, either in person or by telephonic or video connection; and

“(II) shall be conducted—

“(aa) as expeditiously as possible;

“(bb) within the 24-hour period beginning at the time the asylum officer makes a determination under subparagraph (A), to the maximum extent practicable; and

“(cc) in no case later than 7 days after such determination.

“(5) MANDATORY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY.—Any alien subject to the procedures under this subsection shall be held in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 235(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(b))—

“(A) pending a final determination of an asylum application under section 208; or

“(B) after a determination that the alien does not have a credible fear of persecution, until the alien is removed.

“(g) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (f)(4)(C) and paragraph (2), a removal order entered in accordance with subsection (e)(2) or (f)(4)(A) is not subject to administrative appeal.

“(2) RULEMAKING.—The Attorney General shall establish, by regulation, a process for the prompt review of an order under subsection (e)(2) against an alien who claims under oath, or as permitted under penalty of perjury under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, after having been warned of the penal ties for falsely making such claim under such conditions to have been—

“(A) lawfully admitted for permanent residence;

“(B) admitted as a refugee under section 207; or

“(C) granted asylum under section 208.

“(h) LAST IN, FIRST OUT.—In any proceedings, determinations, or removals under this section, priority shall be accorded to the alien who has most recently arrived in the United States.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 235A the following:

“Sec. 235B. Humane and expedited inspection and screening for unaccompanied alien children.”.

(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ORDERS OF REMOVAL.—Section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, or an order of removal issued to an unaccompanied alien child after proceedings under section 235B” after “section 235(b)(1)”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “or section 235B” after “section 235(b)(1)” each place it appears; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by inserting “OR 235B” after “SECTION 235(b)(1)”; and

(II) in clause (iii), by striking “section 235(b)(1)(B),” and inserting “section 235(b)(1)(B) or 235B(f);” and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting “OR 235B” after “SECTION 235(b)(1)”; and

(B) by inserting “or section 235B” after “section 235(b)(1)” in each place it appears;

(C) in subparagraph (2)(C), by inserting “or section 235B(g)” after “section 235(b)(1)(C)”; and

(D) in subparagraph (3)(A), by inserting “or section 235B” after “section 235(b)”.

SEC. 103. DUE PROCESS PROTECTIONS FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FILING AUTHORIZED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall, at an immigration court designated to conduct proceedings under section 235B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, permit an unaccompanied alien child who was issued a Notice to Appear under section 239 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229) during the period beginning on January 1, 2013, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) to appear, in-person, before an immigration judge who has been authorized by the Attorney General to conduct proceedings under section 235B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 102;

(2) to attest to their desire to apply for admission to the United States; and

(3) to file a motion—

(A) to replace any Notice to Appear issued between January 1, 2013, and the date of the enactment of this Act under section 239 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229); and

(B) to apply for admission to the United States by being placed in proceedings under section 235B of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(b) MOTION GRANTED.—An immigration judge may, at the sole and unreviewable discretion of the judge, grant a motion filed under subsection (a)(3) upon a finding that—

(1) the petitioner was an unaccompanied alien child (as such term is defined in section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279)) on the date on which a Notice to Appear described in subsection (a) was issued to the alien;

(2) the Notice to Appear was issued during the period beginning on January 1, 2013, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(3) the unaccompanied alien child is applying for admission to the United States; and

(4) the granting of such motion would not be manifestly unjust.

(c) EFFECT OF MOTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the granting of a motion to replace under subsection (b), the immigration judge who granted such motion shall—

(1) while the petitioner remains in-person, immediately inspect and screen the petitioner for admission to the United States by conducting a proceeding under section 235B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 102;

(2) immediately notify the petitioner of the petitioner’s ability, under section 235B(c)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to withdraw the petitioner’s application for admission to the United States and immediately be returned to the petitioner’s country of nationality or country of last habitual residence; and

(3) replace the petitioner’s notice to appear with an order under section 235B(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(d) PROTECTIVE CUSTODY.—An unaccompanied alien child who has been granted a motion under subsection (b) shall be held in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232).

SEC. 104. EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION JUDGE RESOURCES.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 14 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall designate up to 40 immigration judges, including through the hiring of retired immigration judges, administrative law judges, or magistrate judges, or

the reassignment of current immigration judges, that are dedicated to conducting humane and expedited inspection and screening for unaccompanied alien children under section 235B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 102. Such designations shall remain in effect solely for the duration of the humanitarian crisis at the southern border (as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The Attorney General shall ensure that sufficient immigration judge resources are dedicated to the purpose described in subsection (a) to comply with the requirement under section 235B(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 105. PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKERS, SEX OFFENDERS, AND OTHER CRIMINALS.

Section 235(c)(3) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, including a mandatory biometric criminal history check” before the period at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following—
“(D) PROHIBITION ON PLACEMENT WITH SEX OFFENDERS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKERS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may not place an unaccompanied alien child in the custody of an individual who has been convicted of—

“(I) a sex offense (as defined in section 111 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16911)); or

“(II) a crime involving a severe form of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)).

“(ii) REQUIREMENTS OF CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK.—A biometric criminal history check under subparagraph (A) shall be based on a set of fingerprints or other biometric identifiers and conducted through—

“(I) the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

“(II) criminal history repositories of all States that the individual lists as current or former residences.”.

SEC. 106. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL GROUNDS FOR PER SE INELIGIBILITY FOR ASYLUM.

Section 208(b)(2)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)(A)(iii)) is amended by inserting after “a serious nonpolitical crime” the following: “(including any drug-related offense punishable by a term of imprisonment greater than 1 year)”.

TITLE II—USE OF NATIONAL GUARD TO IMPROVE BORDER SECURITY

SEC. 201. NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT FOR BORDER OPERATIONS.

(a) DEPLOYMENT AUTHORITY AND FUNDING.—Amounts appropriated for the Department of Defense in this Act shall be expended for any units or personnel of the National Guard deployed to perform operations and missions under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, on the southern border of the United States.

(b) ASSIGNMENT OF OPERATIONS AND MISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—National Guard units and personnel deployed under subsection (a) may be assigned such operations as may be necessary to provide assistance for operations on the southern border, with priority given to high traffic areas experiencing the highest number of crossings by unaccompanied alien children.

(2) NATURE OF DUTY.—The duty of National Guard personnel performing operations and missions on the southern border shall be full-time duty under title 32, United States Code.

(c) MATERIEL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall deploy such materiel and equipment and logistical support as may be necessary to ensure success of the operations and missions conducted by the National Guard under this section.

(d) EXCLUSION FROM NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL STRENGTH LIMITATIONS.—National Guard personnel deployed under subsection (a) shall not be included in—

(1) the calculation to determine compliance with limits on end strength for National Guard personnel; or

(2) limits on the number of National Guard personnel that may be placed on active duty for operational support under section 115 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS DEFINED.—In this section:

(1) The term “high traffic areas” means sectors along the northern and southern borders of the United States that are within the responsibility of the Border Patrol that have the most illicit cross-border activity, informed through situational awareness.

(2) The term “unaccompanied alien child” means a child who—

(A) has no lawful immigration status in the United States;

(B) has not attained 18 years of age; and

(C) with respect to whom—

(i) there is no parent or legal guardian in the United States; or

(ii) no parent or legal guardian in the United States is available to provide care and physical custody.

TITLE III—NATIONAL SECURITY AND FEDERAL LANDS PROTECTION

SEC. 301. PROHIBITION ON ACTIONS THAT IMPEDE BORDER SECURITY ON CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND.

(a) PROHIBITION ON SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR AND AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture shall not impede, prohibit, or restrict activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on Federal land located within 100 miles of the United States border with Mexico that is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, to execute search and rescue operations, and to prevent all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband through such international land border of the United States. These authorities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on such Federal land apply whether or not a state of emergency exists.

(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES OF U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.—U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall have immediate access to Federal land within 100 miles of the United States border with Mexico that is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture for purposes of conducting the following activities on such land that prevent all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband through such international land border of the United States:

(1) Construction and maintenance of roads.

(2) Construction and maintenance of barriers.

(3) Use of vehicles to patrol, apprehend, or rescue.

(4) Installation, maintenance, and operation of communications and surveillance equipment and sensors.

(5) Deployment of temporary tactical infrastructure.

(c) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any termination date relating to the waiver referred to in this subsection), the waiver by the Secretary of Homeland Security on April 1, 2008, under section 102(c)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note; Public Law 104-208) of the laws described in paragraph (2) with respect to certain sections of the international border between the United States and Mexico shall be considered to apply to all Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture within 100 miles of such international land border of the United States for the activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection described in subsection (b).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAWS WAIVED.—The laws referred to in paragraph (1) are limited to the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), Public Law 86-523 (16 U.S.C. 469 et seq.), the Act of June 8, 1906 (commonly known as the “Antiquities Act of 1906”; 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Administrative Procedure Act”), the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), the General Authorities Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-383) (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.), sections 401(7), 403, and 404 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625, 92 Stat. 3467), and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 101-628).

(d) PROTECTION OF LEGAL USES.—This section shall not be construed to provide—

(1) authority to restrict legal uses, such as grazing, hunting, mining, or public-use recreational and backcountry airstrips on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture; or

(2) any additional authority to restrict legal access to such land.

(e) EFFECT ON STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.—This Act shall—

(1) have no force or effect on State or private lands; and

(2) not provide authority on or access to State or private lands.

(f) TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY.—Nothing in this section supersedes, replaces, negates, or diminishes treaties or other agreements between the United States and Indian tribes.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PLACEMENT OF UNAUTHORIZED ALIENS AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should not allow the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military installation unless—

(A) the Secretary submits written notice to the congressional defense committees and each Member of Congress representing any jurisdiction in which an affected military installation is situated; and

(B) the Secretary publishes notice in the Federal Register;

(2) the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military institution should not displace active members of the Armed Forces;

(3) the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military institution should not interfere

with any mission of the Department of Defense;

(4) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should not use a military installation for the placement of unauthorized aliens unless all other facilities of the Department of Health and Human Services are unavailable;

(5) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should not use a military installation for the placement of unauthorized aliens for more than 120 days;

(6) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should ensure that all unauthorized alien children are vaccinated upon arrival at a military installation as set forth in the guidelines of the Office of Refugee Resettlement;

(7) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should ensure that all individuals under the supervision of the Secretary with access to unauthorized alien children at a military installation are properly cleared according to the procedures set forth in the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.);

(8) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should fully comply with the provisions of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.) with respect to background checks and should retain full legal responsibility for such compliance; and

(9) in accordance with section 1535 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Economy Act"), the Secretary of Health and Human Services should reimburse the Secretary of Defense for all expenses incurred by the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military installation.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "congressional defense committees" has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term "Member of Congress" has the meaning given that term in section 1591(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term "military installation" has the meaning given that term in section 2801(c)(4) of title 10, United States Code, but does not include an installation located outside of the United States.

(4) The term "placement" means the placement of an unauthorized alien in either a detention facility or an alternative to such a facility.

(5) The term "unauthorized alien" means an alien unlawfully present in the United States, but does not include a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOXX). Pursuant to House Resolution 696, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5230, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 6 minutes.

I rise today to present H.R. 5230, which provides immediate, short-term funding to address the southwest border crisis.

In total, this bill provides \$659 million to meet urgent border security and humanitarian needs for this fiscal year ending on September 30.

Thousands of illegal immigrants, including unaccompanied children, have flooded our borders and overwhelmed our current facilities and personnel.

□ 1200

This includes a staggering number of children, arriving with no family, who are being smuggled across our borders by criminal organizations, subject to abuse and violence. We need to put safeguards in place to prevent them from taking this dangerous journey, as well as provide the resources needed to take care of them and process them appropriately.

The President must take the lead on this by mitigating this crisis, turning back the tide of illegal immigrants, and fully enforcing our laws. This problem has, without a doubt, been exacerbated by the administration's policies on immigration, and it is up to the administration to find a way to fix that problem.

In the meantime, however, Madam Speaker, it is plain that something must be done to ensure that our law enforcement personnel and Federal agencies have the resources needed to deal with this dire situation in the short term.

The \$659 million in funding in this bill focuses on three areas—border security, humanitarian assistance, and prevention—to meet the most pressing needs. Of this total \$659 million, \$462 million is provided to increase security and enforce our laws, boosting personnel, and increasing detention space to the largest capacity in our history.

Part of this funding will help accelerate judicial proceedings by increasing the number of temporary judges and outfitting all immigration courtrooms in the Nation with teleconferencing equipment that would allow them to be able to join in the process of adjudicating those cases on the border. There are some 332 of those courtrooms around the country.

We have doubled existing funding for the National Guard to bolster their presence along our border, as they assist Customs and Border Protection with surveillance, investigations, and humanitarian efforts.

The bill also provides \$197 million to take care of these unaccompanied children, ensuring they have proper housing, meals, and temporary care while they are in U.S. custody.

Madam Speaker, to stave off the continued influx of illegal immigration, the bill redirects existing State Department funding to ensure that countries like Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador must quickly accept and repatriate those returning from the U.S.

This bill draws a hard line on spending, scrubbing the President's request to focus on the most immediate needs. It does not include funding for longer-term needs or unnecessary programs, like cash subsidies for coffee farmers. Any additional funding for this crisis can and should be addressed under the regular appropriations process for fiscal year 2015.

In addition, to make sure that this bill doesn't add a penny to our deficit, Madam Speaker, every dollar spent here is fully offset from somewhere else by making noncontroversial rescissions of unused, excess prior-year funds.

Lastly, the bill includes several policy provisions recommended by the Speaker's Working Group on the Border Crisis, led by the chairwoman of the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, Representative KAY GRANGER from Texas. She will speak soon.

This includes a change in a 2008 law to ensure that all unaccompanied minors arriving in this country are treated the same as Mexicans and Canadians for the purpose of removal.

It also strengthens the law prohibiting immigration status to criminals convicted of serious drug crimes and prohibits the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture from restricting Customs and Border Protection apprehension activities on Federal land on the border, and it expresses congressional intent that detained aliens awaiting processing should not be housed on military installations.

Madam Speaker, this is a good bill. This is a fair, sensible, and reasonable address of the most immediate needs on the border. It also puts in place much-needed policy changes that should stop the flow of unaccompanied children who are being put at risk during their long, dangerous journey through Mexico.

It is our congressional duty to quickly pass this bill in short order. Therefore, I ask all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014 (DIVISION A of H.R. 5230)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Recommended in the Bill	Bill vs. Request

DIVISION A -- SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS			
TITLE I			
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	393,549	---	-393,549
Salaries and Expenses.....	---	71,000	+71,000
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement (emergency).....	39,411	---	-39,411
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	432,960	71,000	-361,960
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	1,103,995	---	-1,103,995
Salaries and Expenses.....	---	334,000	+334,000
GENERAL PROVISIONS -- THIS TITLE			
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (Sec. 103) (rescission)....	---	-405,000	-405,000
Total, title I.....	1,536,955	---	-1,536,955
=====			
TITLE II			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE -- MILITARY			
Military Personnel			
National Guard Personnel, Army.....	---	12,419	+12,419
National Guard Personnel, Air Force.....	---	2,258	+2,258
Total, Military Personnel.....	---	14,677	+14,677
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....	---	15,807	+15,807
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.....	---	4,516	+4,516
Total, Operation and Maintenance.....	---	20,323	+20,323
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS TITLE			
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (Sec. 201) (rescission).....	---	-35,000	-35,000
Total, title II.....	---	---	---
=====			
TITLE III			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
General Administration			
Administrative Review and Appeals (emergency).....	62,900	---	-62,900
Administrative Review and Appeals.....	---	22,000	+22,000

SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014 (DIVISION A of H.R. 5230)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Recommended in the Bill	Bill vs. Request

Legal Activities			
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities (emergency).....	1,100	---	-1,100
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS TITLE			
DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund (Sec. 301) (rescission)....	---	-22,000	-22,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title III.....	64,000	---	-64,000
	=====	=====	=====
TITLE IV			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Administration of Foreign Affairs			
Diplomatic and Consular Programs (emergency).....	5,000	---	-5,000
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE			
Funds Appropriated to the President			
Economic Support Fund (emergency).....	295,000	---	-295,000
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS TITLE			
Repatriation and reintegration (Sec. 401) (non-add)...	---	(40,000)	(+40,000)
Economic Support Fund (Sec. 402) (rescission).....	---	-197,000	-197,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title IV.....	300,000	-197,000	-497,000
	=====	=====	=====
TITLE V			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families			
Refugee and Entrant Assistance (emergency).....	1,830,000	---	-1,830,000
Refugee and Entrant Assistance.....	---	197,000	+197,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, title V.....	1,830,000	197,000	-1,633,000
	=====	=====	=====
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS ACT			
Transfer authority (emergency).....	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)
	=====	=====	=====
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,730,955	---	-3,730,955
Appropriations.....	---	(659,000)	(+659,000)
Emergencies.....	(3,730,955)	---	(-3,730,955)
Rescissions.....	---	(-659,000)	(-659,000)

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today to oppose this bill that, sadly, falls short in too many ways.

The key Federal agencies tasked with responding to the humanitarian crisis on our borders are dangerously close to running out of money. These unanticipated costs are affecting the core functions at the Department of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services. Although the bill includes funding to hire additional immigration judicial teams and help set up new repatriation centers in Central America, the amounts provided are insufficient.

The Justice Department and the State Department will not be able to handle their duties without significantly more resources. All four departments need more funding than this bill provides and fewer partisan immigration policy riders than this bill now contains.

Our majority unwisely included legislative language to make sweeping changes to current law related to due process and immigration proceedings. Controversial legislation hastily added to an emergency supplemental is not the way to address a complicated problem.

On July 8, the President requested \$3.7 billion in emergency funding. The bill provides less than \$700 million. The President requested funding through fiscal year 2015. This bill barely covers the remaining weeks in FY 2014, setting this House up to do this all over again in September.

The President's request also sought emergency funding to combat a dangerous wildfire season. As of Monday, the Forest Service reported 26 large uncontained wildfires burning in eight States. As a Member from New York, a region devastated by Hurricane Sandy, I am acutely aware how important it is for the Federal Government to provide a robust response. With the House adjourning today, Federal agencies will be left to fight August fires without more funds.

This bill also fails to provide funding to procure more Iron Dome interceptors for Israel as requested. Hamas has used the ongoing crisis in Israel and Gaza as an excuse to launch thousands of rockets at Israeli cities and towns. The Iron Dome missile defense system has proven highly effective at neutralizing the rockets.

In addition to not funding important priorities, the majority offsets the funding that is provided with cuts to other programs. We should provide emergency funds in a crisis situation.

Lastly, I strongly object to the majority's significant policy changes to existing law without any hearings or markups. Three-quarters of this appropriations bill is straight authorizing legislation. Clearly, many factors led these desperate parents to hand off their children to complete strangers, with the hope they make their way to safety here.

We ought to consider the complicated policy questions and provide a carefully considered solution, yet these policy changes reveal a knee-jerk response coupled with another bill to deport children who are already in the U.S.

In addition to emergency appropriations, we should consider bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform passed by the Senate over 1 year ago, which could have helped to prevent the current humanitarian crisis along our southwest border by increasing border security personnel and nearly doubling the number of immigration judges.

The two measures we will consider today are deeply disappointing. Madam Speaker, we should provide sufficient funding to cash-strapped agencies quickly and without the baggage of controversial immigration policy riders. I regret we will not do that with this bill, and I regret even more the consequences of our failure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations, but more importantly, she has accepted the responsibility of the Speaker to put together a task force to investigate the problem on the border and to recommend solutions—and she has, with great success.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, as we speak, unaccompanied minors continue to be sent from Central America through drug cartel smuggling networks across Mexico and through our southern border.

Families are being lied to and manipulated by the coyotes. The \$6,000 their families spend to send their children to the United States goes into the bank account of the most powerful drug cartels in the world.

Since October, over 58,000 unaccompanied children have made the dangerous journey to the United States, and many more will continue to come unless we send a clear message that they will not be allowed to stay in the United States.

I have seen firsthand the crisis that has unfolded at the southern border in places like the Rio Grande Valley and south Texas. I have seen the women and children sleeping on the floor of a bus station in Laredo.

I have seen motherless infants being cared for by any stranger who is around. I have seen the children who are alone in detention facilities in McAllen, Texas, and I have seen the 1,200 children who are being sheltered at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, and—most disturbing of all—I have heard the stories about the most God-awful journey anyone should ever have to experience.

We are here today because we have a responsibility to stop this crisis. The President has failed to lead, so I firmly believe this Chamber must act. Doing nothing is not an option.

Since June, when the Speaker asked me to lead a working group to provide policy recommendations on what we can do to address the crisis, I have been to the Texas-Mexico border twice and led a codel to Guatemala and Honduras, to see where the children are coming from and why. I will be returning to the border tomorrow for a third time.

The members of the working group dove headfirst into this issue to understand this crisis and provide recommendations for a short-term, immediate response. The policies we recommended are not an attempt for immigration reform. They are serious solutions to address this crisis.

I want to take a moment to recognize the hard work of the members of the working group who have made policy recommendations to the conference and the expertise they brought to the table.

I want to thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, BOB GOODLATE; chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, MICHAEL MCCAUL; chairman of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, JOHN CARTER; chairman of the Western Hemisphere Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, MATT SALMON; Congressman STEVE PEARCE from the Financial Services Committee; and MARIO DIAZ-BALART from the Appropriations Committee.

□ 1215

One of our conclusions from the last several weeks is that Congress should not provide more resources to the administration without changing the policies that have led us to the situation we are in today. Administration officials and officials in the Central American countries have all said that we have to make changes to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008. A month ago, it appeared there was a bipartisan consensus forming on this issue.

White House Press Secretary Josh Earnest said from the White House podium just 3 weeks ago, when discussing changes to the 2008 law, that it is “a priority of this administration, and if you listen to the public comments of Democrats and Republicans, it sounds like it's a bipartisan priority.”

I agree, and it is disappointing that the White House has backed down from their original statements on how we can immediately address this issue.

We are not asking for a repeal of this law. We are saying we need to tweak the 2008 law so that all unaccompanied minors are treated the same as Mexican and Canadian children for removal purposes. The policy changes included in this bill ensure that children receive a prompt hearing within 7 days after they are detained and require that a judge rules no later than 72 hours after a hearing.

Accelerating the hearing times requires more judges. I thank the chairman for including the necessary funding to hire 40 temporary judges until this crisis is under control.

For repatriations, we are prioritizing last in-first out. That means the last child to go into United States Government custody will be the first one we send home. After families have spent between \$6,000 and \$9,000 to send their children here, this will send a strong message to the families in the countries of origin that their children will not be permitted to stay. This is a message of deterrence.

I also note that Chairman ROGERS has prioritized funding for Central American countries to safely and humanely return these children, working with these countries as we return their children, as they have asked us to do.

With the surge of children, there has been increased pressure on our Customs and Border Protection officials. This supplemental deploys the National Guard to assist high-traffic States. This will free up the Border Patrol to focus on their mission.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. GRANGER. To fully support the Customs and Border Protection's mission, we include a provision to allow unfettered access to Federal lands. Right now, through a memorandum of understanding, Border Patrol officials are only permitted to pursue suspects onto Federal lands. They cannot do regular patrols.

Finally, the supplemental includes a sense of Congress that children should not be detained at military bases. While this will not change the law, this provision addresses a serious and growing concern for Members of Congress, not the least of concerns is that children should not be stored on military bases.

The Congressional Budget Office has given its assessment of policy changes in this bill. They have said that, because the legislation allows for the children to self-deport, it will lead to immediate savings.

This is a smart, targeted bill that addresses the crisis immediately. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the supplemental and show the American people that we are going to end this crisis.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished ranking member of the Labor, Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I must rise in opposition against this irresponsible and insufficient border supplemental.

For months, Democrats have urged this majority to pass comprehensive immigration reform—the bill that was passed on a bipartisan basis in the United States Senate—reform that reflects our values and the country that we want to be: one with strong enforcement at the border, the deportation of

dangerous criminals, and a path to citizenship that protects workers, helps families reunite, and clears backlogs.

But this Republican majority has done nothing. They have refused to act. My colleague from Texas is right—doing nothing is not an option. Now we face a humanitarian crisis on our border that demands an immediate response, but the majority's answer is just to send home the children who enter our country alone regardless of the violence and the imminent danger that they face.

This bill only includes \$197 million for providing shelter and care for these refugee children. While these kids are here, we have a moral and, yes, we have a legal responsibility to provide for their housing, care, and processing in the most cost-effective way possible. This insufficient amount will mean that HHS will have to make up the difference through high-priced, short-term contracts. That will cost us more in the long run, and it could result in cuts to other priorities, like education, health, medical research, and job training.

If Congress tries to make up these shortfalls elsewhere, this is not responsible leadership. Our policy, signed into law by President George W. Bush, provides for the appropriate screening of those who may be victims of trafficking, and that rightly includes unaccompanied children. This supplemental appropriation would change this policy and would almost certainly result in children being returned to the violence that they are desperately trying to escape.

America can do and should do better. We should help protect those kids who are in serious danger, and we should push the leaders of these nations to address the root causes of why so many of their citizens are fleeing. We should pass comprehensive immigration reform. It is time for leadership from this Republican majority.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Speaker, it is a proven fact that lawlessness breeds lawlessness, and, sadly, I believe this assertion sums up the issue that is confronting us today.

Thanks in large part to the President's political decision not to enforce our immigration laws, a chaotic situation has erupted into a national security crisis and a law enforcement nightmare along the border.

We all know the facts:

An estimated 90,000 unaccompanied alien children will cross into south Texas' Rio Grande Valley by the end of this fiscal year. Another 145,000 children are estimated to flood the border in fiscal year 2015. And these staggering figures do not include the tens of thousands of families who will also

surge across our border over the same period of time.

As a result of this influx, our brave Border Patrol agents, CBP officers, and ICE agents are spending countless hours in caring for children rather than focusing on their primary enforcement missions. This would be tragic if it weren't so preventable.

Madam Speaker, we do not have an open border policy in this country, and as we tragically learned on 9/11, border security and the integrity of our immigration system truly matter to our Nation's security and the rule of law. So, today, we offer a strong but initial step to provide both the right tools and the right authorities to address and deter this seemingly unending influx of illegal aliens.

Included in this package is \$405 million, completely offset by recovered funds, for the Department of Homeland Security, funds that will enable the CBP and ICE to enforce our laws and apprehend, detain, and deport illegal aliens. Perhaps most importantly, this bill fully funds the administration's realization that detention is, in fact, a necessary deterrent to illegal immigration.

The President requested funds to fully support the long-mandated annual bed capacity—a complete reversal from his budget request in which he proposed, instead, to reduce detention beds by nearly 10 percent. The President has also retracted his policy on the detention of families who illegally cross the border. This bill provides funding through the end of the fiscal year to support 34,800 detention beds and an additional 6,320 family detention beds—a total of over 41,100 detention beds—to enable the necessary consequence management for breaking the law.

Lastly, this bill includes policy changes to bring reform and parity to the adjudication and repatriation of these children and to prevent these children from being placed with criminals.

Madam Speaker, we must act and we must act now. Lawlessness has bred lawlessness, and we must act to stop it and to secure our borders. I urge my colleagues to support this strong bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the ranking member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of Appropriations.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this misconceived and under-resourced legislation.

For a while, it looked like we might do better than this. As the ranking member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I was pleased to take part in a delegation to Guatemala and Honduras, ably led by Chairman KAY GRANGER. But as successive versions of the Republican bill have surfaced over the past 2 weeks, in an apparent quest for votes only among

Republicans, they have reflected less and less of what we learned on that trip.

The bill under consideration provides less than \$1 billion for the Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Justice, and State—far below the President's request, what is being considered by the Senate, or what is required to deal with the crisis on our borders and beyond.

The bill only provides funding for anticipated needs for the remainder of this fiscal year, a mere 2 months. I would object to that less if the majority had any plans for actually completing our appropriations bills before the end of September, but we all know that they do not. Indeed, it appears unlikely that our Homeland Security Appropriations bill will make it to the House floor.

The approach taken in this legislation shows a fundamental misunderstanding of the issue before us. This isn't a border security crisis. This is a humanitarian crisis. We don't need to deploy the National Guard or surge our border capacity, because we are not failing to catch individuals as they cross. In fact, these young people are turning themselves in!

Now, we do have some agreement on the need to expedite the consideration of the claims of these minors for asylum or other forms of relief. But at \$12.9 million, the House bill falls far short of even the administration's modest request for more immigration judges.

Instead of focusing on this area of agreement, the majority relies upon a questionable and controversial rewriting of the Wilberforce law, enacted in 2008 to deal with child trafficking. My own view is that the Cuellar-Cornyn proposal incorporated in the bill both fails to address deficiencies in our present screening of Mexican youths for signs of torture or fear of persecution, and risks transferring these deficiencies to the treatment of Central American children. In any event, it is not wise to complicate or delay the consideration of this emergency supplemental request with an authorization bill that surely requires more deliberation.

Madam Speaker, there have been some recent signs of progress down at the border. Over the past few weeks, the average daily apprehensions of unaccompanied children have dropped from 400 to well under 200. That doesn't mean the crisis is over. We can easily see another spike in apprehensions in the coming weeks.

We need a bill that both provides resources and reflects our values. Faith leaders of all traditions across the country are calling on Congress to provide the social and health services these children desperately need.

Perhaps the greatest failing of this legislation is that it fails to move us toward any viable, long-term strategy to address the causes of the current crisis. Beyond any funding we appro-

priate to help manage the flow of unaccompanied children or families over the next several months, we are setting ourselves up for similar crises in the future if we aren't willing to invest in a long-term strategy to help Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador—the three countries that are the source of the vast majority of unaccompanied minors—to stabilize their economies, to modernize their institutions, to reduce the levels of violence and the grip of the drug cartels and street gangs.

□ 1230

Madam Speaker, I fear that the bill before us fails to address either short-term or long-term needs, and much of what it does contain is irrelevant to the current crisis.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote. Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), who chairs the Homeland Security Committee of the House.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, let me thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee for his hard work and Chairwoman KAY GRANGER for heading up this task force that I was honored to be a part of.

As the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee and a former Federal prosecutor who has dealt with the border for many years, I have never seen a crisis quite like this one. This crisis demands action. It demands leadership, and it demands a solution to the problem.

Since the President enacted DACA in 2012, we have seen 60,000 unaccompanied children cross into the border, in the Rio Grande Valley sector of Texas alone, 250 per day.

We went down there to see these children. These children are the victims caught between the administration's policies and the coyotes and the traffickers who exploit them and make money, between \$5,000 to \$10,000 apiece.

Madam Speaker, this bill fixes that crisis. First and foremost, this changes the 2008 trafficking law as a message of deterrence. This crisis will not stop until we start sending them back, and all this does is it treats Central Americans the same way we treat Mexicans. It will provide for swift removal in a humane way back to their countries of origin.

It is unfortunate that the administration, while initially supportive, has now flip-flopped on that issue.

It also provides for the detention, removal, and repatriation of these children.

For me and my home State of Texas, importantly, it calls for the deployment of the National Guard to the southwest border to secure our border. My Governor, Governor Perry, has already activated the National Guard. But it is the Federal Government's responsibility, under the Constitution, to pick up that price tag, and that is precisely what this bill does.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I think, importantly, it directs the Southern Com-

mand, our military, to help secure the border between Guatemala and Mexico, which I believe, and I know the chairman of Appropriations as well believes, is a key to stopping the flow out of Central America.

Madam Speaker, the time to act is now.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), a member of both the Labor, Health and Human Services, and the Homeland Security Subcommittees.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago, I visited the border and saw small children held in tiny cells and forced to sleep on cold concrete floors and benches. The treatment of these vulnerable kids, many of whom fled their homes to escape extreme violence, shocked me as a mother and as an American.

Unfortunately, this bill contains only 11 percent of the resources the President requested for the Department of Health and Human Services. This pittance amount will only make conditions worse for these vulnerable children by limiting the Department's bedspace capacity and exacerbating delays in transferring children away from the overcrowded Border Patrol stations into the more suitable conditions of HHS.

Unfortunately, insufficient funding isn't the only flaw in this bill. By treating all children the same, the majority means taking away protections and treating Central American children like Mexican and Canadian children who have limited protection under current law.

This legislation sadly undercuts the current critical humanitarian and due process protections for these desperate children seeking safe haven from the horrors of violence in their country.

Without due process, many of these children who would qualify for protection under our laws will be returned straight into the arms of the traffickers or their impoverished violent neighborhoods. That is why, national antitrafficking organizations like the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking strongly oppose this bill.

Madam Speaker, the Republican supplemental is an irresponsible and inadequate bill that does little to protect our borders or address the humanitarian crisis facing our Nation. The bill is a senseless and deeply flawed political ploy that my Republican colleagues know will be rejected by the Senate.

Instead of playing political games, let us act in the best interests of our country and these kids by passing a bill that upholds our American values, honors our heritage as a nation of immigrants, protects our borders, and fully addresses the causes and consequences of the humanitarian crisis on our border.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), a member of our committee.

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise in very strong support of this border security legislation presented to us today, for a number of reasons.

It does provide for humanitarian assistance. This legislation does deal with this issue in a compassionate, thoughtful way to deal with the unaccompanied children. It secures the border, provides for funding for the National Guard, and it does many other things, too, in terms of policy changes that would treat these children just as we would treat unaccompanied children who cross the border from Canada or Mexico. It is the right policy for a whole host of reasons.

Just last week, Congressmen GERLACH, MEEHAN, and I visited an Office of Refugee Resettlement program in Womelsdorf, Berks County in Pennsylvania, and those children are treated compassionately.

But let me tell you what will happen if we do nothing here today. The children who are coming into my district in Womelsdorf, and also in Allentown, where I will be visiting a center tomorrow, these children will, in fact, keep coming into our communities and they will be treated humanely. Then they will be resettled and reunited with parents or family members who are already in the United States and, in most cases, here unlawfully.

That is what doing nothing means. The children will keep coming. They will be resettled throughout the country, and they will basically reside somewhere within the interior of this country. That is what doing nothing means. It would be reckless and irresponsible for the House to walk out of here today without addressing this border and humanitarian crisis.

This bill is the right thing to do. It secures the border, provides humanitarian assistance, and it makes the necessary policy changes to stop this flow of children.

This is a tragedy that these children are leaving their countries in this way. I can't imagine the desperation these families must feel, that they would let their children travel with somebody unaccompanied, drug dealers and cartels and human smugglers, coyotes. It is unthinkable. We need to make sure this stops. Many children aren't making it along the way.

I met with a 5-year-old girl who told me her horrible story, and I shudder to think of the children who didn't make it.

That is why we need to act today. It is the right thing to do, it is the compassionate thing to do, and it is in keeping with our American tradition.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the minority whip of the House.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I was going to ask my friend from Pennsylvania whether he had talked to the Senate and thinks this has any chance of moving this week; and the answer I think I would give is no, it does not. So I agree with him. It would be tragic not to act.

It is tragic that we are acting in a partisan fashion, which almost ensures inaction on this, the last day that we are going to be here. We should be acting in a bipartisan fashion, as I have urged the majority leader to do.

What is a bipartisan fashion?

A, considering the emergency need today and funding the resources necessary to respond to that; B, taking under consideration the substantive legislative changes that can be affected that will help this issue, will send the messages that the gentleman wants to send.

He is my dear friend and a good Member of this body, but I will tell you, this bill has had no hearings, no committee consideration. Yes, there was a partisan task force, but this has had no consideration in this legislative process.

The majority leader, last week told me that there would be no bill that did not get 72 hours' notice. The gentleman knows you have a bill on the floor, which is contingent, of course, on the passage of this, which has had a few hours' notice, at best. Last night, I think at 10 o'clock the Rules Committee met on DACA.

So I will tell my friend that, had we acted in a bipartisan fashion, A, at whatever level of funding we could agree, pass a bill to meet the immediate crisis, B, have hearings on the ramifications of the law that passed with only two votes in opposition—over 405 Members voted for the 2008 legislation. We are changing that without a hearing either in subcommittee, committee, or full committee. That is not the way we ought to be working. That is not good for our country. It is not good for this institution. It is not fair.

I would urge my colleagues to defeat this legislation.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. HOYER. I believe, once again, we find the Republican Party divided. Because they are divided, they are trying to cobble together some of their hard-est-line Members so that they can get them to vote for this supplemental.

And they put on a bill which has had no notice to the American people or to Members of Congress. It is ironic that people are supporting this who demanded that we read the bills. There was no bill to read until this morning.

How sad for the American people. We have a humanitarian crisis that must be addressed without delay, and the way to address it without delay is to give the resources necessary and then pursue the legislative process, not together. It will slow it down, and I predict it will not pass the Senate. I think

the gentlemen and ladies on this side of the aisle know that the Senate is not going to pass this bill.

So if you really think we ought to act now, do so in a bipartisan fashion, and then let us debate the legislation before us.

Mr. MCCAUL just said this is a real crisis. He just said it just minutes ago, Mr. MCCAUL, the chairman of the committee. This is a real crisis which demands action. The recommendation that has been made to us will undermine action by this body in the face of crisis. We should not pass this legislation. We ought to pass a very simple resource to the crisis now and legislate later.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I don't know where the gentleman gets his information, but this bill was filed Tuesday.

You have had since Tuesday morning to study this bill, and that is the appropriate—under our rules, that is the appropriate time.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. As I understand it, the DACA legislation is dependent upon this legislation. That was not filed 72 hours ago.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. That is not this bill. Reclaiming my time, this bill has been available to you since Tuesday.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire of the time we have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 10½ minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from New York has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Speaker, we are here because the President of the United States has requested an emergency supplemental appropriations of about \$3.7 billion. The Senate has acted in the range of about \$2.7 billion. The House now comes in at one-sixth of the request to deal with this crisis. It ignores the wildfires in the West, the challenges that relate to other parts of the bill that were presented by the administration, and it says we are acting responsibly.

I rise in opposition to the bill. I understand what the majority is offering, and I think it has been stated pretty clearly.

I believe, if we have children who are presented to us without adults—who have been the victims of trafficking, which is what the majority has said, they have been trafficked by cartels and paid criminal enterprises to bring

them to our border; the majority says some of them have been sexually abused and mistreated in other ways—I don't believe that our response should be to close the door.

□ 1245

So as we think about our responsibilities as the United States of America, a Nation that had 12 million people without documents when the President was sworn into office—50,000 children, just like the 5-year-old girl that my colleague said he met and talked to—the idea that our moral responsibility is to say to her, “You go back to where you came from,” I don't believe that that is what we should be doing.

So I reject this—not because of the numbers or the other things. I think this is morally deficient, that our great country would say, as we demand other countries around the world take in refugees who are facing dangerous circumstances, that what our answer is, No, not here. Not in our backyard.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5230. There is a crisis at our border. It is a crisis, a disaster of the President's own making.

The Obama administration's lax immigration enforcement policies have given confidence to parents who are in the U.S. illegally that they can stay, and now they are finding ways to bring their children, who are still in Central America and beyond, to the United States unlawfully.

Although President Obama has many tools at his disposal to stop this surge at the border, he refuses to use them, and instead proposes to make the situation worse by taking more unilateral actions to stop the enforcement of our immigration laws.

It is ultimately up to President Obama to end this crisis by reversing his policies that created it. However, since he refuses to do so, we have to act to the extent we can to provide narrow and targeted funding to meet the immediate needs of our law enforcement agencies at the southern border. We have to enable them to do their job, to secure our border, and enforce our immigration laws. And we should act to provide narrow tweaks to the 2008 law regarding the removal of unaccompanied alien minors.

Because of the President's inaction, we are taking the responsible step today of passing these narrow fixes that will help the American people avoid billions of dollars in additional costs due to the President not trying to solve this problem but asking for more money to continue to resettle thousands and thousands, tens of thousands of people into the interior of our country.

While the bill is not perfect, it does give law enforcement many tools they have requested. For example, while I was in the Rio Grande area earlier this month, Border Patrol agents cited administration-created restrictions that bar them access to Federal land as a significant stumbling block to securing the border. One of the most important provisions of this bill gives Border Patrol agents access to Federal lands so they can stop drug traffickers, human smugglers, and unlawful immigrants from exploiting these gaps along the border.

Since the President isn't taking serious action to address the crisis at the border, the House is doing so today, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), the chair of the House Democratic Caucus.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I agree with those who have said that doing nothing is not an option. But making matters worse should not be an option either. Stripping children of the chance to establish their credible fear of death or endangerment is a crude and cold way of dispensing justice in America. That is not the American way.

This bill is a patch, not a solution. It lasts 2 months. So we will be right back here, trying to solve this challenge again, in September. Governing and budgeting in pieces is what leads to government shutdowns. That is not the American way.

This bill robs Peter to give to Paul. How does this bill fund the money to pay for the border work that has to get done? First, it strips emergency funding to tackle devastating wildfires that the President has requested because the States have requested it. Second, it takes \$407 million from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's disaster relief fund, money which would be used to help people who have been devastated by wildfires and other natural disasters.

Madam Speaker, if we had passed immigration reform a year ago with the bill that passed the Senate on a bipartisan basis—which on this floor, we have been denied a vote on for more than 380 days—we would not be looking at a crisis on the border the way we are today. But that is the difficulty we have.

When you don't fix the broken immigration system, this is what you encounter. And these piecemeal approaches aren't going to solve anything. We are going to be right back at it in September. That is not the American way. We provide justice to people. We make sure we dispense it the way we should, and we take care of our emergencies.

Let's get this done the right way. Let's do two things: let's give the emergency funding that the people

need at the border to run this process right, and then let's finally on the floor of this House have a vote to fix a broken immigration system.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON), a member of the Speaker's task force that investigated the border problem.

Mr. SALMON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Secure the Southwest Border Act of 2014.

This kind of came to light a few months ago when The Arizona Republic published a story that these families were being dropped at bus stations in Tucson and Phoenix. Then it highlighted the current administration's catch-and-release policies that are encouraging literally swarms of people to come across the 1,500-mile desert of Mexico into the United States, risking life, risking their happiness.

And the fact is, we can't keep doing nothing. This bill will stop these waves and waves of people from coming across our border.

As we went over to Guatemala and we went to Honduras and we talked with our State Department folks, that is exactly what they said: You have got to make it clear that we move from a catch-and-release policy to a detain-and-deport policy. And that is what this bill does. If we want to send a strong message to people that that \$5,000 to \$8,000 that they are paying to these thugs that are transporting across the border and hurting these young boys and girls along the way and then holding them for extra money, extorting their parents, that if we want to stop this from happening and stop the pain that is going on with these children, then the best thing that we can do is to send a clear message that in America, there are no permisos—permits, permissions; if you make that journey, you are going to be sent back to your country. That is the only thing that is going to make it happen.

Now, our liberal friends, they want to just throw more money at the problem and perpetuate the problem. They want it to keep happening. I say that is not compassionate. I say continuing that pain and that harm to these children is not a good thing to do, and the way to stop it is to send a clear message.

We have got folks on my side of the aisle that have problems with the bill. What do they have a problem with? Nothing inside the bill. Not putting the National Guard on the border, not stopping the catch-and-release programs, and not giving unfettered access to our Border Patrol. They can't come up with a good reason to vote against it. They are playing right into HARRY REID's hands.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Will the gentleman from Arizona yield?

Mr. SALMON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Do you understand that the experts have told

us that if we do nothing, if we don't change the law, that another 145,000 people will be with us next year alone? Is that not correct?

Mr. SALMON. That is what I understand.

I also understand that conservative estimates indicate it is going to cost \$2.6 billion a year to care for just half of the nearly 60,000 that are already here. We are talking about billions and billions of dollars, not to mention the fact that these children are being sexually molested along the way, that they are being killed along the way, that they are being sold into slavery, and we can stop it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Just focusing on the money part of this, the gentleman from Arizona is saying, if we don't change the law, we can expect to pay another few billion dollars a year—

Mr. SALMON. Just to care for those kids.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. To care for that continuing stream of people coming across?

Mr. SALMON. Right.

And, Mr. Chairman, I can't understand how any conservative in good conscience would not want to stop that hemorrhage and make sure that we are not spending those billions of dollars that should be going to pay down our Federal debt.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Well, I would think that not only conservatives would like it, but that everybody would like that kind of savings.

Mr. SALMON. I think so too.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I would just like to say to the distinguished chairman, I would have liked to have heard from these experts in hearings. Unfortunately, the majority has not had hearings, and we are bringing this bill to the floor without any hearings, without any witnesses, and without any information.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentlewoman briefly yield on that point?

Mrs. LOWEY. I would be delighted to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky, if I have the time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The 145,000 additional people coming across the border, that number came from the Department of Homeland Security. So those are governmental estimates, if we do nothing on the law change.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I would also like to say to our distinguished chairman that it would have been helpful in having an analysis of the current statistics and the future prospects at hearings. But we are bringing this bill to the floor. The majority is bringing this bill to the floor without any hearings, without any discussion. This is really not the way to pass important legislation.

And, again, we had a bill. We could have had comprehensive immigration reform that passed the Senate in a bipartisan way.

I am now pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, the ranking member on the Appropriations Committee, who, from day one of knowing about this challenge that we have with the children at the border, has reacted in a very wise, humanitarian—yes—and practical way as to what the best way is to address the challenge, honor the values of our country, and save the children.

I was interested in the back and forth between the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. ROGERS, and our ranking member on the subject of the change in the law that is in the legislative language that is in this supplemental, because I agree with our distinguished whip, Mr. HOYER, and other who have said: There are two things happening here. We need to address the humanitarian challenge. We need resources to do that for particular purposes. And we should do that in the supplemental.

Another is to change the law, which we shouldn't do in a supplemental. It is legislating on an appropriations bill in a manner in which all kinds of statements can be made which may be anecdotally significant but not significant in terms of the difference that they make, a difference enough to change the law.

So when people talk about witnesses in one context or another, just saying something on the floor of the House, it is interesting. But there should be hearings. If we are going to change the law, there should be hearings where testimony can come forth, be challenged, confirmed, whatever it may be. But a serious discussion worthy of the country that we are, worthy of the Congress that passed the Wilberforce law, which was a very bipartisan initiative. And I salute my Republican colleagues who played such an important role in passing the bill. And that bill directed agencies of government to incorporate antitrafficking and protection measures for vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, into either post-conflict or humanitarian emergency assistance and program activities, according to the law.

There was a purpose for the law. But with a phrase in an appropriations bill, we want to undermine that purpose. That is not necessary to do here. Why does this belong in a bill where we are allocating resources to meet a humanitarian challenge that we have?

Now let's get to what is in the actual supplemental.

□ 1300

I had hoped that we could work in a bipartisan way, and I thought that is the path we were on. The Republican majority wanted to decrease the amount of resources and the amount of time—well, that is commensurate, if it is a lower amount of money and a

shorter period of time, that is okay, but when you change what that money is for, then you are doing a disservice to the entire issue.

Instead of providing adequate resources to meet the humanitarian needs—the immediate humanitarian needs—largely of these children, that is just totally inadequate in this legislation, in terms of its proportionality in the bill, whether it fails to provide any resources for legal assistance to these children to plead their case.

They may have a legitimate cause for asylum—refugee status to come into the United States or not, but they should be represented, and they should be represented in a way that repatriates them back to their home country, if they do not qualify in a way that is safe. This legislation does not do that.

The American people are fair-minded, they are wise, they are practical, and they want to help, but they want to do so in a way that is fair to everyone involved. They want to feed the children. There are not enough resources here to do that with the humanitarian side. They want us to honor who we are with due process for these children. This legislation does not do that.

They want to have judges to quickly facilitate giving these people a hearing, in addition to the representation that they should have due process. The bill does not. It tramples due process to rush terrified children back to the violence of their home countries.

That is not who we are as a country, and it also poses a particular danger to children victims of gang violence and human trafficking, which takes us right back to the Wilberforce bill—human trafficking. It is a global crisis. It is happening at our border.

We have a bill to stop it. This legislation on the floor today weakens that and then, in a manner of distribution of funds and paucity of funds, does not address the challenge. It takes us backward. It is hard to understand.

Now, what we should be talking about, what Mr. TIERNEY suggested, how do we help communities that are receiving these children into their communities and our country? Again, how do we help? This bill hurts.

Madam Speaker, in addition to this—I guess the way you were able to get the votes for this bill—which is even opposed by people who are anti-immigration because it is not bad enough—was that you had to sweeten the pie by having a followup bill that would only be taken up if enough of your Members agreed to vote for this bad bill, and that again does not address who we are as a country.

We are a great country because we are a good country. Others have said that as long ago as 200 years ago or longer, so let us be good and let us be great, and let us do something that really was closer to what the Republicans were talking about earlier in this discussion. It seems that in order to get more votes, you had to make the

bill worse; the worse the bill, the more votes on the Republican side.

No, let's find common ground in the middle, where we can get the most votes to do the best possible job that we can do. It may not be every good thing we would ideally like to do, but it is a reasonable place to go forward to honor what the national Catholic Conference of Bishops have talked about, where all the people of faith are urging us to do here in the Congress and the United States, and that is to honestly respect the dignity and worth of all of these children, all of them children of God.

I get mocked for quoting what the bishops have said because it is so generous to the children, but let's give the children a fair shot. Let's do better than this, and you know that this bill isn't going anywhere, so once again, it is a waste of time. It is not a statement of values. It is a statement of meanness.

The Republican bills responding to the humanitarian crisis at the southern border are the latest evidence of their breathtaking extremism.

The Republican proposal is unjust, inhumane and abhorrent to our values as a nation. Their supplemental:

Fails to provide any resources for legal aid to children with legitimate asylum claims;

Does not authorize enough judges to adjudicate extensive case backlog;

Tramples due process to rush terrified children back to the violence of their home countries; and

Poses a particular danger to child victims of gang violence and human trafficking.

To coax their party into voting for even that much, Republicans are also teeing-up a vote to bar any adjustment or expansion of DACA.

No additional relief for children and students;

No relief for parents of DREAMers;

No relief for parents of young U.S. citizens; and

Certainty that we will continue to tear apart immigrant families.

It is appalling that Republicans' price for doing next-to-nothing for vulnerable children is the opportunity to vote against the young immigrants who want nothing more than a future in the only country they have ever known.

We should be acting on comprehensive immigration reform, but this Republican Congress is allergic to meaningful solutions.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, may I inquire of the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 5½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from New York has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), the ranking member of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Madam Ranking Chair, for yielding.

I rise, Madam Speaker, on this bill with great concern. I am bringing a lot

of passion to this debate because I lived in the barrios like the ones the children are coming from when I was a Peace Corps volunteer in Latin America, very violent barrios.

Look, this is not a border crisis. It is not a border security issue. This is a humanitarian crisis, and it is caused by problems on both sides of the border. Our country has a lot at fault here because we have not addressed comprehensive immigration reform, which means we have 11 million people living in the United States undocumented.

They are essentially incarcerated in this country. They are not allowed to go home because the minute they go home and try to get back to the United States, they get arrested, and they are not allowed to ever return, or they are barred for 10 years from returning.

So what happens, Madam Speaker? They have been living here for years and years. They have children that they left because there were job opportunities here, and those children are now living in places that are really dangerous, and all of a sudden, yeah, things have changed. They have got to get out.

These countries are ranked number one, four, and five of the highest murder rates in the world. They leave them because there are real, serious humanitarian crises. They are showing up on our border. They are not sneaking across the border.

There is nobody having to go out there for these kids trying to sneak in. They are throwing themselves—help me, help me find my relative, my dad, my parent, my mom—in this country.

What does this bill do? It doesn't address the humanitarian problems at either end. It hires more cops and puts military in there, National Guardsmen.

Now, if that is such a great idea, why is California—with probably the busiest border in the world with Mexico—not putting its National Guard down there? Our Governors and our mayors don't think it is necessary.

Madam Speaker, why are we putting more money in for National Guard? We don't need the National Guard. We need Red Cross—it is a humanitarian crisis—Red Cross. No, we are putting more and more money for arms and more money for military and cops. I don't think that is the right answer.

We are also doing something really dumb. We are stripping a law now that says when we give money to these countries—by the way, before you spend this money on your cops and on your military, you have got to vet them. We have a human rights standard. This bill throws that out.

You don't have to do that now. We are going to give you \$40 million of American taxpayer money, and you don't have to do anything to abide by human rights. Now, that is really dumb, and I don't think American taxpayers want their money spent that way.

Madam Speaker, I am going to call upon my colleagues here not to come

down here and think of themselves in a partisan way or an election year way, but come to this floor when you have to vote on this bill and think of yourself as a parent, as a neighbor.

A kid has knocked on your door, and you go to the door and say: Oh, my God he is crying, or she is crying. You say: What happened? They say: In my house, they are raping people and killing people, and I am running away. This bill says: Oh, what is your address? I will take you home.

Don't vote for it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I support full comprehensive immigration reform, but today's vote on this supplemental appropriation bill is to provide funding to ICE, Border Patrol, and other agencies to deal with the humanitarian crisis on the border, an area that I represent, an area where I live, an area where 42,000 out of the 58,000 unaccompanied kids have crossed.

The policy change in this bill is to get rid of a loophole in the 2008 law that the smugglers in Central America and Mexico have taken advantage of. All due process and legal protections are left intact under this proposed bill.

You will see under a CRS report that compares the current law to today's bill, you will see that the same due process and the same legal protections are left intact. In fact, I respectfully ask my colleagues in opposition to show me specifically where there is due process and legal protection that is taken away out of the bill. I yet have heard where it does this.

Madam Speaker, I have also asked my colleagues in opposition respectfully to sit down with me and offer their alternative solution or their legislative proposal to this border crisis and have yet to hear those solutions.

In this appropriation bill, we have to provide the funding to the Federal agencies to provide an early border, but we can no longer afford to play defense on the 1-yard line called the U.S.-Mexico border. We need to play defense on the 20-yard line, and this is why working with the Central American countries and working with Mexico to address the core issues and to fix and to fight these smugglers is vital.

I want to thank the men and women on the border that have defended our homeland, and I want to thank the border communities, the churches, and the nonprofits that have done so much to help these folks at the border. In fact, I want to thank the chairman for allowing a provision for the border communities to seek reimbursement for the allowable expenses under this bill.

We cannot leave Washington today without putting the resources and the policy change to address the border crisis. We are sent here to address not the easy problems, but to address the hard problems.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. CUELLAR. I thank the Chairman.

Madam Speaker, we are sent here to Washington not to address the easy problems, but to address the difficult problems that this Nation is facing. When President John F. Kennedy was faced with a very difficult crisis, he said:

I am not looking for a Republican answer or for a Democratic answer. I am looking for the right answer.

I think today, in a bipartisan way, we need to look for that right answer. I urge "yes" on this supplemental appropriations bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Labor, Health, and Human Services; and Foreign Operations Subcommittees.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me thank our ranking member on Appropriations, Mrs. LOWEY, for yielding and for her steadfast leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this woefully inadequate Republican response to the humanitarian crisis along our border. Let me start by saying that as an appropriator, I am very troubled by the shamefully inadequate funding levels and misguided offsets in this bill.

I am also deeply concerned by the dangerous policy riders that strip protections for vulnerable children—protections signed into law by a Republican President, mind you.

Let's be clear. This crisis has nothing to do with the lack of funding for immigration enforcement. We don't do anything to help these children by pouring tax dollars into the further militarization of our border, and that is exactly what this bill does.

Madam Speaker, our response needs to put children first. In a hearing by the Congressional Progressive Caucus this week, we heard firsthand from Central American children who had fled violence in their home countries and who had passed through our broken detention system.

These children and thousands like them risk their lives on their way to this country. Some had witnessed murders and gang violence in their home countries and suffered freezing conditions and inadequate nutrition while in detention in the United States.

These stories were chilling and made clear where we need to direct our resources: humane care, access to due process, and support to end the violence and poverty plaguing Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Now, no one disagrees with protecting our borders, but come on, we also have a duty to protect these children who, according to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, 60 percent of whom were interviewed, these children need international protection.

My home district makes up Alameda County, where over 200 of these chil-

dren have been reunited with their families locally. Their stories are real, and their stories are very, very powerful, so I urge a "no" vote.

Let's guarantee due process for these children who are fleeing violence. Let's have a heart.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. May I inquire of the gentlewoman from New York if she has further speakers? I am prepared to close. If the gentlewoman has one additional speaker, then I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume because before I turn to my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), the ranking member, an expert on immigration on the Judiciary Committee, I just want to make one statement again.

The Senate, after months of hearings, passed a bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform bill. It is really very sad that today we can't get together, Democrats and Republicans, and review the work that had been done by the Senate and pass a comprehensive immigration reform bill that would have prevented the emergency that we are trying to address today. The majority of the bill that is included in the supplemental should have been done through a thoughtful committee process.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), a member of the Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Immigration.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops tells us this bill would result in the U.S. sending children who have relief available to them back to the conditions they fled, and will result in many children being harmed and some being killed on their return.

I join the bishops in opposing this bill.

With this bill, children who have been trafficked, who have fled persecution, violence, and abuse, will be stripped of protections that have existed for years.

Our laws provide that victims of persecution and torture must have a meaningful opportunity to request safe haven. We need not prejudge the outcome of these cases. We need only adhere to our laws that ensure that each child is treated in a fair manner, that their case be individually considered, and if they deserve protection under the law, so be it; if not, they go home.

This is not new. Refugees have received protection in America for decades. In 1980, the asylum system that we have today was established. Most of the special protections for unaccompanied children were created in 1997. Many were codified in 2002. Critics of the antislavery law of 2008 claim it has caused the influx of kids to America, but the protections began in 1997, 17 years ago.

No, kids are fleeing because of the extreme violence in three countries. Children from other countries in the region are not fleeing here. And people from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala are fleeing to every other country in the region—a 712 percent increase in asylum cases in Belize, Nicaragua, and the other Central American countries.

What the 2008 law actually did was give less protection to kids from Mexico and Canada, and that was a mistake because the U.N. review now makes clear that, as a consequence, we are sending kids who have been sex-trafficked back to their abusers. Rather than fix this loophole, this bill would subject all kids to that flawed process. I can't help but note that this will be the only immigration bill with an up-or-down vote, a bill to strip victims of their protections.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, we have a crisis on our border with Mexico right now. It can't wait. It is a humanitarian crisis. It is also a failure of our border. It is an open border now unless you fix it. If we don't change the law to treat Central American children the same as we treat Mexican children at the border, you are going to be flooded. The amount now on the border will pale into insignificance because Homeland Security tells us they anticipate another 145,000 children next year, on top of the tens of thousands of adults and families flooding across that open border.

So we have an immediate crisis today. This bill is an urgently needed bill. It provides immediate funding for critical border security and these humanitarian needs. The money will be there immediately. If we do not pass this bill today, you are going to risk these resources running out. Then your hands will be tied. More and more immigrants will continue to flood across that border if you fail to act.

This bill will allow the DHS, the Department of Homeland Security, and the National Guard to tighten security and restore the border. It will allow the Department of Justice to process the cases that may be needed more efficiently. It encourages repatriation in the countries from which these immigrants came, and it provides much-needed shelter and care for the thousands of unaccompanied children who have recently crossed that border.

We must act today before we leave town, not only to protect our borders, but to help these unaccompanied children who are being brought here by criminals, no less, on a long, dangerous, arduous journey, subject to abuse, injury, and death along the way. How can you turn away from these faces?

This bill directs responsible levels of resources toward the front line, toward the highest priority needs. The bill

puts policy measures into place that keep criminals out of the country and helps encourage children not to make that very dangerous, life-threatening journey. The President's request would do nothing to enforce our laws and make this Nation a safer place.

Help the problem. Stop the crisis. This bill does it. Vote for it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, how is it that we can find it within our capabilities to fund billions of dollars of deficit spending on unpaid-for tax extenders one week, but we can't muster the humanity to fund adequate legal representation for refugee children the next? The President's request included a modest \$24.5 million to fund the Department of Justice's programs to provide legal assistance to these children, their guardians, and law enforcement advisors in Central America, yet none of this was included in the legislation. Instead, Republicans focus only on punitive measures that will hasten the misery of these children.

Madam Speaker, I am interested to know why Republicans are comfortable spending untold amounts of American taxpayer's money on a frivolous lawsuit, but will provide absolutely no money on legal assistance for a child who, after traversing some of the most dangerous terrain our world has to offer, must now navigate our immigration system without the benefit of counsel. Make no mistake, these children are refugees.

If Republicans are so concerned about the plight of these children and making sure that we find a humanitarian solution, why have they stripped away all of the human rights conditions and certification requirements on the Guatemalan and Honduran militaries allowing them to use the \$40 million allocated to help with repatriation efforts? We're going to throw these children who have fled for their lives from horrific conditions right back to the same wolves who caused them to flee in the first place, and then pay to ensure they are stuck there.

Madam Speaker, rather than focus on sending these children back as quickly as we can, maybe we should take a page from the history books, and find it in our hearts to help them find safety and a new life here in the United States. In 70 years, we should be able to look back proudly on that accomplishment, and not have to shamefully admit that the United States could have done more.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 5230, the woefully inadequate supplemental appropriations bill that will only exacerbate the growing humanitarian crisis impacting my home state of Texas.

Since the beginning of this year, nearly 60,000 unaccompanied children have crossed the Rio Grande into south Texas. The vast majority of these children are coming from three countries—El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras—where whole communities are being terrorized by drug cartels and street gangs. Honduras, the U.N. reports, has the highest homicide in the world. El Salvador and Guatemala rank fourth and fifth.

Even before these children reach Texas, many of whom no more than seven or eight years old, they must make the long and dangerous journey through the remainder of Central America and Mexico. On the journey,

these children are easy targets for robbers, drug smugglers, and sex traffickers, further traumatizing them before they reach our country.

Once reaching Brownsville, McAllen, or one of our other communities on the border, these children are not trying to evade detection from Border Patrol. In fact, there are countless stories of these children running into the arms of our border protection officials, knowing that they will be safe from the violence and trauma once in American custody.

Madam Speaker, I can speak first hand, having visited our border facilities in McAllen earlier this month, on the hard work our nation's Border Patrol Officers are doing, along with their counterparts throughout DHS and HHS during this humanitarian crisis.

Congress needs to respond to this crisis in the best traditions of our great nation—with open eyes and compassion and balance the needs of the American people with our nation's historic role as the place of last refuge for those who are persecuted and in need.

The legislation before this chamber today, shamefully, does not reflect our nation's best traditions. It is a misguided, knee-jerk reaction that will do little to improve, or worst, exacerbate, the growing crisis on the Rio Grande.

H.R. 5230 would provide only one-seventh of the funds the President requested and would only authorize those funds through the end of September. And of these funds, Madam Speaker, the vast majority are directed towards greater border security and not—as is necessary—the humanitarian aspect of this crisis.

I have always been supportive of greater border security and providing our nation's Border Patrol Agents with the resources they need to protect us. However, our country is already deporting record numbers of people—over 1.2 million in the past three years—and there is growing concern among our border communities that their towns and cities are already being negatively affected by our border surge.

What these children need—and our DHS and HHS officials on the border have requested—are not more boots on the ground, but more judges, health officials, asylum officers, and facilities to temporarily house these children while we determine if they need to return to their home country or are eligible for asylum.

This legislation would further militarize our border, without regard to the wishes of our border communities, by authorizing the deployment of the National Guard and make null and void existing Memorandums of Understanding between CBP and the Interior and Agriculture Departments on protecting federal lands under these departments oversight, like Big Bend National Park.

I urge my colleagues to demand a vote on a clean supplemental and to vote against this shameful legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 5230 “the Supplemental Appropriations to Address the Southwest Border Crisis.”

This partisan bill does nothing to address the humanitarian crisis at the border. Instead this bill undermines due process protections for children who have been victims of trafficking, torture, and persecution.

It is shameful Republicans are using this crisis to advance their own agenda. In doing so,

Republicans are jeopardizing children's lives, and hypocritically reversing their position on a law they once supported. With this bill, Republican Hypocrisy has been taken to another level.

Yesterday, I met President and Vice-President of the National Association of Immigration Judges, who said no current protections and due process for these children should be changed. Republicans should listen to them.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 696, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration on H.R. 5230 is postponed.

HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT OF 2014

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 696, I call up the bill (H.R. 5021) to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM EXTENSION

Subtitle A—Federal-aid Highways

Sec. 1001. Extension of Federal-aid highway programs.

Subtitle B—Extension of Highway Safety Programs

Sec. 1101. Extension of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration highway safety programs.

Sec. 1102. Extension of Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration programs.

Sec. 1103. Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act.

Subtitle C—Public Transportation Programs

Sec. 1201. Public transportation programs continuation.

Subtitle D—Hazardous Materials

Sec. 1301. Extension of hazardous materials programs.

TITLE II—REVENUE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2001. Extension of Highway Trust Fund expenditure authority.

Sec. 2002. Funding of Highway Trust Fund.

Sec. 2003. Additional information on returns relating to mortgage interest.

Sec. 2004. Penalty for failure to meet due diligence requirements for the child tax credit.

Sec. 2005. Clarification of 6-year statute of limitations in case of overstatement of basis.

Sec. 2006. 100 percent continuous levy on payment to medicare providers and suppliers.

Sec. 2007. Modification of tax exemption requirements for mutual ditch or irrigation companies.

Sec. 2008. Equalization of excise tax on liquefied natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.

Sec. 2009. Extension of customs user fees.

TITLE III—BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Treatment for PAYGO purposes.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act and the amendments made by this Act:

(1) MAP-21.—The term “MAP-21” means the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Public Law 112-141; 126 Stat. 405).

(2) PART-YEAR EXTENSION PERIOD.—The term “Part-Year Extension Period” means the period beginning on October 1, 2014, and ending on the Part-Year Funding Date.

(3) PART-YEAR FUNDING DATE.—The term “Part-Year Funding Date” means December 19, 2014.

(4) PART-YEAR RATIO.—The term “Part-Year Ratio” means the ratio calculated by dividing—

(A) the number of days included in the period beginning on October 1, 2014, and ending on the Part-Year Funding Date; by

(B) 365.

(5) SAFETEA-LU.—The term “SAFETEA-LU” means the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Public Law 109-59; 119 Stat. 1144).

TITLE I—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM EXTENSION

Subtitle A—Federal-aid Highways

SEC. 1001. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, requirements, authorities, conditions, eligibilities, limitations, and other provisions authorized under divisions A and E of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141), the SAFETEA-LU Technical Corrections Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-244), titles I, V, and VI of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59), titles I and V of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178), the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-59), titles I and VI of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240), and title 23, United States Code (excluding chapter 4 of that title), that would otherwise expire on or cease to apply after September 30, 2014, are incorporated by reference and shall continue in effect through the Part-Year Extension Period.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for the Part-Year Extension Period a sum equal to—

(1) the total amount authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for programs, projects, and activities for fiscal year 2014 under divisions A and E of MAP-21 and title 23, United States Code (excluding chapter 4 of that title); multiplied by

(2) the Part-Year Ratio.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this title, funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (b) for the Part-Year Extension Period shall be distributed, administered, limited, and made available for obligation in the same manner and in the same amounts (as calculated using the Part-Year Ratio) as the funds authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for fiscal year 2014 to carry out programs, projects, activities, eligibilities, and requirements under—

(A) MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141);

(B) the SAFETEA-LU Technical Corrections Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-244);

(C) SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59);

(D) the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178);

(E) the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-59);

(F) the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240); and

(G) title 23, United States Code (excluding chapter 4 of that title).

(2) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Funds authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) under this section shall be—

(A) available for obligation and shall be administered in the same manner as if the funds were apportioned under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) for the Part-Year Extension Period, except as provided in paragraph (3)(B), subject to the limitation on obligations for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs for fiscal year 2015 in paragraph (3)(A) or an Act making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 or a portion of that fiscal year.

(3) OBLIGATION CEILING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the absence of an Act making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 or a portion of that fiscal year—

(i) the annual limitation on obligations for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for fiscal year 2015 shall be equal to that of fiscal year 2014; and

(ii) the limitation on obligations shall be distributed and funding shall be exempt from the limitation on obligations in the same manner as for fiscal year 2014

(B) APPLICATION DURING PART-YEAR EXTENSION PERIOD.—

(i) LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS.—During the Part-Year Extension Period, obligations subject to the limitation described in paragraph (2)(B) shall not exceed—

(I) the annual limitation on obligations imposed under that paragraph; multiplied by

(II) the Part-Year Ratio.

(ii) EXEMPT NHPP FUNDS.—During the Part-Year Extension Period, the amount of funds under section 119 of title 23, United States Code, that is exempt from the limitation on obligations imposed under paragraph (2)(B) shall be—

(I) \$639,000,000; multiplied by

(II) the Part-Year Ratio.

(C) CALCULATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF OBLIGATION LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Transportation shall, as necessary for purposes of making the calculations for the distribution of any obligation limitation during the Part-Year Extension Period—

(i) annualize the amount of contract authority provided under this Act for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs; and

(ii) multiply the resulting distribution of obligation limitation by either the Part-Year Ratio or the pro rata for the period of an Act making appropriations for a portion of fiscal year 2015, whichever is applicable.

Subtitle B—Extension of Highway Safety Programs

SEC. 1101. EXTENSION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, requirements, authorities, conditions, and other provisions authorized under subtitle A of title I of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141), section 2009 of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 402 note; Public Law 109-59), and chapter 4 of title 23, United States Code, that would otherwise expire on or cease to apply after September 30, 2014, are incorporated by reference and shall continue in effect through the Part-Year Extension Period.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated out of

the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for the Part-Year Extension Period a sum equal to—

(1) the total amount authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for programs, projects, and activities for fiscal year 2014 under subtitle A of title I of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141), section 2009 of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 402 note; Public Law 109-59), and chapter 4 of title 23, United States Code; multiplied by

(2) the Part-Year Ratio.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for obligation under the authority of this section shall be distributed, administered, and made available for obligation in the same manner and at the same rate as funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for fiscal year 2014 to carry out programs, projects and activities under—

(1) subtitle A of title I of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141);

(2) section 2009 of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 402 note; Public Law 109-59); and

(3) chapter 4 of title 23, United States Code.

(d) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Section 31101(c) of MAP-21 (126 Stat. 733) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2013 and 2014” and inserting “fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015”.

(e) LAW ENFORCEMENT CAMPAIGNS.—Section 2009(a) of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 402 note; Public Law 109-59) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2013 and 2014” each place it appears and inserting “fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015”.

SEC. 1102. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS.

(a) EXTENSION OF PROGRAMS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, requirements, authorities, conditions, eligibilities, limitations, and other provisions authorized under title II of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141), title IV of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59), and part B of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code, that would otherwise expire on or cease to apply after September 30, 2014, are incorporated by reference and shall continue in effect through the Part-Year Extension Period.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for the period beginning October 1, 2014, and ending on the Part-Year Funding Date, a sum equal to—

(1) the total amount authorized to be appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for programs, projects, and activities for fiscal year 2014 under title II of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141), title IV of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59), and part B of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code; multiplied by

(2) the Part-Year Ratio.

(c) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Funds authorized to be appropriated under this section shall be available for obligation and shall be administered in the same manner as if the funds were authorized by section 4101 of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59) and amendments made by that section, as amended by section 32603 of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141), or authorized by section 31104 of title 49, United States Code.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for obligation and expended under the authority of this section shall be distributed, administered, limited, and made available for obligation in the same manner and at the same rate as funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for fiscal year 2014 to carry out programs, projects, activities, eligibilities, and requirements under—

(1) title II of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141);

(2) title IV of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59); and

(3) part B of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 1103. DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT.

Section 4 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A) in the first sentence by striking “2014” and inserting “2015”.

Subtitle C—Public Transportation Programs**SEC. 1201. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS CONTINUATION.**

(a) **EXTENSION FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, requirements, authorities, conditions, eligibilities, limitations, and other provisions authorized under division B of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141) and chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, that would otherwise expire on or cease to apply after September 30, 2014, are incorporated by reference and shall continue in effect through the Part-Year Extension Period.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **MASS TRANSIT ACCOUNT.**—There shall be available from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund for the Part-Year Extension Period, a sum equal to—

(A) the total amount authorized to be appropriated out of the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund for programs, projects, and activities for fiscal year 2014 authorized under division B of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141) and under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; multiplied by

(B) the Part-Year Ratio.

(2) **GENERAL FUND.**—There is authorized to be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury for the period beginning October 1, 2014, and ending on the Part-Year Funding Date, a sum equal to—

(A) the total amount authorized to be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury for programs, projects, and activities for fiscal year 2014 under division B of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141) and under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; multiplied by

(B) the Part-Year Ratio.

(c) **CONTRACT AUTHORITY.**—Funds made available under this section from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund shall be available for obligation in the same manner as set forth in section 5338(j)(1) of title 49, United States Code.

(d) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for obligation and expended under the authority of this section shall be distributed, administered, limited, and made available for obligation in the same manner and at the same rate as funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for fiscal year 2014 to carry out programs, projects, activities, eligibilities, and requirements under division B of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141) and chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code.

(e) **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS UNDER DIVISION B OF MAP-21.**—Funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for programs continued under this section shall be distributed to those programs in the same proportion as funds were allocated for those programs for fiscal year 2014.

Subtitle D—Hazardous Materials**SEC. 1301. EXTENSION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAMS.**

(a) **EXTENSION OF PROGRAMS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, requirements, authorities, conditions, eligibilities, limitations, and other provisions authorized under title III of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141) and chapter 51 of title 49, United States Code, that would otherwise expire on or cease to apply after September 30, 2014, are incorporated by reference and shall continue in effect through the Part-Year Extension Period.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated from the

general fund of the Treasury and the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Fund established under section 5116(i) of title 49, United States Code, for the period beginning October 1, 2014, and ending on the Part-Year Funding Date, an amount equal to—

(1) the total amount authorized to be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury and the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Fund for programs, projects, and activities for fiscal year 2014 under title III of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141) and chapter 51 of title 49, United States Code; multiplied by

(2) the Part-Year Ratio.

(c) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for obligation and expended under the authority of this section shall be distributed, administered, limited, and made available for obligation in the same manner and at the same rate as funds authorized to be appropriated or made available for fiscal year 2014 to carry out programs, projects, activities, eligibilities, and requirements under title III of division C of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141) and chapter 51 of title 49, United States Code.

TITLE II—REVENUE PROVISIONS**SEC. 2001. EXTENSION OF HIGHWAY TRUST FUND EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY.**

(a) **HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.**—Section 9503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “October 1, 2014” in subsections (b)(6)(B), (c)(1), and (e)(3) and inserting “December 20, 2014”, and

(2) by striking “MAP-21” in subsections (c)(1) and (e)(3) and inserting “Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014”.

(b) **SPORT FISH RESTORATION AND BOATING TRUST FUND.**—Section 9504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “MAP-21” each place it appears in subsection (b)(2) and inserting “Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014”, and

(2) by striking “October 1, 2014” in subsection (d)(2) and inserting “December 20, 2014”.

(c) **LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND.**—Paragraph (2) of section 9508(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “October 1, 2014” and inserting “December 20, 2014”.

SEC. 2002. FUNDING OF HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (f) of section 9503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (7) and by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraphs:

“(A) \$5,633,000,000 to the Highway Account (as defined in subsection (e)(5)(B)) in the Highway Trust Fund; and

“(B) \$1,500,000,000 to the Mass Transit Account in the Highway Trust Fund.

“(6) **ADDITIONAL INCREASE IN FUND BALANCE.**—There is hereby transferred to the Highway Account (as defined in subsection (e)(5)(B)) in the Highway Trust Fund amounts appropriated from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund under section 9508(c)(3).”

(b) **APPROPRIATION FROM LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (c) of section 9508 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **ADDITIONAL TRANSFER TO HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.**—Out of amounts in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund there is hereby appropriated \$1,000,000,000 to be transferred under section 9503(f)(6) to the Highway Account (as defined in section 9503(e)(5)(B)) in the Highway Trust Fund.”

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 9508(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraphs (2) and (3)”.

SEC. 2003. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RETURNS RELATING TO MORTGAGE INTEREST.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (2) of section 6050H(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (C), by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (I), and by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraphs:

“(D) the unpaid balance with respect to such mortgage at the close of the calendar year,

“(E) the address of the property securing such mortgage,

“(F) information with respect to whether the mortgage is a refinancing that occurred in such calendar year,

“(G) the amount of real estate taxes paid from an escrow account with respect to the property securing such mortgage,

“(H) the date of the origination of such mortgage, and”.

(b) **PAYEE STATEMENTS.**—Subsection (d) of section 6050H of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (1), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting “, and”, and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) the information required to be included on the return under subparagraphs (D), (E), (F), (G) and (H) of subsection (b)(2).”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns and statements the due date for which (determined without regard to extensions) is after December 31, 2015.

SEC. 2004. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MEET DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 6695 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) **FAILURE TO BE DILIGENT IN DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR CHILD TAX CREDIT.**—Any person who is a tax return preparer with respect to any return or claim for refund who fails to comply with due diligence requirements imposed by the Secretary by regulations with respect to determining eligibility for, or the amount of, the credit allowable by section 24 shall pay a penalty of \$500 for each such failure.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 2005. CLARIFICATION OF 6-YEAR STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CASE OF OVERSTATEMENT OF BASIS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subparagraph (B) of section 6501(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of clause (i), by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii), and by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

“(ii) An understatement of gross income by reason of an overstatement of unrecovered cost or other basis is an omission from gross income; and”.

(2) by inserting “(other than in the case of an overstatement of unrecovered cost or other basis)” in clause (iii) (as so redesignated) after “In determining the amount omitted from gross income”, and

(3) by inserting “AMOUNT OMITTED FROM” after “DETERMINATION OF” in the heading thereof.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to—

(1) returns filed after the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) returns filed on or before such date if the period specified in section 6501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (determined without regard to such amendments) for assessment of the taxes with respect to which such return relates has not expired as of such date.

SEC. 2006. 100 PERCENT CONTINUOUS LEVY ON PAYMENT TO MEDICARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Paragraph (3) of section 6331(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “, or to a Medicare provider or supplier under title XVIII of the Social Security Act.”.

(b) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendment made by this section shall apply to payments made on or after the date which is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2007. MODIFICATION OF TAX EXEMPTION REQUIREMENTS FOR MUTUAL DITCH OR IRRIGATION COMPANIES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Paragraph (12) of section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(I) *TREATMENT OF MUTUAL DITCH IRRIGATION COMPANIES.*—

“(i) *IN GENERAL.*—In the case of a mutual ditch or irrigation company or of a like organization to a mutual ditch or irrigation company, subparagraph (A) shall be applied without taking into account any income received or accrued—

“(I) from the sale, lease, or exchange of fee or other interests in real property, including interests in water,

“(II) from the sale or exchange of stock in a mutual ditch or irrigation company (or in a like organization to a mutual ditch or irrigation company) or contract rights for the delivery or use of water, or

“(III) from the investment of proceeds from sales, leases, or exchanges under subclauses (I) and (II),

except that any income received under subclause (I), (II), or (III) which is distributed or expended for expenses (other than for operations, maintenance, and capital improvements) of the mutual ditch or irrigation company or of the like organization to a mutual ditch or irrigation company (as the case may be) shall be treated as nonmember income in the year in which it is distributed or expended. For purposes of the preceding sentence, expenses (other than for operations, maintenance, and capital improvements) include expenses for the construction of conveyances designed to deliver water outside of the system of the mutual ditch or irrigation company or of the like organization.

“(ii) *TREATMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL GOVERNANCE.*—In the case of a mutual ditch or irrigation company or of a like organization to a mutual ditch or irrigation company, where State law provides that such a company or organization may be organized in a manner that permits voting on a basis which is pro rata to share ownership on corporate governance matters, subparagraph (A) shall be applied without taking into account whether its member shareholders have one vote on corporate governance matters per share held in the corporation. Nothing in this clause shall be construed to create any inference about the requirements of this subsection for companies or organizations not included in this clause.”.

(b) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2008. EQUALIZATION OF EXCISE TAX ON LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS AND LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.

(a) *LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Subparagraph (B) of section 4041(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “and” at the end of clause (i), by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii), and by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

“(ii) in the case of liquefied petroleum gas, 18.3 cents per energy equivalent of a gallon of gasoline, and”.

(2) *ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF A GALLON OF GASOLINE.*—Paragraph (2) of section 4041(a) of such

Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) *ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF A GALLON OF GASOLINE.*—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘energy equivalent of a gallon of gasoline’ means, with respect to a liquefied petroleum gas fuel, the amount of such fuel having a Btu content of 115,400 (lower heating value).”.

(b) *LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Subparagraph (B) of section 4041(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by subsection (a)(1), is amended by striking “and” at the end of clause (ii), by striking the period at the end of clause (iii) and inserting “, and” and by inserting after clause (iii) the following new clause:

“(iv) in the case of liquefied natural gas, 24.3 cents per energy equivalent of a gallon of diesel.”.

(2) *ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF A GALLON OF DIESEL.*—Paragraph (2) of section 4041(a) of such Code, as amended by subsection (a)(2), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(D) *ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF A GALLON OF DIESEL.*—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘energy equivalent of a gallon of diesel’ means, with respect to a liquefied natural gas fuel, the amount of such fuel having a Btu content of 128,700 (lower heating value).”.

(3) *CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.*—Section 4041(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) and paragraph (1), is amended—

(A) by striking “liquefied natural gas,” and

(B) by striking “peat), and” and inserting “peat) and”.

(c) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any sale or use of fuel after September 30, 2014.

SEC. 2009. EXTENSION OF CUSTOMS USER FEES.

Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “January 7, 2024”, and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “January 7, 2024”.

TITLE III—BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. TREATMENT FOR PAYGO PURPOSES.

(a) *PAYGO SCORECARD.*—The budgetary effects of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(b) *SENATE PAYGO SCORECARD.*—The budgetary effects of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress).

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SHUSTER

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Shuster moves that the House disagree to the Senate amendment to H.R. 5021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 696, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on this motion.

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

There was no objection.

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

We have an immediate, critical need to address the solvency of the trust fund and extend the current surface transportation law. If Congress fails to act, thousands of transportation projects and hundreds of thousands of jobs across the country will be at risk.

Two weeks ago, the House acted and passed H.R. 5021, the Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014. This important legislation extends the Federal surface transportation programs and ensures the solvency of the highway trust fund through May of 2015. It provides certainty.

The House overwhelmingly passed H.R. 5021 with a bipartisan vote of 367–55. Then we waited for the Senate to act. We continue to wait and wait. Then on Tuesday, the Senate finally acted. The Senate amended our bill to reduce funding for the highway trust fund and only extend surface transportation programs through December 19, 2014.

The Senate approach is deeply flawed. First, the Senate proposal is not fully offset. It underfunds the highway trust fund by more than \$2 billion. Second, the Senate’s shorter extension would guarantee a manufactured crisis in a lameduck session, when some might be inclined to play politics with these issues or use them as vehicles for unrelated policies that should be subject to the full and open debate they deserve.

Today, the House is considering a motion to disagree with the Senate amendment to H.R. 5021 and send our original bill back to the Senate. I strongly support this motion. This course of action in no way precludes Congress from continuing to work on addressing a long-term funding solution and a long-term reauthorization bill, which remains a top priority for the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings or other audible conversation is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Senate on our shared goal of enacting a long-term surface transportation reauthorization bill. However, this approach is the responsible solution at this time. It ensures that we don’t play politics with these programs and enables us to continue

making improvements to our surface transportation system.

I strongly urge all Members to support this motion. A vote against this motion is a vote to shut down these projects and programs and would put more than 6,000 projects and more than 700,000 jobs at risk.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago, I stood in this exact spot and urged passage of a highway trust fund patch as soon as possible to keep our surface transportation programs up and running.

Now we stand at the edge of an enormous cliff with days—not weeks—to go before the trust fund goes belly up and the Transportation Department starts rationing payments to States. We do not have the luxury of time to deliberate or trade further ideas. Congress needs to act now to enact a bill and avert an unnecessary crisis. That is why I support the motion before us today, but not because I think the House bill is a better approach.

The Senate extended programs through December to keep the pressure on Congress to enact a long-term highway bill as soon as possible. I fully support this approach. Unfortunately, the Senate amendment contains a technical error. It does not fully offset the transfer to the highway trust fund, and the House Republican leadership has made clear that the House will not consider a highway bill that is not fully offset.

With a single legislative day left to address this looming crisis, we need to ensure continued funding of roads, bridges, transit systems, and the safety of our travelers and passengers.

Two weeks ago, House Democrats supported a shorter extension as an alternative to H.R. 5021.

□ 1330

This approach was rejected by House Republicans. Today, the House Republican leadership will not even allow us to vote on a fix to the technical error in the Senate amendment.

The House bill and the Senate amendment both help States get through the remainder of this construction season, and they both provide the opportunity for Congress to come together on a bipartisan basis, which the chairman and I have done so well under his tenure and for which I commend him, and pass a long-term surface transportation law in a lameduck session.

There is absolutely no reason that Congress cannot come together and complete a long-term highway bill this fall. I repeat the point I just made, that this legislation that we are acting on today does not preclude us from coming together in a lameduck session of Congress and doing what is necessary for the American people, and that is passing a long-term, robustly

funded transportation bill that puts our people to work and repairs our decaying infrastructure.

While I will vote for this motion today, it is not because the House approach is a better solution, but because it does provide the only path forward available to us to avert an immediate crisis and still allow the opportunity for Congress to do the right thing.

I reserve the balance of my time.
Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I am now pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON).

Mr. BUCSHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this important motion.

Last year, I was honored to be a conferee on MAP-21, and I am proud of the bill our conference committee produced. Our Nation's transportation projects are being completed faster, and States like my home State of Indiana received more Federal funding than they had in the past.

With construction season under way, we need to ensure that every State can continue with their important summer construction projects. This legislation—this motion—is vital to keep thousands of Americans working to rebuild our aging infrastructure.

Funding our Nation's infrastructure should not be a political issue. We all agree that we need a long-term solution to fund our Nation's crumbling infrastructure, but today we need to approve this motion.

The proposal from our Senate colleagues contained an error in financing for their bill that only paid for funding through October, not December. The error came in over \$2 billion short. Nobody plans even the smallest transportation project on a month-to-month basis, and we should not be providing funding on a month-to-month basis. The Senate bill is not a viable solution for our States.

I met with Indiana Governor Mike Pence this morning, who reiterated to me how important it is to continue to provide long-term funding for every State. The House bill is the only proposal that gives every State the opportunity to adequately plan through this construction season and into the spring. The House bill is the only solution that is going to keep people working to rebuild our Nation's infrastructure.

I thank Chairman SHUSTER for his strong leadership on this issue, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this motion.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I am honored to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the District of Columbia, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, the distinguished ranking member on our Highways and Transit Subcommittee.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, the ranking member of the full committee, for his work to try to get us a fully funded bill, that I am sure the chairman desired as well.

But I must say, Madam Speaker, we have shored up the highway trust fund

four times since 2008—four patches, this would be the fifth—until May. Everyone knows what we are doing. We are setting ourselves up for another series of short-term extensions. We don't dare leave the trust fund insolvent—not us. But we don't have the guts to help our own States get on with urgently needed projects.

Short-term funding is like no funding. Where is the dissent on this traditionally bipartisan bill, the highway bill. It is certainly not in the States. It is in the Republican Conference, where they have a crisis among some of their members who believe that spending money on anything is an original sin, even at the demand of their own constituents.

Madam Speaker, I don't have the figures from my own district, so I give you some figures from the State of Arkansas, which I chose at random, to indicate what this bill means for the States. Arkansas relies for about 70 percent of its transportation funding on this bill. However, it has put off 15 projects, even with this bill coming. I am quoting from its Highway and Transportation Department:

We don't feel comfortable going forward with these projects because we are not sure if the highway trust fund will be resolved in time to fully see these projects to completion.

That is the position you are leaving the States in.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional minute to the gentleman.

Ms. NORTON. An official from the American Road and Transportation Builders Association spoke about what this funding does. He said:

If you have your money coming in on an almost annual or every other year basis, subject to being shut down by Congress, you cannot make long-term investments and hire people.

The tragedy of these patches is they have a human face: millions of construction workers now working on a piecework basis. The differences between the House and the Senate are easily reconcilable. The Senate passed their bill 79-18. What is wrong with this House? In the past, we would have gotten these differences resolved. There has been plenty of time since MAP-21. If 2 years has not been enough, what in the world do we think the next 8 or 9 months will mean? Time is not the problem; will is. Let's spend this time in the recess getting a long-term bill, as our States are demanding.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN).

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I stand in front of you today in support of H.R. 5021, the Highway Transportation and Funding Act.

We, as a body, stand here all the time and we talk about creating jobs. What

we need to do is create an atmosphere where jobs can thrive.

If this bill for some reason doesn't pass, we are talking about putting over 700,000 jobs at risk. In Oklahoma alone, that is 200 construction jobs at risk.

We need time. Yes, this Congress, this body, every now and then we push things down the road, but we are truly trying to find a real solution. The Senate bill just didn't give us enough time. This will push it through May and allow us to look at a long-term funding solution.

Now, either we are going to stand up as a whole and say, yes, this is our responsibility, yes, we are going to provide the industry confidence that this body is going to stay with them, or what we say when we are talking about creating jobs really doesn't mean anything.

Look, we have an opportunity here to build confidence in construction workers and contractors that we depend on every day. We rely on them to get to and from work. When we go to our local stores, we depend on them to make sure the goods are delivered there. And are we going to continue bickering about it a little bit or are we going to stand up and say, let's make sure you are funded? Let's stand up and say, we support you, we are going to make sure that industry and the 700,000 jobs that are there, we are going to make sure that you go to work tomorrow.

Let's make sure that we stand together as a body and invest in our infrastructure.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a former member of our powerful House Transportation Committee, who decided to go to the esteemed Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy and his leadership.

I listened to my friend from Oklahoma. I wish his leadership would listen to him to create an atmosphere of certainty and move forward.

There is a reason why the stakeholders uniformly supported the Senate approach. The Senate approach said: Wait a minute, on a bipartisan basis—79 votes, 25 Republicans—we said we are not going to kick this into the next Congress, because that is where the crisis is going to be. You will be in the middle of a new Congress, who knows what the lineup is going to be in the House and the Senate, and Presidential elections, and you won't be giving the certainty to the industry that they are asking for.

That is why construction trades, contractors, the AFL-CIO, Chamber of Commerce, the people who pave the roads, were uniformly supporting the Senate approach. They don't want to slide it into the next year.

I serve on the Ways and Means Committee. I have been trying for now 3½ years to get the Republicans who con-

trol the Ways and Means Committee to have a hearing on transportation finance. We have not had one in 3½ years. Now, that is the responsibility of the Ways and Means Committee. I left the T&I Committee hoping that I could help you in the pursuit of resources—3½ years, not a single hearing. My goodness. That is why we have had ever shorter reauthorizations. I don't count a 27-month bill as a reauthorization. And we had 21 short-term extensions.

Now, the House here, the Democrats uniformly said, let's get enough money to get us through the year and let's work together on the long-term issues, maybe we can even have a hearing on finance. When our notion didn't pass—although it was supported by all but three of our colleagues on the Democratic side—when it didn't pass, we didn't pick up our marbles and go home. We provided enough votes, because the Republicans didn't have enough votes to pass it, we provided enough votes hoping that we could get something better coming back from the Senate, and we did get something better coming back from the Senate.

There was a drafting error that we could pass a fix for in 14½ seconds on the floor of the House if we had the spirit of accommodation and follow-through, which my friend, the ranking member, has seen in his long years and has participated in. To try and advance it.

But, no, what we have seen is people are going to turn their back, they are going to slide into the next Congress, and we are going to duck all the tough issues. We haven't heard anything that deals with how we are going to move forward. The T&I Committee doesn't have a bill.

I would respectfully suggest that we ought to reject this motion, that, in fact, we ought not to reject what the Senate did. Let's work together. We can solve this in a matter of minutes if people are committed to doing so. We would be keeping faith with the people who build, who operate, and who rely upon the transportation systems in this country.

We have a unique moment in history to be on the side of that vast non-partisan coalition that wants us to do our job. I would respectfully request that we do it, and that we commit as a body that we are not going on vacation in August, we are not going to recess to campaign, and we won't recess for the year until we do our job for the American public.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), a valued member of our Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the ranking member of the House Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Many years ago, I worked as a bicycle mechanic, so I know how to patch a tube. But if you get to the point where you can't see the tube anymore for the patches, then it is time for a new tube.

Well, that is where we are at here today. We have had study after study that we are not even investing enough money in our infrastructure to bring it up to a state of good repair, let alone build a modern 21st century infrastructure.

□ 1345

We were the envy of the world with the Eisenhower program. We were the number one in infrastructure in the world. Where are we now? We are number 26. We are down there slugging it out with Third World countries, in terms of our infrastructure.

140,000 bridges on the national highway system need repair or replacement. Forty percent of the national highway system is so deteriorated that it has to be totally replaced. You can't just patch it anymore. You just can't resurface anymore.

Our transit agencies have a \$70 billion backlog to bring their existing systems up to a state of good repair—not to build new transit options for Americans, no—just to bring what we have up to a state of good repair.

Why are we here today? Because there are people on that side of the aisle who actually don't believe it is either the duty, obligation, or right of the Federal Government to invest in a national highway system, a national transportation system. They believe in devolution. Make the States do it.

We tried that. In the 1950s, Kansas built a brand-new turnpike. It ended at the Oklahoma border because Oklahoma ran out of money, and they didn't build it until the Eisenhower bill went through.

They want to go back to those good old days of the 1950s, when you couldn't even have roads that connected between States. That is nuts. It was bad in the middle of the last century, and it is nuts for the 21st century.

Are we just going to kick the can down the road again? If we pass this Republican proposal to continue the current anemic levels of funding until next May, that is not going to bring the States the certainty they need. It is not going to bring the industry the robust investment they need. It is not going to get us the jobs we need.

Yes, we will limp along until next May, and then there will be incredible uncertainty about the next construction season. There won't be major new projects planned. Nothing will happen. We need to resolve that this year.

We should stay here, as the gentleman from Oregon said, and resolve it this August. Five weeks, guys, and we can't get to this issue? Then you are going to kick it into next year? Better, at least, that we are confronted with it before the end of this year; then maybe we can get a robust funding source.

Maybe we can make the investments we need. Maybe we could give the

States the tools they need next construction season and the certainty they need next construction season to go forward.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. DEFAZIO. We just had a Standard & Poor's study. 29,000 jobs are created, and these are not just construction jobs. They are engineering jobs, technical jobs, and manufacturing jobs for the equipment that goes into this or the steel that goes into this. These are small business jobs with a small business set-aside.

We are foregoing an incredible stimulus to our economy, putting hundreds of thousands of Americans back to work or at work, building us yet again toward a world-class infrastructure.

It is just shameful this has been bipartisan forever. Washington, canals and highways; Lincoln, the transcontinental railroad; Eisenhower, the national highway system; and Ronald Reagan put transit into the national highway program—now, we are here limping along with yet another patch that isn't adequate, won't give us the recovery we need, and won't give us the transportation infrastructure we need to be competitive in the 21st century.

It is a very sad day. We should reject this proposal and get to work.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. CAMP. I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the House passed their version of highway funding more than 2 weeks ago. The Senate acted last night. Because of their rush, there was actually a drafting error in the Senate version of the highway bill that either creates a \$2 billion hole in the deficit or only funds the program through early October.

The House is not scheduled to be in session in October, so I would suggest to my friends that I think the best thing to do at this stage of the game is to accept this proposal and send the House bill back to the Senate, which does a couple of things: it certainly does not increase the deficit, as the Senate bill does, because of their mistake; but also, it gets us through May 31.

I have committed to the distinguished gentleman on the other side that the Ways and Means Committee will have a hearing on transportation funding in September when we return, but this gives us the time to look at the competing proposals to finance our infrastructure.

Those disagreements don't necessarily follow along partisan lines, as the previous speaker might have suggested. Not everybody agrees with the gas tax. Not everybody agrees with miles driven. Not everybody agrees

with tolls. We are going to have to work through those alternatives and see what other proposals might be there to see where we can move forward.

I believe we can move forward in a bipartisan way on this issue because our infrastructure needs—I would agree with the previous speaker—are dire. They are important. We do need to move forward on a long-term funding bill, but if we don't get past October and if we don't do this today, August 1 is the day the contracts start ending. I think that would be completely irresponsible to allow that to begin to occur.

So let's have continuity in transportation projects and funding. Support the House bill. Send it back to the Senate. I am certain, given the mistake in their legislation, that will be accepted when it gets to the other side.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I deeply appreciate the comments of my good friend, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, with whom I have enjoyed working for 8 years now on the committee. I appreciate his commitment that we will have a hearing on transportation finance in September. I welcome that.

I absolutely agree that people are all over the map. Some people want to get us out of the transportation system on a Federal level—devolution—some want more resources, some want just to limp along. I look forward to having that conversation, but I would just make three brief observations.

One is that it is true we are not scheduled to be in business in October. I think that, frankly, is wrong. I don't think we should recess to campaign when there are all these questions about transportation, and we could roll up our sleeves and actually be doing something. I, for one, would be happy to be here in October, working to avoid a cliff next May.

Second, there is a \$2 billion drafting mistake on the part of the Senate. These things are not unforeseen or unexpected. We have had experience with them in the past. I am quite confident, in a matter of minutes, we could work with the Senate and put the right language in, and we would be able to avoid that problem.

Finally, we were committed to solving the problem for stakeholders in business, labor, local governments, State, transits, environmentalists, equipment manufacturers, a whole range of people would be happy if we would sit down and be able to fix the modest little technical problem and embrace what all but three Democrats voted for 2 weeks ago and what 79 Republicans and Democrats voted for in the Senate.

I appreciate what I have heard, and I look forward to working with the gentleman to see what progress we can

make. I volunteer to be here in October with him.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I will conclude and yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I would like to reiterate my strong support of this motion. It strips the Senate amendments to H.R. 5021 and sends our original bill back to the Senate, which we passed 367–55.

Our bill is the responsible solution that ensures that we don't play politics with these programs and enables us to continue making improvement to our surface transportation system.

This course of action in no way precludes Congress from continuing to work on addressing a long-term funding solution and a long-term reauthorization bill, which remains a top priority for the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

I strongly urge all Members to support this motion. Let me be perfectly clear: a vote against this motion is a vote to shut down surface transportation projects and programs. The American people deserve better than that, and we can do better than that.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in support of this motion, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Madam Speaker, Surface Transportation Programs are too critical to our economy to become a political issue. The short-term Highway Trust Fund extension that the House is voting on today will keep workers on the job this summer and fall fixing our bridges, operating our transit systems and making our highways safer.

Unfortunately, we're already behind the 8 Ball in preparing for surface reauthorization and have some serious work to do in deciding how we are going to fund the future of transportation in this country.

Developing a bill based on strong policy is always the best way to write legislation, but the most critical part of developing this next reauthorization bill is clearly finding a way to pay for it. Without that everything else is just talk.

As we prepare for reauthorization of MAP–21 we need to get serious about funding our nation's transportation system. We can't continue to provide grossly inadequate funding for our nation's infrastructure. We're failing to keep pace with our international competitors who are investing heavily in infrastructure, particularly rail infrastructure to move people, goods, and services in their countries. I agree we need to squeeze out every bit of efficiency we can through improved technology and innovation, but we are kidding ourselves if we don't think it will take a significant investment in our nation's infrastructure to truly solve the congestion problems we are facing.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee needs to take the bull by the horns and decide how we are going to fund all forms of transportation for the future. Our committee needs to have all possible options on the table to address our current shortfalls. The American Society of Civil Engineers has given our

nation infrastructure a D grade. That is unacceptable for the greatest country in the world.

Transportation and Infrastructure funding is absolutely critical to the nation, and, if properly funded, serves as a tremendous economic and job creator. In fact, Department of Transportation (DOT) statistics show that for every \$1 billion invested in transportation infrastructure, 44,000 jobs are created, as is \$6.2 billion in economic activity.

So, as the Transportation & Infrastructure committee prepares the next transportation reauthorization bill, I hope we can develop a long term bill with dedicated funding source for all modes of transportation so we can improve our nation's infrastructure, create jobs and improve the economy, and provide new and innovative transportation options for the traveling public.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 696, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of the motion to disagree to the Senate amendment will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 272, nays 150, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 473]

YEAS—272

Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Gohmert
Amash	Conaway	Goodlatte
Amodei	Cook	Gosar
Bachmann	Cotton	Gowdy
Bachus	Cramer	Granger
Barber	Crawford	Graves (GA)
Barletta	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)
Barr	Cuellar	Green, Gene
Barrow (GA)	Culberson	Griffin (AR)
Barton	Daines	Griffith (VA)
Benishek	Davis (CA)	Grimm
Bentivolio	Davis, Rodney	Guthrie
Bera (CA)	DeBene	Hall
Bilirakis	Denham	Hanna
Bishop (UT)	Dent	Harper
Black	DeSantis	Harris
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart	Hartzler
Boustany	Duckworth	Hastings (WA)
Brady (TX)	Duffy	Heck (NV)
Bridenstine	Duncan (SC)	Heck (WA)
Brooks (AL)	Duncan (TN)	Hensarling
Brooks (IN)	Ellmers	Herrera Beutler
Brown (GA)	Enyart	Higgins
Brownley (CA)	Esty	Holding
Buchanan	Farenthold	Hudson
Bucshon	Fincher	Huelskamp
Burgess	Fitzpatrick	Huizenga (MI)
Bustos	Fleischmann	Hultgren
Byrne	Fleming	Hunter
Calvert	Flores	Hurt
Camp	Forbes	Issa
Campbell	Fortenberry	Jenkins
Capito	Foster	Johnson (OH)
Carter	Fox	Johnson, Sam
Cassidy	Franks (AZ)	Jolly
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Jones
Chaffetz	Garcia	Jordan
Clawson (FL)	Gardner	Joyce
Coble	Gerlach	Kelly (PA)
Coffman	Gibbs	Kilmer
Cole	Gibson	King (IA)
Collins (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	King (NY)

Kingston	Murphy (FL)
Kinzinger	Murphy (PA)
Kirkpatrick	Neugebauer
Kline	Noem
Kuster	Nolan
Labrador	Nugent
LaMalfa	Nunes
Lamborn	Olson
Lance	Palazzo
Lankford	Pastor (AZ)
Larsen (WA)	Paulsen
Latham	Pearce
Latta	Perry
Lipinski	Peters (MI)
LoBiondo	Peterson
Loebsack	Petri
Long	Pittenger
Lucas	Pitts
Luetkemeyer	Poe (TX)
Lujan Grisham	Posey
(NM)	Price (GA)
Lujan, Ben Ray	Rahall
(NM)	Reed
Lummis	Reichert
Maffei	Renacci
Maloney, Sean	Ribble
Marchant	Rice (SC)
Marino	Rigell
Massie	Roby
McAllister	Roe (TN)
McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (AL)
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers (KY)
McCaul	Rogers (MI)
McClintock	Rohrabacher
McHenry	Rokita
McIntyre	Rooney
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen
McKinley	Roskam
McMorris	Ross
Rodgers	Rothfus
Meadows	Royce
Meehan	Ruiz
Messer	Ryunan
Mica	Ruppersberger
Michaud	Ryan (WI)
Miller (FL)	Salmon
Miller (MI)	Sanford
Miller, Gary	Scalise
Mullin	Schneider
Mulvaney	Schock

NAYS—150

Bass	Frankel (FL)	Miller, George
Beatty	Fudge	Moore
Becerra	Gabbard	Moran
Bishop (GA)	Gallego	Nadler
Bishop (NY)	Garamendi	Napolitano
Blumenauer	Garrett	Neal
Bonamici	Grayson	Negrete McLeod
Brady (PA)	Green, Al	O'Rourke
Braley (IA)	Grijalva	Owens
Brown (FL)	Gutiérrez	Pallone
Butterfield	Hahn	Pascrell
Capps	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Capuano	Himes	Pelosi
Cardenas	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Carney	Holt	Peters (CA)
Carson (IN)	Honda	Pingree (ME)
Cartwright	Horsford	Pocan
Castor (FL)	Hoyer	Polis
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Price (NC)
Chu	Israel	Quigley
Ciциlline	Jackson Lee	Rangel
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Clarke (NY)	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Clay	Kaptur	Rush
Cleaver	Keating	Ryan (OH)
Clyburn	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda
Cohen	Kildee	T.
Connolly	Kind	Sanchez, Loretta
Conyers	Langevin	Sarbanes
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
Costa	Lee (CA)	Schiff
Courtney	Levin	Schrader
Crowley	Lewis	Schwartz
Cummings	Lofgren	Scott, David
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Serrano
DeFazio	Lowe	Sewell (AL)
DeGette	Lynch	Sherman
Delaney	Maloney,	Sires
DeLauro	Carolyn	Slaughter
Deuth	Matheson	Speier
Doggett	Matsui	Swalwell (CA)
Doyle	McCollum	Takano
Edwards	McDermott	Thompson (CA)
Engel	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Eshoo	McNerney	Tierney
Farr	Meeks	Titus
Fattah	Meng	Tonko

Schweikert	Tsongas	Wasserman	Welch
Scott, Austin	Van Hollen	Schultz	Whitfield
Sensenbrenner	Vargas	Walters	Wilson (FL)
Sessions	Velázquez	Waxman	Yarmuth
Shea-Porter			
Shimkus			
Shuster			
Simpson			
Sinema			
Smith (MO)			
Smith (NE)			
Smith (NJ)			
Smith (TX)			
Smith (WA)			
Southerland			
Stewart			
Stivers			
Stockman			
Stutzman			
Terry			
Thompson (PA)			
Thornberry			
Tiberi			
Tipton			
Turner			
Upton			
Valadao			
Veasey			
Vela			
Visclosky			
Wagner			
Walberg			
Walden			
Walorski			
Walz			
Weber (TX)			
Webster (FL)			
Wenstrup			
Ross			
Westmoreland			
Williams			
Wilson (SC)			
Wittman			
Wolf			
Womack			
Woodall			
Yoder			
Yoho			
Young (AK)			
Young (IN)			

Cantor
DesJarlais
Dingell
Ellison

Hanabusa
Jeffries
Kelly (IL)
Nunnelee

NOT VOTING—10

Pompeo
Scott (VA)

□ 1424

Messrs. ISRAEL, SERRANO, and OWENS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. HURT, SCHNEIDER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. POSEY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 473, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Madam Speaker, I want to advise all Members that additional votes are possible today. We will send out information as soon as it is possible.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

We are going to have to call some Members back. They already left on the representation that this was the last vote of the day. I would imagine you have some Members that are in that category themselves.

Can the gentleman give me any idea of when we will have notice as to whether or not there will be further votes today?

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Knowing that some Members, with this vote just now closed, and earlier they announced that we would not walk off the floor until 3:45, I think it is possible to advise all Members that it is possible to have votes later today.

I am hopeful that by late this afternoon we will be able to notify the time of it.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1819

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-570) on the resolution (H. Res. 700) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MAJORITY LEADER

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Madam Speaker, as chair of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that Conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from California, the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY, effective August 1, 2014.

MINORITY WHIP

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Madam Speaker, as chair of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that Conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as majority whip the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable STEVE SCALISE, effective August 1, 2014.

RECALL DESIGNEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 31, 2014.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CLERK: Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, and also for purposes of such concurrent resolutions of the current Congress as may contemplate my

designation of Members to act in similar circumstances, I hereby designate Representative Kevin McCarthy of California to act jointly with the Majority Leader of the Senate or his designee, in the event of my death or inability, to notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, of any reassembly under any such concurrent resolution. In the event of the death or inability of that designee, the alternate Members of the House listed in the letter bearing this date that I have placed with the Clerk are designated, in turn, for the same purposes.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the Speaker has delivered to the Clerk a letter dated July 31, 2014, listing Members in the order in which each shall act as Speaker pro tempore under clause 8(b)(3) of rule I.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 31, 2014.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Robert Reeves, Deputy Clerk, and Kirk Boyle, Legal Counsel, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which they would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 113th Congress or until modified by me. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL

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

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of Little League Baseball.

Little League was founded by Carl Stotz in my hometown of Williamsport,

Pennsylvania, in 1938. Little League's success is because of the dedication of the volunteers, coaches, organizers, and especially youth that participate in this organization around the world.

For the past 75 years, Little League timelessly worked to grow the support of baseball and participation of youth in physical activity. Since its inception, over 35 million kids have participated in Little League baseball, with currently 2.4 million children playing in more than 80 countries around the world in over 7,000 programs.

This year, some of these 11- and 12-year-old boys and girls will join in South Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to celebrate their accomplishments as they play in the 68th Little League World Series.

I am honored to offer my congratulations to Little League Baseball.

I commend the League for continuing to promote the ideals of fair play, sportsmanship, and teamwork; providing a solid foundation of skills and ethics that will assist these children for the rest of their lives.

I am honored to offer my congratulations to all the participants, coaches, volunteers, sponsors, and organizers of Little League and Honor their dedication to the sport of baseball and the improvement of youth around the world.

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

June 30, 2014:

H.R. 316. An Act to reinstate and transfer certain hydroelectric licenses and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of certain hydroelectric projects.

July 16, 2014:

H.R. 2388. An Act to take certain Federal lands located in El Dorado County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and for other purposes.

July 22, 2014:

H.R. 803. An Act to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to strengthen the United States workforce development system through innovation in, and alignment and improvement of, employment, training, and education programs in the United States, and to promote individual and national economic growth, and for other purposes.

July 25, 2014:

H.R. 255. An Act to amend certain definitions contained in the Provo River Project Transfer Act for purposes of clarifying certain property descriptions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 272. An Act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense joint outpatient clinic to be constructed in Marina, California, as the "Major General William H. Gourley VA-DOD Outpatient Clinic".

H.R. 291. An Act to provide for the conveyance of certain cemeteries that are located on National Forest System land in Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota.

H.R. 330. An Act to designate a Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial at the March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California.

H.R. 356. An Act to clarify authority granted under the Act entitled “An Act to define the exterior boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, and for other purposes”.

H.R. 507. An Act to provide for the conveyance of certain land in holdings owned by the United States to the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, and for other purposes.

H.R. 697. An Act to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in Clark County, Nevada, for the environmental remediation and reclamation of the Three Kids Mine Project Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 876. An Act to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions located on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1158. An Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to continue stocking fish in certain lakes in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

H.R. 1216. An Act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Vet Center in Prescott, Arizona, as the “Dr. Cameron McKinley Department of Veterans Affairs Veterans Center”.

H.R. 1376. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 369 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive in Jersey City, New Jersey, as the “Judge Shirley A. Tolentino Post Office Building”.

H.R. 1813. An Act to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 162 Northeast Avenue in Tallmadge, Ohio, as the “Lance Corporal Daniel Nathan Deyarmin, Jr., Post Office Building”.

H.R. 2337. An Act to provide for the conveyance of the Forest Service Lake Hill Administrative Site in Summit County, Colorado.

H.R. 3110. An Act to allow for the harvest of gull eggs by the Huna Tlingit people within Glacier Bay National Park in the State of Alaska.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

June 30, 2014:

S. 1044. An Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to install in the area of the World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin D. Roosevelt prayed with the United States on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

S. 1254. An Act to amend the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

S. 2086. An Act to address current emergency shortages of propane and other home heating fuels and to provide greater flexibility and information for Governors to address such emergencies in the future.

July 7, 2014:

S. 1681. An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, August 1, 2014, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6707. A letter from the Planning and Regulatory Affairs Office, OPS, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP): Implementation of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (RIN: 0584-AE31) July 23, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6708. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, California; Revision of Assessment Requirements [Docket No.: AMS-FV-13-0090; FV14-987-2 FR] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6709. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Increased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-13-0065; FV13-993-1 FR] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6710. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Irish Potatoes Grown in Washington and Imported Potatoes; Modification of the Handling Regulations, Reporting Requirements, and Import Regulations for Red Types of Potatoes [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-13-0068; FV13-946-3 FIR] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6711. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Olives Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-14-0002; FV14-932-1 FR] received June 26, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6712. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Dusky Rocketfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 130925836-4174-02] (RIN: 0648-XD360) received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6713. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oranges and Grapefruit Grown in Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and Imported Oranges; Change in Size Requirements For Oranges [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-14-0009; FV14-906-1 FIR] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6714. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Application of Certain Clauses to Acquisitions of Commercial Items (DFARS Case 2013-D035) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6715. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Domestically Nonavailable Articles-Elimination of DoD-Unique List (DFARS Case 2013-D020) (RIN: 0750-A111) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6716. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Use of Military Construction Funds in Countries Bordering the Arabian Sea (DFARS Case 2014-D016) (RIN: 0750-A133) July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6717. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of HOPE for Homeowners Program Regulations [Docket No.: FR-5790-F-01] (RIN: 2501-AD68) received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6718. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research — Research Fellowships Program (also known as the Mary E. Switzer Research Fellowships) [Docket ID: ED-2014-OSERS-0041] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6719. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers [Docket ID: ED-2014-OSERS-0028] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6720. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program [Docket ID: ED-2014-OSERS-0023] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6721. A letter from the General Counsel, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the Endowment's final rule — Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age in Federally Assisted Programs or Activities (RIN: 3136-AA33) received June 26, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6722. A letter from the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6723. 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; New Mexico; Grant County Sulfur Dioxide Limited Maintenance Plan [EPA-R06-OAR-2013-0764; FRL-9913-94-Region 6] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6724. 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; New York State; Transportation Conformity Regulations [EPA-R02-OAR-2014-0238; FRL-9913-73-Region 2] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6725. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Idaho Franklin County Portion of the Logan Nonattainment Area; Fine Particulate Matter Emissions Inventory [EPA-R10-OAR-2014-0228; FRL-9913-97-OAR] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6726. 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, Auto Exhaust Emission Controls [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0400; FRL-9913-81-Region 7] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6727. 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; Control of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Large Stationary Internal Combustion Engines [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0674; FRL-9913-79-Region 7] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6728. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Conformity of General Federal Actions [EPA-R06-OAR-2011-0919; FRL-9913-92-Region 6] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6729. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Washington; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R10-OAR-2014-0333; FRL-9914-11-OAR] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6730. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Idaho; Portneuf Valley PM10 Maintenance Plan Amendment to the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets [EPA-R10-OAR-2014-0388; FRL-9913-84-Region 10] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6731. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Polyoxoalkylated Trimethylpropanes; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0023; FRL-9912-10] received June 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6732. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: RFS Pathways II, and Technical Amendments to the RFS Standards and

E15 Misfueling Mitigation Requirements [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0401; FRL-9910-40-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR21) received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6733. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — RFS Renewable Identification Number (RIN) Quality Assurance Program [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0621; FRL-9906-55-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR72) received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6734. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Zoxamide; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0644; FRL-9913-35] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6735. 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; Redesignation Requests, Associated Maintenance Plans, and Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the Delaware Portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Annual and 2006 24-Hour Fine Particulate Matter Standards, and the 2007 Comprehensive Emissions Inventory for the 2006 24-Hour Fine Particulate Matter Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0022; FRL-9914-53-Region 3] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6736. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alaska; Interstate Transport of Pollution [EPA-R10-OAR-2011-0609; FRL-9914-48-Region 10] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6737. 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 Nebraska; Fine Particulate Matter New Source Review [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0468; FRL-9914-52-Region 7] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6738. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R06-OAR-2010-0332; FRL-9914-45-Region 6] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6739. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Navajo Nation; Regional Haze Requirements for Navajo Generation Station [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0009; FRL-9914-62-Region 9] received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6740. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bifenazate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0904; FRL-9912-92] received June 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6741. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regu-

latory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Export Controls and Physical Security Standards [NRC-2014-0007] (RIN: 3150-AJ33) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6742. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for Fiscal Year 2014 [NRC-2013-0276] (RIN: 3150-AJ32) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6743. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List [Docket No.: 140429382-4382-01] (RIN: 0694-AG16) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6744. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-066, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6745. A letter from the 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-14-3942); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6746. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting two reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6747. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-76; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket No.: FAR 2014-0052, Sequence No. 4] received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6748. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendments [FAC 2005-76; Item IV; Docket No. 2014-0053; Sequence No. 2] received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6749. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Allowability of Legal Costs for Whistleblower Proceedings [FAC 2005-76; FAR Case 2013-017; Items III; Docket 2013-0017, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM64) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6750. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Small Business Protests and Appeals [FAC 2005-76; FAR Case 2012-014; Item II; Docket 2012-0014, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM46) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6751. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Equal Employment and Affirmative Action for Veterans and Individuals with Disabilities [FAC

2005-76; FAR Case 2014-013; Item I; Docket 2014-0003, Sequence] (RIN: 9000-AM76) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6752. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-76; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR 2014-0051, Sequence No. 4] received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6753. A letter from the General Counsel, Peace Corps, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6754. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reapportionment of Halibut Prohibited Species Catch Limit in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 131021878-4158-02] (RIN: 0648-XD347) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6755. A letter from the Chief, FWS Endangered Species Listing Branch, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of Critical Habitat for Salt Creek Tiger Beetle [Docket No.: FWS-R6-ES-2013-0068] (RIN: 1018-AY56) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6756. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean Distinct Population Segment of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2012-0103; 4500030114] (RIN: 1018-AY71) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6757. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Endangered Species Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status of the Zuni Bluehead Sucker [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2012-0101] (RIN: 1018-AY25) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6758. A letter from the Chief, Division of Policy and Directives Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addresses of Headquarters Offices [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-BPHR-2014-0028; FXGO16600954000-134-FF09B30000] (RIN: 1018-BA52) received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6759. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2014 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for the South Atlantic Lesser Amberjack, Almaco Jack, and Banded Rudderfish Complex [Docket No.: 120815345-3525-02] (RIN: 0648-XD350) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6760. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic

Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 130925836-4174-02] (RIN: 0648-XD359) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6761. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 130925836-4174-02] (RIN: 0648-XD358) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6762. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Species; Designation of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Upper Columbia River Spring-run Chinook Salmon in the Okanogan River Subbasin, Washington and Protective Regulations [Docket No.: 13071662-4522-02] (RIN: 0648-BD51) received July 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6763. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; 2014 Atlantic Bluefish Specifications [Docket No.: 140214138-4482-02] (RIN: 0648-XD139) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6764. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Administrative Wage Garnishment [EPA-HQ-OA-2014-0012; FRL-9913-63-OCFO] received July 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6765. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance — Veterans' Group Life Insurance Regulation Update — ABO, VGLI Application, SGLI 2-Year Disability Extension (RIN: 2900-AO74) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6766. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Malibu Coast Viticultural Area [Docket No.: TTB-2013-007; T.D. TTB-121; Ref: Notice No. 138] (RIN: 1513-AC01) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6767. A letter from the Federal Liaison Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Upper Hiawasse Highlands Viticultural Area [Docket No.: TTB-2013-0008; T.D. TTB-120; Ref: Notice No. 139] (RIN: 1513-AC02) received July 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6768. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Branded Prescription Drug Fee; Procedural and Administrative Guidance [Notice 2014-42] received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6769. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service,

transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure Guidance on Indexing Under Section 36B and Section 5000A (Rev. Proc. 2014-37) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6770. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure Providing Guidance To Compute the Section 162(I) Deduction with Section 36B Credit (Rev. Proc. 2014-41) received July 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6771. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Branded Prescription Drug Fee [TD 9684] (RIN: 1545-BJ39) received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6772. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 5000A National Average Premium for a Bronze level of Coverage [Rev. Proc. 2014-46] received July 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6773. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Further Guidance on the Implementation of FATCA and Related Withholding Provisions [Notice 2014-33] received June 26, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6774. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Compliance, transmitting the Office's biennial report entitled "Americans With Disabilities Act Inspections Relating to Public Services and Accommodations" for the 112th Congress; jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and the Workforce.

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. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5078. A bill to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-568). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCKEON: Committee on Armed Services. House Resolution 644. Resolution condemning and disapproving of the Obama administration's failure to comply with the lawful statutory requirement to notify Congress before releasing individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and expressing national security concerns over the release of five Taliban leaders and the repercussions of negotiating with terrorists; with amendments (Rept. 113-569). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 700. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 113-570). Referred to the House Calendar.

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 Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 5303. A bill to promote the use of blended learning in classrooms across America; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JENKINS (for herself and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 5304. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of audiologists as physicians for purposes of furnishing audiology services under the Medicare program, to improve access to the audiology services available for coverage under the Medicare program and to enable beneficiaries to have their choice of a qualified audiologist to provide such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PIERLUISI:

H.R. 5305. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to treat Puerto Rico as a State for purposes of chapter 9 of such title relating to the adjustment of debts of municipalities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 5306. A bill to protect our Social Security system and improve benefits for current and future generations; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and the Budget, 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. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 5307. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce carbon pollution in the United States, invest in the Nation's infrastructure, and cut taxes for working Americans; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 5308. A bill to prohibit foreign assistance to countries that do not prohibit shark finning in the territorial waters of the country or the importation, sale, possession, or consumption of shark fins obtained as a result of shark finning; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 5309. A bill to authorize and strengthen the tsunami detection, forecast, warning, research, and mitigation program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (for himself and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 5310. A bill to amend the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 to specify that courses offered by lenders for their own employees may not satisfy the pre-licensing education or continuing education requirement; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 5311. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of

the National Wilderness Preservation System, to designate the Tenmile Recreation Management Area and Porcupine Gulch Protection Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee):

H.R. 5312. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue regulations to improve the tracking of aircraft in flight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5313. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to allow sole proprietors and the spouses and domestic partners of sole proprietors to purchase insurance on the small business exchange, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. COLE, Mr. DENT, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS of California, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5314. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to enhance the Federal Government's planning and preparation for extreme weather, and the Federal Government's dissemination of best practices to respond to extreme weather, thereby increasing resiliency, improving regional coordination, and mitigating the financial risk to the Federal Government from such extreme weather; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on 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. BURGESS:

H.R. 5315. A bill to authorize the President to transfer certain military equipment to the Government of Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 5316. A bill to secure the border between the United States and Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs, 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. JEFFRIES (for himself and Mr. CAPUANO):

H.R. 5317. A bill to make the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of security cameras, safety lighting, and building locking mechanisms in public housing an eligible activity under community development block grant program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona):

H.R. 5318. A bill to ensure certain safety measures are utilized in the interest of public health security with respect to labeling and transporting human tissue specimen or collection of specimens into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HULTGREN (for himself and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 5319. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify certain rules applicable to qualified small issue manufac-

turing bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACHUS (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 5320. A bill to direct the Attorney General to provide State officials with access to criminal history information with respect to certain financial service providers required to undergo State criminal background checks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. BENISHEK:

H.R. 5321. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to limit rescissions of coverage under health plans in the individual and group market, contingent on the enactment of legislation repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 5322. A bill to establish the Department of Energy and the Environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, 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. BUTTERFIELD (for himself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. JONES, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H.R. 5323. A bill to provide leave to certain new employees who are veterans with a service-connected disability rated at 30 percent or more for purposes of undergoing medical treatment for such disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 5324. A bill to promote youth athletic safety and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD):

H.R. 5325. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to meet the needs of the American manufacturing workforce, 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. CASSIDY:

H.R. 5326. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for dependent care savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. GRJALVA):

H.R. 5327. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit work by children in tobacco-related agriculture as particularly hazardous oppressive child labor; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COFFMAN (for himself, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 5328. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit application of preexisting condition exclusions and to guarantee availability of health insurance coverage in the individual and group market, contingent on the enactment of legislation repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 5329. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to require establishment of objective numerical recovery goals for removal of species from lists of endangered species and threatened species under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 5330. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the tax treatment for certain build America bonds permanent and to provide for recovery zone economic development bonds for certain cities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOK (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CHU, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DENHAM, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NUNES, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 5331. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 73839 Gorgonio Drive in Twentynine Palms, California, as the "Colonel M.J. 'Mac' Dube, USMC Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 5332. A bill to promote identification of veterans and their health needs in furnishing of items and services under the Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 5333. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that a service animal of a patient receiving inpatient medical care at a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs is able to access the room of the patient; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 5334. A bill to require all candidates for election for the office of Member of the

House of Representatives to run in a single open primary regardless of political party preference, to limit the ensuing general election for such office to the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes in such single open primary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and 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. DEUTCH:

H.R. 5335. A bill to promote marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy research and development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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 Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. HAHN):

H.R. 5336. A bill to establish or integrate an online significant event tracker (SET) system for tracking, reporting, and summarizing exposures of members of the Armed Forces, including members of the reserve components thereof, to traumatic events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 5337. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue regulations to improve flight recorder and aircraft crash location requirements on certain commercial passenger aircraft in accordance with new International Civil Aviation Organization flight recorder standards; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 5338. A bill to repeal the revised annuity employee and further revised annuity employee categories within the Federal Employees Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Foreign Affairs, 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. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. ESTY, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER):

H.R. 5339. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, acting through the Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, to award grants to States to expand access to clinically appropriate services for opioid abuse, dependence, or addiction; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. FRANKEL of Florida (for herself and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 5340. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to expand the permissive exclusion from Federal health programs to include certain individuals with prior interest in sanctioned entities and entities affiliated with sanctioned entities and to provide a criminal penalty for the illegal distribution of Medicare, Medicaid, or CHIP beneficiary identification or provider numbers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEG0:

H.R. 5341. A bill to delay for 1 year the application of Revenue Ruling 2012-18 with respect to the characterization of payments as tips or service charges; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. TIPTON):

H.R. 5342. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to expeditiously grant privileges to members of the Armed Forces who are health care providers to provide hospital care and medical services in medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. MENG, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. CHU, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 5343. A bill to amend section 1111(h)(1)(C)(i) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require that annual State report cards reflect the same race groups as the decennial census of population; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 5344. A bill to prohibit the purchase, ownership, or possession of enhanced body armor by civilians, with exceptions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 5345. A bill to establish the Railroad Emergency Services Preparedness, Operational Needs, and Safety Evaluation (RESPONSE) Subcommittee under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Advisory Council to provide recommendations on emergency responder training and resources relating to hazardous materials incidents involving railroads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 5346. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a business credit for investments in rural microbusinesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5347. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend qualified zone academy bonds for 2 years and to reduce the private business contribution requirement with respect to such bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 5348. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to collaborate on foreign terrorist organization designations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 5349. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a deadline for the certification of certain forms by regional offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5350. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to allow the marketing, distribution, or sale of solid antimicrobial copper alloys with certain claims, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to exclude certain solid antimicrobial copper alloys from regulation as drugs or devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. LATTA (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 5351. A bill to waive the application fee for veterans with a service-connected disability rated at 50 percent or more who apply to participate in the Transportation Security Administration's Pre program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. CHU, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 5352. A bill to strengthen and expand proven anti-poverty programs and initiatives; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, Education and the Workforce, Financial Services, Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, Rules, the Budget, Oversight and Government Reform, and 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. LEWIS:

H.R. 5353. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend for 5 years payment parity with Medicare for primary care services furnished under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. POE of Texas, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. MOORE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mrs. ELLMERS, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. NOEM, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. REED, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. JOYCE, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan):

H.R. 5354. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to combat campus sexual violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. McALLISTER:

H.R. 5355. A bill to prohibit the Department of Defense from retaining any interest in real property disposed of pursuant to a base closure law when that property was originally acquired by the United States by donation for the purpose of establishing or expanding a military installation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McALLISTER:

H.R. 5356. A bill to amend section 3720D of title 31, United States Code, to prohibit wage garnishment by the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKEON:

H.R. 5357. A bill to authorize a national memorial to commemorate those killed by the collapse of the Saint Francis Dam on March 12, 1928, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 5358. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to clarify that no Federal agency shall be required to consider the social cost of carbon as a condition of compliance with such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McNERNEY (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 5359. A bill to provide for the designation of, and the award of grant with respect to, air and health quality empowerment zones; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MULVANEY (for himself, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. HULTGREEN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 5360. A bill to enhance the competitiveness of American manufacturers and exports in the global marketplace by providing tax relief, regulatory relief, liability relief, and ensuring access to abundant and affordable supplies of energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Budget, the Judiciary, Rules, Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, and 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. MURPHY of Florida (for himself and Mr. JOYCE):

H.R. 5361. A bill to encourage, enhance, and integrate Silver Alert plans throughout the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of Florida (for himself, Mr. PITTENGER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MOORE, Ms. EDWARDS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 5362. A bill to provide that the Social Security Administration pay fees associated with obtaining birth certificate or State identification card for purposes of obtaining a replacement social security card for certain victims of domestic violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. CHU, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HAHN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 5363. A bill to establish a WaterSense program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and 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. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. MATHESON):

H.R. 5364. A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. PETERS of California):

H.R. 5365. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an above-the-line deduction for child care expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERS of Michigan (for himself and Mr. CAMPBELL):

H.R. 5366. A bill to establish a program to accurately document vehicles that were significant in the history of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 5367. A bill to amend the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 to allow for the use of certain assets of foreign entities to satisfy certain judgments against terrorist parties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Mr. POLIS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FARR, Ms. CHU, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 5368. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to address the factors driving large numbers of unaccompanied alien children from El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala to seek admission to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. ROYCE (for himself and Ms. HAHN):

H.R. 5369. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs is informed of the interment of deceased veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 5370. A bill to provide student loan forgiveness for American Indian educators teaching in local educational agencies with a high percentage of American Indian students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5371. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds and the provision of technical assistance for the Heritage Partnership Program and National Heritage Areas; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 5372. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to Patriot employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 5373. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a minimum direct care registered nurse staffing requirement at nursing facilities and skilled nursing facilities under Medicare and Medicaid and for other purposes; 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. SCHOCK:

H.R. 5374. A bill to establish a maximum limitation on the amount of the payment standard that may be used with respect to housing choice vouchers provided under the Moving to Work program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ (for herself, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 5375. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the enforcement of employment and reemployment rights of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, 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. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 5376. A bill to prohibit universal service support of commercial mobile service and commercial mobile data service through the Lifeline program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SERRANO (for himself and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 5377. A bill to provide for certain safeguards with respect to the sale of historic postal facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 5378. A bill to establish an employment-based immigrant visa for alien entrepreneurs who have received significant capital from investors to establish a business in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 5379. A bill to impose sanctions on individuals that are responsible for the commission of serious and ongoing violations of human rights or gross violations of human rights against nationals of the People's Republic of China or their family members, to protect universal freedoms in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, the Judiciary, 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. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 5380. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a phased-

in expansion of telehealth coverage under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIBERI (for himself and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 5381. A bill to amend the non-discrimination provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect older, longer service participants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H.R. 5382. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt aircraft management services from the ticket tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5383. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt sports betting from the tax on authorized wagers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. COFFMAN):

H.R. 5384. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend health plan coverage to dependent children in the individual and group market, contingent on the enactment of legislation repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LONG, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5385. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 55 Grasso Plaza in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Sgt. Amanda N. Pinson Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LONG, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5386. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11662 Gravois Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Lt. Daniel P. Riordan Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LONG, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5387. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14373 Manchester Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Sgt. Zachary M. Fisher Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 5388. A bill to clarify the definition of nonadmitted insurer under the Nonadmitted and Reinsurance Reform Act of 2010, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 5389. A bill to amend the National Marine Sanctuaries Act to prescribe an additional requirement for the designation of marine sanctuaries off the coast of Alaska; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.J. Res. 122. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States to end the practice of including more than one subject in a single law by requiring that each law enacted by Congress be limited to only one subject and that the subject be clearly and descriptively expressed in the title of the law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H. Res. 699. A resolution welcoming African leaders to the first United States-Africa Leaders' Summit and African trade ministers to the 13th Forum of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HONDA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SIREN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MARINO, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SALMON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H. Res. 701. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the current outbreak of Ebola in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia is an international health crisis and is the largest and most widespread outbreak of the disease ever recorded; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BARTON, Mr. HALL, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. MARCHANT,

Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. HURT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. FLORES, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. ROKITA, and Mr. STUTZMAN):

H. Res. 702. A resolution affirming that private equity plays an important role in growing and strengthening United States businesses throughout all sectors of the economy and in every State and congressional district and that it has fostered significant investment in the United States economy; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

H. Res. 703. A resolution establishing an academic competition in the field of robotics among students in Congressional districts; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FORBES (for himself and Ms. HANABUSA):

H. Res. 704. A resolution reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region, and for the peaceful diplomatic resolution of outstanding territorial and maritime claims and disputes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. HAHN:

H. Res. 705. A resolution recommending the designation of a Presidential Special Envoy to the Balkans to evaluate the successes and shortcomings of the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to provide policy recommendations, and to report back to Congress within one year; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. MASSIE):

H. Res. 706. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H. Res. 707. A resolution condemning all forms of anti-Semitism and rejecting attempts to justify anti-Jewish hatred or violent attacks as an acceptable expression of disapproval or frustration over political events in the Middle East or elsewhere; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H. Res. 708. A resolution expressing support for designation of September 6, 2014, as "Everett McKinley Dirksen and Marigold Day", and designating and adopting the flower commonly known as the Marigold as the floral emblem of Congress for September 10, 2014; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. HONDA, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. MATSUI):

H. Res. 709. A resolution recognizing the importance of transformative breakthroughs in biomedicine, biotechnology, and life sciences in the diagnosis, management, curing, and treatment of illness and the existence of a "Valley of Death" in biotechnology and life sciences funding that stifles innovation and impedes translational medical research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

297. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State

of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 138 memorializing the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to raise awareness of human trafficking and sex trafficking to abolish this modern-day slavery; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

298. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 151 urging the President, the Secretary of State, and the Congress to invoke the participation of the International Joint Commission under Article IX, Article X, or both, of the Boundary Waters Treaty; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Foreign Affairs.

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 Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 5303.

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.

By Ms. JENKINS:

H.R. 5304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8:

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.

By Mr. PIERLUISI:

H.R. 5305.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution; to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution such power, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution; and to make rules and regulations respecting the U.S. territories, as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 5306.

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. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 5307.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 5308.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 5309.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California:

H.R. 5310.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress in the United States Constitution under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States) and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 5311.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5312.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to "regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5313.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 5314.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clause 1 of the Constitution states 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; and

Article I; Section 8; Clause 18 of the Constitution states The Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 5315.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, 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, impost and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Also, Article I, Section VIII, Clause 12 "To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 5316.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 5317.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 5318.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The sale, transport, delivery, harvesting and storing of cadavers, body parts, human tissues and samples typically involves interstate commerce in that the original cadaver and harvested organs there from start in one state but are shipped to suppliers in other states. The nature of the tissue harvesting and transplant business is typically national in scope as donors and donees are matched through national databases and then the tissue and parts are shipped among the states.

The power to regulate inter-state commerce is set forth Article I, Section 8 power to "regulate commerce among the several states." If the matter in question is not a purely local matter (intra-state) or if it has an impact on inter-state commerce, it falls within the Congressional power to regulate interstate commerce. National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius (2012).

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 5319.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, as this legislation regulates commerce between the states.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, providing Congress with the authority to enact legislation necessary to execute one of its enumerated powers, such as Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. BACHUS:

H.R. 5320.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 ("To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes")

By Mr. BENISHEK:

H.R. 5321.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 5322.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 5323.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 5324.

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. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 5325.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section I. 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. CASSIDY:

H.R. 5326.

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 as stated in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 5327.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. COFFMAN:

H.R. 5328.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution

This states that "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."

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 5329.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under Article I, section 8, clause 3, that grants Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several states.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 5330.

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 Mr. COOK:

H.R. 5331.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 5332.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 5333.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution reserves to Congress the power to raise and support Armies and provide and maintain a Navy, as well as make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 5334.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1;

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 5335.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

H.R. 5336.

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 (clauses 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the foregoing powers."

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 5337.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.R. 5338.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress is authorized to enact this legislation under the Commerce Clause, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes." Additionally, Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the Preamble of the Constitution, "to promote the general welfare"

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 5339.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FRANKEL of Florida:

H.R. 5340.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GALLEGU:

H.R. 5341.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, which allows Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada:

H.R. 5342.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5343.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5344.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 5345.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 5346.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 5347.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 5348.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is authorized by the United States Constitution under Article I, Section 8, "Congress shall have the power . . . To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;"

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5349.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14
To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
And

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
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 Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5350.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5351.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
And

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

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. LEE of California:

H.R. 5352.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H.R. 5353.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5354.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, which reads: 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 the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. McALLISTER:

H.R. 5355.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. McALLISTER:

H.R. 5356.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. McKEON:

H.R. 5357.

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 Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 5358.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to enact this legislation 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 Mr. McNERNEY:

H.R. 5359.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5360.

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."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

Article I Section 8, Clause 4. "To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8. "To Promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 9. "To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14. "To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18. "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"

Article III, Section 1, Clause 1. "The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

Article III, Section 2. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more states;—between a state and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different states;—between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such ex-

ceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

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."

By Mr. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 5361.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8 Constitution of the United States, which states 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.

By Mr. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 5362.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8 Constitution of the United States, which states, 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.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO:

H.R. 5363.

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 and clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 5364.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5365.

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 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PETERS of Michigan:

H.R. 5366.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 5367.

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:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 9 of the Constitution of the United States:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 10 of the Constitution of the United States:

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States:

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;

Amendment V

No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 5368.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 5369.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for legislation is Article 1, Section 8: to provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 5370.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5371.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7—"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5372.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5373.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H.R. 5374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States . . ."

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 5376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 5377.

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 7 of the Constitution, which states that "The Congress shall have Power To establish Post Offices and post roads." In addition, this legislation is introduced pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution, which states that Congress shall have the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof".

By Ms. SINEMA:

H.R. 5378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 5379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clauses 3 and 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 5380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 6

The Congress shall have Power . . . to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H.R. 5381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H.R. 5382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 5384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 3.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

The Congress shall have Power * * * To establish Post Offices and post roads.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

The Congress shall have Power * * * To establish Post Offices and post roads.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

The Congress shall have Power * * * To establish Post Offices and post roads.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 5388.

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.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 5389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. MARINO:

H.J. Res. 122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V: "The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to the Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof"

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 32: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 148: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 164: Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 279: Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 292: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 303: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARCIA, and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 333: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 467: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.

H.R. 494: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 498: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. JONES, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 515: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.

H.R. 532: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 535: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 609: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H.R. 628: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 690: Ms. ESTY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. PEARCE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. ROTHFUS, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 713: Mr. GARCIA.

H.R. 715: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 860: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 920: Mr. REED.

H.R. 921: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 942: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 956: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 975: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 986: Mrs. BLACK.

H.R. 997: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1015: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 1020: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1024: Mr. REED.

H.R. 1074: Mr. TIBERI and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1125: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 1150: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 1180: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1276: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 1284: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 1317: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1318: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 1387: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 1428: Mr. GARCIA.

H.R. 1462: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 1507: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 1563: Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 1594: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1620: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. ESTY, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. CLARK of MASSACHUSETTS.

H.R. 1625: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1627: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 1638: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 1663: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1666: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1705: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 1738: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. HORSFORD.

- H.R. 1767: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1774: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 1787: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1795: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1812: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 1827: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1830: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 1838: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 1852: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. NUNES, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 1878: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 1884: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 1893: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 1913: Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 1923: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 1953: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 1975: Mr. VEASEY and Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 1998: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 2012: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 2028: Ms. ESTY, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2084: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 2116: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 2146: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 2159: Ms. EDWARDS.
H.R. 2185: Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 2224: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 2235: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2241: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 2384: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 2386: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 2415: Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. BARBER, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 2426: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 2457: Mr. LOEBACK.
H.R. 2468: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 2506: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 2529: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2536: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. HAHN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. CHU, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 2607: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2663: Mr. MEEHAN and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 2664: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 2673: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. ROTHFUS.
H.R. 2686: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 2692: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2694: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 2707: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2725: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2734: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 2757: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 2827: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 2852: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2856: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GIBSON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. MENG, and Mr. LANCE.
H.R. 2870: Mr. DELANEY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 2901: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. DENT, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2917: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 2959: Mr. TERRY and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 2994: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 2996: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MAFFEI, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 3043: Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 3116: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. PETERS of California.
H.R. 3152: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 3172: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 3382: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3383: Mr. KIND and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 3391: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 3397: Ms. GABBARD.
H.R. 3398: Mr. BERA of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 3463: Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 3465: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 3471: Mr. BARBER and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3481: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 3482: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3489: Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 3494: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 3499: Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 3505: Ms. EDWARDS.
H.R. 3513: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 3544: Mr. MESSER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 3566: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 3580: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 3630: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3662: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 3690: Mr. VEASEY and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 3708: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 3712: Mr. VEASEY and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 3717: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 3723: Mr. PIERLUISI.
H.R. 3743: Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 3750: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico and Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 3776: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 3867: Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 3902: Mr. KEATING and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3978: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 4051: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 4060: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. GARDNER.
H.R. 4129: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4148: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 4158: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 4172: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 4188: Mr. SIRES and Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 4190: Mr. TERRY and Mr. REED.
H.R. 4216: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 4217: Mr. KEATING and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 4227: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 4234: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4308: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 4319: Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 4325: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 4333: Mr. ROTHFUS.
H.R. 4347: Ms. CHU and Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 4351: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 4385: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4407: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 4426: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 4433: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 4440: Mr. NADLER and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 4510: Mr. MESSER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GERLACH, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. PETERS of California, and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 4521: Mr. NUNNELEE.
H.R. 4525: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 4551: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 4574: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 4577: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 4592: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4612: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.
H.R. 4634: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 4644: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 4645: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 4647: Mr. LOEBACK.
H.R. 4664: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 4675: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 4682: Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. ESTY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. COLE, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 4717: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 4732: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4748: Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mrs. NOEM.
H.R. 4763: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. POLIS, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4772: Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 4783: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4793: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 4815: Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 4816: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 4818: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 4833: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 4837: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 4843: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 4856: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 4857: Mr. CROWLEY and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 4863: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 4885: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 4886: Mr. DAINES.
H.R. 4888: Mr. RAHALL, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 4897: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 4902: Mr. DELANEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 4904: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 4906: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4913: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 4916: Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 4920: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. LOEBACK.
H.R. 4930: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 4947: Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 4960: Mr. LATHAM, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. NADLER, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4969: Mr. TERRY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.
H.R. 4978: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.
H.R. 4981: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4985: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4990: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 4998: Ms. ESTY and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 5000: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 5005: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 5023: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 5024: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 5025: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 5033: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5041: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 5052: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 5054: Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 5059: Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KEATING, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 5063: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BERA of California, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 5071: Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. STIVERS, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 5077: Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 5078: Mr. JOYCE, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. AMASH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 5083: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 5088: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 5095: Mr. POCAN, Mr. JOYCE, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 5101: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 5109: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 5136: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.

H.R. 5137: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 5143: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 5156: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 5159: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 5160: Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BARTON, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. PITTINGER, and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5168: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 5179: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 5182: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 5183: Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 5186: Mr. HOLT, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 5213: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. JOYCE, and Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 5219: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 5228: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 5229: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 5232: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 5233: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. REED, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 5241: Mr. MORAN and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 5243: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 5248: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 5249: Mr. KEATING, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COLE, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 5253: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 5256: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 5257: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 5258: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 5269: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 5270: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 5278: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 5285: Mr. GERLACH, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 5287: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 5288: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 5294: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BECERRA, and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 5300: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. SHUSTER.

H. Con. Res. 109: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. LANCE.

H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. YODER, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HONDA, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. POLIS.

H. Res. 72: Ms. HANABUSA and Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H. Res. 208: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H. Res. 410: Mr. GARCIA.

H. Res. 428: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.

H. Res. 456: Mr. WOLF.

H. Res. 525: Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H. Res. 601: Ms. NORTON and Mr. KING of Iowa.

H. Res. 607: Ms. MENG.

H. Res. 620: Mrs. NOEM, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. YODER, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. GARCIA.

H. Res. 640: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H. Res. 668: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. VELA, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KIND, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H. Res. 679: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H. Res. 688: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Res. 689: Mr. DOYLE.

H. Res. 691: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. VELA.

H. Res. 697: Mr. KEATING, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Ms. BONAMICI.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Judiciary in H.R. 5272 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

94. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders, New Jersey, relative to Resolution No. 47 urging the President to secure the release of Untied States Marine Sgt. Andrew Tahmooressi from Mexican custody; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.